

点金训练

教师用书

《点金训练》编写组 编

► 英语

必修第三册

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Unit 1

Knowing me, knowing you

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas

Comprehending

学习任务及目标

- 识记本课时的重要语言点；
- 阅读课文，理解两封书信的主要内容，明确处理人际关系和进行情绪管理的基本理念——“Think before we speak.”；
- 通过看图片，选择恰当的语言描述图片中不同人物的行为，判断并说出每个人物的情绪或性格；
- 能听懂视频中的对话，归纳三段对话的共同点，指出三段对话中人物表现出的不礼貌行为，思考并描述自己在相似情况下的行为。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

- loose *adj.* 说话随便(轻率)的
- resolve *v.* 解决(问题、困难)
- sink *v.* 使(船)沉没
- fault *n.* 责任,过错
- strategy *n.* 计谋,策略;行动计划
- signal *n.* 信号;暗号
- concern *n.* 忧虑,担心
- breath *n.* 一口气
- let down 使失望,辜负
- let off steam 发泄怒火,宣泄情绪
- help out 帮一把
- concentrate on 集中精力于;专心于
- take a breath 吸一口气
- pull one's weight 做好分内事,尽责

15. in a mess 一团糟16. move on 继续前进17. fit in with 与……相适应18. be good at 擅长……19. be angry with 生……的气20. be sure to do 一定会做21. apologise to 跟……道歉22. communicate with 与……沟通/交流23. calm down 平静下来24. work out 进展(顺利);圆满完成;解决;计算出;锻炼

(二)阅读词汇

1. steam *n.* 蒸汽,水蒸气2. agony *n.* 痛楚,苦难3. lip *n.* (嘴)唇4. agony aunt 知心阿姨5. point guide 控球后卫6. loose lips sink ships 祸从口出

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1	Problems Ben is facing	Ben was angry at his teammate's performance on the basketball 1. court and told his dissatisfaction to his best friend, but his friend told others what he'd said, which made him totally 2. awkward and annoyed.

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 2	Agony Aunt's analysis of Ben's problems and her suggestions	Loose lips sink ships. Ben didn't think before he spoke. Agony Aunt thinks Ben and his friend are both to blame. So she brings up three tips: first, 3. apologise to his teammate, because only by 4. working together can they win any more basketball games. So he should 5. communicate with each other and 6. resolve conflicts. Secondly, talk to his friend. The 7. strategy is clear communication. In this way, their friendship will soon 8. be repaired . Thirdly, 9. think about his own behaviour. When he is angry, don't say too much, which will give people the wrong 10. signal . The right way is: think first, speak later.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- Why does Ben turn to Agony Aunt for help?
 C
 A. Because his fault made them lose the game.
 B. Because he had to leave the basketball team.
 C. Because he did something wrong to others.
 D. Because his best friend made him unhappy.
- Why was Ben angry with his friend? A
 A. His friend told others what he had said, which made him awkward.
 B. His friend didn't keep the secret, which let him down.
 C. His friend disagreed with him about his remarks on his teammate.
 D. His friend didn't help him on the basketball court.
- Who does Agony Aunt think is to blame? D
 A. Ben. B. Ben's friend.
 C. Ben's teammate. D. A and B.
- What did Ben do after losing the match? D
 A. Being angry with his teammate.
 B. Criticising his teammate in person.
 C. Telling everyone what he thought.
 D. Sharing his idea with his friend.
- What is the most important tip that Agony Aunt gave? C
 A. To make an apology to his friend.
 B. To talk to his teammate.
 C. To mind his own behaviour.
 D. To think first.

- What's the suggestion that Agony Aunt gave to Ben? A
 A. He should think about others as well as himself.
 B. He should communicate with his coach more often.
 C. He should practise more to win the next games.
 D. He should put others' feelings first.

II. 课文语法填空

Ben is a member of his school basketball team, **1. who** is crazy about basketball and pretty good at it. However, his team lost a match because of their point guard. **2. Disappointed** (disappoint) by his behaviour, he said it to his best friend. **3. To** his annoyance, his friend told others what he had said, which made him **4. totally** (total) awkward. Agony Aunt thinks that **5. what** happened to Ben clarifies the fact: Loose lips sink ships. So she gave three tips to Ben. First of all, he should make **6. an** apology to his teammate. By doing so, they can win the next games. Then, he should talk to his friend, because friendship is one of the greatest **7. things** (thing) in the world. Only by **8. communicating** (communicate) with each other clearly will their friendship **9. be repaired** (repair). The most important tip that Agony Aunt offered is to think about his own **10. behaviour** (behave). When he is angry, take a deep breath, calm down and always remember: think first, speak later.

III. 阅读升华

What is the most important point in Agony Aunt's opinion?

Think about your own behavior.

课后素养评价(一)

I. 阅读理解

Of all the things that will make life entirely happy, the greatest is the possession of friendship. One loyal friend is worth ten thousand relatives. Friends are very rare jewels, indeed. They make you smile and encourage you to succeed.

On the first Sunday in August, it's time to recognise your friends and their contributions to your life. The first Sunday in August was fixed as National Friendship Day by the US Congress in 1935, and remains a tradition observed in many countries and cultures. In 1997, the United Nations named Winnie the Pooh as the world's Ambassador of Friendship.

Apparently, there are several friendship holidays, all of which fall on fixed dates.

National Friendship Day is on the first Sunday in August.

Women's Friendship Day is on the third Sunday in September.

International Friendship Month is February.

Old Friends, New Friends Week is the third week of May.

People show their appreciation for friendship in various ways. Some expressions may be practical ones, such as flowers, particularly the pink friendship roses, cookies, chocolates, souvenirs from their vacations, a tape of favourite songs, farewell dinners, and welcome balloons.

Recipe for Friendship: 2 cups of patience, 1 heart full of love, 2 handfuls of generosity, 2 cups of loyalty, 1 cup of understanding and a dash of laughter. Mix them all well. Spray generously over a lifetime and serve everyone you meet.

Friendship helps to bring peace and positivity to the globe, another great reason to celebrate!

Although our friends certainly deserve thanks on more than just one day of the year, what better day to honour them than Friendship Day?

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了与友谊相关的节日、朋友的重要性及维持友谊的方法。

1. Which of the following proverbs supports the main idea of the first paragraph?

- A. Friendship cannot stand always on one side.
- B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- C. A friend without faults will never be found.
- D. A life without a friend is a life without a sun.

D 推理判断题。第一段的主要意思是友谊是稀有的珍宝,非常重要。选项D的意思是,“人生没有朋友,犹如人生没有太阳。”这是在叙述友谊的重要性,与第一段中心意思一致。故选D。

2. Which of the holidays happens first in a year?

- A. National Friendship Day.
- B. Women's Friendship Day.
- C. International Friendship Month.
- D. Old Friends, New Friends Week.

C 细节理解题。根据文中“**National Friendship Day** is on the first Sunday in August.”“**Women's Friendship Day** is on the third Sunday in September.”“**International Friendship Month** is February.”“**Old Friends, New Friends Week** is the third week of May.”可知,国际友谊月是最早开始的。故选C。

3. What is most needed to make friendship grow, develop and last?

- A. Inviting your friends over for a party.
- B. Looking on your friends as relatives.
- C. Honouring your friends on Friendship Day.
- D. Being loyal and generous to your friends.

D 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“**One loyal friend is worth ten thousand relatives.**”及倒数第二段的内容可知,对待朋友最重要的是要忠诚和大方。故选D。

II. 七选五

Last week, a teenager wrote me an email. The contents are as follows:

Recently, a drama festival was held in my school. D But if I really want to try it, what can I do?

The following is my reply to her email:

Failure is a part of life. A There will be more opportunities to audition (试镜) in the future. Focus on those and prepare yourself to the best of your ability.

Is there a drama club at your school? Join it immediately. G The club will be a great learning experience for all aspects of theatre. You can even learn more about set design, costume (服装) creation and visual (视觉的) effects. You can consider these roles if you don't get the part. This way, you will still be involved with your passion and may find another along the way.

F What tips and tricks do they use to truly become their characters? The Internet is of course a great source for this type of information with countless videos and resources. You can also examine your written text of a play carefully, and watch yourself in the mirror or record yourself playing a role. C Make notes on how you can improve.

In the meantime, make a plan to succeed in your next audition. The year of 2023 just started—this is the perfect time for a New Year's resolution. When the next audition comes around, I know you will be fully prepared.

Break a leg (祝你成功), as they say in theatre.

A. Learn from this experience.

B. You can choose actor as your future job.

C. Study your expressions and listen to your tone of voice.

D. I am upset that I wasn't selected to play a role in the drama because I don't have any experience.

E. A drama is a serious play for the theatre, television, or radio, or a serious film.

F. In your own time, you can educate yourself on how the best actors improve their craft (演技).

G. There, you will find like-minded students who want to get better at acting just like you.

【微点写作】论说文

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. The boat had moved but the sword had not. Isn't this a very foolish way to look for/of looking for a sword?

船移动了,而剑却没移动。这种找剑的方式不是太愚蠢了吗?

2. Instead of blaming each other, we should communicate more and put ourselves in others' shoes, which can help us have a better understanding of others.

比起彼此责备,我们应该多交流,从对方的角度考虑,这有助于我们更好地理解他人。

3. He was about to have a drink when he saw the others were still busy drawing, so he decided to draw the feet to the snake.

他正打算去喝酒时,看见别人都还在忙着画,于是就决定给蛇再画上几只脚。

4. It is also a virtue to forgive and forget, especially in such a competitive and stressful society.

原谅和遗忘也是一种美德,尤其是在这样一个充满竞争和压力的社会。

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点；
2. 完成相应活动，并能运用新学语言点复述课文大意；
3. 在使用本单元所学语言点的基础上，描述自己在成长过程中遇到的人际关系问题，表达自己的情绪变化并进行情绪管理，结合“Think before we speak.”表达自己的看法。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中**黑体**单词的汉语意思

1. It is said that when a ship is about to **sink**, rats are the first to flee. (船) 沉没
2. As a matter of fact, we have set up a new **strategy** to develop new kids and a new generation of players. 策略
3. From **steam** locomotives (机车) to high-speed trains, the improvements in Yunnan's transportation have brought significant benefits to people's lives in the past century. 蒸汽, 水蒸气
4. Her bottom **lip** quivered (轻微颤动) and big tears rolled down her cheeks. (嘴) 唇

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>fault</u> <i>n.</i> 责任, 过错	<u>faulty</u> <i>adj.</i> 有毛病的, 有缺点的
	<u>faultless</u> <i>adj.</i> 无错误的, 完美无缺的
<u>breath</u> <i>n.</i> 一口气	<u>breathe</u> <i>v.</i> 呼吸
	<u>breathless</u> <i>adj.</i> 气喘吁吁的
<u>concern</u> <i>n.</i> 忧虑, 担心	<u>concerned</u> <i>adj.</i> 忧虑的; 关切的
	<u>concerning</u> <i>prep.</i> 关于
<u>signal</u> <i>n.</i> 信号; 暗号 <i>v.</i> 发信号, 示意; 表明, 预示	<u>sign</u> <i>v.</i> 示意; 打手势; 签字; 签名 <i>n.</i> 示意动作, 手势; 信号; 标记; 迹象, 征兆
	<u>resolution</u> <i>n.</i> 解决; 决心; 坚决; 决定
<u>resolve</u> <i>v.</i> 解决(问题、困难)	

III. 补全短语

1. communicate with 和……交流
2. take a breath 吸一口气
3. calm down 平静下来
4. pull one's weight 做好分内事, 尽责
5. as well as 也, 又, 还; 和……一样
6. work out 进展(顺利); 圆满完成; 解决; 计算出; 锻炼
7. help out 帮一把
8. let down 使失望, 辜负
9. let off steam 发泄怒火, 宣泄情绪
10. in a mess 一团糟
11. move on 继续前进
12. fit in with 与……相适应

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: which 引导非限制性定语从句
I'm crazy about basketball, and pretty good at it too, which is probably why I was so mad when we lost our last match.
我酷爱打篮球, 也很擅长打篮球, 这可能是我们队最近的比赛输掉时我很生气的原因。
2. 句型公式: 过去分词作状语
Disappointed by his behaviour, I said all this to my best friend.
我对他的行为感到失望, 并把一切都告诉了我最好的朋友。
3. 句型公式: 过去分词作状语
Embarrassed and ashamed, I can't concentrate on anything.
我既尴尬又羞愧, 做什么事都无法集中精力。

4. 句型公式:含有宾语从句的主从复合句的反意疑问句

But I have to say that it's partly your fault, isn't it?

不过我不得不说你也有有一部分责任,不是吗?

5. 句型公式:疑问词-ever 引导名词性从句

Filled with anger, you tend to say whatever

comes to your mind.

满腔怒火的时候,你往往想到什么就说什么。

6. 句型公式:find+宾语从句

If you think about other people's feelings as well as your own, you'll soon find everything works out.

如果你既考虑自己的感受,也考虑别人的感受,很快你就会发现情况将会好转。

任务型课堂

1. let down 使失望,辜负

(教材原文) We played well, but I felt the team were **let down** by one member, our point guard. 我们打得不错,但我感觉整个团队都被一个队友拖累了,那就是我们的控球后卫。

一感 读句子感悟用法

They have no access to safe drinking water, **let alone** health care.

他们连安全的饮用水都难以获得,更不用说医疗保健了。

When she saw him, she **let out** a cry of horror. 看到他时,她发出了惊恐的叫声。

Come on. I think you need to **let off steam**.

来吧,我觉得你需要把怒火发泄出来。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	let _____ 不打扰,不惊动;更别提
	let _____ 放出;释放;发出某种声音;出租(房屋);把(衣服)改大
	let off 放(炮、烟火等);免罚,宽恕;放掉(气),发泄
	let _____ steam 发泄怒火,宣泄情绪
探究结论	alone; out; off

三评 多维度评价测试

完成句子

① He won't let you down; he's reliable.

他值得信赖,不会让你失望。

② She can't ride a bicycle, let alone drive a car.

她连自行车都不会骑,更别说开汽车了。

③ I think PE is a good chance to let off steam and have fun.

我认为体育课是宣泄情绪、放松玩乐的好机会。

2. signal n. 信号;暗号 v. 发信号,示意;表明,预示

(教材原文) This gives people the wrong **signal**. 这会给人们错误的信号。

一感 读句子感悟用法

By welcoming tourists officially since opening day, the Universal Beijing Resort has **sent out an important signal** that China can revive its tourist market.

北京环球度假区自开业之日起正式欢迎游客,这发出了一个重要信号,表明中国可以振兴其旅游市场。

The judge **signalled to** a police officer and the man was led away.

法官向一名警察示意,于是那个人就被带走了。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) send _____ a signal 发出信号
	(2) signal _____ sb. 向某人发信号 signal (to) sb. to do sth. 示意某人做某事
探究结论	(1) out (2) to

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① The young lady signalled to the waitress for the bill.

② The teacher signalled to the children to come (come) inside.

(2) 完成句子

① The achievements made in the past 18 years send out a strong signal that China will work with them to benefit people on both sides and the world.

过去 18 年所取得的成就发出了一个强烈的信号，即中国将与他们共同努力，造福于双方和世界人民。

② The policeman signalled to the taxi driver to stop to give way to the school bus.

警察示意出租车司机停下来给校车让路。

3. breath n. 一口气

(教材原文) Take a deep **breath**, calm down, and always remember: think first, speak later.

深呼吸，冷静下来，并时刻记住：先思而后言。

一感 读句子感悟用法

After climbing that long flight of stairs she was completely **out of breath**.

爬完那么长的一段楼梯后，她已经完全喘不过气来了。

Hold your breath for a count of five, and then slowly **breathe out**.

屏住气数五下，然后慢慢地呼气。

Don't be too nervous. Start by just **taking a deep breath** to help you relax.

不要太紧张。先做一次深呼吸来帮助你放松。

The long climb left Jane feeling **breathless**.

攀爬了那么长时间，简感到喘不过气来。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) _____ of breath 上气不接下气 _____ one's breath 屏息，屏气 _____/draw a deep breath 深呼吸
	lose one's breath 喘不过气来 (2) breathe v. 呼吸 breathe in 吸气 breathe out 呼气
	(3) _____ adj. 气喘吁吁的；喘不过气来的
探究结论	(1) out; hold; take (3) breathless

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 完成句子

① Tom lay still on the ground and held his breath when the bear came to him.

当熊向汤姆走来时，汤姆一动不动地躺在地上屏住呼吸。

② If you run very fast, you may lose your breath/ be out of breath.

如果你跑得太快，你会喘不过气来。

(2) 小片段填空

He took a deep breath and jumped into the water. Usually he could hold his breath in the water for a long time, but this time he seemed to be out of breath when he headed out of the water to breathe in some fresh air.

他深吸了一口气然后跳入水里。通常他能屏住呼吸在水里待很长时间，但是这一次当他伸出头吸入一些新鲜空气时，好像有点上气不接下气。

4. concern n. 忧虑，担心

(教材原文) If you feel one of your teammates isn't pulling their weight, then raise your **concerns** in a professional way with your team coach.

如果你觉得某个队友没有尽职尽责，那你要以更专业的方式向你的团队教练提出你的顾虑。

一感 读句子感悟用法

His chief **concern** was how he could do his job more effectively.

他主要关心的是如何能更有效地工作。

The teacher **showed particular concern for** the disabled child.

老师特别关心那个残疾儿童。

Nowadays, more and more people, whether they are young or old, **are concerned about** their health. 如今，越来越多的人，无论是年轻人还是老年人，都关心自己的健康。

As far as I am concerned, reading English newspapers is of great help to our English study. 在我看来，看英文报纸对我们的英语学习很有帮助。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) show/express concern _____/about 对……表示关心
	(2) concerned adj. 关心的，担心的；有关的；参与的 as far as... be concerned 就……而言 be concerned _____/for 对……担心/关心 be concerned with/in 与……有关，与……有关系
	(3) concerning prep. 关于
探究结论	(1) for (2) about

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① As far as I'm concerned (concern), we must

get fully prepared and practise hard in order to perform well in the match.

② The man was concerned in/with the murder, and now he has been arrested (逮捕).

③ Concerning (concern) your questions about the system, I think you should talk to Janet.

④ Nobody is more concerned about/for us than our parents, who are willing to come to our assistance whenever we are in trouble.

(2) 句型转换

The teacher was concerned about the student, so he called his parents to find out why he was so often absent from class.

→ Concerned about the student, the teacher called his parents to find out why he was so often absent from class.

5. 含有宾语从句的主从复合句的反意疑问句

(教材原文) But I have to say that it's partly your fault, **isn't it**?

不过我不得不说你也有一部分责任, 不是吗?

[句式分析] 该句前半部分是含有宾语从句的复合句, 后面是简短的反意疑问句。

一感 读句子感悟用法

He never said she would come, **did he**?

他从未说过她要来, 是吗?

I don't think he can finish the work, **can he**?

我认为他无法完成这项工作, 不是吗?

I'm sure he will come tomorrow, **won't he**?

我相信他明天会来, 是吗?

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究 要点	反意疑问句有前后两个部分, 若前一部分为肯定式, 后一部分用 _____ 式; 若前一部分为否定式, 则后一部分用 _____ 式。若陈述部分为含有宾语从句的主从复合句, 主句的主语不是第一人称, 反意疑问句的谓语动词和主语代词一般同 _____ 句的谓语动词和主语保持一致。但是, 若陈述部分为 “I (don't) think/believe/suppose/imagine/expect/seem/feel/say/... + 宾语从句” 或 “I'm sure/... + 宾语从句”, 反意疑问句的谓语动词和主语应同 _____ 的谓语动词和主语保持一致。
探究 结论	否定; 肯定; 主; 宾语从句

三评 多维度评价测试

完成下列反意疑问句

- ① I told them not everybody could run as fast as you did, didn't I?
- ② I don't believe she knows it, does she?
- ③ I imagine that people like her, don't they?
- ④ Mary thinks you'll come to the meeting, doesn't she?
- ⑤ We had never thought she would play so well in the match, had we?

课后素养评价(二)

I. 单词拼写

1. She hasn't been seen for four days and there is concern (担心) for her safety.
2. We had to stop for breath (喘气) before we got to the top.
3. All the signals (信号) I have mentioned so far can be controlled.
4. You should take note of what she tells you because she knows their strategy (策略) well.
5. The crisis was resolved (解决) by negotiations (谈判).
6. I didn't sleep well that night, but it was my own fault (过错).

7. The kids watched as the coin sank (下沉) to the bottom of the pool.
8. If you continue to heat the water, it will boil and turn into steam (蒸汽).

II. 短语填空

let down; move on; take a breath; find fault with; be concerned about; pull one's weight; apologise to; let off steam

1. Nowadays people are more concerned about the environment where they live.
2. He is such a man who is always finding fault with others.

3. I opened the window and took a breath of fresh air.
4. In all those years he never worked hard, which let his parents down.
5. Occasionally we should be given a chance to let off steam.
6. You must apologise to your parents for being so rude.
7. Laugh to let it go and move on, and you'll feel better.
8. To finish the project on time, we have to pull our weight.

III. 完成句子

1. The children were allowed to do whatever they liked.
孩子们可以想做什么就做什么。
2. If Mother finds that your room is in a mess, she is sure to be angry with you.
如果妈妈发现你的房间乱七八糟,她肯定会生你的气。
3. Disappointed, his friend left the classroom without saying a word to him, which was probably the reason why he was so sad these days.
(因为)感到失望,他的朋友一句话没跟他说就离开了教室,这可能就是他最近这么难过的原因。
4. I think that he will communicate with you and help you out, won't he?
我想他会和你沟通,并帮助你摆脱困境,是吗?

IV. 完形填空

A Milwaukee bus driver went above the call of duty when she stopped to save an unlikely would-be passenger: a toddler.

Irene Ivic was driving on a freeway overpass when she 1 a barefoot toddler, Milwaukee County Transit system spokesman Matt Sliker said. The child, wearing a red onesie (连体服) and a diaper (尿布), was quickly 2 to the crossroads.

"I'm just grateful I was in the right place at the right time," Ivic said at the awards ceremony held in her 3 on Thursday.

Ivic stopped the bus and ran out to 4 the toddler. She carried the child to the bus, 5 passengers gathered in disbelief.

"Oh. Oh. I am 6," Ivic said in the video as she sat down in the driver's seat with the toddler.

A passenger on the bus took off her winter coat and wrapped it 7 the little girl, who was 8 to touch. Ivic sat talking to the child, stroking her hair. The little one soon fell asleep in her 9.

The 19-month-old had been cold and scared but was 10 unharmed, police said.

"Authorities eventually 11 the baby with her father," Sliker said.

This is the ninth 12 a lost or missing child has been 13 by a Milwaukee County Transit System driver in recent years, according to the statement.

"I absolutely love kids. I used to be a 14 and I have children of my own, so I'm so happy to help this sweet, 15 baby," Ivic said.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。司机 Irene Ivic 超越职责范围,停下车救下了一个蹒跚学步的孩子。她很高兴能够帮助这个可爱的、纯真的孩子。

1. A. crashed B. spotted
C. escaped D. guided
B Irene Ivic 在高速公路立交桥驾驶时,注意到了
一个赤脚的孩子。故选 B。
2. A. running B. skipping
C. rushing D. walking
D 这个孩子,身穿红色连体衣和尿布,很快就走
到了十字路口。故选 D。
3. A. memory B. honour
C. favour D. mind
B 周四的时候为她举办颁奖仪式,所以对她说
是一件荣耀的事。故选 B。
4. A. calm down B. look into
C. pick up D. hold back
C Ivic 停下车,跑出去接孩子。故选 C。
5. A. where B. when
C. why D. how

A 她带着孩子上了公共汽车,乘客们难以置信地聚集在那里。此处是 where 引导的定语从句。故选 A。

6. A. scolding B. yelling
C. laughing D. shaking

D 根据上文“Oh. Oh.”可知,此处是指 Ivic 救了孩子之后的后怕,所以在颤抖。故选 D。

7. A. beside B. against
C. around D. on

C 车上一名乘客脱下冬天的大衣,裹住小女孩,(因为)她摸起来很冷。包裹孩子用 around,表示围在她的周围。故选 C。

8. A. cold B. hot
C. smooth D. sick

A 车上一名乘客脱下冬天的大衣,裹住小女孩,(因为)她摸起来很冷。故选 A。

9. A. seat B. arms
C. hands D. chest

B 小女孩很快就在 Ivic 的怀里睡着了。in one's arms 意为“在某人怀里”。故选 B。

10. A. therefore B. especially
C. otherwise D. meanwhile

C 警方说,这个 19 个月大的孩子一直感到寒冷和恐惧,但除此之外没有受伤。故选 C。

11. A. discovered B. informed
C. recognised D. reunited

D 当局最终让孩子与父亲团聚。故选 D。

12. A. time B. chance
C. case D. accident

A 这是密尔沃基县交通系统的司机近年来第九次发现走失的孩子。故选 A。

13. A. reported B. solved
C. found D. adopted

C 这是密尔沃基县交通系统的司机近年来第九次发现走失的孩子。故选 C。

14. A. mother B. girl
C. parent D. teacher

D Ivic 说:“我曾经是一名老师,我有我自己的孩子,所以我很高兴我能够帮助这个可爱的、纯真的孩子。”根据语境“used to be”可知 A、B、C 不合适,故选 D。

15. A. innocent B. pretty
C. lucky D. brave

A Ivic 说:“我曾经是一名老师,我有我自己的孩子,所以我很高兴我能够帮助这个可爱的、纯真的孩子。”故选 A。

【微点写作】论说文

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Seeing the desolate and bleak prospects of broken tiles, collapsed walls, and clusters of weeds, he could not help asking the local people about the reason of the ruin of Guo Shi.

看到瓦砾残垣、杂草丛生的萧条景象,他忍不住问当地百姓郭氏灭亡的原因。

2. Make full use of your passion and kindness to bridge the gap between you and others.
充分利用你的热情和善良架起你和他人之间的桥梁。

3. One day, a crow stood on a branch near his nest and felt very happy with a piece of meat in his mouth.

有一天,一只乌鸦站在窝旁的树枝上,嘴里叼着一片肉,心里非常高兴。

4. He was always telling them how much easier life would be if they worked together but they took absolutely no notice of him.

他一再告诫他们说,如果他们一起工作,生活会容易得多,但他们丝毫不理会他的意见。

5. The story tells us going too far is as bad as not going far enough.

这个故事告诉我们,做得过分和做得不够都是不对的。

Section III Using language

学习任务及目标

1. 发现和理解过去分词作状语的用法,并能在实际语境中运用;
2. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
3. 学习并运用有关建立健康和谐人际关系的话题词汇,实现知识、思维和学习能力的迁移;
4. 理解并运用所学的表达方式提出要求和有礼貌地拒绝,提高与人沟通的能力。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. His brother, an excellent athlete, attended a **boxing** competition held in Wuhan, Hubei.
拳击(运动)
2. A total of 19 people were punished for failing in their **duty** of prevention and control of the spread of the virus.
责任
3. He called for global efforts to **ensure** fair competition and promote innovation.
确保
4. She advised the company to take the lead in the innovation in **core** technologies.
核心的

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>annoyed</u> <i>adj.</i> 恼怒的, 烦恼的	annoy <i>v.</i> 烦扰, 打搅, 使烦恼
	annoying <i>adj.</i> 令人略感心烦的
	annoyance <i>n.</i> 烦恼, 气恼
<u>adjust</u> <i>v.</i> 适应, (使) 习惯	adjustment <i>n.</i> 调整; 适应
	adjustable <i>adj.</i> 可调节的
<u>complexity</u> <i>n.</i> 复杂性, 错综复杂	complex <i>adj.</i> 复杂的
<u>embarrassment</u> <i>n.</i> 尴尬, 难为情	embarrass <i>v.</i> 使尴尬
	embarrassed <i>adj.</i> 尴尬的
	embarrassing <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的
<u>forgive</u> <i>v.</i> 原谅, 宽恕	forgiveness <i>n.</i> 原谅, 宽恕
	forgivable <i>adj.</i> 可宽恕的, 可原谅的

续表

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>criticise</u> <i>v.</i> 批评, 指责	criticism <i>n.</i> 批评, 指责
	critic <i>n.</i> 评论家; 批评者
	critical <i>adj.</i> 批判的; 批评的
<u>accident</u> <i>n.</i> 意外事件, 偶然因素	accidental <i>adj.</i> 偶然的, 意外的
	accidentally <i>adv.</i> 偶然地, 意外地

III. 补全短语

1. be satisfied with 对……满意
2. look down on/upon 看不起
3. take the lead 带头, 领先
4. get along with 和……相处
5. run away from 从……逃回
6. adjust to 适应
7. by accident 偶然, 意外地
8. settle down 安下心来; 定居
9. all the time 一直, 始终; 时常, 老是
10. be separated from 与……分离; 与……分开

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: 过去分词作状语
Influenced mainly by Joy, most of Riley's memories are happy ones.
主要受到 Joy 的影响, 莱莉大部分的记忆都是快乐的。
2. 句型公式: it is + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.
It's not easy for anyone to say sorry.
对任何人来说对对不起都不容易。

3. 句型公式:it 作形式主语

It takes time to understand a person.

了解一个人需要时间。

4. 句型公式:it is+过去分词+that 从句

It is believed that EQ plays an even more important role than IQ (intelligence quotient) in people's lives.

人们认为情商在人们生活中的作用甚至比智商更重要。

5. 句型公式:动词-ing 形式作主语

Being able to say no politely is one of the features of emotional intelligence.

能够礼貌地说“不”是情商的特征之一。

任务型课堂

1. adjust v. 适应,(使)习惯

(教材原文)When Riley moves to a new city, she has a hard time **adjusting** to her new surroundings. 当茉莉搬到一个新城市时,她很难适应新的环境。

一感 读句子感悟用法

All this makes it harder to **adjust to** the new and difficult reality we face.

所有这些使得我们更难适应我们所面临的新的且困难的现实。

It took her a while to **adjust to living** alone.

她过了一段时间才适应独自生活。

It is not easy to **make an adjustment to** the machine.

这台机器不容易调试。

A chair with **adjustable** height may benefit students a lot.

一把可以调节高度的椅子也许使学生受益匪浅。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)adjust... to... 调整……以适应…… adjust to _____ ... 适应做…… adjust (oneself) _____ (doing) sth. (使某人)适应(做)某事 (2)adjustment n. 调整;调节 make an adjustment/adjustments _____ 对……作出调整 (3)_____ adj. 可调节的;可调整的
探究结论	(1)doing; to (2)to (3)adjustable

三评 多维度评价测试

单句语法填空

①It takes him quite a while to adjust to working (work) night shifts (当班时间).

②Just as I tried to make the necessary adjustment (adjust) to this document, Wang Ping appeared.

③This adjustable (adjust) seat is so comfortable that I may take a nap before climbing the Great Wall.

④Studying abroad can be stressful, because you have to worry about adjusting to a new culture at the same time.

⑤She will have to adjust herself to new conditions.

2. forgive v. 原谅,宽恕

(教材原文)Try to **forgive** someone when they apologise.

别人道歉时,尽量原谅他们。

一感 读句子感悟用法

I'll never **forgive you for** what you said to me last night.

我绝不会宽恕你昨晚对我所说的话。

I cannot **forgive his calling** me a liar.

他说我是骗子,我不会原谅他。

I'm writing this letter to beg you for your **forgiveness**.

我写这封信是为了请求你的原谅。

Mistakes are often **forgivable**, if one has the courage to admit them.

如果一个人有勇气承认错误,那么这些错误通常是可以被原谅的。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	forgive sb. sth. (1)forgive sb. _____ doing sth. } 原谅某人(做) forgive sb.'s _____ sth. } 某事 (2)_____ n. 原谅,宽恕 (3)_____ adj. 可宽恕的,可原谅的
探究结论	(1)for; doing (2)forgiveness (3)forgivable

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① I will never forgive you for what you have done to me.

② (2023·新高考 I 卷) It's just as important to show yourself some forgiveness (forgive).

③ Forgive others, and you will be forgiven (forgive).

④ There are times when showing off may be forgivable (forgive) and even acceptable.

(2) 句型转换

Please forgive my interrupting, but I really don't agree with that.

→ Please forgive me for interrupting, but I really don't agree with that.

3. It + be + 过去分词 + that...

(教材原文) **It is believed that** EQ plays an even more important role than IQ (intelligence quotient) in people's lives.

人们认为情商在人们生活中的作用甚至比智商更重要。

[句式分析] It is believed that... 中 It 为形式主语, that 从句是真正的主语。

一感 读句子感悟用法

It is believed that when the Chinese character *fu* is put upside down, happiness arrives.

人们相信将“福”字倒着贴,幸福就会到来。

It is suggested that the sports meeting (should) be put off.

有人建议运动会延期召开。

It is universally accepted that one's thinking directs one's actions.

思想指导行动,这是普遍公认的。

Robert is said to have studied abroad, but I don't know which country he studied in.

据说罗伯特留过学,但我不知道他在哪个国家留学。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	<p>(1) 常用于这个句型的动词过去分词有 said, believed, accepted, acknowledged, supposed, thought, estimated, known, considered, reported, confirmed, hoped, suggested, requested, required, ordered, advised, insisted 等。</p> <p>(2) 当这个句型中的动词过去分词为 suggested, requested, required, ordered, advised, insisted 等表示建议、要求、命令等的词时,从句的谓语动词要用“_____”形式,_____可以省略。</p> <p>(3) 这个句型可以与“sb./sth. + be + 过去分词 + _____”互换。</p>
探究结论	<p>(2) should + do; should</p> <p>(3) 不定式</p>

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① It has been reported that the number of college graduates increases every year, while the job available for them is far from enough.

② It is required that all the students (should) not use (not use) mobile phones on weekdays.

③ He is thought to have acted (act) foolishly. Now he has no one but himself to blame for losing the job.

(2) 句型转换

The film is believed to be instructive and full of emotion.

→ It is believed that the film is instructive and full of emotion.

语法探究**过去分词作状语****「语法感知」**

① **Disappointed by his behaviour**, I said all this to my best friend.

② **Treated this way**, you're sure to feel hurt.

③ **Approached in this way**, your friendship will soon

be repaired.

④ **Written more than two hundred years ago**, these lines by Walter Scott remain one of the most well-known excerpts of Scottish poetry.

1. ① 中的 Disappointed by his behaviour 为过去分词短语,在句中作状语,表示原因。

2. ②③句中的 Treated this way 和 Approached in this way 为过去分词短语,在句中作状语,表示条件。
3. ④句中的 Written more than two hundred years ago 为过去分词短语,在句中作状语,表示让步。

名师点拨 ■■■■

- (1)过去分词作状语时,其逻辑主语一般与句子的主语一致;
- (2)过去分词表示的动作与句子的主语之间为被动关系。

「语法精讲」

一、过去分词作状语的用法

作状语时,可表示原因、时间、条件、让步、方式、结果、伴随等,表示被动或完成。过去分词作状语多放在句首,也可放在句末或放在句中。

Hit by a lack of fresh air, my head ached.

由于缺乏新鲜空气,我感到头痛。(表原因)

Shown around the Great Wall, we will visit the Bird's Nest tomorrow.

被带领参观完长城后,明天我们将参观鸟巢。(表示时间)

Some medicines, **if wrongly taken**, can kill a person.

误服有些药物可能会致死。(表条件)

Encouraged by his parents, he still has no confidence in overcoming the difficulties.

尽管受到了父母的鼓励,他仍然没有信心克服这些困难。(表让步)

The patient got off bed, **supported by the nurse**.

那个病人在护士的搀扶下下了床。(表方式)

The girl met with an accident when crossing the road, **wounded in the head**.

那个女孩过马路时出了事故,头部受了伤。(表结果)

Surrounded by his students, the professor went into the lab.

教授在学生的簇拥下进入了实验室。(表方式或伴随)

名师点拨 ■■■■

- 过去分词作状语时,有时前面可用一个连词或词组,表示强调或出于表达需要,常用的连词或词组有 when, while, if, unless, though, even if 等。

If heated, water will change into steam.

如果加热,水会变成水蒸气。

When asked about her future plans, the girl said that she wanted to be a teacher.

当被问到未来的计划时,这个女孩说她想成为一名教师。

二、过去分词作状语与状语从句的转换

过去分词作状语,表示时间、原因、条件、让步时可转换为相应的状语从句;表示方式、结果和伴随时可转换为并列分句。

Given more attention and care, the child wouldn't have become so selfish and naughty.

→If the child had been given more attention and care, the child wouldn't have become so selfish and naughty.

如果被给予更多的关心和照顾,这个孩子就不会变得如此自私和淘气。

The film star stepped out of the train, **surrounded by her fans**.

→The film star stepped out of the train and she was surrounded by her fans.

那位电影明星走下火车,被她的粉丝团团围住。

三、过去分词作状语需注意的问题

1. 过去分词作状语表示被动的和完成的动作。

Written in a hurry, this article was not so good.

因为写得匆忙,这篇文章不是很好。

2. 过去分词作状语时其逻辑主语为主句的主语,此时应注意人称一致。

Given another hour, I can also work out this problem.

再给我一个小时,我也能解出这道题。

Seen from the top of the hill, the city looks more beautiful.

从山顶上看,这座城市看上去更漂亮。

3. 过去分词作状语时,有时可改为现在分词的被动完成式,两者都可表示一个被动、完成的动作。

Discussed (Having been discussed) many times, the plan was carried out at last.

在讨论了许多次之后,这个计划最终被执行了。

名师点拨 ■■■■

- (1)有些过去分词转换为形容词,在句中作状语或说明主语所处的状态。如 lost in, absorbed in, devoted to, concerned about, seated in 等。

Absorbed in deep thought, he didn't hear the sound.

因为沉浸在思考之中,所以他没听到那个声音。

Devoted to studying the secret of nature, the young scientist has little time for entertainment.

这位年轻的科学家致力于研究大自然的奥秘,很少有时间娱乐。

- (2)过去分词作状语时,其逻辑主语必须和句子的主语保持一致,但有些过去分词已经转换为介词或连词,不再受此规则的限制。

Given her interest in children, teaching seems the right job for her.

考虑到她喜欢孩子,教书看来是很适合她的工作。

「语法冲关」

I. 用过去分词作状语改写下列句子

- Because he was caught in a heavy rain, he was all wet.
Caught in a heavy rain, he was all wet.
- Although the book has been published many times, the book still sells well in the market.
Although published many times, the book still sells well in the market.
- Though he was defeated, he remained a popular boxer.
Though defeated, he remained a popular boxer.
- Once it is visited, the city will never be forgotten.
Once visited, the city will never be forgotten.
- If we are united, we stand; if we are divided, we fall.
United, we stand; divided, we fall.

II. 完成句子

- Faced with so many new things to learn, I was overcome by fear and was at a loss what to do.
面对如此多要学的新东西,我感到恐惧、迷茫,不知道该做什么。
- Considered from this point of view, the question under discussion is of great importance.
从这个观点来考虑,这个被讨论的问题极其重要。
- Generally speaking, if taken according to the instructions, the drug has no side effects.
一般来说,如果按照用法说明服用,这种药没有副作用。
- The teacher came into the classroom, followed by some students.
老师进了教室,后面跟着一些学生。
- Encouraged by these successes, they decided to expand the business.
在这些成绩的鼓舞下,他们决定扩大经营。

课后素养评价(三)

I. 词语填空

even if; ensure; be embarrassed about; adjust to;
by accident; forgive; annoyed; duty; look down
on; settle down

- Even if I had the talent to play tennis, I couldn't stand the pressure.
- I was embarrassed about how untidy the house was when my friends paid a visit.
- He stepped on her foot by accident and apologised to her at once.
- Whoever leaves the classroom last must ensure that all the windows and doors are well closed.
- I had a hard time adjusting to the life in New York.
- She made the last appeal (恳求) to her father to forgive her.
- He wasn't successful, so they looked down on him.
- The woman felt it her duty to tell the police.
- The class settled down and she began the lesson.
- He was beginning to get very annoyed with me about my carelessness.

II. 单句语法填空

- Built (build) thirty years ago, the house still looks very beautiful.
- Caught (catch) in the rain on my way home, I had a bad cold.
- The old man went into the room, supported (support) by his wife.
- Though frightened (frighten) by the big fire, he stood out bravely.
- Done (do) in a hurry, his homework was full of mistakes.
- Asked (ask) why he was late, the boy made no answer.
- Encouraged (encourage) by the teacher's words, he went on with his research work.
- It was suggested (suggest) that we put off the meeting because of emergency.

III. 阅读理解

Feelings are the emotional and physical responses to what we think about and how we react to daily events. Feelings are natural—we can't stop them from happening. Because we are all different, we respond to feelings in various ways, sometimes positively and sometimes negatively. But if we are

aware of our feelings, we can learn to respect ourselves and others.

There are many misunderstandings about feelings. For example, “Feelings, that womanish stuff.” Recognising that feelings are real and natural for everyone is important. Some of us may never agree that feelings are a part of living. It may be difficult for some of us to talk about our feelings. Learning about personal feelings is important in building self-awareness and relationships with others. Most mentally healthy individuals learn to accept feelings, both good and bad.

“Feelings don’t exist, or they are dangerous. So no one should talk about them.” Refusing to admit feelings can damage relationships. It can also build up emotions to the point when negative behaviours break out, for example, when an angry person hits the table. Not being able to talk to those we respect about our feelings may cause an emotional “shut-down”. Talking about personal feelings with your family may help. But if it doesn’t, you may need to talk about your feelings with someone else.

Instead of denying (否认) feelings, it is healthier to talk about them. One of the most important things you can do to create respect in a family is never to deny someone’s feelings. Try to spend time each day, perhaps at the dinner table or in a private chat, talking about feelings. Teach your children by example, like “I feel afraid that you will be sleepy tomorrow if you don’t go to bed soon.” Learn to be a good listener and show understanding.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。文章主要介绍了感受是我们对日常事物所产生的情感和生理反应,我们应该学会谈论和分享感受。

1. What is the feature of feelings?

- A. They happen naturally.
- B. They are negative.
- C. They exist in women.
- D. They are dangerous.

A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Feelings are natural—we can’t stop them from happening.”可知,感受自然地发生。故选 A。

2. What is the author’s attitude towards talking about feelings?

- A. Doubtful.
- B. Negative.
- C. Favourable.
- D. Indifferent.

C 观点态度题。根据第三段中的“Refusing to

admit feelings can damage relationships.”以及“Not being able to talk to those we respect about our feelings may cause an emotional ‘shut-down’.”可知,作者对谈论感受的态度是积极的。故选 C。

3. Why does the author mention “an angry person hits the table” in Paragraph 3?

- A. To tell a story.
- B. To explain an idea.
- C. To show a fact.
- D. To give a definition.

B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Refusing to admit feelings can damage relationships. It can also build up emotions to the point when negative behaviours break out, for example, when an angry person hits the table.”可知,作者用“一个愤怒的人打桌子”来举例说明前面提到的观点。故选 B。

4. What is the last paragraph mainly about?

- A. Ways of sharing feelings in a family.
- B. Effects of denying someone’s feelings.
- C. Reasons for having respect in a family.
- D. Importance of teaching kids about feelings.

A 段落大意题。根据最后一段中的“Instead of denying (否认) feelings, it is healthier to talk about them. One of the most important things you can do to create respect in a family is never to deny someone’s feelings. Try to spend time each day, perhaps at the dinner table or in a private chat, talking about feelings.”可知,最后一段主要是关于在家庭中分享感受的方法。故选 A。

【微点写作】 议论文

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. To avoid such conflicts, I consider it necessary for both sides to keep calm.

为避免这样的冲突,我认为双方都有必要保持冷静。

2. A boy was playing in the fields when he was stung by a nettle.

有个男孩在田地里玩耍,被荨麻刺痛了。

3. Only when we have the right attitude towards ourselves can we have the right attitude towards others.

只有当我们对自己有正确的态度时,我们才能对别人有正确的态度。

4. Whatever the fox said to the crow, the crow just kept silent.

无论狐狸对乌鸦说什么,乌鸦只是保持沉默。

Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection—Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点；
2. 阅读课文，发现本板块课文的特殊结构和行文思路，理解和掌握论说文的基本结构；
3. 理解和掌握三条名言的内涵，并对作者或相关人物有所了解；
4. 将名人名言的含义与实际生活相联系，体会其在人际交往中的实用价值，并学会分析问题、解决问题。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一) 核心词汇

1. justify *v.* 证明(别人认为不合理的事)有道理；为……辩护
2. frank *adj.* 坦率的, 坦诚的, 直言不讳的
3. latter *n.* 后者
4. independent *adj.* 独立的
5. moreover *adv.* 此外, 而且
6. apart *adv.* 分离, 分开
7. tell a lie/lies 撒谎
8. protect... from... 保护……免受……
9. tell the truth 说实话

10. even if 即使

11. to what extent 在什么程度上

(二) 阅读词汇

1. tear *n.* 眼泪, 泪水
2. fence *n.* 栅栏, 围栏, 篱笆
3. tangled *adj.* 纠结的; 复杂的
4. web *n.* 蜘蛛网; 错综复杂的事物
5. weave *v.* 编, 织
6. deceive *v.* 欺骗
7. hide... from... 向……隐瞒……
8. do well in 在……方面做得好
9. go back to 回到……上来; 追溯到
10. white lies 善意的谎言

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1 (Para. 1)	Introduction to the topic	Scottish poetry: <i>Oh, what a 1. tangled web we weave, When first we practise to 2. deceive!</i>
Part 2 (Para. 2)	Topic	3. Honesty is an important value and 4. lying is wrong. Most of the lies we tell are “white lies”: little lies that we tell to protect others from the 5. truth.
Part 3 (Para. 3— Para. 7)	6. Reasons for telling a white lie	a. To try to make others 7. feel better. b. To give 8. encouragement. c. To 9. protect others from bad news.
Part 4 (Para. 8)	Conclusion	We may find even white lies have 10. results we cannot know in advance.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

1. What do white lies mean according to the passage?

C

- A. We shouldn't tell a lie.
- B. It's unavoidable to tell lies.
- C. Some little lies that we tell to protect others from the truth.
- D. Lies often hurt others.

2. How many reasons are listed for us to tell a white lie? B

- A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
- D. Five.

3. What does the author advise us to do when we have a bad day? D

- A. Hide our true feelings and lie to others that our day is fine.
- B. Share it with a friend.
- C. Go on a trip alone to relax ourselves.
- D. Tell our parents and ask for their advice.

4. What can we infer from the text? D

- A. Telling a white lie is always good.
- B. Never tell a lie.
- C. In order to maintain friendship, never tell the truth to your friends.
- D. White lies sometimes produce bad results.

II. 课文语法填空

Who can **1.** honestly (honesty) say that they've never told a lie? Perhaps we comfort ourselves with the knowledge that most of the **2.** lies (lie) we tell are "white lies".

One of the main reasons **3.** for telling a white lie is to try to make others feel better. Perhaps we are in fact lying to protect ourselves from the

4. disappointment (disappoint) and anger of others, not really hoping to improve the situation for someone else. Another reason for telling a white lie is **5.** to give (give) encouragement. You may say that your friend's singing is wonderful, despite secretly **6.** thinking (think) that your cat can sing better. Your friend may want some frank comments from you to improve themselves or they need to know that they should look for **7.** a different hobby. Finally, we may also tell a white lie **8.** when we want to protect others from bad news. If you've had a bad day, you hide your tears and lie that your day was "fine". Don't you think your parents would want to listen to you **9.** and understand your feelings? Wouldn't it be better to respect their concern for you and ask for their advice?

White lies have results we cannot know in advance. Your friend won't trust your opinion again **10.** if he found out you had lied. You can't expect others to truly understand your emotions if you only shared good news instead of bad. Moreover, how would you feel if you discovered that the people closest to you had been hiding the truth from you?

III. 阅读升华

1. According to the passage, when we say our friend's haircut is wonderful, what do we want to do in fact?

We want to protect ourselves from the disappointment and anger of others.

2. What will you do when you are told a white lie?

I may feel hurt but I know the one told a white lie to me in order to protect me.

课后素养评价(四)

I. 单词拼写

1. They surrounded the yard with a fence (篱笆) to keep out wolves.
2. He offered a frank (坦诚的) apology to her for having lost the telephone.
3. Many independent (独立的) women like to earn their own bread.
4. A talented artist, he was, moreover (此外), a writer of some note.
5. When the children presented flowers to him, he was moved to tears (泪水).
6. I try to keep my work and private life as far apart (分开地) as possible.
7. He tracked down his cousin and uncle. The latter (后者) was sick.
8. How can we justify (证明……有道理) spending so much money on arms?

II. 短语填空

instead of; protect... from...; to what extent; for example; in advance; a series of; apply to; in conclusion; consist of; to tell the truth

1. For example, it can be proved that China has more people than any other country in the world.
2. To tell the truth, neither she nor I am wrong.
3. As a child, you should drink more boiled water instead of tea.
4. Each group shall consist of ten members.
5. We set up a wildlife reserve to protect animals from being hunted.
6. I should warn you in advance that I'm not a very good dancer.
7. Anne wouldn't write down a series of facts in her diary as most people do.
8. In conclusion, I'd like to thank you for all you've done for me.

9. In fact the concept (概念) applies to every business.
10. To what extent do you rely on teams to get things done in your organisation?

III. 完成句子

1. Even if invited, I won't go to such a bad lecture.
即使邀请我,我也不会去听如此糟糕的演讲。
2. The longer we get along with him, the more popular with us he will be.
我们跟他相处的时间越长,他就越受我们的欢迎。
3. You must present your library card every time you borrow books.
你每次借书时都必须出示借阅证。
4. The only thing he can do now is (to) give up the plan.
他现在唯一能做的就是放弃这个计划。
5. When we use metals, it is important to know how they react with different substances.
当我们使用金属时,了解它们与不同的物质如何反应是很重要的。

IV. 七选五

Do you want to be at the top of your class? Add these tips to your life and you should be on your way to being a top student!

D I cannot stress how important it is to pay attention to what your teacher is teaching you. Take part in class discussions if you have something worthwhile to add. Pay attention during class, especially during lectures.

Taking notes is important. You don't need to write down every single word your teacher says but write down what he/she writes on the board, or any special fact you think you might need for a test. E This way will help you learn more effectively by actually thinking about what you are writing.

Don't skip school. You will be missing out on stuff. G However, you will have more work

and you will have missed lectures and in-class movies. Also, try not to be late for class. It's most likely that your teacher won't appreciate it and you will get yourself behind.

F If you have an "I don't care about school or this class" attitude, then teachers will be less willing to help you with problems or offer you extra credit. The same goes for a lazy attitude. Have a respectful attitude to the teacher and other students. Do not laugh at other students when they make a mistake.

Always ask questions. A If you don't understand, ask someone. Read your textbook and notes, and then if that fails, seek help. Ask a teacher, friend, classmate, parent, etc. Get a tutor if you need one.

- A. There is no shame in needing some help.
- B. Staying organised will be helpful.
- C. Be prepared.
- D. Pay attention to everything the teacher says.
- E. Write in your own words.
- F. Keep a good attitude towards things.
- G. It is true that you could make up the work.

【微点写作】论说文

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. As far as I am concerned, to build a good relationship, we should trust each other first.
就我个人而言,要建立良好的关系,我们首先应该彼此信任。
2. We should be kind to one another, which is essential to enjoy a harmonious life.
我们应当善待彼此,这对于享受和谐的生活是很必要的。
3. Next time you touch a nettle, receive treatment as soon as possible.
下一回你再碰到荨麻,应尽快接受治疗。
4. Just as the saying goes, "One tree doesn't make a forest." Our success is based on cooperating with others.
正如谚语所言,“独木难成林”,我们的成功是建立在与他人合作的基础上的。
5. Instead of locking it up in a cage or chaining it to a perch, he allowed it to fly free all over the house.
他没有把它关在笼子里,也没有用链条把它拴在栖木上,而是让它在屋里自由地飞来飞去。

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

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,掌握与主题相关的词汇与表达等;
3. 基于课文内容,认识到善意的谎言也可能会带来严重的后果,因此我们应该诚实;
4. 联系生活实际,通过运用所学文章的组织方式,完成论说文写作。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中**黑体**单词的汉语意思

1. To our annoyance, some visitors inserted smartphones and cameras into the **fence** holes to take photos. 篱笆

2. The moment she set foot on her motherland, she burst into **tears**. 泪水

3. **Moreover**, by doing the part-time job I can get some precious (宝贵的) experience. 此外

4. Local ethnic women are taught how to raise silkworms and **weave** cloth. 编, 织
5. As far as I am concerned, their lies can't **deceive** others. 欺骗
6. The local residents were given two doses administered 21 days **apart**. 分开

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>justify</u> <i>v.</i> 证明(别人认为不合理的事)有道理; 为……辩护	<u>justice</u> <i>n.</i> 公正; 正义
<u>frank</u> <i>adj.</i> 坦率的, 坦诚的, 直言不讳的	<u>frankly</u> <i>adv.</i> 坦率地, 坦诚地
<u>latter</u> <i>n.</i> 后者	<u>latest</u> <i>adj.</i> 最新的; 最近的
	<u>later</u> <i>adv.</i> 后来 <i>adj.</i> 后期的
	<u>lately</u> <i>adv.</i> 近来; 最近
<u>independent</u> <i>adj.</i> 独立的	<u>independence</u> <i>n.</i> 独立
	<u>depend</u> <i>v.</i> 依靠, 依赖
	<u>dependent</u> <i>adj.</i> 依靠的, 依赖的

III. 补全短语

1. apply to 适用于; 运用于
2. consist of 由……组成
3. in advance 提前, 事先
4. in conclusion 总之, 总的来说
5. in fact 事实上, 实际上
6. tell a lie 撒谎
7. protect... from ... 保护……免受……
8. tell the truth 说实话
9. even if 即使
10. to what extent 在什么程度上

11. hide... from ... 向……隐瞒……
12. do well in 在……方面做得好
13. go back to 回到……上来; 追溯到

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: one of + 复数名词

Written more than two hundred years ago, these lines by Walter Scott remain one of the most well-known excerpts of Scottish poetry...

200多年前, 沃尔特·司各特写下的这几行文字, 如今依然是苏格兰诗歌中最广为传诵的诗句之一……

2. 句型公式: even if 引导让步状语从句

Or if a friend asks us what we think of their new haircut, we say "It's great!", even if we think it's awful.

或者有朋友问我们他的新发型怎么样, 即使我们觉得剪得很糟糕, 也会说“棒极了!”。

3. 句型公式: 不定式作表语

Another reason for telling a white lie is to give encouragement.

说善意的谎言的另一个原因是给予鼓励。

4. 句型公式: so that 引导目的状语从句

Stop for a moment and consider that perhaps your friend wants some frank comments from you so that they can improve.

停下来想一想, 也许你的朋友就是想听到你的真实评价, 从而得到改进。

5. 句型公式: the + 比较级, the + 比较级

The more independent you are, the better your life will be.

你越独立, 生活就越好。

任务型课堂

1. independent *adj.* 独立的

(教材原文) The more **independent** you are, the better your life will be.

你越独立, 生活就越好。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Robert aimed to **be independent of** his parents by the time he was twenty.

罗伯特的目标是在 20 岁时自立, 不再依赖父母。

India **gained independence** from Britain in 1947.

1947 年印度脱离英国独立。

Yuan Longping firmly believed that scientific achievements **depend on** meticulous and hard work.

袁隆平坚信科学成就靠的是一丝不苟、努力奋斗。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) be independent _____ ... 独立于……
	(2) _____ <i>n.</i> 独立 gain independence 获得独立

续表

探究要点	(3)depend <i>v.</i> 依赖,依靠;取决于 depend _____ 依靠;取决于 depend on it that... 指望……;相信…… It/That (all) depends. 视情况而定。 (4)dependent <i>adj.</i> 依靠的,依赖的 (5)dependence <i>n.</i> 依赖,依靠
探究结论	(1)of (2)independence (3)on

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①Starting your own business could be a way to achieve financial independence (independent). On the other hand, it could just put you in debt.

②Tom is so independent (independence) that he never asks his parents' opinion unless he wants their support.

③ Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline (拒绝) it.

④You may depend on it that Tom will help you with your English.

(2)完成句子

Now that you have got your job, you should be independent of your parents.

既然你有了工作,你就不应该再依赖父母了。

2. apart *adv.* 分离,分开;成碎片

(教材原文) As soon as they started to get closer, they hurt each other with their quills, so they had to move **apart**.

当它们开始靠近时,它们就因为身上的刺伤害到彼此,所以它们不得不分开。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The machine has already been **taken apart**.

这台机器已被拆开。

By returning, you may ensure that fewer families are **torn apart**.

你回去可能可以保证少一些家庭妻离子散。

I have a hard time **telling apart** the twins.

我很难区分这对双胞胎。

Apart from English, we study Russian and Spanish.

除了英语以外,我们还学俄语及西班牙语。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	_____ apart 拆开,拆卸 _____ apart 撕毁,撕碎;拆散 _____ apart 辨别,区分 apart _____ 除……之外(还) come/fall apart 崩溃;破裂
探究结论	take; tear; tell; from

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①Apart from the injuries to his face and hands, he broke both legs.

②My best friend John enjoys taking old clocks apart.

(2)完成句子

①You can tell them apart pretty easily by their size.

根据它们的大小,你能很容易将它们区分开。

②She scored the paper and tore it apart.

她把纸压出折痕,并将其撕开。

3. even if 引导让步状语从句

(教材原文) Or if a friend asks us what we think of their new haircut, we say "It's great!", **even if we think it's awful**.

或者有朋友问我们他的新发型怎么样,即使我们觉得剪得很糟糕,也会说“棒极了!”。

[句式分析]句中 if 引导条件状语从句,此条件状语从句中还包含 what 引导的宾语从句;主句中含有 even if 引导的让步状语从句,且该从句中还包含省略连词 that 的宾语从句 it's awful。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Even if he is laughed at, he won't give up his dream.

即使受到嘲笑,他也不会放弃自己的梦想。

Even though you are likely to be late because of something unexpected, don't be more than ten minutes late.

即使你可能会因为一些意想不到的事情而迟到,也不要迟到超过十分钟。

She talked **as if** she knew all about our plans.

她说得就好像完全知道我们的计划似的。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)even if/though 引导让步状语从句,表示“即使……,纵使……”之意,含有一种假设。从句中需用_____表示将来。 (2)注意该词组和 as if/though 的区别:as if/though 意为“_____”,引导表语从句或方式状语从句。
探究结论	(1)一般现在时 (2)好像,似乎

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

- ①I'll do it even if it takes (take) me all afternoon.
②The vase painted by my father looks as if it

were (be) a real one.

(2)完成句子

- ①My grandfather still plays tennis now and then, even if/though he's in his nineties.

尽管已经 90 多岁了,我的祖父现在仍然会偶尔打网球。

- ②As Aristotle said, no one would choose to live without friends, even if/though he had all other goods.

正如亚里士多德所说,没有人会选择没有朋友的生活,哪怕他拥有其他所有财富。

写作探究**论说文****一、写作指导**

论说文一般通过议论或说理来表达作者的见解和主张。作者对某一问题持有一种看法,为了使读者同意自己的看法,提出若干理由,试图说服他人。其基本框架如下。

1. 开头:提出观点或论点;
2. 主体:组织论据来论证自己的观点;
3. 结尾:总结自己的观点。

(一)论说文的论点

1. 观点正确:论说文的首要条件就是观点正确,观点错误将直接导致整篇文章的失败。
2. 中心论点要正确、鲜明、集中,不能含糊其辞。尽量使文章的开头能够开门见山,不要迂回曲折,以便让读者能很快知道文章的中心议题。

(二)论说文的论据

论说文的论据要有充分的说服力,紧扣论点,具有典型性或代表性。

(三)论说文的常用论证方法

论说文的常用论证方法有举例论证、类比或对比论证、引用论证等。

1. 举例论证(用事例来说明主题)

(1)可用表示顺序的示意词来突出每个实例:

- ①first, second, third
- ②the first thing (point) is..., the second thing (point) is..., the third thing (point) is...
- ③first of all, also, finally
- ④one, another, the last...

(2)以事物的重要性来排列顺序,可使文章层次清楚,重点突出:

- ①for one thing, also, the worst thing is...
- ②first of all, apart from that, the most important is...
- ③for one thing, what's more, the most...
- ④one important..., more importantly, the most important...
- ⑤one problem, another problem, the most serious problem...

2. 类比或对比论证

类比通常是指对不同的人或事物之间的相同点进行分析;对比通常侧重分析两者之间的不同点或同一事物的利与弊。

二、典题示例

读下面一则经典寓言故事《农夫与蛇》,并根据要求用英语写一篇论说文。

1. 你对这则寓言的理解;
2. 举例说明;
3. 总结并思考。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:伊索 Aesop;寓言 fable;邪恶的 evil

Once upon a time, on a cold winter day, the farmer who had gone home from the market found a snake on the roadside. He thought it was frozen and stiff (僵硬的), so he put it in his arms and let it

wake up. The snake was frightened at first, and when it fully recovered, it instinctively bit the farmer and finally killed him. Before he died, the farmer regretted very much and said sadly, "I want to do something good, but because of my shallow knowledge, I got this kind of reward."

三、审题谋篇

文体	论说文
时态	一般现在时
人称	第一人称、第三人称
要点	1. 引入要评论的主题,并写出简介或摘要 2. 写出论点,并举出正面或者反面的例证 3. 得出最终结论

四、遣词造句

(一)核心词汇

- ① be deeply impressed with/by 对……印象很深刻
- ② a frozen snake 一条冻僵的蛇
- ③ be in trouble 处于困境
- ④ as a result of 因为,由于
- ⑤ lack of 缺乏
- ⑥ extend a helping hand 伸出援手
- ⑦ be of great importance/significance 十分重要的
- ⑧ in need 在困难中;在危难中

(二)完成句子

- ① A farmer saved a frozen snake (救了一条冻僵的蛇).
- ② The snake killed the farmer at last (最终杀死了农夫).
- ③ Some old people lied to the helper, hurt them and got a lot of money from them (还要了他们好多钱).
- ④ But on the other hand, some people in trouble died as a result of lack of timely help (由于缺乏及时的帮助).
- ⑤ To extend our helping hands is of great significance/importance (是非常重要的).
- ⑥ But remember to help the people who are really in need (真正需要帮助的人). (定语从句)

(三)句式升级

- ① 将(二)中句①②合并为 which 引导的定语从句
A farmer saved a frozen snake, which killed the farmer at last.

②用 it 作形式主语升级(二)中句⑤

It is of great significance/importance to extend our helping hands.

(四)连句成篇

Of all the fables of Aesop, I am deeply impressed with *The Farmer and the Snake*. The fable goes like this: A farmer saved a frozen snake, which killed the farmer at last.

Many of us may have the experience of being hurt by the people we ever helped. Some old people lied to the helper, hurt them and got a lot of money from them. But on the other hand, some people in trouble died as a result of lack of timely help.

It is of great significance to extend our helping hands. But remember to help the people who are really in need.

五、学以致用

根据下列寓言故事,结合生活实例,用英语写一篇 80 词左右的论说文。

烧炭人在一所房子里干活,当他看见有一个漂洗工搬到他的旁边来住时,便高兴地走上去劝漂洗工与自己同住,并解释说这样彼此亲密、更方便,还更省钱。漂洗工却回答说:“也许你说的是真话,但这完全不可能办到,因为凡是我所漂白的东西都将被你弄黑。”

参考词汇:烧炭人 a charcoal burner; 漂洗工 a fuller

【参考范文】

The fable describes a story about a charcoal burner and a fuller. The charcoal burner invited the fuller to live with him, but the fuller refused.

The fable teaches us that birds of a feather flock together. When we make friends with others, we should find those who have the same interest as we do. Only in this way will our friendship last. We are concerned about each other. Every time we need them, they won't let us down. Instead they will try their best to help us out. When they find it's our fault, they are frank and point it out. So in our real life, while making friends, we should be careful.

课后素养评价(五)

I. 单句语法填空

- The more air there is inside the tyre, the greater (great) the pressure there is in it.
- Quite frankly (frank), I'm not surprised you failed, for you didn't prepare for it.
- It was, in fact, not a common stone at all—it was a beautiful diamond (钻石).
- And to what extent can others' advice influence you and your decision?
- Our manager said that the new rule applied to part-time workers.
- Phil is now much more independent of his parents.
- The police are investigating a series of attacks (attack) in the area.
- After his mum took his temperature, she realised that Tom didn't tell the truth.
- In conclusion, walking is a cheap, safe, enjoyable, and readily available form of exercise.

II. 完成句子

- He is wearing sunglasses to protect his eyes from the strong sunlight.
他戴着太阳镜以保护他的眼睛免受强烈阳光的伤害。
- We won't give up even if we should fail 100 times.
即使失败一百次我们也不会放弃。
- He got into trouble for telling a lie.
他因为说谎惹上了麻烦。
- If you tell me in advance, I will have your order ready for you.
如果你事先告诉我,我会为你准备好你的订单。
- One of the purposes is to make more people realise the importance of protecting the environment so that/in order that we can have a better future.
目的之一是让更多的人意识到保护环境的重要性,以便我们能有一个美好的未来。

III. 语法填空

What might life be like if you looked very different from others? Most of us are lucky to be born with “normal” faces. **1. However**, the movie *Wonder* shows us that there is no such thing as being normal and that beauty is more than skin-deep.

2. Based (base) on a best-selling novel, the movie is about a boy named Auggie. He has a facial deformity (畸形) and has spent most of his life being homeschooled. But as he enters middle school, his parents decide to send him to a private school. There, Auggie must deal with judgmental classmates and learn to accept **3. himself** (he) as he is.

In the US, most kids **4. are taught** (teach) that it is OK to be different. Most people in the US celebrate being unique.

But some kids have difficulty **5. accepting** (accept) uniqueness. It's easy to pick on someone who's different, **6. especially** (especial) if you have your own problems to deal with. This is another central theme from the movie—even the kids **7. who/that** pick on Auggie have their own **8. personal** (person) struggles.

As Auggie's classmates get to know him better, they come to find that he's a nice kid **9. with** a great sense of humour. They start to change their attitude towards him. In real life, it may take longer to see such changes happen. But if we give people **10. a** chance, their hearts and minds may change in the end.

IV. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

如今健康和运动成为人们热议的话题,越来越多的人喜爱和重视体育运动。然而你们班有些同学不以为然,他们认为运动浪费时间,还消耗精力和体力,

影响学习。请你根据自己的理解,从体育运动的意义入手,劝告他们积极参加体育运动,并给出合理的建议。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Nowadays, people are paying much more attention to their health, and sports are becoming increasingly popular.

Though sports and games may take up some time, they benefit people in many ways. They provide people with exercise and enjoyment, and make us strong and healthy. Taking part in sports is not only good for people's health, but also of great help to our study.

You can arrange some time for sports and study properly or just do some simple exercise in your spare time. Besides, taking a walk after dinner or taking part in a football match has the same effect on your health.

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I was eleven years old, I moved to Tampa, Florida. My parents travelled for a living, so Aunt Emily took care of me while they were away. One rainy morning, there was an old lady who was dressed in a bright orange coat carrying a rubbish bag and a stick. "What's that old lady doing?" I asked Emily, pointing out the window to the street in front of the house.

Hearing my question, Emily answered, "She's picking up rubbish around here for fun." "Oh," I answered. "Interesting... Why would someone think picking up rubbish was fun?" For a long time, I often saw that old lady—rain or shine—on my way to school. In the beginning, I thought she was crazy to pick up rubbish. However, I finally smiled and waved at her each time I saw her.

Later, when I moved to college, I'd see rubbish in the grass and feel really angry about it. I'd think,

"Why isn't anyone picking up rubbish? People are so unconcerned!" But shortly after that, I said to myself, "Why do I think picking up rubbish is someone else's duty?" And I couldn't walk past trash without feeling guilty (内疚的).

So while walking in the college, I began picking up rubbish and made sure the campus was in better shape than I previously found it. My behaviour influenced some students. They started to help out.

Like me, they also picked up rubbish whenever they noticed it. And our college became more beautiful. Seeing it, I began to think, "If I pick up rubbish outside the college—in other places of the town, it may make a big difference to the town."

But picking up rubbish in front of many people outside the college needs courage. It could be embarrassing. But it was the right thing to do. I decided to try it.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

One morning, I went out to pick up rubbish. Some people watched me with a strange look that seemed to say I was crazy. And suddenly, I remembered that old lady who often picked up rubbish years ago. The interesting thing was that I was acting just like her! As strange as it might sound, picking up rubbish is kind of fun for me! Gradually, many people realised I was volunteering to help make our town clean. They praised me and thanked me.

Then I decided to encourage more students to do this in the town. Surprisingly, they agreed and we set up a volunteer organisation. We bought each student a bright orange coat with words on it: Let's make our town cleaner! And we took time to not only pick up rubbish but also sort through it and recycle it. Something amazing happened—the strangers around us helped out too! I thought to myself: "The old lady made all this happen; she made a big difference in my life."

读后续写技能养成 || 心理描写之“羞愧与尴尬”

「技能概述」

1. 心理描写之“羞愧与尴尬”:是指对人羞愧、尴尬等情绪的描写,如尴尬、窘迫、害羞、愧疚等。
2. 续写技巧:描写时,可以根据事件发生的具体场景,抓住脸、手、身等所表现出的神态特点进行描写,也可以使用一些表示动作的词汇辅助描写羞愧与尴尬的心理。

「范例体悟」

When Jenny rolled, she fell heavily on the blanket. Kids laughed in surprise at the noise. Standing uncomfortably and hopelessly and feeling as if the whole world was laughing at her, Jenny was so ashamed that the colour flooded her cheeks. She must be really stupid to fall down in the game! Disappointment and embarrassment written all over her burning face, she felt tears began to well up in her eyes. In bitter disappointment and desperation, she ran swiftly to her room and locked herself in. Embarrassment and the feeling of failure flooding to her, she threw herself into the bed, weeping wildly.

找出文中有关“羞愧与尴尬”的心理描写并写下来。

Standing uncomfortably and hopelessly and feeling as if the whole world was laughing at her;
ashamed; the colour flooded her cheeks; embarrassment
written all over her burning face; Embarrassment
and the feeling of failure flooding to her

「词句储备」

I. 好词积累

1. embarrassed *adj.* 尴尬的
2. embarrassing *adj.* 令人尴尬的
3. embarrassment *n.* 尴尬
4. awkward *adj.* 令人尴尬的
5. guilty *adj.* 内疚的
6. ashamed *adj.* 感到羞耻的
7. shameful *adj.* 丢脸的

8. shame *n.* 羞耻

9. with shame 羞耻地

10. be deeply ashamed of...为……深感羞愧

II. 佳句背诵

1. She put her hands to her cheeks in embarrassment.
她窘得双手掩面。
2. “I didn't realise someone was here,” Dave said, embarrassed.
“我没意识到有人在这里。”戴夫尴尬地说。
3. So ashamed was I that I could feel my face burning. I must be really stupid to fail a simple maths quiz!
我羞愧难当,脸红得发烫。我一定是蠢到家了才会连一次简单的数学测验都没通过!
4. I froze. I could feel the heat rising into my cheeks. Did I really just do that?
我呆住了。我能感觉到我的脸颊滚烫,我真的那么做了吗?
5. The boy hung/dropped/lowered/bent/bowed his head in shame, with the colour flooding his cheeks.
男孩羞愧地低下了头,脸变得通红。

「技能达标」

I. 完成句子

1. Saying what a bad day, I bent down to pick the books up, feeling ashamed of myself.
我一边说这是多么糟糕的一天,一边弯腰把书捡起来,感到很丢脸。
2. The girl sat there, embarrassed/ashamed, the blood rushing to her face.
女孩尴尬/羞愧地坐在那里,满脸涨得通红。
3. He felt his cheeks/face burning with shame/embarrassment.
他羞愧/窘得脸(颊)发烫。

II. 用“羞愧与尴尬”的心理描写完成语段

“He was hungry and poor, but he was truly an honest man,” her husband said **1. with a trembling voice** (用颤抖的声音), **2. embarrassment written in his red face** (尴尬写在他通红的脸上). At that time, the woman sat there **3. shyly** (害羞地), **4. feeling her face burning** (感到脸有些发烫). How could she be angry with such a kind and responsible man? She

rose from her chair, and hesitated for a moment, wondering how to **5. hide her inner embarrassment** (隐藏内心的尴尬). Then, she **6. dropped her eyes** (垂下眼) and stared at her feet, hoping no one would notice **7. how embarrassed she was** (她多么尴尬). Like a child who had made a mistake, she even had no courage to look into her husband's eyes.

第一单元质量评估

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

What's better than a video game that your kids can play over and over again? A membership to one of the many exciting places in Seattle that your kids visit over and over again (for a year at least). Click to join us and read on for our top picks.

Woodland Park Zoo

The Park Zoo was the most highly sought-after membership by families in the Seattle area, and for good reason: there's something for everyone! In addition to the hundreds of animals found throughout the 92 acres, there are plenty of outdoor spaces to run around (including playgrounds).

Annual Membership: \$69/Flexible Guest Adult; \$49/Named Adult; \$19/Child; Free for Children under 2

Point Defiance Zoo

Point Defiance Zoo is the only combined zoo and aquarium in the Pacific Northwest spread out over 29 acres. Your kids will enjoy getting up close and personal to the live sharks, riding a camel and exploring the interactive Kids' Zone.

Annual Membership: \$124/Household; \$105/Two adults; \$24/Child

Seattle Aquarium

The Aquarium is particularly great for any budding environmentalists in your family who want to learn more about conservation efforts that affect the waters in the Pacific Northwest.

Annual Membership: \$189/Family Plus (2 adults, 5 children, 1 guest); \$149/Family (2 adults, 5 children)

Museum of Flight

The museum is the perfect indoor place to free your kids to dream big about the wide world. With all sorts of planes that you can see, touch and climb inside, this museum fulfills your flying dream.

Annual Membership: \$100/Family; \$75/Two Adults

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了西雅图地区适合家庭出行的四处游玩场所。

1. What do these places have in common?

- A. They are all in Seattle.
- B. Kids can see animals there.
- C. They all have outdoor activities.
- D. Members can get free admission.

A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“A membership to one of the many exciting places in Seattle that your kids visit over and over again (for a year at least).”可推知,这些地方都来自西

雅图。故选 A。

2. Which place is favoured by aircraft lovers?

- A. Woodland Park Zoo.
- B. Point Defiance Zoo.
- C. Seattle Aquarium.
- D. Museum of Flight.

D 细节理解题。根据 **Museum of Flight** 中的 “With all sorts of planes that you can see, touch and climb inside, this museum fulfills your flying dream.” 可知答案选 D。

3. How much does it cost for a family to visit Point Defiance Zoo?

- A. \$ 117.
- B. \$ 124.
- C. \$ 129.
- D. \$ 148.

B 细节理解题。根据 **Point Defiance Zoo** 中的 “\$ 124/Household” 可知, 一家人的费用是 124 美元。故选 B。

B

You dash through a crowded railway station, tripping over bags, spilling (泼出) your coffee, only to have the doors slide shut in your face, leaving you breathless on the platform as the train pulls away.

But at least, if you're in France, someone may be playing the piano for you. But it won't be performed by a paid musician, or even a street entertainer playing for coins. It will just be a random passer-by, jamming for the fun of it on one of the pianos that the national railroad company, SNCF, has fixed in nearly 100 stations across France. They are free for anyone to play, and travellers from all walks of life have taken to doing just that.

Gares & Connexions, the SNCF division that manages its stations, and rents the instruments from the producer, Yamaha; which maintains them and tunes them every month or two. The first one was set up in the Gare Montparnasse in Paris in 2012.

The music, mixed with the sounds of shouting passengers, screaming trains and rolling suitcases, gives French stations a special soundscape. The amateur musicians have included Irish soccer fans

and even babies. In 2014, Gares & Connexions and Yamaha organised a nationwide contest called Your Turn to Play, asking participants to submit videos of themselves using one of the pianos. It drew nearly 900 entries.

Isn't the railroad company taking a big chance? Apparently not: “None of the instruments has been vandalised to this day, or even merely damaged,” said Claire Foumon, a spokeswoman for Gares & Connexions. “They are shared and respected by all.”

So if you miss a train in Paris, Bordeaux or Marseille one day, perhaps someone will be playing a favourite piece that will ease your pain. Or perhaps you'll sit down and play your annoyance away yourself.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章讲述了一家法国铁路公司与雅马哈合作, 在法国的一百多个火车站放置钢琴, 供旅客弹奏, 以缓解他们匆忙的心情, 这一创意收到良好的效果。

4. Why did Gares & Connexions fix pianos in railway stations?

- A. To advertise Yamaha's products.
- B. To make stations more attractive.
- C. To let travellers have a relaxing trip.
- D. To help street artists make a living.

C 推理判断题。根据第一段的内容可知, 旅客乘车都是很匆忙的, 再结合第二段中的 “It will just be a random passer-by, jamming for the fun of it on one of the pianos that the national railroad company, SNCF, has fixed in nearly 100 stations across France.” 可知, 任何一个行人, 都可以为了取乐用放置在火车站的钢琴演奏, 因此, 铁路公司这么做是为了缓解旅客紧张的心情, 故 C 项正确。

5. What does Paragraph 4 mainly tell us?

- A. The contest has proved a hit.
- B. The pianos are very popular.
- C. Railway stations are crowded.
- D. Everyone can be an amateur musician.

B 段落大意题。根据第四段中的 “The amateur musicians have included Irish soccer fans and even babies.” 以及 “It drew nearly 900 entries.” 可知, 人们很喜欢放置在火车站的钢琴, 很多人都去弹过,

同时举办的“轮到你演奏了”的比赛也很受欢迎。由此得知,大家很喜欢这个创意,都愿意展示音乐方面的才能,故 B 项正确。

6. What does the underlined word “vandalised” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Selected carefully.
- B. Checked regularly.
- C. Reserved in advance.
- D. Destroyed on purpose.

D 词义猜测题。根据本句中的“None of the instruments”以及“or even merely damaged”可知,没有一架钢琴受损;由“They are shared and respected by all.”可推知,人们很爱惜钢琴,也不据为己有。通过前后句的逻辑关系可知,钢琴没有被人损坏,故 D 项正确。

7. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Miss a Train Yet Catch a Tune
- B. A Soundscape in the Memory
- C. The Role of Piano in French Life
- D. An Amazing Train with a Piano Bar

A 标题归纳题。根据文章第一段可知,乘客在乘车时总是很匆忙,很多人也会错过火车。但是铁路公司通过在车站放置钢琴供旅客演奏和倾听,以此来缓解旅客的焦虑,很受游客的欢迎,故 A 项是最佳标题。

C

The United States of America is faced with serious traffic problems. Too many cars travel on the freeways to and from the city. This heavy traffic causes delays and lots of pollution from cars that are using their engines but not moving anywhere. Many cars going nowhere is called a “traffic jam”.

While many cities in the United States have traffic problems, some of the worst are in Los Angeles, California, which is a big city with a large downtown area. One of the reasons why there is so much traffic is that few people use public transportation to get around.

Experts say one possible solution to the traffic problems in Los Angeles would be to make people want to use the public transportation system of buses instead of their own cars. People say the buses

should be made easier, faster, less costly and more dependable than driving a car.

One suggestion is to reduce the cost of taking the bus. Also, Los Angeles could make the buses easier for people to use. The buses could travel to more places in the city. And there could be more special lanes on the freeways that only buses could drive on. These changes would make taking the bus faster and easier than driving a car.

Other experts have said that the best way to ease traffic problems is to charge people money to drive on the freeways. These charges, or tolls, would be for the most crowded roads. The tolls would be in effect during the times of a day when most people drive to work and home. These times in the morning and late afternoon are called “rush hour”. People would try to avoid driving on these roads, which would decrease the amount of traffic. Also, the money collected from these tolls could be used to improve the roads and public transportation system.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了专家就洛杉矶的交通问题提出的几种解决方法。

8. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Money charged when driving cars.
- B. Causes of the heavy traffic jams.
- C. Reasons to take public transportation.
- D. Solutions to solving traffic problems.

D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了美国针对交通问题应该采取的措施。故选 D。

9. Why does Los Angeles have some of the worst traffic problems?

- A. Because it is a very big city with a large population.
- B. Because most people like to get around by car.
- C. Because public transportation is very popular there.
- D. Because there are not enough roads there.

B 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“One of the reasons why there is so much traffic is that few people use public transportation to get

around.”可知,关于洛杉矶交通拥挤的问题,原因之一是很少人愿意乘坐公交车,而是开着私家车出门。故选 B。

10. By marking out more special lanes on the freeways, they hope _____.

- A. buses can travel to more places in the city
- B. private cars can run much faster on them
- C. buses seldom get stuck in the traffic jams
- D. passengers can get on and off the buses easily

C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*And there could be more special lanes on the freeways that only buses could drive on. These changes would make taking the bus faster and easier than driving a car.*”可知,人们希望高速公路的公交专用通道可以使得公交车不再陷入交通拥堵中。故选 C。

11. If people are charged on the most crowded roads at “rush hour”, _____.

- A. less air pollution would be produced
- B. there would be no traffic jam
- C. the freeways would be more crowded
- D. the number of cars on them would be smaller

D 细节理解题。根据最后一段倒数第二句“*People would try to avoid driving on these roads, which would decrease the amount of traffic.*”可知,如果“交通高峰期”最拥挤的道路上要收费,人们会尽量避免在这些路上开车,这会减少交通流量。故选 D。

D

Have you heard about “Survival Holidays”? It is for children to go into the lonely place for exciting activities. Now about 1,100 companies are allowed to take children into the great outdoors without their parents.

The reason why people like “Survival Holidays” is that they think being close to nature is good for children. Many children in big cities spend all time watching TV and playing computer games. “Survival Holidays” gives them an important change.

Is “Survival Holidays” a wonderful idea?

Maybe it is. Children need more free time to play. They need to be left on their own, without adults disturbing (干扰) them. Parents care too much about their children. They like to see the children being busy with activities that are controlled (控制) by adults, which causes many problems. Children don't know what to do when they are in danger. Even something like crossing a small river seems to be a hard challenge. Children are not comfortable with danger. Even slight danger like getting their feet wet or falling down seems very terrible to them.

Many people think the survival activities are good for children. Even years later, they will still remember what they have learned. Some have learned to stay calm in dangerous times. Some have learned how to keep safe. Others have learned how to work in a team. All these skills will help them a lot in their lives.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了“生存假日”是孩子们接近自然、培养生存能力的活动。通过活动孩子们学会了在危险的时刻保持冷静,学会了如何保证安全,学会了如何在一个团队里合作,家长们也很认同这个活动。

12. What is “Survival Holidays” according to the passage?

- A. Summer holidays.
- B. Winter holidays.
- C. Holidays to escape from danger.
- D. Holidays to go into the lonely place for exciting activities.

D 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*It is for children to go into the lonely place for exciting activities.*”可知,“生存假日”是一个去偏僻的地方进行令人兴奋的活动的假期。故选 D。

13. Which children may take part in “Survival Holidays”?

- A. Poor children.
 - B. Rich children.
 - C. Children from cities.
 - D. Children from the countryside.
- C 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“*Many*

children in big cities spend all time watching TV and playing computer games. ‘Survival Holidays’ gives them an important change.”可知,来自城市的孩子可能会参加这个活动。故选 C。

14. What’s the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. The reasons people dislike “Survival Holidays”.
 B. The advantages of “Survival Holidays”.
 C. The disadvantages of “Survival Holidays”.
 D. The suggestions of taking part in “Survival Holidays”.

B 段落大意题。根据最后一段第一句“Many people think the survival activities are good for children.”可知,本段主要介绍了“生存假日”的优点。故选 B。

15. Which of the statements can’t children learn in “Survival Holidays”?
- A. How to get good grades.
 B. How to stay calm in dangerous times.
 C. How to keep safe when they meet danger.
 D. How to work in a team.

A 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Some have learned to stay calm in dangerous times. Some have learned how to keep safe. Others have learned how to work in a team.”可知,孩子们能在“生存假日”学到的不包括如何获得好成绩。故选 A。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Some people are so rude. Who sends an e-mail or a text message that just says “Thank you”? Who leaves a voice mail message rather than texts you? C Don’t these people realise that they’re wasting your time?

Maybe I’m the rude one for not appreciating life’s little courtesies (礼节). But many social norms (规范) just don’t make sense to people drowning in digital communication.

Take the thank-you note. Daniel Post Senning, a coauthor of Emily Post’s *Etiquette*, asked, “At what point does showing appreciation outweigh the cost?”

A Think of how long it takes to listen to one of those messages. In texts, you don’t have to declare who you are or even say hello. E-mail, too, is slower than a text. The worst are those who leave a voice mail and then send an e-mail message to tell you they left a voice mail.

This isn’t the first time technology has changed our manners. G Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, suggested that people say, “Ahoy!” Finally, hello won out, and the victory sped up the greeting’s use in face-to-face communications.

In the age of the smartphone, there is no reason to ask once-acceptable questions about: the weather forecast, a business’s phone number, or directions to a house, a restaurant, or an office, which can be easily found on a digital map. But people still ask these things. E

How to handle these differing standards? Easy: Consider your audience. Some people, especially older ones, appreciate a thank-you message. B In traditional societies, the young learn from the old. But in modern societies, the old can also learn from the young. Here’s hoping that politeness never goes out of fashion but that time-wasting forms of communication do.

- A. Then there is voice mail.
 B. Others, like me, want no reply.
 C. Who asks for a fact easily found on the Internet?
 D. Won’t new technology bring about changes in our daily life?
 E. And when you answer, they respond with a thank-you e-mail.
 F. Face-to-face communication makes comprehension much easier.
 G. When the telephone was invented, people didn’t know how to greet a caller.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

Jack, my boss, was picky and distant. Once he scolded me for something, I thought I was paid to do. I 21 into his office, prepared to lose my job if needed, but not before I let the man know how I

felt. I opened the door and he glanced up. “What?” he asked 22.

Suddenly I knew what I had to do. I sat across from him and said calmly, “Jack, the way you’ve been treating me is totally 23. I’ve never had anyone speak to me that way. And I have decided that I can’t allow it to 24. Now I want to make a 25 to you. I will be a friend,” I said. “I will treat you 26 you deserve to be treated, with respect and kindness.” I slipped out of the chair and closed the door behind me.

Another day I left a note. “Hope your day is going great,” it 27. Over the next few weeks, there were no other 28 between us. Every time I saw Jack in the hall, I 29 at him. After all, that’s what friends do.

One year after our “talk”, I had breast cancer. The statistics were not great for my long-term 30. Friends and loved ones visited me and tried to find the 31 words. No one knew what to say. One day, Jack walked over to my bed in the hospital room and without a word 32 a package beside me. Inside it lay several bulbs (鳞茎).

“Tulips (郁金香),” he said.

He shuffled his feet, then cleared his throat. “If you plant them when you get home, they’ll 33 next spring. I just want you to know that I think you’ll be there to see them grow up.”

Tears 34 my eyes, and I reached out my hand. “Thank you,” I whispered.

For ten years, I have watched those tulips push their way 35 the soil every spring. In a moment when I prayed for just the right word, a man with very few words said all the right things. After all, that’s what friends do.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了“我”和“我”那个挑剔并且有距离感的老板杰克成为朋友的故事。

21. A. stormed B. jumped
C. knocked D. fell

A 根据上文“Once he scolded me for

something, I thought I was paid to do.”可知,杰克责备了“我”,由此可推断出,那时“我”很生气。故选 A。

22. A. warmly B. worriedly
C. coldly D. eagerly

C 根据上文“Jack, my boss, was picky and distant.”可知,杰克很挑剔而且和人保持距离感,由此推断出,他说话的时候很冷酷。故选 C。

23. A. strange B. unexpected
C. suitable D. wrong

D 根据下文“I’ve never had anyone speak to me that way.”可知,从来没有人那样对待过“我”,由此推断出,“我”受到了错误的对待。故选 D。

24. A. appear B. change
C. continue D. stop

C 根据上文“I sat across from him and said calmly, ‘Jack, the way you’ve been treating me is totally 23.’”可知,“我”被错误地对待,由此推断出,“我”不想让这种错误继续发生。故选 C。

25. A. trouble B. promise
C. schedule D. wish

B 根据下文“I will treat you 26 you deserve to be treated, with respect and kindness.”可知,这是“我”对杰克许下的诺言,就是对他尊重和友善。故选 B。

26. A. if B. when
C. though D. as

D 根据上文“I will be a friend”可知,“我”希望和杰克做朋友,由此推断出,朋友之间值得被好好对待。故选 D。

27. A. read B. wrote
C. told D. expressed

A 根据上文“Another day I left a note.”并结合常识可知,表示便条上写着字应该用动词 read。故选 A。

28. A. experiences B. arguments
C. opportunities D. meetings

B 根据上文“Once he scolded me for something, I thought I was paid to do.”可知,“我”曾经和杰克

发生过争吵,由此推断出,在做朋友之后两个人不再争吵了。故选 B。

29. A. called B. smiled
C. pointed D. shouted

B 根据上文“I will treat you 26 you deserve to be treated, with respect and kindness.”可知,朋友之间要彼此尊重和善待,由此推断出,“我”在见到杰克的时候会微笑。故选 B。

30. A. growth B. response
C. survival D. care

C 根据下文“Friends and loved ones visited me and tried to find the 31 words.”可知,朋友和爱人对于“我”的病情无言以对,由此推断出,“我”的生存并不乐观。故选 C。

31. A. rude B. romantic
C. awkward D. right

D 根据下文“No one knew what to say.”可知,没有人知道该说什么,由此推断出,大家不知道说什么合适。故选 D。

32. A. tied B. hid
C. placed D. handed

C 根据语境可知,“我”是躺在床上的,由此推断出,包裹应该是放在“我”身边的。故选 C。

33. A. break out B. come up
C. take off D. fade away

B 根据下文“For ten years, I have watched those tulips push their way 35 the soil every spring.”可知,郁金香在每年春天破土而出,也就意味着发芽。故选 B。

34. A. clouded B. darkened
C. damaged D. cured

A 根据下文“‘Thank you,’ I whispered.”可知,“我”感谢杰克,由此推断出当时是感激的泪水模糊了“我”的双眼。故选 A。

35. A. in B. under
C. on D. through

D 根据上文“If you plant them when you get home, they’ll 33 next spring.”可知,郁金香在春天发芽,即破土而出,through 有“穿过”的意思,符合语境。故选 D。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

When two cultures come together, the words of **36. their** (they) languages compete for survival. We can see this taking place early on in the history of English, following the Danish invasions of Britain. The Danes spoke a language known **37. as** Old Norse, and this had many words **38. which/that** had a related form in Old English. What would people end up **39. saying** (say)? Would the Danish settlers use the Old English words? Or would the Anglo-Saxons use the Old Norse ones?

40. Actually (actual), the Old English and Old Norse words both survived, because people gave them **41. different** (difference) meanings. This is what happened to “skirt” and “shirt”.

“Shirt” is found sometimes in late Old English (spelled “scurte”), with the meaning of a short garment (衣服) worn by both men **42. and** women. Skirt, from Old Norse, is known from the 1300s, and seems to have been used mainly for a woman’s garment—the lower part of a dress. But the word could also **43. be used** (use) for the lower part of a man’s robe or coat too.

During the Middle English period, “shirt” **44. became** (become) increasingly used only for a man’s garment, and “skirt” for a woman’s. Today, women’s clothes include shirts, and skirts are normal wear for men in many **45. countries** (country). Clothing such as the T-shirt is gender-neutral (不分性别的).

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假设你是新华中学的学生李华,你和在上海上学的英国朋友 Tom 约好下周末去北京旅游,但你因故不能赴约。请根据以下要点用英语给他写一封 80 词左右的电子邮件:

1. 表示歉意;
2. 解释原因;
3. 另约时间。

【参考范文】

Dear Tom,

I am indeed very sorry that I can’t go to Beijing

with you next weekend, which I have promised. I feel badly sorry about it and want you to know what happened.

Just now, my cousin, Li Qiong, who left home to Australia for his further study last year, informed me that he would return next Saturday morning and asked me to pick him up at the airport. You know, we haven't seen each other for nearly a year.

I sincerely hope you can accept my apologies and understand my situation. I would appreciate it if you could allow me to make another date to show you around Beijing. Once again, I'm sorry for any inconvenience caused.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

It was time to go home. "Remember to work on your class speeches for homework," Miss Walker called, as everyone started talking and packing their schoolbags. Jenny felt sick. She hated having to read aloud in class. She was sure everyone got really bored listening to her. Once, when Jenny was reading out her holiday diary, Lee was even looking at his watch, a silver and blue one which seemed just magical.

Jenny watched Lee walk ahead of her as they left school. He seemed so clever, and he had a certain sort of shining confidence. He was just one of those people who were good at everything. Jenny sighed. As she turned the corner, she saw Lee's watch lying right in the middle of the path.

Jenny knew she should just pick it up and return it to him, but she didn't want to run after him. Jenny bent down quickly, picked up the watch and ran home. On arriving home, Jenny put it on almost without thinking. She was surprised it fitted so well. She walked to the mirror and started practising her speech. Words just flooded out of her.

"I'm going to talk about swimming. I have been lucky. I've won lots of competitions. But when I'm in a race, I'm not really thinking about winning. I'm just loving the feeling of being in the water..." Jenny laughed with excitement. She walked across the room. She suddenly seemed to have a certain sort of confidence. Turning back to the mirror, Jenny saw a flash of light from the watch in the glass. The flashes of silver seemed almost magical. So maybe Lee's watch really did have something magic about it.

The next day, as the lesson began, Miss Walker asked who was going to be brave and go first. Nobody moved. Jenny slowly raised her arm. Before Miss Walker could say anything, there was a shout from behind. "She's stolen my watch!" Lee said angrily. "It went missing at school yesterday."

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Everybody was fixing their eyes on Jenny, waiting for an explanation. Jenny didn't answer. How could she explain about the watch and its magic? No one could understand. No one could believe. "But I saw you wearing it yesterday," Miss Walker gently reminded him. For a moment Lee remained silent and then he apologised he had just remembered that. Jenny was relieved saying she had found it on the way home and decided to return it after the speech. Everybody was puzzled and asked why. Jenny was speechless again.

At that moment, Miss Walker smiled and asked the class to listen to Jenny's speech first. Jenny walked slowly to the front of the classroom. She couldn't think properly. All round her, a sea of faces was watching. She felt so frightened and the watch didn't seem magical at all. Suddenly she saw Miss Walker's encouraging eyes. Jenny took a deep breath. "I'm going to talk about swimming..." Ten minutes later the whole class stood up applauding Jenny's wonderful speech. Jenny smiled as she eventually realised the real source of confidence.

Unit 2

Making a difference

Section 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas — Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点；
2. 通过看图了解背景知识,对淡水资源匮乏问题进行初步思考；
3. 阅读课文,理解故事发展的时间顺序；
4. 看懂视频,并通过看图片和阅读名言,归纳相关人物的品行,对“帮助他人”这一话题进行初步思考。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. contribution *n.* 贡献
2. relief *n.* 减轻,缓解
3. effective *adj.* 有效的,产生预期效果的
4. earn *v.* 挣(钱)
5. donate *v.* 捐赠,捐献
6. fund *v.* 为……提供资金,资助
7. recycle *v.* 再利用,回收利用
8. shortage *n.* 短缺,不足,缺乏
9. reality *n.* 真实,现实
10. benefit from... 从……中受益

11. earn money 赚钱
12. turn out 出现;结果是
13. make a difference 起作用;有影响
14. set up 建立;设立

(二)阅读词汇

1. fountain *n.* 喷水池
2. foundation *n.* 基金会
3. insight *n.* 顿悟,猛醒
4. perseverance *n.* 不屈不挠,坚持不懈
5. internal *adj.* 内部的
6. drinking fountain 喷泉式饮水器
7. look across 向对面看
8. make one's dream a reality 使梦想成真

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1 (Para. 1)	Ryan's 1. teacher told him the water problem in developing African countries.	Six-year-old Canadian schoolboy Ryan had trouble believing the words spoken by his teacher that many people in developing 2. African countries couldn't get enough 3. clean water.
Part 2 (Para. 2)	Ryan decided to earn money to build a 4. well but the money was not enough.	Ryan cleaned windows and did 5. gardening for his family and neighbours and he soon reached his first target of 6. \$70 . But he was told that it actually cost \$2,000 to build a well.

续表

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 3 (Para. 3)	Ryan finally raised the \$ 2,000 and built a well.	Ryan started to ask for help from his classmates and neighbours and persuaded them to 7. donate money. At last, a well was built near a 8. primary school in Uganda.
Part 4 (Para. 4)	Ryan saw the finished well with his own eyes and the students 9. welcomed him warmly.	When Ryan saw the finished well with his own eyes, he broke into a joyful 10. smile .
Part 5 (Para. 5)	Ryan set up a 11. foundation to encourage more people to help.	Ryan's experience led him to set up a foundation to 12. encourage more people to help. Today, over 800,000 people in 16 countries across Africa have benefited 13. from the life-changing gift of clean, safe water.
Part 6 (Para. 6)	It is Ryan's courage and 14. perseverance that made his dream a reality.	Ryan says that the question to ask is not "Why don't I help?", but "How can I help today?".

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- What was wrong with the water in some developing African countries? B
 - The countries were too dry to have enough water.
 - The wells were too far away and the water was dirty.
 - People didn't want to walk to fetch water.
 - People used too much water and polluted it.
- How did Ryan earn money at first? C
 - He asked his parents for money.
 - He earned money by selling his toys.
 - He earned money by doing some housework.
 - He earned money by cleaning windows in the classroom.
- How much money should Ryan raise if he wants to build two wells in Africa? D
 - \$ 75.
 - \$ 150.
 - \$ 2,000.
 - \$ 4,000.
- Which of the following words can best describe Ryan? D
 - Rich and clever.
 - Brave and creative.
 - Clever and hard-working.
 - Determined and helpful.

II. 课文语法填空

Six-year-old Canadian schoolboy Ryan couldn't believe that many people in **1. developing** (develop) African countries couldn't get enough clean water. So, Ryan decided **2. to earn** (earn) money to build a single well somewhere in Africa. He **3. cleaned** (clean) windows and did gardening for his family and neighbours, reaching his first target of \$ 70 soon. But he **4. was told** (tell) that \$ 70 wasn't enough for a well. He started to ask for help from his classmates and neighbours and persuaded **5. them** (they) to donate money. At **6. the** same time, a friend of Ryan's mother helped make his story go public. After several months, Ryan had raised the \$ 2,000, with **7. which** a well was built near a primary school in Uganda. The children at the school were grateful **8. to** him and invited him to visit. He **9. really** (real) had made a difference for these children.

Later, Ryan set up a foundation to encourage more people to help. Many **10. inspired** (inspire) people gave him their support. Today, over 800,000 people in 16 countries across Africa have benefited from the life-changing gift of clean, safe water.

III. 阅读升华

1. What inspired the Canadian boy to help?

His teacher's introduction.

2. As a senior high school student, what can you do

to help people in need?

I'll do whatever I can to help those in need. For example, if a person is in low spirits, I will try to comfort him/her.

课后素养评价(六)

I. 阅读理解

Now many young people are travelling around the world on their own, not because they have no one to travel with, but because they prefer to go alone.

Kristina Wegscheider from California first travelled alone when she was at college and believed that it was something everyone should do at least once in their life. She said, "It opens your mind to new things and pushes you out of your comfort zone." Wegscheider has visited 46 countries covering all seven continents.

In foreign countries, with no one to help you read a map, look after you if you get ill, or lend you money if your wallet is stolen, it is challenging. This is what drives young people to travel alone. It is seen as character building and a chance to prove that they can make it on their own.

Chris decided to leave his sales job in Australia to go travelling last year. He set up a website to document his adventures. He said he wished he had travelled alone earlier. "The people you meet, the places you visit, or the things you do, everything is up to you and it forces you to grow as a person," said the man.

Chris describes travelling alone as "a shot in the arm", which makes you a more confident person that is ready to deal with anything. He said, "The feeling of having overcome something on my own is a major part of what drives me each day when I'm dealing with a difficult task. I walk around with my head up because I know deep down inside that nothing is impossible if you try."

As the saying goes, "Only by going alone in silence can one truly get into the heart of the wilderness."

【语篇解读】本文是一篇论说文。文章通过讲述两个年轻人的例子说明人们一生之中应该至少有一次独自旅行的经历。

1. Which of the following will Kristina Wegscheider agree with?

- A. Travelling abroad helps people to find new things.
- B. It is more meaningful to travel in foreign countries.
- C. It is comfortable to travel around without a friend.
- D. Travelling alone is a necessary experience for everyone.

D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Kristina Wegscheider from California first travelled alone when she was at college and believed that it was something everyone should do at least once in their life.”可知,来自加利福尼亚的 Kristina Wegscheider 在大学时第一次独自旅行,并且她认为这是每个人一生中应该至少做一次的事。所以她认为独自旅行是必需的。故选 D。

2. Why travelling alone is challenging?

- A. You have to choose things on your own.
- B. It is hard for you to prove yourself to others.
- C. You can only depend on yourself whatever happens.
- D. It pushes you into the comfort zone.

C 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句“In foreign countries, with no one to help you read a map, look after you if you get ill, or lend you money if your wallet is stolen, it is challenging.”可知,在国外,没有人帮你看地图,如果你生病的话没有人照顾你,或者如果你的钱包丢了没有人借给你钱,这是具有挑战性的事情。因此独自旅行具有挑战性是因为一切都要依靠你自己。故选 C。

3. What can we know about Chris?

- A. He started travelling alone at an early age.
- B. He once was afraid of travelling.
- C. He used to work as a salesman.
- D. His website inspires others a lot.

C 细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Chris decided to leave his sales job in Australia to go travelling last year.”可知,Chris 决定辞去他在澳大利亚的销售工作去旅行。由此可推测 Chris 曾经是一名销售员。故选 C。

4. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. Travel Abroad B. Travel Alone
- C. Travel Light D. Travel Far

B 标题归纳题。这篇文章主要通过两个年轻人的例子说明人们一生之中应该至少有一次独自旅行的经历。故选 B。

II. 七选五

How to Have a Successful Teenage Life?

As a teenager, you can achieve success in your life; it really isn't hard. F.

• Do well in school

No matter how boring it is now, education will help you be a productive member in society. Try your best for excellence in school: listen to the teachers, do your homework, study hard, and get good grades. Doing so will help you get into a better university, which will enable you to have a bright future. B!

• Do well in your community

Volunteering can not only improve your community's status, but it could make you happier. Studies show that people who volunteer are less likely to develop depression (抑郁) than people who don't. D. For example, if you love animals, volunteer at an animal shelter. If you love helping the environment, plant trees or pick up litter. When you help others, it will make you feel better about yourself.

• C

Remember, they're there to help you be the best that you can be. Respect them and value their

opinions, even if they annoy you sometimes. G. You don't get to choose your teachers or your family, but you still have to put up with them. Learn how to deal with people now, because when you're an adult, you don't get to choose your boss or your co-workers, so learn how to respect them now.

These points can help you enjoy success in your teenage life.

- A. Live life to the fullest
- B. Schools set you up on the right track
- C. Be nice to your parents and teachers
- D. Find chances to do volunteer work that interests you
- E. It will help you pass time and develop your personality
- F. Here are some important points that you may find helpful
- G. Keep in mind that they do the things because they care about you

【微点写作】人物传记

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Brought up by his grandparents, Jack showed a strong interest in plants and insects at an early age.

杰克由祖父母抚养大,从小就对植物和昆虫表现出了浓厚的兴趣。

2. Li Yan, an engineer, was born in February, 1965 in Beijing, China.

李岩是一名工程师,1965年2月出生于中国北京。

3. As a little girl, she began to show a gift for playing the piano.

小时候,她就开始展现钢琴演奏方面的天赋。

4. Being blind, she never sat around feeling sorry for herself.

(即便)双目失明,她却没有闲坐在那里,自怨自艾。

5. She has received many awards for her wonderful performance.

她因自己出色的表演多次获奖。

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,学习并掌握与话题相关的语言知识;
3. 基于文章内容联系生活,运用与话题相关的语言知识,就水资源匮乏问题发表自己的观点。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. There's to be an **internal** inquiry into the whole affair. 内部的
2. Just 9% of global plastic waste is **recycled**. 回收利用
3. A spectacular music **fountain** is seen in the park. 喷水池
4. Studying history can give us **insight** into why our culture does certain things, and how the past has shaped it into what we know now. 洞察力
5. The **Foundation** is holding a dinner at the Whitney Museum of American Art in honour of the show. 基金会

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>contribution</u> <i>n.</i> 贡献	contribute <i>v.</i> 作出贡献
	contributor <i>n.</i> 捐款人; 作出贡献的人; 投稿人
<u>shortage</u> <i>n.</i> 短缺, 不足, 缺乏	short <i>adj.</i> 短的; 缺少的
	shorten <i>v.</i> (使)变短; 缩短
<u>effective</u> <i>adj.</i> 有效的, 产生预期效果的	effectively <i>adv.</i> 有效地
	effect <i>n.</i> 影响; 效果
	affect <i>v.</i> 影响
<u>donate</u> <i>v.</i> 捐赠, 捐献	donation <i>n.</i> 捐献
<u>perseverance</u> <i>n.</i> 不屈不挠, 坚持不懈	persevere <i>v.</i> 坚持, 不屈不挠
<u>earn</u> <i>v.</i> 挣(钱)	earnings <i>n.</i> 工资, 收入; 利润, 收益

III. 补全短语

1. break into a smile 突然笑起来
2. turn out 出现; 结果是
3. make a difference 起作用, 有影响
4. set up 建立, 设立
5. benefit from 从……中受益
6. look across 向对面看
7. under control 得到控制, 在控制之中
8. at first 起初, 刚开始
9. go on 继续
10. no longer 不再
11. at last 最后, 终于
12. give up 放弃

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: have trouble (in) doing sth.
As a six-year-old Canadian schoolboy, Ryan had trouble believing the words spoken by his teacher that many people in developing African countries couldn't get enough clean water.
年仅六岁的加拿大男孩瑞安很难相信老师说的话——在欠发达的非洲国家,许多人都喝不到足够的干净的水。
2. 句型公式: so... that...; make+宾语+宾语补足语
And why is the water so dirty that it makes them sick?
而且为什么那里的水那么脏以至于让他们生病?
3. 句型公式: 不定式作表语
At first, his plan was to earn money to build a single well somewhere in Africa.
起初,他的计划是挣些钱在非洲某地建一口井。
4. 句型公式: the+比较级, the+比较级
The more wells you dig, the better the world will be.
你挖的井越多,世界就会越好。

任务型课堂

1. relief n. 减轻, 缓解

(教材原文) The amount of **relief** and comfort experienced by the sick after the skin has been carefully washed and dried, is one of the commonest observations made at a sick bed.

皮肤经过仔细清洗和干燥后, 病人所体验到的缓解和舒适程度是在病床上最常见的观察结果之一。

一感 读句子感悟用法

To the doctor's relief, the new medicine helped **relieve** the pain **of** the boy's injured leg.

令医生宽慰的是, 这种新药有助于缓解男孩受伤的腿的疼痛。

It was a great relief to find that my family were all safe.

看到我的家人都安然无恙, 我感到非常欣慰。

I sighed **in relief** when I found the money I thought was lost.

当我找到以为丢掉的钱时, 我宽慰地叹了口气。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) _____ one's relief 令某人欣慰的是 in relief 轻松地 It is a relief _____ sth. 做某事很放心/舒心。 (2) relieve v. (疼痛/问题)减轻, 缓解 relieve sb. _____ ... 减轻某人……的负担
探究结论	(1) to; to do (2) of

三评 多维度评价测试

单句语法填空

① It was a relief to know (know) their son finally came back safe and sound.

② Many people smiled in relief as the last of the children hurried out of the door.

③ To our relief, the disease didn't burst out as expected.

④ Her father decided to take her on a trip at the weekend for the purpose of helping her relieve the pressure of study.

2. shortage n. 短缺, 不足, 缺乏

(教材原文) Read the passage and find out what Ryan did to help solve the problem of water **shortage** in Africa.

阅读这篇文章, 找出瑞安为帮助解决非洲缺水问题做了什么。

一感 读句子感悟用法

WTO is **short for** the World Trade Organization. WTO 是 World Trade Organization (世界贸易组织) 的缩写。

I cannot help you because I **am short of** money too.

我帮不了你, 因为我也缺钱。

A shepherd's name was Thomas, but he was called Tom **for short**.

一个牧羊人的名字叫托马斯, 不过别人都简称他为汤姆。

In short, my life will be much richer and more colourful.

总之, 我的生活将更加丰富多彩。

Her dress is too long. She must have it **shortened**. 她的衣服太长了, 要请人改短一点。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) short <i>adj.</i> 短的; 短缺的, 紧俏的 be short _____ 是……的缩写/简称 be short _____ 缺少, 缺乏 _____ short 简称; 缩写为 _____ short 总之, 简言之 to be short 简单地 (2) shorten <i>v.</i> (使)变短; 缩短
探究结论	(1) for; of; for; in

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① —What does the IOC mean?

—It is short for the International Olympic Committee.

② The company is short of skilled workers.

③ In short, everyone should take part in the fight

against the haze.

④ In the past, people died because of shortage (short) of medicine.

(2)完成句子

Please have this report shortened. It's too long.

请把这篇报告删减一些,它太长了。

3. effective adj. 有效的,产生预期效果的

(教材原文)Now tick the solutions that you think are most **effective** to supply Africa with fresh water.

现在勾选你认为的为非洲提供淡水最有效的解决方案。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Every word from the parents will **have an effect on** their children.

父母说的每一句话都将对孩子产生影响。

The suggestions were adopted and would be **brought/put/carried into effect**.

这些建议得到了采纳,并会被付诸实施。

This regulation will **come into effect** from September 1, 2024.

本章程自2024年9月1日起施行。

In effect, that should kill two birds with one stone.

事实上,那样会有一石二鸟的效果。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	effect <i>n.</i> 效果,作用;影响
	have an effect _____ 对……有影响
探究结论	bring/carry/put... _____ effect 使……实施/生效
	come into effect = take effect 开始生效,开始实施 _____ effect = in fact/in reality 事实上,实际上
探究结论	on; into; in

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

① The new rules should be put into effect as soon as possible.

② (2023·新高考Ⅱ卷) Besides, working in the garden seems to have a calming effect on Jaramillo's special education students, many of

whom have emotional control issues.

③ It is an effective (effect) treatment and could cure all the leprosy (麻风) sufferers worldwide.

(2)完成句子

Before the new law comes into effect/takes effect, I hope we can take some effective measures to protect these animals.

在新法律生效之前,我希望我们能采取一些有效措施来保护这些动物。

4. the+比较级..., the+比较级...

(教材原文)**The more** wells you dig, **the better** the world will be.

你挖的井越多,世界就会越好。

[句式分析]本句中“The more..., the better...”为“the+比较级..., the+比较级...”句型,意为“越……,越……”,表示后者随着前者的变化而变化。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The more she learns, **the more** she wants to learn. 她越学越想学。

The higher you stand, **the farther** you will see. 你站得越高就看得越远。

The more, the better.

多多益善。

As the winter is drawing near, it's getting **colder and colder**.

冬天要来了,天气变得越来越冷了。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)“the+比较级(+主语+谓语), the+比较级(+主语+谓语)”结构表示“……越……,……就越……”,是一个复合句,其中前面的句子相当于_____状语从句,后面的句子是主句。若主句的谓语动词用一般将来时,从句的谓语动词要用_____时表示将来。这种句型有时可构成省略。
	(2)“比较级+and+比较级”或“more and more/less and less+原级”意为“越来越……”,表示本身程度的变化。
探究结论	(3)“the more..., the less...”意为“越……,越不……”。
	(1)条件;一般现在

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

① The busier he is, the happier (happy) he feels.

② The harder you work, the greater progress you will make (make).

(2) 完成句子

① The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make.

你越小心,你犯的错误就越少。

② The more you put your heart into English, the more you will like it.

你越是用心去学英语,你就越喜欢它。

③ The plane flew higher and higher until it was out of sight.

飞机飞得越来越高直到看不见了。

课后素养评价(七)

I. 单词拼写

- We should make contributions (贡献) to the modernisation of our country.
- The water shortage (缺乏) in the northern part of this country is serious.
- He donated (捐赠) most of his books to our school library last week.
- He earns (挣) about \$40,000 a year and lives a happy life.
- I've got an insight (顿悟) into the problem.
- This brought considerable relief (减轻) from the pain.
- The government took effective (有效的) measures to reduce the price.
- The story is a magical mix of fantasy and reality (现实).

II. 短语填空

make a difference; earn money; set up; break into a smile; turn out; benefit from

- The parents broke into a smile when they heard their son had passed the exam.
- So far, the government has set up three new schools for the peasant workers' children.
- He has to earn money to pay the high tuition for his son.
- What the teacher said made a difference to my future.
- It turns out that this method doesn't work well.
- It's reported that many patients have benefited from the new treatment.

III. 完成句子

- I am grateful to you for your timely help.
我很感谢你的及时帮助。
- Mr Smith was a heavy smoker, so he had trouble (in) giving up smoking.
史密斯先生是一个重度吸烟者,因此,他在戒烟方

面遇到了麻烦。

- Don't worry, because everything is under control.
别担心,一切都在控制之中。
- The busier he is, the happier he feels.
他越忙越高兴。
- He spoke so fast that he couldn't make himself understood.
他说得太快了,以至于他无法让自己被理解。

IV. 完形填空

I stood in line waiting to cash out at a grocery store. I 1 the customer in front of me. She was young, but she already had a(n) 2 look as if life had beaten her down too many times. The items (物品) in her cart included the cheapest cuts of meat, powdered milk, day-old bread, and 3 soap.

"Next!" the cashier 4, and she moved forward to check out. When the cashier finally told her the 5, her face paled. She opened her handbag and began 6 small bills and change. It was obvious that she didn't have enough 7. So she 8 some much-needed goods, setting them aside. The child's items 9 in the cart, however. The woman finally paid, and moved down to 10 them. When my turn came, I put into my cart the items that the woman had 11 out, whispering (低语) "Separate bags, same bill, please" to the cashier.

Then I secretly put the extra bag into the woman's cart without being 12. Just as I put the bag in the woman's cart, I 13 a twenty-dollar bill that I had not placed in there. "You put that money in there, didn't you?" I asked the cashier with a laugh 14 the woman pushed her cart out of the door. 15, he shook his head. "No, it was the woman who stood behind you. I

stuck my twenty at the bottom,” he added. “That was so nice of both of you!” I smiled.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了在排队结账的过程中,作者和其他人悄悄帮助生活窘困的女士付款并偷偷给她塞钱的故事。

1. A. studied B. impressed
C. recognised D. admired

A 根据下文“*She was young, but she already had a(n) 2 look as if life had beaten her down too many times.*”可知,作者是在端详这位女士。故选 A。

2. A. excited B. tired
C. curious D. happy

B 根据下文“*as if life had beaten her down too many times*”可知,她生活并不如意,脸上应是疲惫的神情。故选 B。

3. A. pretty B. unusual
C. cheap D. pricey

C 根据上文“*the cheapest cuts of meat, powdered milk, day-old bread*”可知,她买的都是便宜的东西。故选 C。

4. A. screamed B. laughed
C. whispered D. called

D 根据上文的“*Next*”可知,收银员是在召唤后边的顾客上前结账。故选 D。

5. A. truth B. cost
C. report D. news

B 根据上文“*she moved forward to check out*”可知,这位女士上前结账,所以收银员应该是告诉她所有物品的消费金额。故选 B。

6. A. counting B. saving
C. giving D. picking

A 根据下文“*It was obvious that she didn't have enough 7.*”可知,她数了数自己的零钱,发现不够支付所买的物品。故选 A。

7. A. patience B. time
C. money D. food

C 根据下文“*So she 8 some much-needed goods, setting them aside.*”可知,这位女士最后把生活必需品拿了出来,可以推断出她没有足够的钱。故选 C。

8. A. gave up B. took over
C. put away D. picked up

A 根据下文“*setting them aside*”可知,这位女士因为没有足够的钱,所以放弃了一些必需品。故选 A。

9. A. changed B. shook
C. survived D. remained

D 根据下文“*however*”可知,这位女士虽然放弃了一些必需品,但是没有把小孩用的东西拿出来,

所以这些东西还留在购物车里。故选 D。

10. A. shape B. pack
C. organise D. choose

B 根据上文“*The woman finally paid*”可知,她付完了钱,接下来应该是打包所买的东西。故选 B。

11. A. left B. worked
C. taken D. made

C 根据上文“*I put into my cart the items*”可知,作者把她拿出来东西放到自己的购物车里。故选 C。

12. A. caught B. punished
C. delivered D. scheduled

A 根据上文的“*Then I secretly put the extra bag into the woman's cart*”可知,作者偷偷地把袋子放在女士的购物车里,没有被她看见。故选 A。

13. A. placed B. noticed
C. imagined D. expected

B 根据下文“*a twenty-dollar bill that I had not placed in there*”可知,作者在偷偷地往那位女士的购物车放袋子的时候,发现了一张 20 美元的钞票。故选 B。

14. A. before B. unless
C. since D. after

D 根据上文“*I asked the cashier*”可知,他们讨论帮助那位女士的事情的时候,女士应该是不在现场的,因此是等她推着购物车走出门之后才开始说。故选 D。

15. A. Carefully B. Thankfully
C. Surprisingly D. Gracefully

C 根据下文“*he shook his head*”可知,作者本以为是收银员偷偷把钱放在那位女士的购物车里的,但是出乎作者意料,收银员说不是他。故选 C。

【微点写作】人物传记

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Not only will her generosity help those in need realise their dreams and rebuild faith in life, but also it will motivate more people to participate in such a good deed.

她的慷慨不仅会帮助那些处于困境的人们实现梦想,重拾生活的信心,而且还会激励更多人加入这样的善举。

2. After graduation, he volunteered to return to the village and help build a school.

毕业后,他自愿回到村里帮助建立了一所学校。

3. His charming personality lies in a simple fact that he never hesitates to help others.

他的人格魅力在于一个简单的事实:对帮助别人他从不犹豫。

Section III Using language

学习任务及目标

1. 观察例句,发现并归纳出过去分词结构作定语的特征和用法,并能在真实语境中运用;
2. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
3. 学习更多描述个人品质的词汇,并运用所学词汇表达个人观点;
4. 掌握电话咨询的相关内容和用语并加以运用。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中**黑体**单词的汉语意思

1. The young man holds the belief that hope is the definition of the doctor's **mission**. 使命
2. If we drink dirty water, we can catch **diseases** from the bacteria and become ill. 疾病
3. **Territory** is land which is controlled by a particular country or ruler. 领土
4. **Cancer** is a serious disease in which cells in a person's body increase rapidly in an uncontrolled way, producing abnormal growths. 癌症
5. An **institution** is a large important organisation such as a university, church, or bank. 机构

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>disability</u> <i>n.</i> 残疾,残障	disable <i>v.</i> 使人丧失能力;使残疾
	disabled <i>adj.</i> 残废的;有残疾的
<u>generous</u> <i>adj.</i> 慷慨的,大方的	generously <i>adv.</i> 慷慨地;宽大地;丰盛地
	generosity <i>n.</i> 慷慨,大方;宽宏大量
<u>hesitate</u> <i>v.</i> 迟疑,犹豫	hesitation <i>n.</i> 犹豫
	hesitant <i>adj.</i> 犹豫的,踌躇的
<u>assistance</u> <i>n.</i> 帮助,援助	assist <i>v.</i> 帮助,协助,援助
	assistant <i>n.</i> 助手,助理;售货员
<u>confirmation</u> <i>n.</i> 证实,证明	confirm <i>v.</i> 证实,确认
	confirmed <i>adj.</i> 成习惯的,根深蒂固的

III. 补全短语

1. in spite of 不顾,不管;尽管
2. be suitable for 适合
3. take care of 照料,照顾
4. be involved in 参加,参与
5. come across 偶然遇到
6. come up with 想出,提出

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: not only... but also...

As in the words which were spoken by Ryan, we need to not only donate money but also get new ideas.

正如瑞安所说,我们不仅需要捐款,而且需要获得新的想法。

2. 句型公式: 过去分词作定语

It offers help needed by children all over the world.

它为世界各地的儿童提供所需要的帮助。

3. 句型公式: make+宾语+宾语补足语

He's sensitive and rather serious, which sometimes makes him appear to be a little bookish.

他很敏感,而且相当严肃,这有时使他显得有点书呆子气。

4. 句型公式:“疑问词+不定式”结构作宾语

He always knows how to make wise decisions.

他总是知道如何作出明智的决定。

任务型课堂

1. hesitate v. 犹豫, 迟疑

(教材原文) She's usually very shy, but she's generous and never **hesitates** to help.

她通常很害羞, 但很慷慨, 帮助别人从不犹豫。

一感 读句子感悟用法

We are at your service. Don't **hesitate to turn to us** if you have any further problems.

我们随时为您服务。如果您还有问题的话, 尽管向我们求助。

He's still **hesitating about** joining/whether to join the expedition.

他对于参加这次探险队仍犹豫不决。

The Mullers gave their phone number to the street people **without hesitation** and told them to phone anytime.

穆勒夫妇毫不犹豫地把自己的电话号码给那些街上(需要帮助)的人, 并告诉他们可以随时打电话。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) hesitate _____ sth. 迟疑做某事; 不愿做某事 hesitate about/over (doing) sth. (做)某事犹豫不决
	(2) hesitation n. 犹豫, 迟疑 _____ hesitation 毫不犹豫地 have no hesitation in doing sth. 毫不犹豫地做某事
探究结论	(1) to do (2) without

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① In the event of difficulties, please do not hesitate to contact (contact) our Customer Service Department.

② When the girl entered the room, the boy followed without hesitation (hesitate).

(2) 完成句子

① She had no hesitation in accepting my offer.

她毫不犹豫地接受了我的提议。

② Don't hesitate about/over your decision once you think it over.

只要你考虑清楚了, 就不要对你的决定犹豫不决。

③ If a student gets hungry on the long drives to and from school, Wilson never hesitates/doesn't hesitate to buy them a meal.

如果一个学生在往返学校的长途驾驶行程中饿了, 威尔逊会毫不犹豫地给他们买一顿饭。

2. assistance n. 帮助, 援助

(教材原文) In China, volunteers are also playing an increasingly important role in environmental protection, disability **assistance** and many other fields.

在中国, 志愿者在环境保护、残疾人救助和诸多其他领域也发挥着越来越重要的作用。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Despite his cries no one **came to his assistance**.

尽管他大声喊叫, 却没有人来帮助他。

He can walk only **with the assistance of** crutches.

他只能在拐杖的辅助下走路。

Two men are **assisting** the police **with** their enquiries.

有两个人正配合警方的询问。

Julia was **assisting** him **to prepare** his speech.

朱莉娅正在帮他准备他的演讲。

I always **assist** my parents **in doing** the dishes after meals.

我总是在饭后帮父母洗碗。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) come to one's assistance 来/去帮助某人 _____ the assistance of 在……的帮助下
	(2) assist v. 帮助, 协助, 援助 assist sb. _____ 在……方面帮助某人 assist sb. to do sth. = assist sb. _____ doing sth. 帮助某人做某事
	(3) assistant n. 助手, 助理
探究结论	(1) with (2) with; in

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① I often assist my mum with the housework.

② Don't worry. He will assist you to complete (complete) the task.

③ I am writing this email to convey my sincere appreciation to you for your assistance (assist).

(2) 完成句子

He's been running the company with the assistance of his father.

他一直在父亲的协助下经营这家公司。

3. “make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构

(教材原文) He's sensitive and rather serious, which sometimes **makes him appear to be** a little bookish.

他很敏感,而且相当严肃,这有时使他显得有点书呆子气。

[句式分析] 本句为主从复合句,关系代词 which 引导非限制性定语从句,定语从句中含有 make sb./sth. do sth. 的用法,即“make+宾语+宾语补足语”结构。

一感 读句子感悟用法

(2023·新高考Ⅱ卷) Continued developments in communication technologies were once believed to **make the printed page outdated**.

通信技术的持续发展一度被认为使印刷纸张过时了。

Every day my mother **makes me have** an egg and some milk.

每天妈妈都让我吃一个鸡蛋,喝一些牛奶。

The physics teacher explained over and over again so that he could **make himself understood**.

物理老师一遍又一遍地解释以便自己能被理解。

I hope you can **make yourself at home** here.

我希望你在这里就像在自己家一样。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	make+宾语+ 宾语补足语	{ 名词或形容词 不带 to 的不定式 _____ _____
探究结论	过去分词; 介词短语	

名师点拨

后接不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词(短语)有 make, have, let 等使役动词及 see, watch, notice, hear, look at 等感官动词(短语)。若此类动词(短语)用于被动语态,则 to 不能省略。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

The teacher raised his voice so that he could make himself heard (hear).

(2) 完成句子

① His cheerful joke made us forget our weariness. 他的令人愉快的笑话使我们忘记了疲劳。

② The boy was/is made to wash dishes after dinner, which made/makes him unhappy. 小男孩被要求在晚饭后洗碗,这让他不高兴。

语法探究

过去分词结构作定语

「语法感知」

① Ryan had trouble believing the words **spoken by his teacher**.

② What they needed was a well **dug near their homes**.

③ In Uganda, Ryan at last saw the **finished** well with his own eyes.

④ Many **inspired** people gave him their support.

1. ①句中的 spoken by his teacher 为过去分词短语,在句中作后置定语,修饰 the words.

2. ②句中的 dug near their homes 为过去分词短语,在句中作后置定语,修饰 a well.

3. ③句中的 finished 为过去分词,在句中作前置定

语,修饰 well.

4. ④句中 inspired 为过去分词,在句中作前置定语,修饰 people.

「语法精讲」

一、过去分词结构作定语的位置

1. 单个的过去分词作定语通常放在被修饰词之前;过去分词短语作定语则放在被修饰词之后,相当于一个定语从句。

The **injured** workers are now being taken good care of in the hospital.

受伤的工人现在正在医院受到良好的照料。

I am fond of the food **cooked by** your mother.
= I am fond of the food **that is cooked by** your mother.

我很喜欢你妈妈做的饭菜。

名师点拨 ■■■■■

有些过去分词表示特定含义,单独作定语也放在被修饰的名词之后,如 left(剩余的), given(所给的), concerned(有关的)等。另外,单个过去分词作定语修饰代词时,应该放在被修饰的词后面。

There is little time **left**. Let's hurry up.

剩余时间不多了,咱们快点儿吧。

2. 有些过去分词作定语既可前置也可后置,意义不变;但有些过去分词置于被修饰词前后的位置不同,其意义也不相同。

All the **broken** windows have been repaired.
= All the windows **broken** have been repaired.
所有坏了的窗户已经修理好了。

The method **used** is very efficient.
所用的这个方法很有效。

This is a **used** car worth only 5,000 yuan.
这是一辆价值仅 5 000 元的旧车。

名师点拨 ■■■■■

有些表示情感或心理状态的过去分词已经完全形容词化,常见的这类过去分词有 disappointed(失望的), excited(兴奋的), moved(感动的), interested(感兴趣的), surprised(感到惊讶的), shocked(震惊的,震撼的), puzzled(迷惑不解的), frightened(受惊吓的)等。

二、过去分词结构作定语的意义

1. 及物动词的过去分词作定语,具有完成和被动两层含义。

steamed bread 馒头

boiled water 开水

2. 不及物动词的过去分词作定语,只表示动作的完成,无被动之意。

a **fallen** tree 一棵倒下的树

a **retired** worker 一位退休工人

三、不同形式的非谓语动词作定语的区别

形式	区别
过去分词作定语	表示被动或完成
现在分词作定语	表示主动或进行
现在分词的被动形式作定语	表示被动和进行
不定式作定语	多表示将要发生的动作

The meeting **held** yesterday was important.
昨天开的会非常重要。

Last night, there were millions of people **watching** the opening ceremony of the Football World Cup live on TV.

昨天晚上,有几百万人观看了世界杯足球赛开幕式的电视直播。

It is said that the building **being constructed** will be our new stadium.

据说这幢正在建造的大楼将是我们的新体育馆。

Do you want to see the doctor **to be sent for** from Beijing?

你想见那位将从北京请来的医生吗?

「语法冲关」

I. 单句语法填空

- The flowers smelling (smell) sweet in the botanic garden attract visitors to the beauty of nature.
- There is no doubt that the part played (play) by women in our society is very important.
- Actually, it is quite normal for the average person living (live) in a city to see thousands of ads every single day.
- The problem being discussed (discuss) now attracts the attention of everyone present at the meeting.
- The airport to be completed (complete) next year will help promote tourism in this area.
- Her excited (excite) voice suggested that she won the final match.

II. 完成句子

- There is no doubt that the polluted air is bad for our health.
毫无疑问被污染的空气对我们的健康有害。
- Have you read the novel *Oliver Twist* written by Dickens?
你读过狄更斯写的《雾都孤儿》这部小说吗?
- The students praised by the teacher constantly will become more confident and excellent.
不断受到老师表扬的学生会变得更加自信和优秀。
- The building being built now will be our classroom building.
现在正在建造的楼将是我们的教学楼。

课后素养评价(八)

I. 词语填空

extend; mission; in spite of; be suitable for; come across; disease; confirmation; institution; take up; come up with; cheer up; play an important role in

1. Our class came up with the idea to make better use of used materials.
2. Your news was really a confirmation for my beliefs.
3. The attendance of meetings takes up a great deal of my time.
4. My garden extends as far as the river.
5. Feel blue about the world? Cheer up!
6. The doctor examined him but could find no sign of heart disease.
7. My mission in life is to help poor people.
8. The course is suitable for both beginners and advanced students.
9. As is known to all, using clean energy plays an important role in pollution reduction.
10. It's said that the college has close links with many other institutions.
11. In spite of the difficulties, they managed to carry on their experiments.
12. He came across this story while he was doing a computer search of local news articles.

II. 单句语法填空

1. Old people tend to be very sensitive to cold.
2. Those with disabilities (disable) should be treated equally.
3. Thank you for contributing generously (generous) to the scholarship fund.
4. After a short hesitation (hesitate), I asked him if he needed any help.
5. He can walk only with the assistance (assist) of crutches.
6. The park was full of people, enjoying (enjoy) themselves in the sunshine.
7. You cannot accept an opinion offered (offer) to you unless it is based on facts.

8. The puzzled (puzzle) expression on his face showed that the question was puzzling.
9. The student likes reading stories written (write) by Mark Twain.
10. Flights should be confirmed (confirmation) 48 hours before departure.
11. Employers usually decide within five minutes whether someone is suitable for the job.
12. It's reported that more than 30 software firms are involved in the project.

III. 阅读理解

Go anywhere and you'll see a lot of people with their heads buried in their phones. And among them there may be "nomophobia", or no-mobile-phone phobia, which means that people are afraid of being away from their phone. And this one can do real damage to your quality of life and health.

A 2020 study published in a journal found that 90 percent of the 327 university students surveyed could be seen as having moderate to severe nomophobia. Unfortunately, nomophobia was associated with sleep disruption, and daytime sleepiness.

Participants admitted to checking e-mail, texts, or social media after turning off their lights to go to bed, explains Jennifer Peszka, PhD, study co-author and associate professor of psychology at Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas. For you, that might look like a lot of things: It might be catching up on social media in bed, waking up to check your phone in the middle of the night, or keeping notifications on while you sleep.

Ever get that butterflies-in-the-stomach feeling when you can't remember where you placed your phone? Or, maybe you have stress dreams that your phone is lost or stolen. "I think you can really view nomophobia as a special form of anxiety," says Peszka. The reasons behind why someone has nomophobia are variable. "I think different people worry about different things. There are some people

who seem to report they're worried they will miss out on something or that they won't be able to get help or contact someone if they need to," she explains.

Peszka recommends cognitive-behavioural (认知行为的) ways that can help make parting with your phone a bit easier at night. If you can't put your phone away or sleep with it out of your room, then use settings on your phone that limit your use but don't prohibit it completely.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了“无手机恐惧症”，以及给出了一些如何解决此问题的建议。

1. What does the underlined word “phobia” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Disease. B. Fear.
C. Excitement. D. Situations.

B 词义猜测题。画线单词所在句中的“which means that people are afraid of being away from their phone”是对上文 no-mobile-phone phobia 名词短语的解释，由此可知，画线单词 phobia 为“恐惧”的意思。故选 B。

2. How many students surveyed are free of nomophobia?

- A. About 33. B. About 90.
C. About 294. D. About 327.

A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“A 2020 study published in a journal found that 90 percent of the 327 university students surveyed could be seen as having moderate to severe nomophobia.”可知， $327 - 327 \times 0.9 = 32.7$ ，被调查的学生中大约 33 人没有无手机恐惧症。故选 A。

3. What's the performance of having nomophobia?

- A. Checking e-mails when necessary.
B. Turning off the phone.
C. Catching up on social media in bed.
D. Waking up in the morning and then checking phones.

C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“For you, that might look like a lot of things: It might be catching up on social media in bed, waking up to check your phone in the middle of the night, or

keeping notifications on while you sleep.”可知，无手机恐惧症的表现是在床上浏览社交媒体。故选 C。

4. Which of the following is Peszka's recommendation to make parting with phones?

- A. Sleeping with phones.
B. Throwing away phones.
C. Using settings of phones.
D. Prohibiting phones completely.

C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“If you can't put your phone away or sleep with it out of your room, then use settings on your phone that limit your use but don't prohibit it completely.”可知，使用手机设置是 Peszka 关于与手机分离的建议。故选 C。

【微点写作】人物传记

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Since he took up the post, he has been absorbed in dealing with various foreign affairs.

自从他从事这项工作以来，他一直专心处理各种外交事务。

2. I admire him because he is not only the first Chinese to go to space but also one of the greatest astronauts.

我钦佩他，因为他不仅是第一个进入太空的中国人，也是最伟大的航天员之一。

3. After graduation, he devoted his life to teaching in the rural areas of our country for more than 30 years.

毕业后，他献身我们国家的乡村教育 30 多年。

4. With his wise thought about nature and the world, Confucius is considered as a great thinker in the history of China.

(因为)有着对自然和世界的睿智思想，孔子被认为是中国历史上一位伟大的思想家。

Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection—Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点；
2. 理解课文内容，了解尼古拉斯·温顿的生平，加深对本单元主题意义的认识；
3. 能够更深层次地理解人物，并能用语言描述优秀人物的事迹、成就和品格。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. achievement *n.* 成绩, 成就
2. chief *adj.* 最高级别的, 首席的
3. major *adj.* 重要的, 主要的
4. treatment *n.* 治疗; 疗法
5. obtain *v.* 获得, 得到
6. further *adj.* 更多的, 附加的
7. aid *v.* 帮助, 援助
8. temporary *adj.* 短期的, 短暂的; 临时的
9. drug *n.* 药物, 药材
10. keep records of 记录

11. pass away 去世
12. end with 以……结束
13. stand up 站起来
14. at the age of 在……岁时

(二)阅读词汇

1. knighthood *n.* (英国的)爵士封号或头衔
2. ministry *n.* (政府的)部
3. military *n.* 军队
4. certificate *n.* 证明书, 证书
5. temporary home 寄养家庭
6. transport... to safety 把……转移到安全的地方
7. at one point 当时; 一度; 在某一时刻
8. bring... to public attention 引起公众对……的注意

「课文速览」

表格填空

When	Details
In August 1939	A group of frightened children are 1. boarding a train at Prague's Wilson Station. Their heartbroken parents fear they may never see their children again. Nicholas Winton will go on to 2. save them from death at the hands of the Nazis.
From 1909 to 1931	Nicholas Winton was born in London, to German-Jewish parents. 3. On leaving school, he worked in 4. banks in Germany and France, and then worked in 5. business in Britain.
In December 1938	A friend asked Winton to come to Prague to 6. aid people who were escaping from the Nazis. By August 1939, Winton had saved 669 children.
In 1954	He left the 7. military and for the most part, he did not mention the children he saved.
In 1988	His wife Grete found a forgotten 8. journal at home, and sent the journal to a newspaper. That year Winton was seen on the British television programme <i>That's Life</i> . Later, Winton received various honours for his 9. achievement .
On 1 July 2015	Winton 10. passed away at the age of 106.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- What can we learn from Paragraph 1? D
 - The children were excited to board the train.
 - The children boarded the train with their parents.
 - All the children who boarded the train were Jewish.
 - It was very likely that the parents would not see their children again.
- Put the following events in order of time. C
 - Nicholas Winton returned to Britain and worked in business.
 - Nicholas Winton worked for international charities and for various companies.
 - Nicholas Winton worked in banks in Germany and France.
 - Nicholas Winton served as an officer in Britain's Royal Air Force.
 - ①③④②
 - ①②③④
 - ③①④②
 - ③④①②
- Which country were the children sent to according to the passage? A
 - Britain.
 - France.
 - Germany.
 - America.
- Which of the following information was NOT contained in Nicholas Winton's journal? C
 - The names of the children.
 - The photographs of the children.
 - The names of the children's parents.
 - The addresses of the families that adopted the children.

II. 课文语法填空

Nicholas Winton was born **1. on** 19 May 1909 in London, to German-Jewish parents. On **2. leaving** (leave) school, he worked in banks in Germany and France. He returned to Britain in 1931, **3. where** he worked in business. In 1938, he came to Prague **4. to aid** (aid) people who were escaping from the Nazis. He transported the children in danger to **5. safety** (safe) in Britain. By August 1939, Winton **6. had saved** (save) 669 children. He worked for international charities and for **7. various** (vary) companies. **8. However**, he didn't mention the children he saved, and **9. his** (he) actions soon disappeared from people's memories.

That wasn't known to the public **10. until** his wife sent a journal containing some photographs and names of the children he had saved and addresses of the families that took them in to a newspaper. Soon he became a respected figure all over the world.

III. 阅读升华

- Why did Winton come to Prague?

He went to aid people who were escaping from the Nazis.
- Why do you think it took such a long time for Winton's actions to become known?

Because he didn't want to attract attention and for the most part, he did not mention the children he saved.

课后素养评价(九)

I. 单词拼写

- First aid (帮助), if carried out properly, can make a great difference in saving lives.
- This arrangement is just temporary (暂时的), and we should think of a better solution to this problem.

- Robert is a happy-go-lucky sort of person, even a small success gives him a sense of achievement (成就).
- It's believed that nothing can be obtained (获得) without effort.
- It's believed that smoking is one of the major (主要的) causes of cancer.

6. Jane, who used to be a very shy girl, is the chief (首席的) financial officer of our company now.
7. There is no doubt that there have been great advances in the treatment (治疗) of cancer.
8. For further (更多的) details please call this number.

II. 短语填空

take in; in honour of; at the age of; end with; at one point; in danger; go on; pass away; rise to one's feet; return to; for the most part; keep records of

1. The dam (堤坝) was in danger because of the rising flood.
2. Her grandfather passed away last week, peacefully in his sleep.
3. Do you keep records of the number of errors requiring correction?
4. The young man rose to his feet when the guests arrived.
5. The man held a party to celebrate his son's birthday and it ended with a piece of music.
6. At the age of 17, he travelled to China along the Silk Road with his father.
7. The report goes on to make a number of recommendations to improve safety on aircraft.
8. We could hardly take in what he was saying.
9. When he returned to his motherland in 1955, the country's space research was almost a blank.
10. Madame Curie was given two Nobel prizes in honour of her research.
11. At one point we quarrelled, over something silly.
12. But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off.

III. 完成句子

1. Chances are that they will have finished the work by next Sunday.
他们很可能会在下周日之前完成这项工作。
2. Recently the issue has been brought to public attention.
最近这个问题引起了公众的注意。
3. On hearing the bad news, the girl rushed out without hesitation.
一听到这个坏消息,那个女孩毫不犹豫地冲了出去。

4. As the average age of the population increases, there are more and more old people to care for.
随着人口的平均年龄的增长,越来越多的老年人需要照顾。
5. By the time I left the school, he had taught the class for 3 years.
到我毕业时,他已经教那个班三年了。

IV. 七选五

Being a Volunteer

What can you do to help people? The answer is to be a volunteer! Then what is the common opinion of volunteering? F.

• Help yourself by helping others

G. It's amazing to know that volunteering can calm you down when you feel upset. Lots of people really enjoy volunteering, because doing volunteer work could make a big difference in their life. So where do you start? School is a good place to start if you are looking for volunteer ideas.

• B

Volunteering is a great way to have fun with your family. Talk to your parents, brothers, or sisters and see what they might be interested in. Find something you all agree on. You can do the things as a family like cleaning up a park and planting trees or flowers in your local community (社区).

• Create your own opportunity for your future

Kids can come up with their own ways to raise money or provide needed services. They can make and sell products, and donate the money. D. Volunteering can also help kids learn important things about their future—like what kinds of things they will be best at. A volunteer job can even help some kids decide what they want to do when they grow up. A? Make a plan to start volunteering today!

- A. So what are you waiting for
- B. Do things with family members
- C. Clean up a school or other public buildings
- D. Volunteering gives kids a sense of responsibility
- E. Why don't you choose to do a job you like best
- F. Volunteering means spending time in helping others
- G. When you volunteer to help others, you are helping yourself

【微点写作】人物传记

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. She is honoured as one of the greatest writers in Chinese literature.
她被誉为中国文学界最伟大的作家之一。
2. His achievements in space exploration are spoken highly of in China and even in the whole world.
他在太空探索方面的成就在中国乃至全世界都受到高度评价。

3. He set a good example for us to follow in achieving our ambition.
在实现抱负上他为我们树立了一个好的榜样。
4. Born in the late 18th century, Jane Austen was a well-known English novelist whose works earned her a place as one of the most widely read writers in English literature.
简·奥斯汀出生于18世纪后期,是一位著名的英国小说家,她的作品使她成为英国文学中受众最广泛的作家之一。

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

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 基于课文内容,理解并学习在危险环境中坚持善行、关爱他人的人生态度;
3. 完成相应活动,通过阅读语篇了解人物传记类文章的常见行文组织方式和关键要素,并能应用相应知识组织策略,确定重要信息,练习仿写人物传记。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. The government has sent 20 working groups to key port cities to **aid** anti-virus efforts. 帮助,援助
2. The difficulty is **temporary** so we should regard it as a challenge rather than complaining about it.
暂时的
3. As freshmen at senior high school, you will receive **military** training at the beginning of the new term.
军事的
4. The company can provide quick and accurate **drug** testing of athletes.
药物
5. The organiser promised that trainees could get a vocational qualification **certificate** after passing the exam.
证书
6. China's **Ministry** of Education has launched a campaign to boost first aid knowledge and training among school-aged adolescents.
(政府的)部

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>achievement</u> <i>n.</i> 成绩,成就	achieve <i>v.</i> 完成;达到
<u>chief</u> <i>adj.</i> 最高级别的,首席的	chiefly <i>adv.</i> 主要地
<u>major</u> <i>adj.</i> 重要的,主要的 <i>v.</i> 主修	majority <i>n.</i> 大多数
<u>treatment</u> <i>n.</i> 治疗;疗法	treat <i>v.</i> 治疗;对待
<u>obtain</u> <i>v.</i> 获得,得到	obtainable <i>adj.</i> 能获得的,可得到的
<u>further</u> <i>adj.</i> 更多的,附加的	far <i>adj.</i> 远的

III. 补全短语

1. rise to one's feet 站起身来
2. keep records of 记录
3. in danger 在危险中
4. in honour of 为纪念;为庆祝;向……表示敬意
5. return to 回到
6. at one point 当时;一度;在某一时刻
7. bring... to public attention 引起公众对……的注意

8. pass away 去世
 9. the majority of ……的大多数
 10. serve as 担任; 充当
 11. at the age of 在……岁时

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: on doing sth.

On leaving school, Winton worked in banks in Germany and France.

一离开学校, 温顿便先后在德国和法国的银行工作。

2. 句型公式: by + 表示过去某一时间的短语

By August 1939, Winton had saved 669 children. 截至 1939 年 8 月, 温顿已经解救了 669 个孩子。

3. 句型公式: 现在分词作状语

Later, Winton received various honours for his achievement, including a knighthood in 2003, and the Czech government's highest honour, the Order of the White Lion, in 2014.

后来, 温顿因自己的成就获得了各种荣誉, 其中包括 2003 年获得的爵士称号, 以及 2014 年获得的捷克政府最高荣誉——白狮勋章。

4. 句型公式: as 引导非限制性定语从句

As the Chinese saying goes, "A kind-hearted person lives a long life."

这恰恰印证了中国的一句古话: 仁者寿。

任务型课堂

1. achievement n. 成绩, 成就

(教材原文) Later, Winton received various honours for his **achievement**, including a knighthood in 2003, and the Czech government's highest honour, the Order of the White Lion, in 2014.

后来, 温顿因自己的成就获得了各种荣誉, 其中包括 2003 年获得的爵士称号, 以及 2014 年获得的捷克政府最高荣誉——白狮勋章。

一感 读句子感悟用法

He is one of the great scientists who have **made great achievements in** the medical field.

他是在医学领域取得了巨大成就的伟大科学家之一。

Even a small success gives you **a sense of achievement**. 即便是小小的成功也会给你一种成就感。

I hold the firm belief that you are bound to **achieve your dream** of being admitted to a key university. 我坚信你一定会实现被重点大学录取的梦想。

It is often a good idea to start with smaller, easily **achievable** goals.

以较小的、容易实现的目标作为开端通常是个好主意。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) make an achievement/achievements _____ 在……方面取得成就 a sense _____ achievement 成就感
	(2) achieve v. 实现(目标、理想等); 取得(胜利、成功等)

续表

探究要点	achieve one's goal/dream/hope 实现目标/梦想/希望 achieve success 取得成功 (3) achievable <i>adj.</i> 做得成的, 可完成的, 可实现的
探究结论	(1) in; of

【语境助记】

I've **achieved** only half of what I'd hoped, so I cannot celebrate the **achievements** I've made, although everyone said I should have **a sense of achievement**.

我只完成了原本我所希望的一半, 因此我不能为自己所取得的成绩庆祝, 尽管每个人都说我应该有一种成就感。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for her scientific achievements (achieve).

② This project requires close teamwork. Nothing will be achieved (achieve) unless we work well together.

③ His laziness makes it impossible for him to achieve (achieve) success.

(2) 完成句子

As we all know, Yuan Longping is a famous scientist and has made many scientific

achievements in the research of hybrid rice.

众所周知,袁隆平是一位著名的科学家,在杂交水稻研究方面取得了许多科学成就。

2. major adj. 重要的,主要的 **n.** 主修课程;主修学生 **v.** 主修;专门研究

(教材原文) **Major** Achievements and Awards
主要成就和奖项

一感 读句子感悟用法

He **majors in** maths in college.

他在大学主修数学。

Among the members of the team those who are for the plan are **in the majority**.

队员中赞成这个计划的占大多数。

The majority is/are in favour of the suggestion.

大多数人赞成这个建议。

So **a majority of** fitness experts currently advise warming up before exercise.

因此,目前大多数健康专家建议在运动前先热身。

The majority of people in the town strongly supported the plan to build an amusement park for children.

镇上大部分人强烈支持为孩子们修建一所游乐场的计划。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)major _____ 主修…… (2)majority <i>n.</i> 大多数 _____ the majority 占大多数 a majority of 大部分,大多数 the majority of ……的大多数 (3)minority <i>n.</i> 少数
探究结论	(1)in (2)in

名师点拨 ■■■■■

the majority 作主语时,若强调整体,谓语句用单数;若强调个体,谓语句用复数。当“the majority of+复数名词”作主语时,谓语句用复数。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①Obviously, it is her parents that put pressure on her to major in physics.

②Generally speaking, if you look at the people at

a classical concert, the majority of them are (be) over the age of fifty.

③ People who can speak English are in the majority in this country.

(2)完成句子

To her joy, the majority of her students want to major in English.

令她高兴的是,她的大多数学生都想主修英语。

3. treatment n. 治疗;疗法;对待;待遇;处理

(教材原文) Worked as the leader of a research team aiming to discover a **treatment** for malaria 担任一个致力于发现疟疾疗法的研究小组的领导者

一感 读句子感悟用法

Most doctors believe that **the best treatment for/of** a cold is to rest and drink lots of water.

大多数医生认为治疗感冒的最佳方法是休息和多喝水。

She adopted the abandoned girl and **treated her as** one of the family.

她收养了这个被遗弃的小女孩并把她当家人对待。

Jim **treated** the little boy **for** his broken leg.

吉姆医治了那个小男孩骨折的腿。

They are advised to **treat** their son's cold **with** common drugs.

他们被建议用普通药物来治疗儿子的感冒。

We decided to **treat** Mum **to** lunch at the restaurant.

我们决定请妈妈在这家酒店吃午饭。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)the treatment _____ ... ……的治疗/疗法 (2)treat <i>v.</i> 治疗,医治;对待,看待;把……视为/看作;请客,招待 <i>n.</i> 款待,招待;意外的乐事,幸事 treat... _____ ... 用……医治…… treat... _____ ... 医治……的……病 treat... _____ ... 把……视为/看作…… treat sb. _____ ... 请某人吃/喝……
探究结论	(1)for/of (2)with; for; as; to

【易混辨析】treat, cure 辨析

易混词	区别
treat	意为“医治;治疗”,强调治疗的过程或治疗的动作,不涉及治疗的结果。
cure	意为“治愈,治好”,强调结果,常用于“cure sb. of sth.(治愈某人的……病)”结构。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

- ① We don't want any special treatment (treat).
 ② I don't want to be treated as a child.
 ③ I'll treat you to lunch at the restaurant in front of our school.

(2) 选词填空: treat, cure

The doctor ① treats her with a new drug for the flu and she believes that the medicine will ② cure her cold.

医生用新药治疗她的流感,她相信这种药能治愈她的感冒。

4. by+表示过去某一时间的短语

(教材原文) **By August 1939**, Winton had saved 669 children.

截至 1939 年 8 月,温顿已经解救了 669 个孩子。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The movie had begun **by the time** we got there.
 当我们到那儿的时候,电影已经开始了。

I hope I'll have finished the work **by the end of the month**.

我希望这个月底我能完成工作。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	“by+表示某一时间的短语”意为“到……的时候”,是一个介词短语。其用法如下。 (1)“by+表示过去的时间短语”作状语时,谓语动词用过去完成时;“by+表示将来的时间短语”作状语时,谓语动词用一般将来时或将来完成时。 (2)by the time 引导时间状语从句,其用法如下:如从句用一般过去时,则主句用 _____;如从句用一般现在时或现在完成时,则主句用 _____。
探究结论	(2) 过去完成时;将来完成时

三评 多维度评价测试

单句语法填空

- ① Hurry up, Harry. Or by the time you pack your belongings, the flight will have left (leave).
 ② By the end of the day those who were less fit had fallen (fall) behind.
 ③ By the time you have finished this book, your meal will get (get) cold.

写作探究

人物传记

一、写作指导

人物传记是记叙文的一种,但人物传记主要是写名人或伟人的生平、事迹。因此,写人物传记时,要重点叙述其出生年月、主要事迹、社会评价等。人物传记的内容一般可以概括为 5 个字:概、特、育、平、评。

- “概”指概况:age, sex, birthplace, background;
- “特”指特点:appearance, character, hobby;
- “育”指教育:education;
- “平”指生平:big events in one's life (in order of time);
- “评”指评价:evaluation.

名师点拨 ■■■■■

写作时要选择人物一生中的突出成就或突出人物性格特点的材料,做到主题鲜明,内容清楚,简明扼要,重点突出。

二、典题示例

请以“Madame Curie”为题,写一篇 80 词左右的英语短文,要点如下:

- 居里夫人是世界著名的女科学家,1867 年出生于波兰(Poland)一个教师家庭,卒于 1934 年;
- 她从小热爱学习并希望成为一名科学家,16 岁中学毕业,24 岁赴巴黎大学上学,生活俭朴,学习刻苦;

3. 她一生致力于科学研究,于1903年和1911年分别荣获诺贝尔物理学奖和诺贝尔化学奖;
4. 居里夫人作为一位伟大的女性将永远为人们所怀念。

参考词汇:诺贝尔奖 Nobel Prize

三、审题谋篇

文体	记叙文
时态	以一般过去时为主
人称	第三人称
要点	1. 居里夫人的身份、生卒年份及出生地点 2. 居里夫人的主要人生经历和成就 3. 对居里夫人的评价

四、遣词造句

(一)核心词汇

- ① world-famous 世界闻名的
② hope 希望
③ become 成为
④ at the age of... 在……岁时
⑤ leave for... 动身前往……
⑥ enter 考上(学校或大学)
⑦ live a/an... life 过着……的生活
⑧ simple 简朴的
⑨ devote... to... 把……奉献给……;把……致力于……
⑩ be remembered as... 被铭记为……

(二)完成句子

- ① Madame Curie was a world-famous woman scientist (一位世界著名的女科学家).
② She was born in (出生在) a teacher's family in Poland in 1867 and died in 1934.
③ From her early childhood, she loved to study and hoped to become a great scientist (希望成为一名伟大的科学家).
④ At 24 she left for (动身去) Paris and entered (考上) Paris University.
⑤ In Paris University, she lived a very simple life (过着非常俭朴的生活) and studied very hard.
⑥ Madame Curie devoted her whole life to (把她的一生奉献给) the study of science.
⑦ For a woman, succeeding in her work (在她的工作上取得成功) is not easy.

(三)句式升级

①将(二)中句①②合并为含有 who 引导的定语从句的主从复合句

Madame Curie was a world-famous woman scientist, who was born in a teacher's family in Poland in 1867 and died in 1934.

②将(二)中句④⑤合并为含有 where 引导的非限制性定语从句的主从复合句

At 24 she left for Paris and entered Paris University, where she lived a very simple life and studied very hard.

③用 it 作形式主语升级(二)中句⑦

It is/It's not easy for a woman to succeed in her work.

(四)连句成篇

Madame Curie

Madame Curie was a world-famous woman scientist, who was born in a teacher's family in Poland in 1867 and died in 1934.

From her early childhood, she loved to study and hoped to become a great scientist. She finished middle school at the age of 16. At 24 she left for Paris and entered Paris University, where she lived a very simple life and studied very hard. Madame Curie devoted her whole life to the study of science. She won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1903 and in Chemistry in 1911.

It is not easy for a woman to succeed in her work. It is even more difficult for a woman to win the Nobel Prize twice in her life. So Madame Curie will always be remembered as a great woman.

五、学以致用

请参照以下提示并根据你自己的了解简要介绍著名物理学家——牛顿(Isaac Newton)。

生卒年份	1643—1727
家庭	出生于英国一个农民家庭,出生前几个月父亲就去世了
教育	曾就读于剑桥大学三一学院(Trinity College, University of Cambridge)
贡献及评价	发现众多,其中包括万有引力定律(the laws of gravity);是科学史上最伟大的人物之一
名言(quotation)	If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Isaac Newton(1643—1727) is one of the most important figures who has made significant contributions in the field of physics.

Newton was born in a farmer's family in England. His father died several months before he was born. He was educated at Trinity College,

University of Cambridge. One of his famous quotations is, "If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants." From what he said, we can conclude that great as he is, he's quite modest.

Newton has made so many discoveries in his lifetime including the laws of gravity that he is admired by us all.

课后素养评价(十)

I. 单句语法填空

- The drug is used in the treatment (treat) of depression.
- The majority (major) of workers find it quite hard to live on the amount of money they earn.
- The man rose to his feet and aided the old man in getting (get) out of the bus.
- It's said that the product is temporarily (temporary) out of stock.
- At one point, his life was in danger while walking through the forest.
- The notebook was used to keep records of the information of the children.
- Cook gently for a further (far) 10 minutes.
- For the most part, the man doesn't allow his children to play computer games.

II. 完成句子

- As is reported in the newspaper, at the age of 60, the scientist received a prize in honour of his achievement in the field.

正如报纸报道的那样,这位科学家在 60 岁时获得了一个奖项,以表彰他在该领域的成就。

- On returning to New York, he heard the news that the famous writer had passed away.

一回到纽约,他就听到了这位著名作家去世的消息。

- By the time the new school year began, I had finished reading his third book, which ends with some advice on how to learn a foreign language.

到新学年开始的时候,我已经看完了他的第三本书,这本书以一些有关如何学习一门外语的建议结尾。

III. 语法填空

Winter in Quebec, Canada is very different from that in England. When I first arrived, I was **1. slightly** (slight) worried about the winter. I couldn't imagine **2. what** it would be like to have 3 metres of snow and what on earth I was going to do when the weather was so bad. However, here, life goes on as usual. Trains and buses continue, and people socialise even better. **3. A** number of new sports take over.

For me, skiing means downhill skiing, in ski resorts (度假胜地), with ski lifts taking you up the mountain. Before **4. arriving** (arrive), I did not know there were in fact different **5. types** (type) of skiing. Imagine a sunny but cold day, and you have taken a chairlift to the top of a mountain **6. covered** (cover) in snow. An hour seems like a few minutes, as you carve your way down a run to the bottom, and then do it all again. It is my new favourite sport.

- Ice skating on a frozen (结冰的) lake is another **7. exciting** (excite) sport for me. Once I could

hardly stand on a pair of ice skates, but now I am able to make laps (圈) of the 3 km route on the lake, **8.** which is frozen during January and February.

Indeed having 3 metres of snow was a bit frightening. School **9.** was cancelled (cancel) once because of a big snow storm, but I was **10.** so busy enjoying all these cool sports that winter finished too soon!

IV. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

“深入实施人才强国战略”是党的二十大报告的重要内容,卓有成就的科技创新人才应是我们崇拜的对象。请根据下面的内容要点写一篇短文,介绍中国杂交水稻之父——著名科学家袁隆平。

1. 袁隆平 1930 年 9 月出生于北京,2021 年 5 月 22 日去世。1953 年大学毕业后,他一直从事农业科学研究。
2. 袁隆平以“杂交水稻之父”而著称。20 世纪 60 年代,他发现粮食产量很难提高,于是决定从事杂交水稻的研究工作。毫无疑问,他对世界的粮食生产作出了巨大的贡献,于 2004 年获得“世界粮食奖”。
3. 袁隆平工作努力,学识渊博,想象力丰富,具有创新精神。另一方面,他也善于放松自己。业余时间,他喜欢拉小提琴和游泳。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:用功的,勤勉的 diligent; 有学问的 learned; 有创造力的,有创新精神的 creative

【参考范文】

Yuan Longping was born in Beijing in September, 1930 and passed away on May 22nd, 2021. Since he graduated from college in 1953, he has been undertaking the scientific research into agriculture.

Yuan Longping is known as “the father of hybrid rice”. In the 1960s, he found it difficult to raise the grain yield. So he decided to work on the hybrid rice. There is no doubt that he made great

contributions to the world food production. In 2004, he won the World Food Prize.

On the one hand, Yuan Longping was diligent, learned, creative and full of imagination. On the other hand, he was good at relaxing himself. In his spare time, he liked playing the violin and swimming.

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

School was over, the day was fading and it started to drizzle (下毛毛雨). I stood at the school gate, with a loaded backpack on my shoulders. It was Friday again: a weekend of joy with unlimited sleeping hours and dinner courses specially made to my taste. A weekend at home. I waved goodbye to my friends as they jumped into their fathers' warm and comfortable cars. Curiously, this gave rise to an uneasy feeling in me. It was not exactly what they called jealousy (嫉妒), but something like dismay (沮丧). I knew all I could expect was an old bike Mum would ride along on, with the badly-oiled chain creaking (嘎吱作响) against the wheel to announce her arrival.

Every Friday when Mum came to pick me up for the weekend, it was a moment full of great expectation and great unease. I always felt my face burning as we rode our way in and out of the numerous cars and saw my friends' faces sticking out of the car windows. It was like stepping into a ballroom with beautifully dressed ladies and finding yourself in a smelly T-shirt.

To tell you the truth, Mum is quite a headache occasionally. She looks like a homely middle-aged housewife. Being a skilled person of DIY, she knits (编织) most of my sweaters, chiefly in old styles. Whenever caught by some curious classmates asking what brand my sweaters are, I'd force a smile and reply in a half-joking manner: homemade. She simply doesn't seem to understand what's in

fashion.

I couldn't remember when I started to find her such an embarrassment. As a little boy, I relied on her so much. She had been working at home, cooking in the kitchen, knitting by the lamp, or riding across town to buy me a book I badly needed. It had always been fun riding with her. I had enjoyed watching our shadows growing longer and shorter in an alternate fashion by the light of the streetlamps along the road. Just now there seemed to be something standing between us, something that made her so strange to me and me to her.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Today she showed up in a raincoat. Once she saw me, Mum called my name excitedly. Almost everybody present looked in her direction. I swallowed hard and fixed my stare on the middle of

the road, sweat forming in tiny droplets on my forehead. When she tried to cover me with the back of her raincoat, I simply threw it aside. In silence, I shot her a blaming glance and threw my backpack heavily into the front basket of the bike. Without a single word, I jumped onto the backseat.

Mum tried to cover me with the back of the raincoat again as a storm set in. Reluctantly, I pulled it over. With the wind roaring angrily and the raincoat dancing, it felt warm and secure inside. Mum bent forward and pedalled with all her strength, her waist twitching with tension. I started to feel guilty of my coldness, tears welling up in my eyes. Quietly, I slipped my hands around Mum's waist and gently pressed my face against her back. In the crying wind and pouring rain, I found myself hugging my mother, tighter than ever.

读后续写技能养成 || 心理描写之“失望与沮丧”

「技能概述」

1. 心理描写之“失望与沮丧”:是指对人丧失信心、失去希望、沮丧、压抑等状态或情绪的描写,如无信心、无希望、绝望、沮丧、压抑、抑郁、挫败等。
2. 续写技巧:描写时,可以根据事件发生的具体场景,抓住头、脸、眉、眼等所表现出的神态特点进行描写,也可以使用一些表示动作的词汇辅助描写失望与沮丧的心理。

「范例体悟」

She was graduating just before the New Year, but due to my own scholarly schedule back home, I would be unable to make it for her graduation. She was understandably disappointed, and I felt guilty that I wasn't able to be there for her on this special occasion.

找出文中有关“失望与沮丧”的心理描写并写下来。

disappointed; guilty

「词句储备」

I. 好词积累

1. disappointed *adj.* 失望的
2. depressed *adj.* 沮丧的, 压抑的
3. discouraged *adj.* 灰心的
4. frustrated *adj.* 懊恼的, 沮丧的, 挫败的
5. hopeless *adj.* 无望的
6. desperate *adj.* 绝望的
7. despair/hopelessness/desperation *n.* 绝望
8. hang one's head in despair 垂头丧气
9. fall/sink into desperation/despair 陷入绝望
10. in low spirits 情绪低落
11. be overcome/overwhelmed by disappointment 陷入失望不能自拔, 非常失望
12. throw sb. into low spirits 使某人情绪低落
13. to one's disappointment 令某人失望的是
14. in despair/desperation 绝望地

II. 佳句背诵

1. When he heard the news, he wept bitter tears of disappointment.

听到这个消息,他失望地痛哭起来。

2. He stared at me, disappointment written all over his face.

他满脸失望地看着我。

3. Tony was suddenly thrown into a world of darkness and sank into hopelessness.

托尼感觉像突然被扔进了一个黑暗的世界,陷入了绝望。

4. His heart sank when he heard the news that he failed to win a prize.

当他听到他没有得奖的消息时,他的心一沉。

5. Seeing this, Aamir stamped his feet, wearing a frustrated look.

看到这里,阿米尔跺着脚,一副沮丧的样子。

「技能达标」

I. 完成句子

1. The news that he didn't win a prize immediately threw him into low spirits.

他没有得奖的消息顿时使他变得情绪低落。

2. In desperation, he decided to go back to London. How disappointed Mother would be!

在绝望中,他决定回伦敦。母亲将会感到多么失望啊!

3. Disappointed and frustrated, the poor man made his way back to his family.

这个可怜的人失望而沮丧地回到了家里。

4. So desperate was I that I sank into sadness.

我太绝望了,陷入悲伤当中。

II. 用“失望与沮丧”的心理描写完成语段

But no more helicopters came and it was getting dark again. Given that there might not be anything else to eat, she quickly picked some berries and put them in her pocket. Spending over a day alone in the forest, Jane 1. felt more than depressed (感到十分沮丧) and exhausted. Everything 2. seemed as hopeless as the long night (就像漫漫长夜一样无望). “I shouldn't have walked away,” Jane said. Sobbing in her arms, Jane fell asleep with trees whispering in the night wind.

第二单元质量评估

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

Book: *No Looking Back*

Author: Shivani Gupta

Shivani had thrown a party one evening and awoke the next morning in hospital because of a car crash. It took Shivani years of pain, struggle and determination to regain control of her life and her body. Then tragedy struck again. As the newly-married Shivani drove to Manali with her family, a truck crashed into her car. Shivani refused to give in—she wouldn't let her injury keep her from

achieving her ambitions.

Book: *Courage Beyond Compare*

Author: Sanjay Sharma

The 10 sportspersons in the book are champions in diverse fields like athletics, swimming and badminton, who have brought glory to the country. They overcame their physical limitations to reach the top of their chosen fields.

Book: *Face to Face*

Author: Ved Mehta

Blind since the age of four, the author led a lonely childhood in India until he was accepted to the

Arkansas School for the Blind, to which he flew alone at 15. The school changed his life, leading him to degrees at Oxford University and Harvard University and a fruitful writing career.

Book: *This Star Won't Go Out*

Author: Esther Earl, Lori Earl and Wayne Earl

Diagnosed with cancer at 12, Esther Earl was a bright and talented, but very normal teenager. She lived a hope-filled and generous life. A cheerful, positive and encouraging daughter, sister and friend, Esther died in 2010, shortly after turning 16, but not before inspiring thousands through her growing online presence.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了四本书，书中描写了遭遇不幸或身有残疾的人意志坚强地与生命中的苦难拼搏抗争的故事。

1. What does the book *No Looking Back* mainly talk about?

- A. A successful author who was blind during his childhood.
- B. 10 disabled athletes who are champions in the sports field.
- C. An unlucky girl who experienced two car accidents.
- D. An inspiring teenager who died of cancer.

C 细节理解题。根据第一本书中的“Shivani had thrown a party one evening and awoke the next morning in hospital because of a car crash.”和“As the newly-married Shivani drove to Manali with her family, a truck crashed into her car.”可知，*No Looking Back* 这本书讲述的是一个不幸的女孩遭遇了两次车祸的故事。故选 C。

2. In which book does the author tell of himself?

- A. *Courage Beyond Compare*.
- B. *This Star Won't Go Out*.
- C. *Face to Face*.
- D. *No Looking Back*.

C 细节理解题。根据第三本书中的“Blind since the age of four, the author led a lonely childhood in India”可知，作者在 *Face to Face* 这本书中讲述

了自己的成长故事。故选 C。

3. Which word can best describe the characters of all the four books?

- A. Intelligent.
- B. Passionate.
- C. Pessimistic.
- D. Inspiring.

D 推理判断题。文中提到的四本书都描写了遭遇不幸或身有残疾的人意志坚强地与生命中的苦难拼搏抗争的故事，都是积极向上、鼓舞人心的。故选 D。

B

“I have cancer,” Mum said and held me in a tight hug. I could feel her chest shaking as she tried not to cry but failed.

For all of my twenty-four years, my mum had been supportive. Strength and protection had always flowed from her to me. Now I knew it would have to flow the other way.

Mum didn't stay down for long. After the shock of breast cancer, she armed herself with a notebook and a pen and a thousand questions for the doctors. She took notes on white blood cell counts and medications (药物) with long names as though she were studying for entrance exams into medical school. “The not-knowing is the worst,” she said.

The operation was successful. The chemo (化疗) was the harder part. I went with Mum to every chemo treatment. She rarely complained, though her hair was gone and her toenails and fingernails fell out one by one. She joked that she could save money on nail polish and put it towards the doctor bills, even though she never wore nail polish. “Cancer can take my hair, my nails, my health, my very life. But it can't take my smile,” Mum said.

Mum learned to share her fears with me, and it formed an even deeper bond between us. Yet I am certain there were fears she didn't share because she was still protecting me—worries she only shared with Dad. Even in the darkest hours, she would just joke about the cancer. Mum always said, “When you look at your greatest fear in the eye and laugh at

it, you take away some of its power.”

Mum was one of the lucky ones. She did beat her cancer, though not without scars. From her, I've learned I may not get to choose what I face, but I do get to choose how I face it.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了妈妈在与癌症作抗争的过程中一直保持积极乐观的态度,并对作者产生重大影响的故事。

4. What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. There were other ways to treat cancer.
- B. Knowledge of cancer would be helpful.
- C. Mum had to stay stronger to beat cancer.
- D. I should be the one being there for Mum.

D 句意推测题。根据画线句前一句“Strength and protection had always flowed from her to me.”可知,母亲给予“我”很多力量和庇护;画线句中的“the other way”意为“从相反的方向”,由此可推知此处暗含的意思为“现在轮到作者给母亲力量和庇护”。故选 D。

5. Which of the following words can best describe Mum?

- A. Humorous and generous.
- B. Considerate and ambitious.
- C. Optimistic and determined.
- D. Caring and knowledgeable.

C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*She joked that she could save money on nail polish and put it towards the doctor bills, even though she never wore nail polish.*”可知,妈妈虽然因化疗失去指甲,但仍能保持乐观态度,开玩笑说没有了指甲可以省下指甲油的钱来付医药费。再结合第三段提到的妈妈拿着纸和笔问医生各种各样有关癌症的问题,能看出妈妈战胜病魔的决心。故选 C。

6. What is the fifth paragraph mainly about?

- A. The fear Mum shared with me.
- B. The ways Mum faced fear.
- C. The jokes Mum told me.
- D. The bond Mum and I formed.

B 段落大意题。第五段提到“Mum learned to

share her fears with me”“she would just joke about the cancer”,这些都是妈妈在面对恐惧时所采取的应对办法。故选 B。

7. What lesson did the author learn from Mum?

- A. Luck counts in beating diseases.
- B. Complaint does no good to one's health.
- C. Positive attitudes get one through hardship.
- D. Sharing feelings helps reduce sufferings a lot.

C 推理判断题。文章最后一句“From her, I've learned I may not get to choose what I face, but I do get to choose how I face it.”可知,作者从妈妈身上学到了“无法选择要面对的事情,但是可以选择用何种方式面对自己的遭遇”。故选 C。

C

We all know the hard work that filmmakers and actors put in to provide us with entertainment, but it seems that even regular moviegoers like us have a big impact on how a movie turns out, too. For decades now, film studios have used so-called test screenings to get feedback from members of the public before a movie comes out. While test audience members are usually asked to fill in a questionnaire after a screening, telling the film studio what they liked and didn't like, media giant Disney has come up with a more high-tech solution.

According to a paper published this summer by the company's researchers, Disney is measuring test audiences' reactions by using special cameras placed inside cinemas. Pairing the cameras with custom software, the company can track what each audience member is feeling at any point in the movie, from anger to joy. This works by mapping 68 different points on each audience member's face. The cameras can see in the dark, and the software can figure out a person's mood based on the slightest facial expressions.

It's hoped that this new method will allow more detailed feedback from test audiences. Rather than relying on audience members to recall their feelings after the movie is over, it can accurately read their

reactions in real time.

Test screenings are highly valued in the movie industry, and several well-known movies have been greatly altered following feedback. Viewers of *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* (1982), would have left the cinema feeling a whole lot differently if it weren't for its test audience's feedback. "In one cut of the film that was tested, E. T. died instead of going home in his spaceship. You won't be surprised to hear that the test audience in question didn't warm to this ending at all," wrote a media website.

But for those who are concerned about privacy, the cameras won't be installed in public cinemas. After all, unless you're part of a test audience, being in front of the camera is best left to the movie stars.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了高科技产品——电影试映摄像机,它能从观众那里读出准确的反馈信息。

8. Why are test screenings necessary?

- A. To amuse us.
- B. To influence a movie.
- C. To get reactions of the audience.
- D. To spy on the audience.

C 细节理解题。根据第三段的内容可知,使用这一摄像机是为了得到观众的反馈。故选 C。

9. How does the high-tech method work?

- A. Audiences recall their detailed feelings.
- B. The cameras can read accurate feedback from the audience.
- C. The company can track each audience member.
- D. The company is measuring audiences' reactions.

B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The cameras can see in the dark, and the software can figure out a person's mood based on the slightest facial expressions.”可知,摄像机能从观众那里读出准确的反馈信息。故选 B。

10. What do we know about E.T.?

- A. It doesn't warm the audience.
- B. It altered audiences' feedback.

C. The original ending is different.

D. E.T. died in his spaceship.

C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“You won't be surprised to hear that the test audience in question didn't warm to this ending at all”可知,电影原本的结局是不同的。

11. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. People worry about privacy.
- B. The cameras won't be put in public cinemas.
- C. The technology of test screenings is reliable.
- D. You can be in front of the camera.

B 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“*But for those who are concerned about privacy, the cameras won't be installed in public cinemas.*”可知,这些摄像机不会被放在公共电影院里。

D

The roads that wind along the Seine used to be full of heavy traffic. Today, cyclists are enjoying the waterside peace. On the right bank opposite the Eiffel Tower, cars have been made to travel in a single lane (车道), leaving the other to bicycles.

A sense of being controlled is felt by the capital's car owners. Anne Hidalgo, is starting “a war against cars”.

As part of the city hall's plan to increase the share of trips taken by bicycle from 5% to 15% by 2020, protected cycling lanes are being lengthened along some of the city's main roads. A whole road on the busy Rue de Rivoli is being changed into a two-way bike route. The left bank's road was closed to cars in 2013, six years after the city made a bike-sharing plan.

“Paris is not anti-car, but anti-pollution,” says Jean-Louis Missika. Pollution levels in the city are especially high. With its narrow streets, the government is trying its best to reduce cars that do not carry passengers. Fully 80% of cars running in central Paris carry only one person, and 79% of those on its roads are privately owned. BlaBlaCar, a French ride-sharing startup, recently introduced

BlaBlaLines, a new app produced to help people who travel to and from work share cars.

The war against cars started by Ms Hidalgo is also a rethink of how the city should start an age that will be shaped by electric cars and driverless transport. “It will be as great as the change from horse-drawn carriages to cars,” says Mr Missika. He expects to see the first driverless six-person taxis in Paris next year, and says that the city hall will ban petrol cars in the centre by 2030.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。巴黎采取一系列措施限制汽车的使用,鼓励人们骑自行车或者拼车出行。这些举措旨在解决巴黎的环境污染问题。

12. What does Paragraph 1 try to show?

- A. The modern life of Paris.
 - B. The heavy traffic in Paris.
 - C. The great scenery of Paris.
 - D. The reduction of cars in Paris.
- D 推理判断题。根据第一段中的两处对比可知,巴黎的车流量大大减少。

13. Why have some actions mentioned in Paragraph 3 been taken?

- A. To avoid car accidents.
 - B. To encourage bike riding.
 - C. To make people live a comfortable life.
 - D. To show the importance of public transport.
- B 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“increase the share of trips taken by bicycle”和“protected cycling lanes are being lengthened”以及“is being changed into a two-way bike route”可推断,这些举措主要是为了鼓励人们骑自行车。

14. What is the government doing to reduce pollution according to Paragraph 4?

- A. It has closed some narrow streets.
 - B. It has banned privately owned cars.
 - C. It discourages cars without passengers.
 - D. It encourages public transport journeys.
- C 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“the government is trying its best to reduce cars that do not carry passengers”可知政府限制不载乘客的车出行。

15. What is Mr Missika's attitude towards the war against cars?

- A. He is uncertain about it.
- B. He has high hopes for it.
- C. He is against it.
- D. He doubts it.

B 观点态度题。根据最后一段中的“it will be as great as the change from horse-drawn carriages to cars”和“He expects to see the first driverless six-person taxis”以及“ban petrol cars”可知,Mr Missika 支持限制汽车的举措。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Ways You Can Change the World

As a teenager, changing the world can be a great job. You can do a few things to make a positive contribution to the life of others and the environment. Here are some easy ideas for you to get started.

Donate (捐赠). C You may find yourself in a charity shop donating all your old clothes/shoes/toys or you could put all your change in a box outside a charity.

A Time after time you may have found yourself in a position where you have littered. Littering pollutes the environment and is quite harmful to the people and animals around us. F

Reduce vehicle pollution. It's not only a waste of gas to drive to a nearby destination but it's also polluting our environment. G If your journey isn't walkable, you can take a bus or train instead.

Share your passion (激情). Try motivational (激发性的) speaking. Motivational speakers can have their ideas and beliefs heard and some have been known to have a great influence on the world as a whole. D No one will listen to someone who is speaking aggressively (咄咄逼人地) and too demanding.

- A. Don't throw the litter away.
- B. Plant a tree in your garden.
- C. Donations can vary from time to time.

D. Make sure you express your opinion in a highly professional way.

E. We can try our best to create a powerful effect on the world in a special way.

F. So if there aren't any nearby bins, hold on to your rubbish until you find one.

G. If your parents offer to drive you to school, politely refuse their offer and walk instead.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

A few days ago my family and I were out for an evening walk. As we headed home, dark 21 started rolling in and we knew we probably wouldn't make it back without getting wet. 22 enough, the rain started falling just as we 23 our neighbourhood. We all 24 down the street and into the house but when we got there I noticed that one of my sons was 25. I went back out in the rain and found him 26 in an irregular pattern in front of the house. His face was 27 as he seemed to be going in circles. This is my child that usually hates getting 28.

I shouted to him, "What are you doing?!!"

"I hate getting wet!" he 29 back.

"Then why are you running around in the 30? Hurry inside!"

"I'm trying to but I have to 31 the raindrops!"

He was getting wetter than any of the rest of us 32 he was trying to avoid the raindrops. As I went and put him 33 my arm and walked him inside, I realised that there was a good 34 in this story.

How often do you 35 life "avoiding the raindrops"? How often do you get so worried about the little failures that might happen, the failures that you miss out on the great adventures that you could be having?

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作者通过儿子因为害怕淋雨而在雨中绕圈子躲避雨点,反而被淋得更湿的故事,告诉我们一个人生的道理:不要害怕失败,要

勇往直前。

21. A. buses B. clouds

C. mosquitos D. smoke

B 根据下文的“without getting wet”和“the rain started falling”可知,这里指乌云开始密布。

22. A. Sure B. Anxious

C. Strange D. Funny

A 根据上文的“dark 21 started rolling in”可知,肯定要下雨。

23. A. surrounded B. noticed

C. crossed D. entered

D 根据下文的“our neighbourhood”可知,当作者一家进入社区的时候,开始下起雨来。

24. A. paced B. escaped

C. hurried D. advanced

C 根据上下文可知,因为天开始下雨,所以作者一家急急忙忙地沿着大街跑回家。

25. A. missing B. outstanding

C. disturbing D. charming

A 根据下文的“I went back out in the rain and found him... in front of the house.”可知,作者回到家之后,才发现一个儿子不见了。

26. A. jumping B. trembling

C. running D. sliding

C 根据下文的“in an irregular pattern in front of the house”可知,作者的儿子在房子前面跑的时候,跑的轨迹不规则。

27. A. happiness B. pleasure

C. excitement D. suffering

D 根据下文的“hates getting 28”可知,这个孩子害怕被雨淋湿,跑的时候总是想躲着雨点,但是似乎在那个地方绕圈子,所以脸上的表情应该是痛苦的。

28. A. cold B. wet

C. hungry D. thirsty

B 根据下文的“I hate getting wet!”可知,这个孩子害怕被雨淋湿。

29. A. screamed B. waved

C. turned D. looked

A 结合语境和前面的害怕淋雨可知,这个孩子

当时心里很急,所以回答的时候应该情绪很激动。

30. A. distance B. darkness
C. rain D. wind

C 根据上文的“running around”和下文的“Hurry inside!”可知,这个孩子在雨中跑。

31. A. collect B. experience
C. fight D. avoid

D 根据下文的“he was trying to avoid the raindrops”可知,他是想躲避雨点,避免被雨淋湿。

32. A. because B. though
C. unless D. if

A 空格前面表明他身上比其他任何人都湿,后面解释造成这个结果的原因。

33. A. with B. under
C. by D. beside

B 根据上文提到的孩子害怕被雨淋湿可知,作者跑过去,把孩子夹在自己的胳膊底下,这样可以让孩子少淋雨。

34. A. ending B. plot
C. lesson D. theme

C 此处是指,作者意识到这是一个能让孩子吸取教训的事情。

35. A. care about B. rely on
C. sort out D. go through

D 此处是指,我们一生中到底有多少时候都在极力地“躲避着雨点”?

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

36. As we all know, black lies, or telling a lie to gain a personal benefit, are usually condemned (谴责). In contrast, white lies, or telling a lie to please another person, are seen as an natural part of everyday interactions. Sometimes a white lie can seem the perfect tool to keep the world around you balanced (balance).

The biggest problem with white lies is that we often need to continue to create more and more lies to cover (cover) the tracks of our original lies. If I say that I can't come to your birthday dinner

because I already have plans, I then often need to remember that I 39. lied (lie) and continue to lie when you ask me about it later. This can cause a huge, and often 40. totally (total) unnecessary strain. White lies have their place, but we tell them too often. Further, white lies can end up 41. hurting (hurt) you, because any time a white lie will require 42. additional (addition) white lies.

So, the key thing to remember is that don't tell a lie to avoid personal responsibility. If your boss asks whether you 43. have completed (complete) an important project 44. in the end of the day but you haven't, don't make up an excuse. 45. Accepting (accept) the consequences of our actions, and not telling a lie to cover them up, is a matter of integrity.

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

“完善志愿服务制度和工作体系”是党的二十大报告提出的新要求。为了激发学生参与志愿服务的热情,你校的联谊学校美国乔治中学要招聘一名学生为外联部志愿者,主要负责两校间的联系和接待工作。应聘条件是英语水平高,能熟练操作计算机,热心为两校服务。假如你是李华,请你据此用英语写一封自荐信。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:外联部 foreign liaison department

【参考范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I have learned that your school is in need of a volunteer working for the foreign liaison department. I would like you to consider me for the position.

I have a great passion for English. In the past two years, I have been an editor for the English Paper in my school. Besides, I am familiar with computer operation and office software, which can help me work well. What's more, I am always ready to help others and offer good service.

I think I am competent for the job. I would appreciate it if I could get the job.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I saw her tonight she smiled and recognised me. I smiled back at her. She was looking more relaxed even though she was still busy doing her job. I have noticed her several times in the last few months and she looks so much happier now. Tonight when I talked with her I noticed her name tag. Her name is Pamela.

Pamela works at the express checkouts in a busy supermarket. She deals with problems when the self-service checkout experiences a problem (no price on products, machine problems, etc.). She monitors these checkouts and usually has hardly dealt with one complaint before another is created.

When I first talked to Pamela, I had called her to the checkout I was using. There wasn't any problem with the checkout though. My problem or should I say concern was about Pamela. She looked tired and was under a lot of stress as she quickly moved from one checkout to the next. It's a bit of a firefighting job.

I told Pamela that she needed to slow down. I told her she wasn't getting paid enough to be working as hard as she was working. I told her that we, the customers, could wait and it was very bad for her health to be putting herself under such

pressure. I told her that our expectations were not as hard as the ones she set for herself. Pamela told me she would slow down. I could tell she was touched that not only did I notice her stress but I chose to talk to her about it and was concerned for her health. I gently told her things had to change. I told her I would be looking out for her in future to see if she had taken my advice on board. She smiled and said, "I promise that I will next time."

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

When I saw her she was still doing her job but there was such a difference. I praised the new her. Now Pamela said that other customers would have to wait for their turn while she dealt with another customer. She told me the change had significantly improved her health. She added that she had also shared what I said with her colleagues. As I walked away from Pamela my heart was lightened. She has taken my advice on board and tried to slow down her working pace. A day's work means just that. It doesn't mean that one should put two days' work into one day.

I am proud of myself. Not only have I caused Pamela to reflect on the pressure she was putting herself under, but also she in turn has encouraged her colleagues in the supermarket to do the same. I really feel very happy and satisfied for my concern and act of kindness do make a difference to those in need. It's just a simple act of love that costs no money. So my friends, our kindness doesn't have to be material, but just loving. Bless you all for all you do for others.

Unit 3

The world of science

Section 1 Starting out & Understanding ideas — Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点；
2. 通过略读，获取文章大意，激发了解现代科技发展的兴趣；
3. 通过精读，了解文章观点和细节信息，完成思维导图；
4. 阅读摘录的科幻小说片段，了解人类历史上科技飞速发展的过程；
5. 看懂视频描述的公元 3000 年人类生活的变化，认识科技给生活带来的巨大影响，并基于已有的经验，对其进行简单评价。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一) 核心词汇

1. shoot *v.* 射出(光线等), 放射
2. flexible *adj.* 易弯曲的, 柔韧的
3. capable *adj.* 有能力的
4. desire *n.* 渴望, 欲望
5. press *v.* 按
6. in addition 除此之外, 另外
7. thanks to 由于; 幸亏
8. in terms of 就……而言; 依照……
9. what's more 此外, 而且
10. as well as 也; 又; 还
11. be capable of 能, 能够

12. lead to 导致, 促成
13. at the moment 目前, 现在, 此刻

(二) 阅读词汇

1. gunpowder *n.* 火药
2. compass *n.* 指南针, 罗盘
3. virtual *adj.* 虚拟的, 模拟的
4. battery *n.* 电池
5. compute *v.* 计算
6. stuff *n.* 东西, 物品
7. never say never 别轻易说不
8. virtual reality 虚拟现实
9. wearable tech 可穿戴技术
10. work as 担任; 以……身份工作
11. start with 从……开始
12. by oneself 独自

「课文速览」

表格填空

Topic	Interviewer	Richard
Greetings	This evening I 1. <u>will be talking to</u> Dr Richard Fairhurst. Welcome!	It is a 2. <u>pleasure</u> to be here.
The age of invention	Is it over or just new and great?	There 3. <u>have been</u> golden ages in Ancient China and West.

Topic	Interviewer	Richard
The new great inventions	Are most of them 4. <u>based on</u> technology?	A lot. Many 5. <u>advances</u> in different fields have been made 6. <u>thanks to</u> technology and computer power.
	Can you give some examples?	Body parts made by 3D printers and an intelligent 7. <u>walking house</u> using GPS technology to travel. What's more, advances in solar energy are 8. <u>eco-friendly</u> .
The inspiration for inventions	What is it?	Most inventions 9. <u>start with</u> recognising a problem that needs a solution.
For the future	Will anybody invent a time machine?	Not 10. <u>at the moment</u> , but never say never!

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- What plays an important role in the advances of medicine? C
 - The flexible battery.
 - Environmental science.
 - Computer power.
 - Wearable tech.
- What's the real spirit of invention? B
 - Imagination of the future.
 - The desire to think and create.
 - One's hard work.
 - Technology's support.
- What can we know from the passage? B
 - The great age of invention is over now.
 - Lots of the inventions are tech-based.
 - A time machine will be definitely invented.
 - Richard has just published *Between the Pages*.
- What's Richard's attitude towards a time machine? B
 - Negative.
 - Positive.
 - Indifferent.
 - Impossible.

II. 课文语法填空

Richard, who works **1.** as a member of a big international team, is the writer of the newly **2.** published (publish) book *The New Age of Invention*. And now he is interviewed by an interviewer **3.** who/that works for *Between the Pages*.

Interviewer: Nowadays many people might think that **4.** the great age of invention is over.

Richard: Well, that's an interesting point. As a matter of fact, we find **5.** ourselves (us) in the great new age of technology.

Interviewer: So are most of the new great inventions tech-based?

Richard: A lot, yes. For example, **6.** advances (advance) in virtual reality and wearable tech, as well as the flexible battery, mean we should soon be seeing further developments.

Interviewer: So what is it **7.** that inspires us to invent things?

Richard: Most inventions start with **8.** recognising (recognise) a problem that needs a solution. However, the real spirit of invention is the desire **9.** to think (think) and create.

Interviewer: Is it possible for us to invent a time machine?

Richard: Nothing like this **10.** has been invented (invent) yet and we're a long way from an invention like that at the moment. But never say never!

III. 阅读升华

1. What's Dr Richard Fairhurst's new book?

The New Age of Invention.

2. In your opinion, what else inspires people to invent things?

Ways to make life easier and more comfortable.

课后素养评价(十一)

I. 阅读理解

Recently, a team of researchers in Oxford University found that creating fuel (燃料) for planes out of CO₂ could soon be a reality.

The process uses cheap iron as a material to catch CO₂ from the air and turns it into fuel for planes. The researchers have described their discovery “the significant social progress” in how the plentiful greenhouse gas (CO₂) is turned into fuel and its potential to make flying more environmentally acceptable.

Aviation (航空) is a large and growing contributor to the greenhouse effect. It contributes around 10 per cent of the UK’s greenhouse gas emissions (排放). Flying has as a result become an environmental battleground—with environmentalists strongly against expansion of air travel—for increasing CO₂ emissions.

The UK, by law, is determined to get to “zero” carbon emissions by 2050, so a new form of carbon fuel must be found. The problem for aviation is that its fuel breaks down and gives off CO₂ and water, and both of them are sent out into the atmosphere.

However, the new technique would catch the gas in the air and create fuel, without the need of filling up with new fuel from the ground. CO₂ is highly stable (稳定的), but the researchers managed to turn it back into fuel by using a chemical change powered by an iron-based material—at low temperatures—and adding hydrogen (H₂).

Professor Edwards said the achievement could put Britain at a leading level of a new green industry. He expected it could increase production in two to three years and the team is in discussion with UK industries to set up a factory to put it into production. “Our plan is that the world can see that CO₂ can be used as energy carrier to enable aviation to last,” he said.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了牛津大学的研究人员研发了一项新技术——用二氧化碳制造飞机燃料。

1. Why is the new form of fuel considered as “the significant social progress”?

- A. It is cost-effective.
- B. It’s made from CO₂.
- C. It’s environmentally friendly.
- D. It makes flying much stabler.

C 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 “The researchers have described their discovery ‘the significant social progress’ in how the plentiful greenhouse gas (CO₂) is turned into fuel and its potential to make flying more environmentally acceptable.”可知,这项发现之所以是一次重大的社会进步是因为这项发现可以使飞行变得更环保。故选C。

2. What’s the main driving factor of the achievement?

- A. The shortage of petrol.
- B. The existing law of the UK.
- C. The pressure from the environmentalists.
- D. The aim of “zero” carbon emissions by 2050.

D 推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可推知,英国决心在2050年前实现“零”碳排放,这促使研究人员有了这项成就。故选D。

3. What can we infer from what Professor Edwards said?

- A. The researchers can’t win support from UK industries.
- B. It’s easy to see that CO₂ can be used as energy carrier.
- C. Britain has been playing a leading role in green industry.
- D. It takes time and efforts to put the technique into practical use.

D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 “Professor Edwards said the achievement could put Britain at a leading level of a new green industry. He

expected it could increase production in two to three years and the team is in discussion with UK industries to set up a factory to put it into production.”可推知,这项研究的成果如果想投入使用还需要时间和努力。故选 D。

4. What is the most suitable title for this article?

- A. A Significant Chemical Change
B. Emission-free Flight Fuelled Out of CO₂
C. CO₂—A Useful Gas If Properly Used
D. Aviation—A Greenhouse-effect Contributor

B 标题归纳题。根据第一段的内容及全文可知,文章主要介绍了一项新的研究,可用二氧化碳制造飞机燃料;而根据第二段中的“The researchers have described their discovery ‘the significant social progress’ in how the plentiful greenhouse gas (CO₂) is turned into fuel and its potential to make flying more environmentally acceptable.”可知,二氧化碳制造的飞机燃料是零排放的。所以“Emission-free Flight Fuelled Out of CO₂”最适合作为文章标题。故选 B。

II. 七选五

I work as a meteorologist (气象学家) in Tampa, Florida. It's my job to follow hurricanes and provide information about them for scientists.

I was working for the National Meteorological Office in Bracknell, near London, in the autumn of 1995, and I saw a documentary called *Stormchasers* with my family. G Two months later I came across an ad for a meteorologist to work in Florida. I was interviewed over the phone, moved to the US, and started to work here in Tampa in May 1996.

B I have been all over the world hunting hurricanes. It's exciting to end up in different cities and different countries day after day. If you are a meteorologist, you have to love flying. I also love working with top scientists. A For me, it's like a classroom in the sky.

People often ask me what an average day is like. In fact, there's no such thing as an average day in my job! D We often take off at a moment's notice to hunt storms.

Next, I would like to join a space programme and be the first meteorologist in space. E There aren't any hurricanes!

If you also want to be a meteorologist, study maths and science and get a degree in meteorology. I have taken the hurricane hunter path, but you could do research.

- A. I have learned so much from them.
B. What I like most about my job is the travel.
C. It's a wonderful job and the pay is pretty good.
D. It all depends on the weather, and you can't control that.
E. However, I haven't come up with an experiment to do in space yet.
F. Because of the job, I'm away from my family who all live in the UK.
G. It was about hurricane hunters and I thought, “Wow, that's an interesting job!”

【微点写作】实验报告

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

- Aim: To find out whether orange juice and cooking oil dissolve in water.
目的:了解橙汁和食用油是否溶解于水中。
- Put them into the test tubes at the same time.
把它们同时放入试管中。
- What we need to do is wait until the candle goes out.
我们需要做的就是等到蜡烛熄灭。
- Below is a description of a simple scientific experiment.
下面是对一个简单的科学实验的描述。

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 了解未来世界科技发展的趋势,形成国际视野;
3. 基于文章内容联系生活,体会并表达发明给生活带来的巨大变化,探究发明的原动力;
4. 结合课文理解并深入思考科学与生活间的关系,培养科学探究精神。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. The company is investing in innovative (创新的) new products and services to meet Chinese consumers' **desire** to have a better life. 愿望
2. So, if we get rid of such a bulk of old garments, we'll have to buy more new **stuff**. 东西
3. **Batteries** are small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as radios and children's toys. 电池
4. While **gunpowder**, one of the "Four Great Inventions of Ancient China", has been hailed as making a significant contribution to civilisation, the use of fireworks has been increasingly criticised. 火药
5. The adventurer had to regularly consult his **compass** to ensure he didn't steer from his path and get lost in the seemingly endless white expanse. 指南针, 罗盘

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>press</u> <i>v.</i> 按	<u>pressure</u> <i>n.</i> 压力
<u>virtual</u> <i>adj.</i> 虚拟的, 模拟的	<u>virtually</u> <i>adv.</i> 几乎, 差不多; 实际上
<u>flexible</u> <i>adj.</i> 易弯曲的, 柔韧的	<u>flexibly</u> <i>adv.</i> 灵活地; 易弯曲地, 柔软地; 有弹性地
	<u>flexibility</u> <i>n.</i> 灵活性; 柔韧度
<u>compute</u> <i>v.</i> 计算	<u>computer</u> <i>n.</i> 电脑

续表

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>capable</u> <i>adj.</i> 有能力的	<u>capably</u> <i>adv.</i> 有能力地
	<u>capability</u> <i>n.</i> 才能, 能力
<u>shoot</u> <i>v.</i> 射出(光线等), 放射	<u>shooting</u> <i>n.</i> 枪击, 枪杀; 打猎, 狩猎
	<u>shooter</u> <i>n.</i> 射手, 枪手; 枪(炮)

III. 补全短语

1. in addition 除此之外, 另外
2. in terms of 就……而言; 依照……
3. lead to 导致, 促成
4. be capable of 能, 能够
5. instead of 相反; 代替
6. as well as 也; 又; 还
7. at the moment 目前, 现在, 此刻
8. what's more 此外, 而且

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语
And now, we find ourselves in the great new age of technology.
而现在, 我们发现自己正处于伟大的科技新时代。
2. 句型公式: suggest + 宾语从句
It suggests that the present day is a new age for inventions, but many people might think that the great age of invention is over.
书名提示现在是发明创造的新时代, 但可能很多人都认为辉煌的发明时代已经结束了。

任务型课堂

1. in addition 除此之外, 另外

(教材原文) **In addition**, important advances have been made in medicine and environmental science thanks to increasing computer power.

此外, 得益于不断强化的计算机能力, 医药与环境科学也取得了重要进展。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The hotel itself can accommodate 80 guests and, **in addition**, there are several self-catering apartments. 旅馆本身能容纳 80 位客人, 除此之外, 还有几间可供自己做饭的套房。

In addition to improving creativity, learning music also cultivates many skills that will continue to be useful to your children throughout their lives.

除了提高创造力, 学习音乐还能培养许多技能, 这些技能将使你们的孩子受益终生。

Adding a variety of interests or hobbies **to** your life will not only make you more confident, but also increase your chances of making friends.

为你的生活增添各种各样的兴趣或爱好, 不仅会让你更加自信, 还会增加你交朋友的机会。

If you **add up** all the numbers, you'll find you have made more progress.

如果你把所有的数字加起来, 你会发现你取得了更大的进步。

The trains and the ships would carry these supplies for an **additional** price.

火车和轮船将以额外的价格运送这些补给品。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	<p>(1) in addition _____ 除……之外</p> <p>(2) add <i>v.</i> 增加; 加; 补充说明 add... _____ ... 把……加到…… add to 增加; 增添(多用于抽象意义) add up 合计, 把……加起来 add up to 加起来共有……, 总计为…… add that... 补充说……</p> <p>(3) additional <i>adj.</i> 另外的, 额外的, 附加的</p>
探究结论	(1) to (2) to

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① In addition to reading for knowledge, we read for fun and inspiration.

② Please add all the figures up, and you will get the total.

③ As we all know, good friends add happiness and value to life.

④ An additional (add) charge is made on baggage exceeding the weight allowance.

(2) 完成句子

① When he fell off the bike, he hurt his arm and, in addition, broke his glasses.

从自行车上摔下来时, 他摔伤了胳膊, 除此之外, 他还摔碎了眼镜。

② The heavy rain added to our difficulty in finishing the task on time.

大雨增加了我们按时完成任务的难度。

③ He added that he hoped people in other cities might try similar projects and post their own videos on the Internet.

他补充说, 他希望其他城市的人们可以尝试类似的项目, 并在互联网上发布自己的视频。

2. desire *n.* 渴望, 欲望; 要求, 心愿 *v.* 想要, 渴望, 希望得到……

(教材原文) But what remains important is that we have an incredible **desire** to think and create, and that's the real spirit of invention.

不过有一点依旧重要, 就是我们对思考和创造有着一种极度的渴望, 而这正是真正的发明精神。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Greatness comes from a lasting **desire** to explore. 伟大来自对探索的持久渴望。

Everyone **has a desire for** success, but not everyone **desires to get** rich.

每个人都渴望成功, 但并非人人都渴望金钱。

He **desires you to go** to see him at once.

= He **desires that you (should) go** to see him at once.

他想要你马上去见他。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) have a desire to do sth. 渴望做某事 have a desire _____ sth. 渴望得到某物 (2) desire to do sth. 想/渴望做某事 desire sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事 desire that sb. _____ sth. 想要/渴望某人做某事
探究结论	(1) for (2) (should) do

名师点拨 ■■■■

desire 后接名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句)时,从句谓语动词用虚拟语气,即“should+动词原形”的形式,should 可以省略。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① I have a desire to spend (spend) more of my future life in writing and travelling.

② We desire that immediate help (should) be given (give) to the local villagers who have been trapped by the flood.

(2) 一句多译

每个人都渴望成功,而成功只属于努力的人。

① Everyone has a desire for success while success only belongs to the hard-working people. (desire n.)

② Everyone desires to succeed while success only belongs to the hard-working people. (desire v.)

3. suggest+that 从句

(教材原文) It **suggests that** the present day is a new age for inventions, but many people might think that the great age of invention is over.

书名提示现在是发明创造的新时代,但可能很多人

都认为辉煌的发明时代已经结束了。

[句式分析] 本句中 suggest 意为“表明;暗示”,其后的宾语从句不用虚拟语气。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Her pale face **suggested that** she **was** seriously ill, so her friend Tom **suggested that** she **(should) go** to see a doctor at once.

她苍白的脸色表明她病得很厉害,所以她的朋友汤姆建议她应该立刻去看医生。

It has been **suggested that** teenagers **(should) equip** themselves with knowledge rather than seek pleasure.

有人建议青少年应该用知识武装自己,而不是追求享乐。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) 在“suggest+that 从句”中,当 suggest 意为“_____”时,其后的宾语从句不用虚拟语气。 (2) 在“suggest+that 从句”中,当 suggest 表示“_____”后跟宾语从句、同位语从句或表语从句时,从句谓语动词用虚拟语气,即“should+动词原形”的形式,should 可以省略。
探究结论	(1) 表明;暗示 (2) 建议

三评 多维度评价测试

单句语法填空

① Official reports suggest that the number of households with three generations living together had risen (rise) from 325,000 in 2001 to 419,000 in 2013.

② The professor's suggestion is that students (should) review (review) the notes in time after learning.

课后素养评价(十二)

I. 单词拼写

- In case of an emergency, please press (按) the red button.
- The player should have shot (射门) instead of passing.
- 5G is also expected to connect self-driving cars and support new technologies involving virtual (虚拟的) reality.
- Unlike traditional gyms, app-backed gyms offer people flexible (灵活的) options to exercise.
- I left my car lights on all night and now the battery (电池) is flat.
- The kitchen is capable (有能力的) of catering for several hundred people.
- I don't know anything about this antique stuff (东西).
- Reading satisfies my desire (渴望) to keep learning.

II. 短语填空

at the moment; what's more; instead of; in addition; thanks to; in terms of; lead to; be capable of

- The scenery in my hometown is very beautiful. In addition, you can taste the delicious local food.
- I believe I am capable of handling the problem.
- The weather at the moment is not typical for July.
- To our surprise, the girl's luggage was filled with books instead of beautiful clothes.
- In terms of salary, the job is good, but it is really stressful.
- Thanks to your help, we finished the work ahead of time.
- It's a useful book, and what's more, not an expensive one.
- It was reported that the strike had already led to cuts in electricity and water supplies in many areas.

III. 完成句子

- The road hasn't been cleaned since it snowed.
自从下过雪以后这条路一直没有清扫过。
- It was last night that John wore his best suit to the dance.
约翰是在昨晚穿着他最好的衣服去参加舞会的。
- I found it difficult to work out the maths problem so my mother suggested that I should turn to my teacher for help.
我发现很难解出这道数学题,所以我妈妈建议我向我的老师寻求帮助。
- I, as well as Tom, am a student who comes from Beijing.
我和汤姆都是来自北京的学生。
- The machine is/was used to provide power and light for the medical team.
这台机器用来为医疗小组提供能量和光亮。

IV. 完形填空

My father once worked for a big company. However, when I was one year old he 1 his job and then our family got into a difficult situation. We were 2, so we sold our house. Then we had to live with my grandmother, though she didn't like kids at all. She never 3. But I was very happy with my parents. My father was skilled at making things. I was also 4 and had a talent for designing.

We didn't have money to buy 5, so we made our own. I put two tyres together to make a horse. I learned a lot about gravity (重力) because I 6 many times.

By 10, I knew I wanted to become a(n) 7, but they didn't take women in engineering school, so I went to another school and 8 in 1945. Then I was very 9 to be accepted by the army's training programme. I learned a lot there. In 1966, I 10 serving the army. I began to work with children with learning problems. I wanted to develop something that would help them. Luckily, I 11.

Section III Using language

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握现在完成时的被动语态的用法, 并能在真实语境中运用;
2. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
3. 学习并运用描述科学领域不同职业名词的词汇;
4. 了解一项发明背后的故事, 并对亲自创造科技小发明产生兴趣。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. If you fear that the problems are **beyond** your help, seek professional help from social workers, medical professionals or government authorities.
超出(能力所及)
2. Seven baby loggerhead turtles were recently hatched after successful artificial incubation (孵化) at Qingdao Haichang Ocean Park, marking the first **instance** of artificial breeding of loggerhead turtles in the country. 例子, 实例
3. We'll build a review-related database to strengthen the combination of the **theory** and practice. 理论
4. To protect and breed the rare **species**, the park established a primate research centre dedicated to conservation worldwide. 物种
5. The man is regarded as one of the **brilliant** young scientists for his great contribution to the country's space project. 聪颖的, 才华横溢的
6. It was reported that at the lower **stream** of the river, peak flood volume surpassed 1,000 cubic metres per second. 小河, 小溪
7. Because of **natural selection**, most species have died out. 自然选择
8. After doing **field research**, he came up with this idea to solve the problem. 实地研究, 实地调研

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>passive</u> <i>adj.</i> 被动的	(反义词) <u>active</u> <i>adj.</i> 主动的, 积极的

续表

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>significant</u> <i>adj.</i> 重要的, 影响深远的	<u>significance</u> <i>n.</i> 含义, 意思, 重要性, 重要意义 <u>significantly</u> <i>adv.</i> 有重大意义地; 显著地; 意味深长地
<u>injure</u> <i>v.</i> 使受伤, 弄伤	<u>injured</u> <i>adj.</i> 受伤的 <u>injury</u> <i>n.</i> 受伤, 伤害
<u>chemist</u> <i>n.</i> 化学家	<u>chemical</u> <i>n.</i> 化学品 <i>adj.</i> 化学的 <u>chemistry</u> <i>n.</i> 化学
<u>biologist</u> <i>n.</i> 生物学家	<u>biology</u> <i>n.</i> 生物学 <u>biological</u> <i>adj.</i> 生物的; 生物学的
<u>accurate</u> <i>adj.</i> 精确的	<u>accuracy</u> <i>n.</i> 精确, 准确
<u>minor</u> <i>adj.</i> 小的	<u>minority</u> <i>n.</i> 少数民族; 少数
<u>origin</u> <i>n.</i> 起源, 起因	<u>original</u> <i>adj.</i> 原先的, 最初的 <u>originally</u> <i>adv.</i> 原先地, 最初地
<u>mental</u> <i>adj.</i> 精神的; 精神健康的	<u>mentally</u> <i>adv.</i> 精神上, 智力上 (反义词) <u>physical</u> <i>adj.</i> 身体的, 肉体的
<u>cure</u> <i>n.</i> 药剂; 疗法	<u>curable</u> <i>adj.</i> 可治愈的, 可医好的
<u>astronomer</u> <i>n.</i> 天文学家	<u>astronaut</u> <i>n.</i> 宇航员 <u>astronomical</u> <i>adj.</i> 天文学的; 巨大的
<u>extraordinary</u> <i>adj.</i> 非凡的, 出色的; 令人惊奇的	<u>extraordinarily</u> <i>adv.</i> 奇怪地; 极其, 极端地

III. 补全短语

1. beyond recognition 无法辨认
2. for instance 例如
3. be named after 以……命名
4. more than 超过;多于;不仅仅;非常
5. due to 因为,由于
6. be regarded/recognised as 被视作……
7. break into 闯入,强行进入,破门而入
8. at the end of 在……的末尾,在……的尽头

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式:as... as...

He also developed a calendar which is as accurate as the Gregorian calendar.

他还发明了一种和公历一样精确的历法。

2. 句型公式:be known for;“介词+关系词”引导定语从句

British biologist Charles Darwin (1809—1882) is best known for his work *On the Origin of Species*, in which he explains changes in species due to natural selection.

英国生物学家查尔斯·达尔文(1809—1882)最广为人知的是其著作《物种起源》,他在书中解释了物种因自然选择而发生的变化。

3. 句型公式:“the number of+名词”作主语

It is recognised as the most common mental disease among older people, and the number of sufferers is growing.

它被认为是老年人中最常见的精神疾病,患者人数也在不断增加。

任务型课堂

1. significant adj. 重要的,影响深远的

(教材原文) But perhaps the most **significant** success that people have achieved to date is in medicine.

但也许迄今为止人们取得的最重大的成功是在医学上。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Your success today may **be significant for** your whole future.

你今天的成功可能对你的整个未来都有影响。

Parents' love and care **are of great significance** for children.

父母的爱和关怀对孩子是非常重要的。

American English is **significantly** different from British English.

美国英语与英国英语有很大差异。

Nowadays, more and more countries **attach great significance to** environmental protection.

如今,越来越多的国家高度重视环境保护。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) be significant _____ 对……是重要的,对……有重大意义 It is significant to do sth. 做某事意义重大。 It is significant that... 重要的是……
------	--

续表

探究要点	(2) significance <i>n.</i> 含义,意思;重大意义,重要性 be _____ great significance 非常重要 attach (great) significance _____ 认为……(很)重要 (3) _____ <i>adv.</i> 有重大意义地;显著地;意味深长地
探究结论	(1) for (2) of; to (3) significantly

名师点拨

常见“be+of+抽象名词”的短语:

be of significance=be significant

be of importance=be important

be of value=be valuable

be of help=be helpful

be of use=be useful

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① As we all know, water is of great significance to human beings.

② It is significant (significance) to put ourselves in their shoes when we have conflicts with friends.

③ Last but not least, health is also very significant for us students.

④ Most significantly (significant), I'd appreciate it if I could learn some common knowledge through your lecture.

(2)完成句子

① I firmly believe that the more we are aware of the significance of this famous saying, the more benefits we will get in our daily study and work. 我坚信我们越多地了解这句名言的意义,我们在日常学习和工作中就会获益越多。

② In China, most of the parents attach great significance to their children's education. 在中国,大部分家长都很重视对孩子们的教育。

2. cure n. 药剂;疗法;治愈 v. 缓解(人或动物)的疾病症状,治疗;治愈

(教材原文) Currently, there's no **cure** for Alzheimer's, but scientists are researching ways to improve the quality of life for people living with the disease.

目前,还没有治愈阿尔茨海默病的方法,但是科学家们正在研究提高阿尔茨海默病患者的生活质量的方法。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Although this medicine can **cure** you **of** your illness, it has a bad effect on you.

虽然这种药能治好你的病,但对你有不良影响。

Do you think **a cure** will be found **for** cancer?

你觉得能找到治疗癌症的方法吗?

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)cure sb. _____ sth. 治好某人的……病;改正某人的不良习惯 (2)a cure _____ ... 治疗……的方法
探究结论	(1)of (2)for

名师点拨 ■■■■

其他“动词+sb.+of+sth.”型短语:

- ①accuse sb. of sth. 控告某人某物
- ②warn sb. of sth. 警告某人某物
- ③remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某物
- ④rob sb. of sth. 抢劫某人某物
- ⑤suspect sb. of sth. 怀疑某人某物
- ⑥inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某物

三评 多维度评价测试

完成句子

- ①His army life has cured him of his laziness. 部队生活改掉了他懒惰的毛病。
- ②The best cure for sadness is a big smile. 治疗忧伤的最佳疗法就是开怀大笑。

语法探究

现在完成时的被动语态

「语法感知」

① This evening, I'll be talking to Dr Richard Fairhurst, whose new book *The New Age of Invention* **has just been published.**

② I guess you **have been asked** about the title of your book before.

③ New inventions like 3D printers **have been used** to make replacement hearts and bone parts.

①②③句均使用了“have/has been + 及物动词的过去分词”的结构,我们称之为现在完成时的被动语态。现在完成时的被动语态表示已经完成的动作,且主语是动作的承受者。

「语法精讲」

一、现在完成时的被动语态的含义和构成

现在完成时的被动语态强调动作或状态在说话

之前已经结束或持续到现在并对现在产生影响或造成结果;同时,主语是行为动作的承受者,主语与谓语动词之间为被动关系,表示“……已经被……”。

现在完成时的被动语态的结构是“主语+have/has+been+动词的过去分词”。

It is said that the plan **has been studied** by the experts for three times.

据说,这个计划已经被专家们研究三次了。

Paper money **has been used** for over one thousand years.

纸币已经使用了一千多年了。

These flowers **have been watered.** You can go home now.

这些花已经被浇过水了,你现在可以回家了。

二、现在完成时的被动语态的几种常规用法

1. 用于不知道动作执行者是谁时。

His bike **has been stolen.**

他的自行车被人偷了。(不清楚是被谁偷的)

2. 用于动作执行者是泛指或不言自明时。

Not a book in the library **has been taken away**.

图书馆里的书没有一本被人拿走。(没人拿书,泛指)

3. 用于动作的执行者不是人时。

The house **has been washed away** by the storm.

那栋房子已经被暴风雨冲走了。

名师点拨

现在完成时的标志词有“for+一段时间”, since, already, ever, yet, so far, up to/until now, in the last/past few years/days/minutes/months 等。

三、现在完成时的被动语态的否定式和疑问句式

1. 现在完成时的被动语态的否定式由“have/has+not+been+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

The ink **has not been removed** from his overcoat.
墨迹还没有从他的大衣上去掉。

2. 现在完成时的被动语态的一般疑问式由“Have/Has+主语+been+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

Has the date for the next meeting **been decided**?

下次会议的日期已确定了吗?

3. 现在完成时的被动语态的特殊疑问式由“特殊疑问词+have/has+主语+been+及物动词的过去分词”构成。

How long has this film been shown?

这部电影已放映多长时间了?

Who has been helped by the new computer?

谁已经得到了这台新计算机的帮助?

How many new words have been learned by these students?

这些学生已经学会了多少个新单词?

四、现在完成时的被动语态需要注意的问题

1. 现在完成时的被动语态有两个助动词,即 have/has 和 been,两者缺一不可。

He **has been selected** to take part in the sports meeting.

他已被选中参加运动会。

2. 注意与一般过去时的被动语态的区别:一般过去时的被动语态表示一个被动的动作发生在过去某个时候,不强调对现在的影响;而现在完成时的被动语态的动作或状态尽管发生在过去,但侧重说明该

动作或状态对现在造成的影响和结果。

The library **has been built**.

这座图书馆已经建好了。(图书馆可以用了)

The library **was built** last year.

这座图书馆是去年建成的。(图书馆现在是否能用是未知的)

3. 由 finish, buy, start, begin, post, return, borrow, join, marry, open 等非延续性动词构成的现在完成时的被动语态不能与表示一段时间的状语如 for four days, how long 等连用,若与这些时间状语连用,需要改换动词或时态。

译:这本书借了一周了。

误:The book has been borrowed for a week.

正:The book **has been kept** for a week.

但这类动词的否定式可表示动作的持续过程,具有延续性,因而可与 since 或 for 引导的时间段连用。

The book **has not been borrowed** since last week.

自上周以来,没有人借过这本书。

4. 有些动词短语是一个不可分割的整体,在被动结构中要保持其完整性,不可省略这些动词短语中的介词或副词。

The injured bird **has been looked after** since it was saved. (after 不可漏掉)

那只受伤的小鸟获救后一直被照看着。

「语法闯关」

I. 单句语法填空

1. For centuries, the ancient language has been passed (pass) on from one generation to another.
2. Jenny is very careless. This is the third time that she has lost (lose) her library card.
3. Mr Lee moved to New Jersey in his early twenties and he has lived (live) in the United States ever since.
4. Their new house has been decorated (decorate) for two months and they will settle in it in the near future.
5. When and where to go for the on-salary holiday has not been decided (not decide) yet.
6. Great changes have taken (take) place in my hometown and you can see that a lot of factories

have been set (set) up.

7. Over the past three years, the paintings have been taken (take) to more than 20 museums in the world.

8. —Why does the lake smell terrible?

—Because large quantities of water have been polluted (pollute).

II. 把下面各句改为被动语态

1. They have advertised their new cars on the Internet since last week.

→ Their new cars have been advertised on the Internet (by them) since last week.

2. My friend has bought a new personal computer.

→ A new personal computer has been bought by

my friend.

3. Jack's boss has always praised him for his devotion to work.

→ Jack has always been praised by his boss for his devotion to work.

4. We have planted many trees on the hill in the last five years.

→ Many trees have been planted on the hill in the last five years (by us).

5. She has already returned the book to the library.

→ The book has already been returned to the library (by her).

课后素养评价(十三)

I. 词语填空

beyond; due to; minor; mental; at the end of; passive; for instance; species; be recognised as; theory; be named after; extraordinary

1. Emotional or mental problems can arise from a physical cause.

2. Due to the bad weather, there may be some minor changes to the schedule.

3. What Jack had done was beyond my comprehension.

4. At the end of last year several similar theories had been put forward.

5. The city was named after Mr Brown, in memory of his great deeds.

6. It's a sad truth that children are the biggest victims (受害者) of passive smoking.

7. Controlled by computers, the future home will learn about the master's likes and dislikes. For instance, it will set the heat in the house to his/her favourite temperature.

8. As the former best-seller, this book is now recognised as a classic.

9. The task requires extraordinary patience and endurance.

10. As is known to all, pandas are an endangered species.

II. 单句语法填空

1. He got his leg injured (injure) in a skating game.

2. We originally (original) intended to stay for just a few days.

3. Doctors are now able to cure people of many diseases which in former times would have killed them.

4. It is of great significance (significant) for him to be admitted into a key university.

5. Only when you know about these idioms, you can use them accurately (accurate).

6. One of the men kept guard, while the other broke into the house.

7. More than 100 famous films have been shown (show) in the city since July.

8. Since your work has been finished (finish), you can have a rest now.

9. These houses have been built (build) by workers since two years ago.

10. This book has been read (read) by me for three times.

III. 阅读理解

Modern inventions have sped up people's lives amazingly. Motor-cars cover a hundred miles in little more than an hour, aircraft cross the world a day, while computers operate at lightning speed. Indeed,

this love of speed seems never-ending. Every year motor-cars are produced which go even faster; each new computer boasts (吹嘘) of saving precious seconds in handling tasks.

All this saves time, but at a price. When we lose or gain half a day in speeding across the world in an airplane, our bodies tell us so. We get the uncomfortable feeling known as jet-lag (时差); our bodies feel that they have been left behind in another time zone. Again, spending too long at computer results in painful wrists and fingers. Mobile phones also have their dangers according to some scientists; too much use may transmit harmful radiation into our brains, a consequence we do not like to think about.

However, what do we do with the time we have saved? Certainly not to relax, or so it seems. We are so accustomed to constant activity that we find it difficult to sit and do nothing, or even just one thing at a time. Perhaps the days are long gone when we might listen quietly to a story on the radio, letting imagination take us into another world.

There was a time when some people's lives were devoted simply to the cultivation of the land or the care of cattle. No multi-tasking there; their lives went on at a much gentler pace, and in a familiar pattern. There is much that we might envy about a way of life like this. Yet before we do so, we must think of the hard tasks our ancestors faced; they farmed with bare hands, often lived close to hunger, and had to fashion tools from wood and stone. Modern machinery has freed people from that primitive existence.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇论说文。文章介绍了现代发明极大地加快了人们的生活速度,节省了时间,但也让人们付出了代价,给人们的生活带来了各种影响。

1. Why do the new products become more and more time-saving according to the passage?
 - A. Because our love of speed seems never-ending.
 - B. Because time is limited.
 - C. Because the prices are increasingly high.
 - D. Because the companies boast a lot.

A 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Indeed, this love of speed seems never-ending.”可知,新产品变

得越来越省时是因为我们对速度的热爱似乎是永无止境的。故选 A。

2. What does the underlined part “the days” in Paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A. Imaginary life.
 - B. Simple life in the past.
 - C. Times of inventions.
 - D. Times for constant activity.

B 词义猜测题。根据上文“*We are so accustomed to constant activity that we find it difficult to sit and do nothing, or even just one thing at a time.*”和下文“*There was a time when some people's lives were devoted simply to the cultivation of the land or the care of cattle.*”可知,也许我们可以静静地听收音机里的故事,让想象带我们进入另一个世界的日子已经一去不复返了。由此可知, the days 指代“过去的简单生活”。故选 B。
3. What is the author's attitude towards the modern technology?

A. Critical.	B. Objective.
C. Optimistic.	D. Negative.

B 观点态度题。根据第一段中的“*Modern inventions have sped up people's lives amazingly.*”,第二段中的“*All this saves time, but at a price.*”和最后一段中的“*Yet before we do so, we must think of the hard tasks our ancestors faced; they... Modern machinery...*”可知,作者既说明了现代发明让人们付出一些代价,也阐述了没有这些发明时人们生活极为不便。由此可推知,作者对现代技术的态度是客观的。故选 B。
4. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - A. The present and past times.
 - B. Machinery and human beings.
 - C. Imaginations and inventions.
 - D. Modern technology and its influence.

D 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“*Modern inventions have sped up people's lives amazingly.*”和第二段中的“*All this saves time, but at a price.*”可知,文章主要讲述了现代技术及其影响。故选 D。

【微点写作】实验报告

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Orange juice dissolves in water quickly while cooking oil is hard to dissolve in water.
橙汁迅速溶解于水中,而食用油难溶解于水中。
2. First, the candle is kept standing at the bottom of the basin.
首先,把蜡烛立在盆子底部。

3. Half-fill a test tube with water and add two or three clean nails.

在试管中加一半的水,并在水中放 2~3 颗洁净的铁钉。

4. The experiment shows us that plants are always trying to adapt themselves to the surrounding environment.

该实验告诉我们,植物总是试着适应周围的环境。

Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection—Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点;
2. 理解课文内容,复述富兰克林的风筝实验的过程,加深对本单元主题意义的理解,学习他的科学探究精神;
3. 对科学技术的发展有更进一步的了解,能够用英文表达科技发展对人类社会的总体影响;
4. 能用本单元所学语言表达描述科技对生活的改变,并预测在未来的 50 年中,人类生活还将发生哪些变化。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. declaration *n.* 声明,宣告
2. experiment *n.* (科学)实验
3. attach *v.* 系,绑;贴
4. scientific *adj.* 科学(上)的
5. entirely *adv.* 完全地,彻底地
6. account *n.* 记述,描述
7. proof *n.* 证明,证据
8. procedure *n.* 程序,步骤,手续
9. take place 发生
10. come up with 提出;想出

11. along with 与……一起;随着;(除……之外)又……,加之

(二)阅读词汇

1. draft *v.* 起草,草拟
2. fiction *n.* 虚构的事,想象的事
3. metal *n.* 金属
4. flash *n.* 闪光
5. gravity *n.* 重力,引力
6. lightning *n.* 闪电
7. conduct *v.* 传导(热、电)
8. die from 死于……
9. tie... to... 把……系在……上,把……绑在……上
10. fly a kite 放风筝
11. establish the truth 推定真理

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1 (Para. 1)	Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment with lightning may be fiction.	New research suggests that the story may be fiction instead of 1. fact .
Part 2 (Para. 2)	The detailed procedure of Franklin's experiment with lightning.	Franklin's experiment aimed to test if 2. lightning was really produced by 3. electricity or something else.
Part 3 (Para. 3)	The great effect of Franklin's experiment on science and inventions.	More than one generation of schoolchildren has been amazed by his bravery and his scientific approach to 4. looking for the truth . Franklin, along with many other scientists, has not only inspired us but also taught us that scientific experiments are important to establish the truth and to contribute towards later scientific discoveries and inventions.
Part 4 (Para. 4)	Neither the story nor the details of the experiment are entirely true.	Some scientists 5. have questioned what really happened in Franklin's experiment.
Part 5 (Para. 5)	The reason why scientists often question accepted ideas.	Scientists often question accepted ideas because they want to 6. establish the facts.
Part 6 (Para. 6)	How to prove facts in science?	Franklin's spirit of scientific 7. exploration is still considered as an inspiration. But in science, facts should 8. be proved by experiments and research. We should not always believe everything we read or hear.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- What does the passage mainly talk about? A
 A. Scientific research should be based on truth.
 B. Franklin's experiment with lightning is very famous.
 C. Franklin's experiment with lightning is a complete fiction.
 D. We shouldn't question some famous scientists' experiments.
- What's people's attitude towards Franklin's experiment? B
 A. Doubtful. B. Believable.
 C. Indifferent. D. Negative.
- Why do scientists often question accepted ideas? D
 A. Because they think they are cleverer than others.
 B. Because accepted ideas are often wrong.
 C. Because they only believe in themselves.
 D. Because they want to establish the facts.

4. According to the text, which statement is TRUE?

- A
- Scientists thought actually Franklin didn't touch the key at all.
 - Franklin died from the experiment.
 - All the scientists believed the story of the experiment.
 - Only one scientist had some doubt about the story.

II. 课文语法填空

There is a well-known story about Benjamin Franklin **1. which** has introduced generations of children to science. **2. However**, new research suggests that the story may be fiction instead of fact.

3. To prove (prove) if lightning was really produced by electricity or something else, Franklin raised a kite with a piece of string **4. tied** (tie) to it. A metal key **5. was attached** (attach) to the string. When a flash of lightning hit the kite, Franklin then

touched the key and got **6. an** electric shock. This proved that lightning was a form of electricity.

For many years, **7. generations** (generation) of schoolchildren have been amazed by Franklin's bravery and scientific approach **8. to** looking for the truth. However, more than one scientist has questioned **9. what** really happened. They all agree that if Franklin had actually touched the key, he would **10. certainly** (certain) have died from the electric shock. So we shouldn't always believe everything we read or hear—even if it is a great story.

III. 阅读升华

- Why did Franklin make the experiment with lightning?
He was eager to know whether lightning was really produced by electricity or something else.
- In what ways do scientists contribute to society?
Firstly, scientific discoveries promote the development of our society. Secondly, the contributions of scientists in medicine extend our life span. Thirdly, scientists have invented a lot of surprising tools that fundamentally improve our living standards.

课后素养评价(十四)

I. 单词拼写

- I drafted (起草) the instructions myself last week.
- It was meant to sound like an epoch-making declaration (宣言).
- The astronauts are conducting a series of experiments (实验) to learn more about how the body adapts to weightlessness.
- We have made it clear to them that we want facts, not fictions (虚构的事).
- Cut the wire and attach (系) its free ends to a switch.
- As is well known, to conduct (传导) an electric current means to transmit electrons.
- It's not a scientific (科学的) way to test their opinions.
- Mars has an insubstantial atmosphere, consisting almost entirely (完全地) of carbon dioxide.
- Economists have been concerned with establishing proofs (证明) for their arguments.
- There is a set procedure (程序) for making formal complaints.

II. 短语填空

take place; die from; apart from; come up with;
be attached to; along with; on no account; tie...
to...; for instance; contribute to

- On no account should the house be left unlocked.

- There is no doubt that the theatre has contributed to the area's economic development.
- Apart from a small team of paid staff, the organisation is made up of unpaid volunteers.
- There is a middle school which is attached to the institute.
- Great men have often risen from poverty, for instance, Lincoln and Edison.
- The plotlines (主要情节) of cartoons are simple and they often take place at home or school.
- His friend only broke his leg while Frank died from the accident.
- She lost her job when the factory closed, along with hundreds of others.
- In order to solve this problem, Shang Yang came/comes up with an idea.
- In 1749, for example, thermometers (温度计) were tied to kites to measure temperatures.

III. 完成句子

- Neither he nor I am able to understand her.
我和他都不能够理解她。
- Mr Green, together with his wife and children, has come to China.
格林先生和他的妻子及孩子们已经来到中国。
- If you had followed my advice, you would not have failed in the exams.
假如你听了我的建议,你就不会在考试中不及格了。

4. If it were to rain tomorrow, the sports meeting would be put off.

如果明天下雨,运动会就会被推迟。

5. He's French, so he can neither speak nor write Chinese.

他是法国人,所以他既不会说汉语也不会写汉字。

IV. 七选五

All people have some special talents! You might be a great writer or artist. Maybe you can run faster than anyone else in your class. Many people enjoy using their talents to help others. Take people working in technology for instance. C

For example, money reading apps help people with visual impairments (障碍) identify the value of money. They help them use the right bills and make sure they get the correct change back. D They can use it to listen to books and other documents since they can't see them. Kids can also use it to follow along with texts that are hard to read. Similarly, speech-to-text technology allows people with limited hearing to read the words they can't hear.

Have you ever lost the use of a leg? Whether briefly or permanently, you'll know how useful wheelchairs can be. B Prototypes (原型) already exist for wheelchairs that can climb stairs. And scientists are even working on wheelchairs that can be controlled with just the mind. They'll read brain waves to find out exactly what their user wants them to do.

E You can find it in many products. There are voice command keyboards, cars, smartphones, and many others. And of course, driverless cars can improve transportation for people with visual and physical impairments. Many models of these cars are in testing!

What does the future hold for technology? G Maybe you'll even come up with the next helpful device yourself! If technology isn't your passion, there are plenty of other ways for you to help others. All talents are useful—especially when they're used to help people face challenges!

- A. Adults also use text-to-speech features.
- B. And they're becoming more advanced every day.
- C. They use their talents to make new devices that help others.
- D. Text-to-speech technology is also a huge help to these people.
- E. Voice command technology is gaining increasing popularity now.
- F. If your eyesight is limited, you know just how helpful that can be.
- G. You might be amazed at some advances you'll see in your lifetime.

【微点写作】实验报告

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Before we started, we prepared a candle, a glass, a basin and some water.
开始之前,我们准备了一支蜡烛,一个玻璃杯,一个盆还有一些水。
2. Make sure the water level is equal in either test tube.
确保两支试管中的水位相等。
3. We were astonished to find that the water level in the glass was higher than that in the basin.
我们很吃惊地发现玻璃杯里的水位高于盆中的水位。
4. We were greatly impressed with the process of burning.
我们对燃烧的过程印象非常深刻。

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

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点；
2. 通过观察“会吃鸡蛋的瓶子”这一物理实验，掌握实验报告的写作规范，并能据此独立完成实验报告；
3. 联系实际生活，培养正确对待科学的态度和批判性的思维模式，并尝试用科学改变生活。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. A **draft** is an early version of a letter, book, or speech. 草稿; 初稿
2. After seeing a **flash** of light and a spacesuit, her grandmother started to pray and wanted to flee the scene. 闪光
3. Realism and science **fiction** both require real-life experience and profound thinking about society and the world. 虚构的事, 想象的事
4. When you compare single-use plastic items with other sustainable alternatives such as glass, wood or **metal**, what will you find? 金属
5. I was particularly attracted by Wang Yaping's hair, and her zero-**gravity** hair style is amazing. 重力, 引力
6. The **procedure** for handling Chinese passengers' documents takes about one minute, but the process takes longer for foreign passengers because more information has to be recorded. 程序, 步骤, 手续

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>declaration</u> <i>n.</i> 声明, 宣告	declare <i>v.</i> 宣布, 声明; 表明, 宣称
<u>experiment</u> <i>n.</i> (科学) 实验	experimental <i>adj.</i> 实验的
<u>attach</u> <i>v.</i> 系, 绑; 贴	attached <i>adj.</i> 依恋的; 附属的 attachment <i>n.</i> 附件; 信念; 爱慕

续表

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>conduct</u> <i>v.</i> 传导(热、电) <i>n.</i> 行为; 品行	conductor <i>n.</i> 指挥; 公共汽车售票员
<u>scientific</u> <i>adj.</i> 科学(上)的	science <i>n.</i> 科学 scientist <i>n.</i> 科学家
<u>entirely</u> <i>adv.</i> 完全地, 彻底地	entire <i>adj.</i> 整个的, 完全的, 全部的
<u>account</u> <i>n.</i> 记述, 描述 <i>v.</i> 认为; 说明; 总计有	accountant <i>n.</i> 会计师, 会计
<u>proof</u> <i>n.</i> 证明, 证据	prove <i>v.</i> 证明是, 结果是

III. 补全短语

1. take place 发生
2. die from 死于……
3. come up with 提出; 想出
4. along with 与……一起; 随着; (除……之外) 又……, 加之
5. tie... to ... 把……系在……上, 把……绑在……上
6. apart from 除了
7. be known as 作为……而闻名
8. focus on 集中注意力于

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: if 引导宾语从句

People wanted to know if lightning was really produced by electricity or something else.

人们想知道闪电是否真的是由电产生的, 还是另有源头。

2. 句型公式: neither... nor...

However, neither the story nor the details of the experiment are entirely true.

然而, 这个故事和实验的细节都不是完全真实的。

3. 句型公式: there is no proof that...

... there is no proof that it hit him on the head.

……没有证据表明它(苹果)恰巧砸在了他的头上。

4. 句型公式: if 引导的条件状语从句中的虚拟语气

But scientists all agree that if Franklin had actually touched the key, he would certainly have died from the electric shock.

但科学家们一致认为, 如果富兰克林真的碰到了那把钥匙, 他必定会被电死。

任务型课堂

1. attach v. 系, 绑; 贴; 使依恋; 附加; 附属; 伴随

(教材原文) A metal key was **attached** to the string.

细绳上绑着一把金属钥匙。

一感 读句子感悟用法

My parents always **attach great importance to** my getting a good education.

我父母一直非常重视让我接受良好的教育。

The famous player **attached himself to** the expedition.

这个著名的运动员加入了那个探险队。

Status is the honour **attached to** a person's position in society.

地位是与一个人在社会中的位置有关的荣誉。

Please find my application letter and resume in the **attachment**.

请在附件中找到我的申请信和简历。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) attach to 依附, 附属; 加入; 使依恋 attach importance _____ 认为……重要; 对……给予重视 attach oneself _____ 参加; 和……在一起
	attach to... 与……有联系, 与……有关联 attach... to... 把……固定到/附/贴在……上
探究结论	(2) attached <i>adj.</i> 附加的; 依恋的 an attached sheet 附表, 附单, 附页 be attached to 依恋; 附属于
	(3) _____ <i>n.</i> 依恋; 附件

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① The Indian was emotionally attached (attach) to his mountains, valleys, or prairies.

② They make every email appear as if it has an attachment (attach).

③ For further information, please contact us on the attached (attach) form.

④ Attach a recent photo to your application form.

(2) 完成句子
① This hospital is attached to the medical college nearby.

这家医院隶属附近的那所医学院。

② Since the school attaches great importance to this tournament, I sincerely hope we can devote ourselves to becoming a stronger team and winning the champion.

由于学校对本次锦标赛非常重视, 我衷心希望我们能努力成为一支更强的队伍, 赢得冠军。

2. come up with 提出; 想出; 赶上

(教材原文) Some have even questioned the story about the apple that fell on Newton's head and led him to **come up with** his theory of gravity.

一些科学家甚至也怀疑过牛顿的故事: 一个苹果掉下来砸中了牛顿的脑袋, 促使他提出了万有引力定律。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The scientists are beating their brains trying to **come up with** a solution to the problem.

科学家们正在绞尽脑汁想办法解决这个问题。

The number of the new books that **came out** this month has **come to** 156.

本月出版的新书已达 156 本。

Life is short, and if you ever **come across** a

beautiful, exciting, crazy moment in it, you should seize it while you can before that moment's gone.

人生苦短,如果你有机会碰到美丽、令人激动、疯狂的时刻,就应在那一刻消失之前紧紧把握住它。

Every culture has different traditions **when it comes to** weddings.

当谈到婚礼时,每种文化都有各自不同的传统。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	<p>come up 走近;发生;被提及</p> <p>come about 发生;产生</p> <p>come out 出来,出现;开花;出版</p> <p>come _____ 遇见;偶然发现;被理解</p> <p>come along 一起来;陪伴</p> <p>come to 总计;谈到;涉及;苏醒</p> <p>when it comes _____ ... 当涉及……时,谈到……时</p>
探究结论	across; to

名师点拨

come up with 意为“提出”,主语(多是人)是提出者,后面的宾语才是被提及的内容;come up 意为“被提及”,主语(多是物)是被提出的内容,无被动语态。

I came up with a proposal and it soon came up at the meeting.

我想出了一条建议,很快这条建议在会上被提及了。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① He is very quick-thinking, and is often able to come up with new jokes.

② When you come across such words, check a dictionary to confirm their exact pronunciations.

③ I'll never understand how it came about that you were an hour late on such a short journey.

(2) 根据汉语提示完成句子

① Listening and speaking is where my weakness lies when it comes to (当谈及) English. I sincerely hope you can help me improve my English.

② As soon as the project came up (被提及) at the meeting, it attracted many people's attention.

3. if 引导的条件状语从句中的虚拟语气

(教材原文) But scientists all agree that **if Franklin had actually touched** the key, he **would certainly have died from** the electric shock.

但科学家们一致认为,如果富兰克林真的碰到了那把钥匙,他必定会被电死。

[句式分析] 本句为 if 引导的虚拟条件句,表示对过去事情的假设,从句部分采用过去完成时,而主句部分采用“would/could/should/might + have done”结构。

一感 读句子感悟用法

If there were no air or water, **there would be** no living things on the earth.

如果没有水和空气,地球上就不会有生物。

If he had taken my advice, **he would not have made** such a mistake.

如果他听从了我的劝告,就不会犯这样的错误了。

If he should come here tomorrow, **I would talk** to him.

如果他明天来这儿的话,我就跟他谈谈。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	<p>(1) 在 if 引导的虚拟条件句中,当表示不同时间的假设时,从句和主句部分要采用不同的结构形式。</p> <p>(2) 当表示对过去的假设时,从句用 _____; 当表示对现在的假设时,从句用 _____; 当表示对将来的假设时,从句用 _____ 或 _____。</p> <p>(3) 当表示对过去的假设时,主句采用 _____ 结构; 当表示对现在和将来的假设时,主句部分采用 _____ 结构。</p>
探究结论	<p>(2) 过去完成时; 一般过去时; were to do/should do; 一般过去时</p> <p>(3) would/could/should/might + have done; would/could/should/might + 动词原形</p>

三评 多维度评价测试

单句语法填空

① If you had read (read) the directions carefully, some mistakes in the exam would have been avoided.

② If Newton lived (live) today, he would be surprised by what has been discovered in science and technology.

③ If I should fail (fail) in the College Entrance Examination, I would have to wait for another year.

写作探究

实验报告

一、写作指导

把(物理、化学等)实验的目的、步骤、现象、结论等记录下来,经过整理,以书面文字的形式呈现出来,叫作实验报告。实验报告一般包括三部分内容。

第一部分:实验报告的名称和实验目的;

第二部分:写明实验过程中需要使用的实验器材、实验报告的具体步骤、实验过程中需要注意的事项等;

第三部分:写明实验现象,得出结论。

实验报告写作最为重要的一点是用词准确,表述应具有逻辑性、连贯性、严谨性。写作过程中多采用简洁明了的语言,如不定式、祈使句、并列句等结构和形式。

二、典题示例

根据下面的提示,写一篇有关水沸腾的实验报告。

- 实验目的:1. 观察水沸腾时的温度;
2. 观察水沸腾时的现象。

实验器材:烧杯(beaker)、水、温度计(thermometer)、酒精灯(alcohol burner)、火柴等。

- 实验步骤:1. 在烧杯里盛 100 克左右的水;
2. 将温度计放入水中;
3. 加热烧杯中的水,并观察温度计的示数和水的情况。

实验现象:当温度达到 100℃时,水面出现大量气泡。

实验结论:水在 100℃时开始沸腾,并产生大量气泡。

三、审题谋篇

文体	实验报告
时态	一般现在时
人称	第三人称
要点	1. 描述实验目的 2. 列出实验器材,同时具体描述实验步骤 3. 描述实验现象,得出最终结论

四、遣词造句

(一)核心词汇

①observe 观察

②temperature 温度

③boil 沸腾

④heat 加热

⑤fill... with... 使装满

⑥bubble 气泡

⑦reach (温度等)到达

⑧degree 度;程度;度数(角的计量单位或温度单位)

(二)完成句子

①To observe (为了观察) the temperature of the water when it is boiling.

②Heat the water (加热……里的水) in the beaker, and watch the readings of the thermometer.

③Observe what happens (观察所发生的) when the water is boiling.

④Bubbles begin to appear when the temperature reaches (当温度到达) 100 degrees centigrade.

(三)句式升级

用并列连词 and 连接(二)中句②③

Heat the water in the beaker, and watch the readings of the thermometer and observe what happens when the water is boiling.

(四)连句成篇

The experiment is designed to observe the temperature of the water when it is boiling and observe what happens when the water is boiling.

To carry out the experiment, we need the following things: a beaker, water, a thermometer, an alcohol burner, matches. When all these are ready, you can begin the experiment. First, fill the beaker with about 100 g water. Next, put a thermometer in the water. Finally, heat the water in the beaker, watch the readings of the thermometer and observe what happens when the water is boiling.

As a result, we can see bubbles begin to appear when the temperature reaches 100 degrees centigrade. We can draw the conclusion from the experiment: the water boils when the temperature reaches 100 degrees centigrade, and a lot of bubbles appear during the boiling.

五、学以致用

根据下面的内容提示,写一篇实验报告。

实验目的:观察冰融化的过程中,温度是否发生变化。

实验器材:冰块、大小烧杯、温度计、热水等。

实验步骤:1.把热水倒入大烧杯,冰块放入小烧杯;

2.把小烧杯放入热水中,同时在小烧杯的冰块中插入温度计;

3.观察冰块融化为水的整个过程中的温度变化并记录数据。

实验现象:在冰融化的过程中,温度计的示数没有发生变化。

实验结论:在冰融化的过程中,温度没有变化。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:融化为 melt into

【参考范文】

In order to find out whether the temperature

changes while ice is melting into water, we conduct an experiment.

To carry out the experiment, we need the following things: a big beaker, a small beaker, a thermometer, ice and hot water. First, we put hot water in a big beaker and fill the small beaker with ice. Then we put a thermometer into the ice of the small beaker which is put into the hot water. While the ice is melting, we carefully observe the changing temperature and make a note of it.

Finally, ice melts and we are surprised to find that the temperature remains the same during the process. We can draw a conclusion from the experiment: the temperature doesn't change when ice is melting into water.

课后素养评价(十五)

I. 单句语法填空

1. They will sign the declaration (declare) tomorrow.
2. It's believed that scientific (science) theories must be based on facts.
3. I entirely (entire) agree with you, so I will support you in carrying out the plan.
4. And all those things have to be taken into account as I prepare for an interview.
5. According to the play, the first act (幕) took place in 1898 at the time of the Qing Dynasty.
6. It was reported that a signal failure contributed to the crash.
7. The farmer tied his sheep to a tree in front of his house before he went into the room to sleep.
8. The man along with his wife and children sits (sit) on the sofa watching TV.

II. 完成句子

1. Is this the best answer that you can come up with?
这就是你们能想出来的最好的答案吗?
2. Don't forget to attach labels to your luggage.
别忘了在你的行李上贴标签。
3. He neither knows nor cares about what happened.

他既不知道也不关心发生了什么。

4. I'd like to make it clear that I had nothing to do with this.
我想明确地说明我和这事没关系。
5. If penicillin had not been available, many people would have died from various bacterial illnesses or even minor wounds.
如果没有青霉素的话,许多人就会死于各种细菌性疾病,甚至会死于微小的创伤。

III. 语法填空

Palm oil (棕榈油) is the most **1. widely** (wide) used vegetable oil worldwide. It's found in a huge variety of products ranging from vitamins to chocolate and bread. The oil is popular as it has a high melting point and contains healthy fats. The former makes it easy to spread, **2. while/and** the latter makes it good for our body.

But the oil's popularity comes **3. at** a high price. Palm trees need a rainforest and lots of land to grow on. As **4. a** result, thousands of acres of rainforests in Indonesia, the world's biggest palm oil **5. producer** (produce), are being destroyed to make room for palm farms.

With half of the world's palm oil **6. coming** (come) from Indonesia, orangutans (黑猩猩) have suffered a lot there. In the last 20 years, over 80% of their habitat **7. has been destroyed** (destroy). What's worse, in 2015, wildfires caused by illegal destruction of some rainforests endangered two fifths of the remaining orangutans. Palm farms have also threatened **8. tigers** (tiger) and elephants, and caused water and air pollution.

The easiest solution is to stop using so much palm oil. However, it's not easy because no other natural oil has both of its qualities. Now scientists are creating a new oil **9. to replace** (replace) it by using food waste and *M. pulcherrima*, a yeast (酵母) **10. that/which** feeds on leaves, fruits and flowers.

IV. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

假定你是光明中学的李华,请根据以下要点给你的美国笔友 Tom 写一封英文信,介绍你校刚刚建成的实验室和同学们上实验课的情况。内容包括:

1. 实验室设备齐全、先进;
2. 老师们非常优秀,实验课生动、有趣、有意义;
3. 同学们认真听课,深入思考,积极投入,因此他们的观察能力和实践能力迅速提高。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;
3. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Tom,

How are you going? Now I'm writing to introduce our new lab to you.

The new lab is equipped with all kinds of advanced laboratory facilities. Our teachers who teach us physics and chemistry are very excellent. They always make classes lively, interesting and meaningful. And the students always listen carefully, think deeply and practise actively according to the teachers' instructions. So our abilities to observe and practise improve rapidly.

As students, every one of us should treasure the beneficial conditions and make good use of our lab to help us study.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Robert and Henry were two friends in the same class. They always played together and went home together. One day, Robert and Henry were going home from school, when, on turning a corner, Robert cried out, "A fight! Let's go and see!"

"No," said Henry. "Let's go quietly home and not meddle with (插手) this quarrel. We have nothing to do with it and may get into trouble. Also our parents are expecting to have dinner with us together at home and I don't want them to worry about me."

"You are a coward, and afraid to go," said Robert, and he ran off. Henry went straight home, and in the afternoon he went to school as usual.

But Robert had told all the boys that Henry was a coward, and they laughed at him a great deal. From then on, they looked down upon Henry and didn't want to play with him together.

Henry was sad but he wasn't angry with Robert for his rude behaviour, because he learned that true courage is shown most in bearing misunderstanding when it was not deserved, and that he ought to be afraid of nothing but doing wrong. Thus, he just ignored the other boys' laughter and continued to go to school and study as well. However, Robert didn't invite Henry to go home with him anymore. Instead, he had some other boys who also thought Henry was a coward. Every day after school, they didn't go home directly but went to the river or somewhere to play games and had a lot of fun.

A few days later, Robert was bathing with his new friends in a river, and got out of his depth. He struggled, and screamed for help, but all in vain. The boys who had called Henry a coward got out of the water as fast as they could, but they did not even try to help him.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Robert was fast sinking. It seemed as if Robert would be drowned. Just at the moment, Henry happened to be passing by. Hearing the screams, Henry ran to the riverside, threw off his clothes and jumped into the water without hesitation. He reached Robert just as he was sinking the last time. By great effort, and with much danger to himself, he brought Robert to the shore.

Thus, Robert's life was saved. Robert and his new friends were ashamed of having called Henry a coward. They realised that Henry had true courage. They said sorry to Henry for their rude behaviour and asked for his forgiveness. Henry forgave them

happily. He and Robert were friends again and they went home together as usual. From this, Robert learned what true courage was: never be afraid to do good, but always fear to do evil.

读后续写技能养成 || 心理描写之“担忧与悲伤”

「技能概述」

1. 心理描写之“担忧与悲伤”:是指对人的担忧和悲伤等情绪的描写,如担心、忧虑、悲痛、伤心、后悔、难过等。
2. 续写技巧:描写时,可以根据事件发生的具体场景,抓住头、脸、眼、心等所表现出的神态特点进行描写,也可以使用一些表示动作的词汇辅助描写担忧与悲伤的心理。

「范例体悟」

1. We were worrying about what could be done. But after waiting in vain for a long time, in the hot burning sun, worried and depressed, I was wandering aimlessly around the road.
2. Upon arriving home, Holly sank slowly into the sofa motionlessly, crossing her fingers on her lap, with sorrow and regret written all over her tear-stained face. Half confused, half concerned, I softly asked her what was up. Hesitating for a moment, she murmured, “I threw away the carpet.”

找出文中有关“担忧与悲伤”的心理描写并写下来。
were worrying about; worried and depressed; with sorrow and regret written all over her tear-stained face; half concerned

「词句储备」

I. 好词积累

1. worry *n./v.* 担心
2. worried *adj.* 担心的
3. worrying *adj.* 令人担忧的
4. fear *n./v.* 害怕,担忧
5. fearful *adj.* 担心的
6. concern *n./v.* 担忧
7. concerned *adj.* 忧心的

8. anxious *adj.* 担心的
9. grief *n.* 悲伤
10. sorrow *n.* 悲痛
11. sorrowful *adj.* 悲伤的
12. have a hard time 艰难的时期
13. heart-broken *adj.* 极其伤心的
14. regret *n. & v.* 后悔,遗憾
15. regretful *adj.* 后悔的

II. 佳句背诵

1. “Are you OK?” Jenny asked concernedly.
“你还好吗?”珍妮关切地问道。
2. Dad sounded a little worried as he reminded me to calm down.
爸爸提醒我要冷静下来时,他听起来有点担心。
3. They were worried that I was too selfish to give.
他们担心我太自私而不愿意付出。
4. She didn't wipe the tears off but had them falling down, as if all her worries and sorrows went away as well.
她没有擦眼泪,而是让它们流下来,好像她所有的烦恼和悲伤也都消失了。
5. So anxious was he that he knocked at the door of Henry's room violently.
他焦急万分,使劲地敲着亨利房间的门。
6. He looked up and I saw this terrible sadness in his eyes.
他抬起头,我看到了他眼中极度的悲伤。
7. I got home and collapsed on the floor with grief.
我回到家,悲伤地瘫倒在地板上。
8. She held the letter, her hands shaking/shivering and her eyes showing deep sorrow of being totally forgotten.
她拿着信,双手颤抖,眼睛流露出被完全遗忘的深深悲伤。

「技能达标」

I. 完成句子

1. He shook his head miserably/sadly, tears pouring down his face.
他难过地摇摇头, 潸然泪下。
2. She felt seized by a burst of sadness and couldn't help crying bitterly.
她感到一阵悲伤袭来, 忍不住痛哭起来。
3. With a sad heart, he went there and came back with his eyes red from crying.
带着悲伤的心情, 他去了那儿, 回来时两眼哭得通红。
4. Tears welled up in her eyes, and her heart seemed to be torn/broken.
她泪如泉涌, 心似乎要碎了。

5. I understood immediately what my parents were worried about.

我立刻明白了父母在担心什么。

II. 用“担忧与悲伤”的心理描写完成语段

Li Hua failed to work out the two questions on the maths paper, and the bell rang, signalling the end of the exam. Li Hua dragged her heavy legs

1. with a sinking heart (心情沉重地) and moved out of the classroom. She
2. dropped/hung her head in sadness (伤心地低下头),
3. her eyes clouding over with sorrow/sadness (悲伤笼罩了她的双眼),
4. An air of sadness (伤心的气氛) could be sensed ten metres away. Soon, her eyes began to water. Definitely, she would fail the maths exam!
5. Disappointment and sadness came in waves (失望和悲伤如潮水般涌来), and tears streamed down her cheeks.

第三单元质量评估

(时间:100 分钟 分值:120 分)

I. 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 37.5 分)

A

Situated along the Pacific Flyway, a good migratory path that stretches from Alaska to Patagonia, Santa Cruz plays host to hundreds of bird species. Just head to one of the spots listed below and see for yourself!

UCSC Arboretum

The diverse plants that attract a wide range of birds make these gardens a wonderful place to start. Mark your calendar for the Arboretum's popular Hummingbird Days, a family-friendly festival that celebrates the tiny birds on March 5th and 6th.

Natural Bridges State Beach

This scenic park is excellent for bird watchers due to its wide sampling of local habitats. Over 250 bird species have been recorded in the area.

Neary Lagoon

Birdsong fills the air at this peaceful oasis less than a 10-minute walk from the fun of the Santa Cruz Beach. A walkway allows visitors a front-row view of birds such as American Coots.

Watsonville Wetlands

The wetlands provide a year-round home for local birds and serve as a stop for migratory birds visiting from faraway places. Drop by the Nature Centre for exhibits, maps, and suggestions for best spots to visit.

Birding Tips

- The early birder gets the worm. You're likely to see more birds earlier rather than later in the day.
- No two visits are likely to be the same. Varying times and seasons bring different birds and behaviour.
- No matter how cute those little birds are, you should resist feeding them with your bread. It's unhealthy for the birds and the surrounding ecosystem.

How to Get More Involved

We recommend joining the Santa Cruz Bird Club for public events and abundant online guides. Contact us free at Birding & Wildlife Watch Kit for registration.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一个观鸟胜地——圣克鲁兹岛,以及人们观鸟时应该注意的一些事项。

1. Why are there many birds in the UCSC Arboretum?
 A. The place is very family-friendly.
 B. There are many kinds of plants.
 C. There are Arboretum's Hummingbird Days.
 D. The place has wide sampling of local habitats.
2. Which place can one reach easily on foot from the Santa Cruz Beach?
 A. Neary Lagoon.
 B. UCSC Arboretum.
 C. Watsonville Wetlands.
 D. Natural Bridges State Beach.
3. When is the best time to watch more birds?
 A. In the morning.
 B. At noon.
 C. In the afternoon.
 D. In the evening.

B

A 细节理解题。根据 **UCSC Arboretum** 部分中的 “The diverse plants that attract a wide range of birds...” 可知, UCSC Arboretum 有很多鸟是因为这里有很多种吸引鸟的植物。故选 B。

A 细节理解题。根据 **Neary Lagoon** 部分中的内容可知, 从圣克鲁兹海滩步行就可以轻松到达 Neary Lagoon。故选 A。

A 细节理解题。根据 **Birding Tips** 部分第一点中的 “You're likely to see more birds earlier rather than later in the day.” 可知, 在一天中, 去得更早会看到更多的鸟, 即早晨是观鸟的最好时机。故选 A。

B

Most of us only take our temperatures when we are worried that we have a fever. But body temperature can show and be influenced by many other factors: lifestyle habits, age, and the environment temperature can all influence how our body disperses heat (散热).

So what is our normal body temperature? In 1851, a German physician called Carl Reinhold August Wunderlich surveyed 25,000 people in one city and established that 37°C was the standard temperature of the human body.

However, recent studies and surveys suggest that the average body temperature is now lower. For instance, a study of more than 35,000 people in the United Kingdom and nearly 250,000 temperature measurements found that 36.6°C is the average oral (口腔的) temperature. Could this difference be a result of changes in measurement tools? Or, do the

new findings reflect better overall health?

Myroslava Protsiv, then at Stanford University's Division of Infectious Diseases and Geographic Medicine, in California, and colleagues decided to try and find out. The team hypothesised (假设) that “the differences observed in temperature between the 19th century and today are real and that the change over time provides important physiological clues to changes in human health since the Industrial Revolution”.

To test their hypothesis, the researchers analysed information from three datasets (数据集). The first included data from 1862 to 1930 collected from Union Army veterans of the Civil War. The second dataset was from the United States National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I, which took place from 1971 to 1974. The third dataset was from the Stanford Translational Research Integrated Database Environment, which contained data from people who received healthcare through Stanford between 2007 and 2017. Overall, the scientists had access to 677,423 temperature measurements.

Some of the researchers' findings include: The body temperature of men today is, on average, 0.59°C lower than that of men born in the early 19th century. Similarly, women's body temperature dropped by 0.32°C from the 1890s to today. Overall, the analysis found a 0.03 decrease in average temperature every decade.

To check whether the decreases resulted from advances in thermometer technology, Protsiv and the team looked at changes within datasets, assuming (假设) that doctors in each historical period were generally using the same types of thermometers.

The results of the analysis within datasets reflected the changes in the combined data (综合数据). “Our normal temperature's not what people think it is,” says Dr Julie Parsonnet, a professor of medicine and health research. However, because gender, time of day, and age can each change our body temperature, the researchers do not advise updating the standard for all US adults.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了针对人体体温的研究发现, 正常的人体体温受不同因素

的影响。

4. What do we know about the normal body temperature?

- A. It is influenced by different factors.
- B. It was established in the 20th century.
- C. It was the idea of UK researchers.
- D. It is more related to lifestyle habits than to age.

A 细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*But body temperature can show and be influenced by many other factors: lifestyle habits, age, and the environment temperature can all influence how our body disperses heat (散热).*”可知,正常的人体体温受不同因素的影响。故选 A。

5. How did the researchers at Stanford University carry out their research?

- A. By working with doctors.
- B. By studying healthcare users.
- C. By analysing existing data.
- D. By using different thermometers.

C 细节理解题。根据第五段第一句“*To test their hypothesis, the researchers analysed information from three datasets (数据集).*”可知,斯坦福大学的研究人员通过分析现有的数据开展研究。故选 C。

6. What have the researchers at Stanford University found?

- A. Women are naturally a bit colder than men.
- B. Men's temperatures dropped more greatly than women's.
- C. Human body temperatures have dropped 0.03°C since the 1890s.
- D. Doctors have been using the same types of temperature measurements.

B 推理判断题。根据第六段的内容可知,斯坦福大学的研究人员发现男性的体温下降幅度比女性大。故选 B。

7. What might be the best title for the text?

- A. Why Are Humans Cooling off?
- B. Saying Goodbye to 37°C Forever
- C. Updating the Standard of Body Temperature
- D. Body Temperature: What Is the New Normal?

D 标题归纳题。第一段的内容介绍人体的体温受很多因素影响;根据第二段中的“*So what is our normal body temperature?*”以及下文针对人体温度的研究过程与研究结果的详细阐述可知,文章主要介绍了对体温的研究发现。所以 D 选项适合

作文章标题。故选 D。

C

Australian magpies (喜鹊) are common in Australia, loved and feared in equal measure. The fear arises from the fact that nesting females aggressively dive at animals—including, or perhaps especially, humans—often drawing blood. The love comes from the fact that they are simply everywhere, easy to identify, and possessed of a song that has come to represent the sound of nature.

And also, they seem rather clever. Now, research by zoologists at the University of Western Australia has corroborated this—but their levels of intelligence are dependent on the size of the group they belong to.

To reach this conclusion, the Australian scientists examined 56 birds from 14 groups of wild magpies living in the suburbs of Western Australia's capital city, Perth. The groups ranged between 3 and 12 individuals. Each magpie—tested separately to avoid the risk of it getting help from its mates—was put through four tasks that tested its cognitive (认知的) abilities. These included finding food hidden in a transparent container, finding food hidden in differently coloured containers, and a memory test involving finding hidden food. Adult and young birds were tested repeatedly and the results were clear. The birds that lived in larger groups were quicker to master the tasks than those that lived in smaller ones. The difference between intelligent big group members and less intelligent little group members appeared very early in the birds' lives.

In a paper published in the journal *Nature*, lead author Benjamin Ashton and his colleagues report that birds living in large groups “show increased cognitive performance”. Moreover, this “general intelligence factor” is strongly linked to reproductive (生殖的) success in females.

Ashton suggests that the findings indicate the evolution of intelligence is influenced by pressures present in a complex social group. “Our results suggest that the social environment plays a key role in the development of cognition,” he says.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述的是澳大利亚的科学家们发现,澳洲喜鹊的智力水平与它们所

属的群体大小密切相关。

8. Which word best describes Australians' feelings about Australian magpies?

- A. Frightened. B. Loving.
C. Mixed. D. Tolerant.

C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“Australian magpies (喜鹊) are common in Australia, loved and feared in equal measure.”可知,澳大利亚人对澳洲喜鹊又爱又恨,有着复杂的情感。故选 C。

9. What does the underlined word “corroborated” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Assessed. B. Confirmed.
C. Disapproved. D. Doubted.

B 词义猜测题。根据第二段段首“And also, they seem rather clever.”以及画线词后的句子“but their levels of intelligence are dependent on the size of the group they belong to”可知,此处表示科学家们的研究证实了澳洲喜鹊是很聪明的。故画线词的意思是“证实”,与 B 选项为同义词。故选 B。

10. How were the magpies treated in the research?

- A. They were allowed to seek help.
B. They were put in containers.
C. They were divided into some groups.
D. They were studied individually.

D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Each magpie—tested separately to avoid the risk of it getting help from its mates—was put through four tasks that tested its cognitive (认知的) abilities.”可知,在研究中,每只喜鹊都被单独测试(以避免它们向伙伴寻求帮助)。故选 D。

11. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. Magpies Seem to Be More Social Birds
B. Magpies in Small Groups Often Perform Better
C. Large-group Living Increases Magpies' Intelligence
D. Cognitive Levels Affect Magpies' Reproductive Success

C 标题归纳题。通读全文,结合第二段中的“And also, they seem rather clever.”,第三段中的“The birds that lived in larger groups were quicker to master the tasks than those that lived in smaller ones.”以及最后一段中的“Our results suggest that the social environment plays a key role in the development of cognition”可知,文章

讲述的是科学家们通过研究发现,生活在大群体中的喜鹊能够更快地做任务,并且表现出了较高的认知水平。故 C 选项适合作文章标题。故选 C。

D

Scientists and ordinary people alike have long wondered why mosquitoes are more attracted to some people than others. Growing evidence suggests that a person's unique odour (气味) plays a large part in it, with several odorants known as mosquito attractants. Now, the smell of carboxylic acids (羧酸) can be added to that list, researchers at Rockefeller University reported.

“Everybody asks why some people are more attractive to mosquitoes than others,” Leslie Vosshall, a study coauthor and neurobiologist says.

So Vosshall and her colleagues gathered 64 volunteers and asked each of them to wear nylon stockings around their arms for six hours to collect their unique skin odour. They then placed two stockings into separate containers side by side, and released mosquitoes to see which stocking they moved towards. After putting the different stockings with each other, the team came out with a winner that was about 100 times more attractive than the last-place stocking.

The scientists repeated these experiments over three years with the same volunteers, finding that the volunteer's attractiveness rating remained stable over time despite changes in diet or skin product usage.

Then the scientists performed a chemical analysis on the stockings. Sure enough, they found that the stockings that were highly attractive to mosquitoes had high levels of carboxylic acids. “If you have high levels of this stuff on your skin, you're going to be the one at the picnic getting all the bites,” says Vosshall.

The scientists tried genetically changing the insects to reduce their sensitivity to the acids. However, this did not affect the mosquitoes' preferences.

“I think this shows the fact that mosquitoes are choosing who to bite based on several odours from our skin.”

“It also shows outstanding performance in the olfactory (嗅觉的) system of the mosquito; when one receiver is disturbed, the relevant odor can still be found by a different receiver,” Vosshall says.

Unfortunately, it's difficult to change the production of carboxylic acids or other odorants without negatively affecting skin health, Vosshall says. And it is unlikely that any single product could change a person's skin odour to enable them to avoid mosquitoes entirely. “Mosquitoes have many other plans to be able to find us and bite us,” she says.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项研究,研究发现皮肤分泌羧酸含量多的人比其他人更吸引蚊子。

12. What does the underlined word “pitting” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Mixing. B. Exchanging.
C. Comparing. D. Covering.

C 词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“the different stockings with each other, the team came out with a winner that was about 100 times more attractive than the last-place stocking”可知,画线词所在的句子表示“在将不同的长筒袜相互比较后,该团队选出了比例数第一名的长袜吸引力高 100 倍的冠军长袜”。由此可知,画线词 pitting 在语境中的意思是“比较”,和 comparing 意思相近。故选 C。

13. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People's attractiveness changes if they use different skin products.
B. Mosquitoes have limited receivers to odours that are easily disturbed.
C. People with high levels of carboxylic acids are more attractive to mosquitoes.
D. Mosquitoes' preferences can be changed if their sensitivity to the acids is reduced.

C 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Sure enough, they found that the stockings that were highly attractive to mosquitoes had high levels of carboxylic acids. ‘If you have high levels of this stuff on your skin, you're going to be the one at the picnic getting all the bites,’ says Vosshall.”可知,皮肤分泌羧酸含量多的人对蚊子更有吸引力。故选 C。

14. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. Carboxylic acids are harmful to skin health.
B. Mosquitoes prefer people who don't use skin product.
C. People have many plans to stay away from mosquitoes.
D. Products changing skin odour can hardly prevent mosquitoes.

D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘And it is unlikely that any single product could change a person's skin odour to enable them to avoid mosquitoes entirely.’”可推知,改变皮肤气味的产品很难阻止蚊子(叮咬)。故选 D。

15. Which would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Why Are Some People More Attractive to Mosquitoes than Others?
B. What Can People Do to Protect Themselves from Mosquitoes?
C. When Are Mosquitoes Most Sensitive to the Acids?
D. How Do Mosquitoes Impact People's Skin Health?

A 标题归纳题。通读全文,尤其是第一段的内容可知,文章介绍了一项研究,研究发现皮肤分泌羧酸含量多的人比其他人更吸引蚊子。由此可知,A 项适合作本文的最佳标题。故选 A。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

People don't really care what you say. C Actions speak louder than words. But always you are saying it more than you are doing it. At the end of the day, your words don't mean much. People will remember you by your actions, not by your words. Someone says, “I'm going to be successful, I'm going to be famous, and I'm going to be a millionaire.” But every time you see them, they are just chatting and relaxing, just being lazy. So they only have the words, not the actions. G

The lyrics (歌词) to your favourite song on paper don't mean much. They are just words. It's the singer that can bring the words alive through their actions. Talk is cheap, actions are expensive. In other words, words don't do much, actions do everything.

All of the famous people who had successful

stories didn't get there by simply talking about being there. A They worked hard to be where they are today. They made something happen. Their words became their actions. Their deeds became their habits.

F You would regret all the opportunities that you've turned down and all the chances that you never took. It was just because you were afraid or you were worried about what other people think. If you wish someone to believe you when you say something, you have to do something. Words are the talk, actions are the walk. B

- A. They did something about it.
 B. All you have got to do is walk the talk.
 C. They pay more attention to what you do.
 D. They would like to explore how to be doers.
 E. What I mean is that words and actions are functioning differently.
 F. If you had one week left to live, you would regret so much in your life.
 G. What I need you to understand is words are the talk, actions are the walk.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

I was the type of student who rarely spoke in class. I was 21 and excited by the material, but when it came to 22 or asking questions, I was so afraid of looking 23 that I typically dummied up (缄口不言)—so much that a high school classmate of mine, a good friend, once yell-whispered “Say something!” to me during a heated class 24 in which I was anxiously silent.

What I came to notice, though, through high school and beyond, was that people would often ask questions or make observations that I'd been 25, but that hadn't occurred to me to say. And then I'd get 26 that I hadn't!

There, again, was the belief that I had 27 new or interesting to say. The fear went deeper, 28 in all the ways I felt different. I worried that no one could relate to me. By remaining 29, I believed, I could avoid the pain of feeling 30, or avoid the 31 of having to discuss life circumstances that were overwhelming.

Whether 32 others or within myself, the

33 of rejection was everywhere. And so for years I unconsciously 34 my opinions before they fully surfaced in my mind; but they were validated (验证) whenever someone echoed them.

Gradually, I've learned that I'm really too 35 for perfection. However, our experience matters more than we know, and sharing it could create the permission someone else needs to do the same.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者因担心丢面子,尽管在课堂上对讨论的素材很感兴趣,但就是不敢参与讨论,更不敢提出问题。后来作者逐渐意识到:每个人的经历和看法都是不同的,分享我们的体验与看法可以获得认同感。

21. A. confused B. engaged
 C. shocked D. disgusted
 B 根据下文连词“and”可知,本空与 excited 构成并列关系,应该也是一个积极词汇。故选 B。
22. A. admission B. translation
 C. discussion D. invention
 C 根据上文“rarely spoke in class”以及下文“I was so afraid of”可知,作者比较腼腆,不敢在课堂上问问题,或者讨论问题。
23. A. stupid B. humorous
 C. joyful D. satisfactory
 A 根据语境可知,作者害怕让自己看起来愚蠢,所以缄口不言。
24. A. fight B. struggle
 C. debate D. quarrel
 C 根据上文“Say something”可知,朋友鼓励作者在课堂辩论中说出自己的观点。
25. A. working with B. judging by
 C. looking into D. thinking of
 D 然而经过中学之后,作者注意到人们问的问题和说的观点恰恰就是自己心里想(thinking of)的东西,但是作者就是没有说出来。
26. A. accused B. charged
 C. interested D. annoyed
 D 此处是指作者因自己想到了,却没有说出来,所以感到懊恼或者后悔。
27. A. anything B. nothing
 C. everything D. something
 B 根据下文“The fear went deeper”可知,作者担心自己的想法没有(nothing)新意。
28. A. however B. therefore
 C. though D. thus

C 下文“in all the ways I felt different”与上文“The fear went deeper”构成让步关系。

29. A. silent B. peaceful
C. calm D. quiet

A 根据第一段中的“I was anxiously silent”可知,作者习惯的做法就是保持沉默(silent)。

30. A. criticised B. praised
C. rejected D. recommended

C 根据上文“I could avoid the pain of feeling”可知,保持沉默,能够避免自己观点被驳回(rejected)的痛苦。

31. A. happiness B. surprise
C. anxiety D. anger

C 根据连词“or”可知,本空与上文“avoid the pain”是并列关系,故此空也应该选择一个消极词汇。

32. A. with B. from
C. into D. for

B 根据下文连词“or”可知,本空应与下文“within myself”构成选择关系,下文意思是“来自自己的内心”,据此可以推断,本空应表示“来自”他人。

33. A. threat B. extinction
C. appearance D. change

A 根据上文“avoid the pain of feeling 30”及同义转述可知,本空应是 threat。

34. A. quickened B. dismissed
C. lessened D. reversed

B 作者担心自己的观点不够新颖,害怕被驳回,所以,多年来都是在自己的想法还没有浮出水面时就摒弃了(dismissed)它。

35. A. anxious B. good
C. ready D. eager

D 作者逐渐意识到,自己太渴望(eager)完美。根据句意可知答案为 D。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Citizen science is science for everyone. Specifically, citizen science is when the public **36. voluntarily** (voluntary) helps conduct research. Most citizen scientists collect data with tools provided **37. by** project directors. These data help professional scientists answer **38. scientific** (science) questions and solve important problems. Anyone can be a citizen scientist. All it takes is some time,

39. curiosity (curious), and a sense of wonder.

Why is the term “citizen science” used? Most people and organisations in this field intend “citizen” **40. to mean** (mean) a general citizen of the world, not a legally-defined citizen of a country. When someone mentions “citizen science”, there tends to be **41. an** immediate understanding of what they’re talking about.

Community science is one particular type of citizen science—one in **42. which** a community drives the project. In community science, a community may pose the research question, decide what type of data to collect, or use the results to inform some action. There **43. is** (be) typically a professional scientist or organisation that works together with the community.

Another reason is that science is for everyone, no matter whether you **44. participated** (participate) in science or not in the past. The citizen science is devoted to making science inclusive to all and **45. ensuring** (ensure) that every person has the right and the opportunity to participate in science.

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Peter 来信向你倾诉他近来对社交媒体上瘾,这已严重影响了他的生活和学习。请你用英语给他回一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 表示安慰;
2. 提出建议(关掉手机;发展新爱好;多和家人朋友待在一起)。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数;

3. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Peter,

I’m sorry to hear that you are addicted to social media and spend too much time on it so that your normal life is out of balance. Here are some suggestions for you to give it up.

Firstly, instead of surfing the Internet, try turning off your phone for one day. Secondly, it is a good idea to develop a new hobby such as hiking, which is related to nature and can help you a lot.

Finally, you can go to visit your friends or stay with your family to communicate with them face to face rather than online. The world is so wonderful, so don't get trapped in an unreal world.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

One evening I went to the park to refresh myself as usual. I rested on the bench and leaned back, stretching my legs. I did nothing but watch kids' activities over there. My eyes fell upon a pair of cute children. I was fascinated by their gaming, screaming and saying innocent words. Perhaps, they used to come regularly but I didn't notice them before. They seemed to be brother and sister, and I guessed they were under ten years old. I stared at them as they involved themselves in their fun game: hide-and-seek. Their loose coats put a barrier to hide and easily one of them was caught by the other. Then I joined their game and enjoyed it without being an onlooker.

While playing, the girl came running towards me to hide behind the bench. The moment I saw her, she gestured, clamping her finger on her lips. I sat straight to help her to hide, acting as if I didn't know anything. After finishing his countdown, the boy searched for her here and there. At last, he spotted her behind me and screamed, "Grace, come out. I saw you."

She shouted loudly, "No, Christian, you cheated. You have to find me again. Go back behind

the tree and start counting again." The boy clapped his hands cheerfully. He laughed out loud, "No, I did it. You are caught." They both started pulling each other. Somehow, I enjoyed their bane fully. Suddenly, I noticed Grace pull her brother towards the fence. A homeless little dog was struggling with pain.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Grace rushed towards the little dog and kept it on her lap. The dog was alone and not far away from the bench where I rested. So many other visitors were there but nobody paid any attention to it. It had a slight wound on the leg. I saw Grace let her hair down and wrap the wound with her wide ribbon. And Christian took out his water bottle and fed it on water. They both sat there for some time. Grace softly moved her tiny palm over its body and whispered a few comforting words.

Grace was really unwilling to go home, leaving the homeless dog in that condition. But Christian promised her to visit it again the next morning. Finally, they both went home. The park was almost empty. I remained there for a moment. Thinking of the attitude of the two children towards the dog, I was lost in thought. The manners must be inherited from their parents! How happy the life of everyone would be if the humanity compassion became increasingly popular everywhere! I picked up the dog silently, hoping to catch up with them and play with them again.

Unit 4

Amazing art

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas — Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点;
2. 略读课文,了解课文中介绍的艺术作品的基本信息,概括课文主旨大意;
3. 看视频,说出其中介绍的三座城市的名字和每一座城市在艺术领域的特色;
4. 判断图片呈现的艺术形式,对单元主题产生兴趣;
5. 初步表达自己对艺术作品的感受,使用恰当的形容词表达对中外艺术形式的美的欣赏。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. greet *v.* 问候,迎接,招呼
2. broadcast *n.* 广播节目,电视节目
3. stair *n.* 楼梯
4. load *n.* 某物的量
5. fold *v.* 折起
6. exhibition *n.* 展出,展览
7. battle *n.* 战斗,战役
8. get a load of... 注意,仔细看(常用于表示惊讶或羡慕)

9. make an impression on 给……留下印象

10. by the way 顺便说一下

11. come up 走近;发生;被提及

(二)阅读词汇

1. sculptor *n.* 雕刻家,雕塑家
2. portrait *n.* 人物照片;肖像
3. selfie *n.* 自拍照
4. have a mind of one's own 有自己的主见
5. but then again 不过
6. reach out to 接触;联系;把手伸向
7. for now 现在,目前,暂时
8. get up close and personal with 近距离亲身了解
9. quite a bit 相当多,很多,不止一点点

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1 (Para. 1)	Introduction	Zack is making a live 1. broadcast from Paris. The broadcast is being brought to you from one of the largest 2. museums on Earth—the Louvre!
Part 2 (Para. 2)	<i>Winged Victory of Samothrace</i>	She's made of 3. stone . Her head and arms are 4. missing . It looks like she has just flown down out of the sky.
Part 3 (Para. 3)	5. Mona Lisa	The painting is a lot smaller than you would expect. The painting is 6. protected by glass. The painting attracts so many visitors every day.

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 4 (Para. 4)	Rembrandt	He is one of the greatest 7. artists . Throughout his life, he made over 8. 90 self-portraits. It's hard to imagine why he made so many self-portraits.
Part 5 (Para. 5)	The Louvre	About 35,000 works are currently being 9. displayed . It would take a lifetime to see all these works. This 10. fantastic place is worth visiting.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- According to the passage, what is Zack doing in the Louvre? C
A. He is guiding the visitors.
B. He is painting a self-portrait.
C. He is broadcasting a programme.
D. He is appreciating some wonderful works.
- According to the passage, who painted self-portraits throughout his life? A
A. Rembrandt. B. Van Gogh.
C. Paul Gauguin. D. Da Vinci.
- How many works of art are now being displayed in the Louvre? B
A. Around 48,000. B. Around 35,000.
C. Around 30,000. D. Around 40,000.
- What does the text come from? A
A. A live TV show.
B. A live radio programme.
C. A web page.
D. A newspaper.

II. 课文语法填空

Zack is giving us a live broadcast in the Louvre! Now at the top of these stone stairs we can get **1. a** load of the *Winged Victory of Samothrace*. How **2. amazing** (amaze) the huge sculpture is! It looks like she has just **3. flown** (fly) down out of the sky

and is standing on a ship. Zack **4. really** (real) can't believe she's made of stone.

Zack is being pushed around when **5. moving** (move) on. And next we can see *Mona Lisa*. The painting is a lot **6. smaller** (small) than we would expect. When Zack looks **7. into** her eyes it seems that she has a mind of her own! One moment she seems to be laughing at Zack, but then again he catches a sense of **8. sadness** (sad) in her smile.

Rembrandt is the next one we are going to visit. He made over 90 self-portraits throughout his life! No one really knows why. Perhaps it was his way of **9. taking** (take) a 17th-century selfie? Or was it simply cheaper to paint himself than to pay **10. for** a model?

III. 阅读升华

1. As far as Zack is concerned, why does *Mona Lisa* attract so many tourists every day?

It has a mixed feeling of sadness and laughing in her smile.

2. Which of the three artworks, the *Winged Victory of Samothrace*, *Mona Lisa*, Rembrandt's self-portrait, makes the greatest impression on you? Why?

略

课后素养评价(十六)

I. 阅读理解

Eggs are a common ingredient. They're at the centre of the age-old question, "What came first, the chicken or the egg?" and the classic idiom, "Egg someone on." And, most fascinatingly, they're the subjects of art, film and fashion.

From Jean-Baptiste Greuze's painting *Broken Eggs* and Claude Monet's painting *Still Life with Eggs to Chickens and Eggs*, there's no shortage of egg illustrations. Within the field of art, eggs are a complex theme.

Simply put, an egg is more than just food—it is "a symbol and a shape-shifter... an industry and an inspiration, a cross-cultural expression of rebirth and potential," according to a book called *The Gourmand's Egg. A Collection of Stories and Recipes*.

Written by David Lane and Marina Tweed of the contemporary food and culture journal *The Gourmand*, the latest publication explores this phenomenon through a collection of images, stories and recipes focused on eggs. There's also a section devoted to egg accessories, further illustrating how the egg became so remarkable in culture.

Perhaps the earliest mythological subject of eggs is the world egg, which thinks that the universe came into existence via a hatched (孵化) egg. Eggs then became a symbol of celebration.

Eggs were first showcased in art during the Renaissance. Take for example Piero della Francesca's *Breru Madonna*, in which the hanging egg is a symbol of both creation and purity. There's also Hieronymus Bosch's oil painting *The Garden of Earthly Delights*, which shows yet another floating unhatched egg that is "a symbol of unrealised hope, or hidden power".

As *The Gourmand's Egg* wrote, "The egg is a cinematic chameleon (变色龙). It has been a symbol of brotherly love, a Freudian red flag, a symbol of life."

Additionally, as in so many pictures, the egg often features not only as an everyday foodstuff but as a container of countless meanings.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要通过一些艺术作品介绍了鸡蛋在艺术领域作为主题的历史。

1. Why does the author list some paintings in Paragraph 2?

- A. To appeal to the readers' attention.
- B. To give examples of best painted eggs.
- C. To prove there are many paintings about eggs.
- D. To show the egg subject makes many famous paintings.

C 推理判断题。根据第一段中的 "And, most fascinatingly, they're the subjects of art, film and fashion." 可知,鸡蛋是艺术、电影以及时尚领域的创作主题;然后第二段中的 "From Jean-Baptiste Greuze's painting *Broken Eggs* and Claude Monet's painting *Still Life with Eggs to Giovanni Battista Recco's Still Life with Chickens and Eggs*, there's no shortage of egg illustrations." 介绍了几个以鸡蛋为主题的画作。由此推断,作者列举这些画作是为了说明有许多关于鸡蛋的画作,进而支持“鸡蛋是很多艺术作品的主题”这一观点。故选 C。

2. What is covered in David Lane and Marina Tweed's new book?

- A. The culture of eggs.
- B. Skills of egg hatching.
- C. The kinds of eggs.
- D. Types of egg containers.

A 推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可知,新书中提到了以鸡蛋为主题的图片、故事以及食谱,这些展现的都是有关鸡蛋的文化。故选 A。

3. What does the egg stand for in Bosch's painting?

- A. Life.
- B. Potential.
- C. Love.
- D. Purity.

B 细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中的 "There's also Hieronymus Bosch's oil painting *The Garden of Earthly Delights*, which shows yet another floating unhatched egg that is 'a symbol of unrealised hope, or hidden power'." 可知,在他

的作品中鸡蛋是潜力的象征。故选 B。

4. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- A. To sell a newly-published book.
- B. To discuss famous paintings about eggs.
- C. To introduce different egg cooking techniques.
- D. To show the complex meaning of eggs in works of art.

D 写作意图题。本文主要通过一些艺术作品介绍了鸡蛋在艺术领域作为主题的历史。由此推断,作者写这篇文章的目的是展示鸡蛋在艺术作品中的复杂意义。故选 D。

II. 七选五

Art is all around us. It can be found everywhere, including fancy galleries, people's living rooms, and on the sides of buildings. So, why is art important?

It promotes expression and creativity. As humans, we're naturally drawn to art as a form of expression and communication. B It's a way for them to express themselves before they're able to speak. In fact, participation in the arts may even assist kids with language, motor skills, and visual learning development.

E When someone applies for a job, there are certain skills they need to have like data analysis or bookkeeping. However, many employers also understand the very important need for the skills which are hard to measure and often difficult to define. Some examples include a person's ability to adapt to change, think creatively, or collaborate with team members.

It provides historical context. C This is why people dedicate their lives to studying cave art, Shakespearean plays, and so much more. When we take the time to dive into art created in the past, we can learn about other generations and eras. We can study art to find out what those before us were facing and how they overcame it. G

In therapy (疗法) settings, art also provides an opportunity for digging deeper and expressing emotions that are difficult to discuss. F In one

important study, children between 6 and 12 were asked to draw a house as a distraction after thinking about something upsetting. This group was able to improve their mood when compared with children who were instructed to draw the negative event or simply copy another drawing.

- A. These are its major benefits.
- B. Children love to draw, sing, and dance.
- C. Art and human history go hand in hand.
- D. How does it have an impact on our life?
- E. It helps all of us develop necessary soft skills.
- F. It can help people handle both their past and present problems.
- G. Similarly, future generations will learn about our current events by the art we leave behind.

【微点写作】描述一件艺术品

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. In the painting, we can see a steed running at high speed like missiles across the sky.
在这幅画中,我们可以看到一匹骏马如导弹穿越天空那样飞速地奔驰。
2. With its eyes fixed on the bamboo, the tiny insect shows a great interest in the plant.
眼睛盯着竹子,小昆虫对这种植物表现出极大的兴趣。
3. What makes it striking is that it shows a thin figure with an expression of fear.
这幅画最显著的一点是,它展示了一个带有恐惧表情的瘦弱的人物形象。
4. So skilfully is it painted with dark and light colours that it is a favour of many art lovers.
它如此巧妙地由深色和浅色来绘制,以至于它得到了许多艺术爱好者的青睐。
5. He also painted the massive circles of white and yellow racing across the sky.
他还画了在天空中相互追逐的巨大的白色和黄色光圈。

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 理解课文中描述艺术作品的语言,理解关键词和关键句的意义及其传递的作者的意图和态度;
3. 初步欣赏艺术作品的美;
4. 能听懂并谈论与艺术作品相关的话题,并表达自己的看法,培养对艺术作品的鉴赏能力。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. Scan the QR code to follow the live **broadcast** on the *China Daily* app at 8:30 pm Wednesday.
电视节目
2. Thousands of soldiers were willing to go into **battle** to fight the enemy.
战斗,战役
3. A **portrait** of Yuan Longping, an agricultural scientist known as the “father of hybrid rice”, is seen in a paddy field in Nantong, Jiangsu Province.
人物照片;肖像
4. The old couple took a **selfie** and sent it to their kids before taking off.
自拍照

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>greet</u> <i>v.</i> 问候, 迎接, 招呼	<u>greeting</u> <i>n.</i> 问候, 招呼; 祝贺
	<u>greeter</u> <i>n.</i> (餐馆、商店等处的) 门迎, 迎宾员
<u>stair</u> <i>n.</i> 楼梯	<u>upstairs</u> <i>adv.</i> 在(或向)楼上 <i>adj.</i> 楼上的
	<u>downstairs</u> <i>adv.</i> 在(或向)楼下 <i>adj.</i> 楼下的
<u>load</u> <i>n.</i> 某物的量 <i>v.</i> 装载	<u>unload</u> <i>v.</i> 卸载
	<u>download</u> <i>v.</i> 下载
	<u>overload</u> <i>v.</i> 使超载
<u>fold</u> <i>v.</i> 折起	<u>unfold</u> <i>v.</i> 展开
	<u>folding</u> <i>adj.</i> 可折叠的
<u>sculptor</u> <i>n.</i> 雕刻家, 雕塑家	<u>sculpt</u> <i>v.</i> 雕刻, 雕塑
	<u>sculpture</u> <i>n.</i> 雕刻品, 雕塑品
<u>exhibition</u> <i>n.</i> 展出, 展览	<u>exhibit</u> <i>v.</i> 展览

III. 补全短语

1. have a mind of one's own 有自己的主见
2. by the way 顺便说一下
3. but then again 不过
4. reach out to 接触; 联系; 把手伸向
5. come up 走近; 发生; 被提及
6. at the top of 在……的顶部
7. get a load of 注意, 仔细看(常用于表示惊讶或羡慕)
8. hold up 举起; 阻碍
9. look into sb.'s eyes 与某人对视
10. laugh at 嘲笑
11. pay for 为……付钱
12. for now 现在, 目前, 暂时

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: it's time to do sth.
And now, it's time to get up close and personal with one of history's greatest artists—Rembrandt!
现在, 是时候近距离亲身了解历史上最伟大的画家之一——伦勃朗了!
2. 句型公式: the way of doing sth.
Perhaps it was his way of taking a 17th-century selfie?
也许这是他在 17 世纪自拍的方式?
3. 句型公式: as if 引导方式状语从句
They really do reach out to us across the centuries as if time itself were nothing.
这些作品穿越了几个世纪, 出现在我们面前, 仿佛时间没有流逝一般。

任务型课堂

1. get a load of... 注意,仔细看(常用于表示惊讶或羡慕)

(教材原文) Now, at the top of these stone stairs... **get a load of** that!

现在,我们到了这段石头阶梯的顶端……仔细看那个!

一感 读句子感悟用法

Get a load of that man standing over there! He's our English teacher.

看看站在那边的那位男士!他是我们的英语老师。

Child as he is, he knows **loads of** astronomy.

尽管他是个孩子,但他懂得许多天文学知识。

The lorry **was loaded with** empty beer bottles.

卡车上装着空啤酒瓶。

Everyone helped to **unload** the luggage **from** the car.

大家都帮着从汽车上卸行李。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)load <i>n.</i> 负载,负荷;工作量;装载量 a load of/loads of 大量,许多 take a load off one's mind 某人如释重负 (2)load <i>v.</i> 装上,装载;装货 load... with... 用……装载…… load sth. into... 把某物装入…… (3)unload <i>v.</i> 卸,取下;拆掉,取出(子弹、胶卷等) unload... _____ ... 从……卸下…… (4)loaded <i>adj.</i> 装满的;装有(子弹、胶卷等)的
探究结论	(3)from

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①Be careful, please! That gun is loaded (load).

②(2023·新高考Ⅱ卷)After some goodbyes, I asked George and his wife to help me load Tiffany into the plane.

③It takes a load off the nurse's mind to have her mother take care of her daughter.

(2)一句多译

生活就像一辆载满乘客的公共汽车,每个人都有自己的目的地。

① Life is like a bus which is loaded with passengers, each man to his destination. (which 引导的定语从句)

② Life is like a bus loaded with passengers, each man to his destination. (过去分词短语作后置定语)

2. it's time to do sth. 是该做某事的时候了

(教材原文) And now, **it's time to get up close and personal** with one of history's greatest artists—Rembrandt!

现在,是时候近距离亲身了解历史上最伟大的画家之一——伦勃朗了!

一感 读句子感悟用法

It is high time that we **said/should say** goodbye.

到了我们说再见的时候了。

It is the first time that two female scientists **have been honoured** with the prize at once.

这是该奖项首次同时颁给两位女性科学家。

This was the second time that I **had participated** in the 100-metre race.

这是我第二次参加100米比赛。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)It's (high/about) time+that sb. _____ ... 到了某人做……的时间了。 (2)It/This is the first/second... time that...(从句用 _____ 时) (3)It/This was the first/second... time that...(从句用 _____ 时)
探究结论	(1)did/should do (2)现在完成 (3)过去完成

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

① I think it's high time to make (make) an adjustment.

② This is the first time that I have been (be) away from my home for such a long time.

(2)一句多译

是你该采取有效措施的时候了。

① It's (high) time for you to take effective measures.

② It's (high) time that you should take effective measures.

③ It is (high) time that you took effective measures.

3. as if 引导方式状语从句

(教材原文) They really do reach out to us across the centuries **as if** time itself were nothing.

这些作品穿越了几个世纪,出现在我们面前,仿佛时间没有流逝一般。

[句式分析] 本句为 as if 引导的方式状语从句,由于 as if 后的内容与事实相反,故用虚拟语气。

一感 读句子感悟用法

She is senior to me, but looks **as if** she **were** ten years younger.

她比我年长,但看起来好像比我年轻 10 岁。

He glanced around the room **as if** (**he was**) in search of something.

他环视了一下房间,像是在找什么东西似的。

There was a huge bang **as if** someone **had exploded** a rocket outside.

突然一声巨响,仿佛有人在外面引爆了火箭似的。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究
要点

(1) as if (= as though) 意为“_____”,除了引导方式状语从句外,还可以用在 look, seem, sound 等系动词后引导_____从句。

探究 要点	(2) as if/though 所引导的从句中的语气及时态: ① 陈述语气(真实或极有可能发生的情况) ② 虚拟语气(不真实或不可能发生的情况) 虚拟现在: _____ 虚拟过去: _____ 虚拟将来: would/might/could+do/be (3) 在 as if/though 引导的方式状语从句中,如果主句的主语与从句的主语一致,从句常省略主语和谓语动词,特别是从句的谓语动词含有 be 动词时。as if 后可接介词短语、动词不定式、现在分词或过去分词等。
	探究 结论

三评 多维度评价测试

根据提示补全句子

① It looks as if/though it is going to rain (像是要下雨了)。

② He talks as if/though he knew (好像他知道) where she was.

③ He talks about Rome as if/though he had been there before (好像他以前去过似的)。

④ He opened his mouth as if to say something (要说什么)。

课后素养评价(十七)

I. 单词拼写

- I met her in the street the day before yesterday and she greeted (问候) me warmly.
- The concert will be broadcast (广播) live on television.
- Be careful not to slip on the wet ground or stairs (台阶)!
- The three men seemed to have finished loading (装上) the truck.
- Hearing the true story, all the students cried for those lost in the battle (战役).
- He folded (折叠) the paper carefully and put it in his pocket.

- My girlfriend and I will go to the exhibition (展览会) this Sunday.
- She became the first black woman to be recognised as a sculptor (雕刻家).

II. 短语填空

be famous for; get a load of; make an impression on; laugh at; but then again; reach out to; subscribe to

- If you subscribe to the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door.
- Is there a way to reach out to someone even less fortunate than you?

7. A. special B. strange
C. extra D. regular
D 此处表示第一个艺术家用的是人们常用的油漆。regular“常规的”符合题意。故选 D。
8. A. mirror B. cloth
C. stick D. pen
B 根据下文的“with the cloth”可知此处选 B。
9. A. present B. free
C. ready D. useful
C 根据此空所在句的副词 too 可知,第二个艺术家说“我的墙壁(的画)也准备好了”。故选 C。
10. A. see B. touch
C. research D. cover
A 此处意为“国王去看第一个艺术家画的墙”。故选 A。
11. A. Amazing B. Exciting
C. Famous D. Valuable
A 根据下文“每条线都和对面墙上的一样”可知,amazing“令人惊讶的”符合题意。故选 A。
12. A. knew B. warned
C. noticed D. wondered
D 此处表示“国王想知道第二个画家是怎么做到的”。故选 D。
13. A. briefly B. naturally
C. safely D. correctly
A 此处表示“第二个画家简要地说”。故选 A。

14. A. set B. added
C. showed D. took
C 句意:第一幅画的倒影就显现在墙面上。show up“出现”符合题意。故选 C。
15. A. story B. world
C. king D. painter
B 根据下文的“the world will be sad”,且结合本段可知,其实世界(world)也是你的倒影。故选 B。

【微点写作】描述一件艺术品

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

- Each of the four clay figures looks different and lifelike.
四个泥人个个神态迥异,栩栩如生。
- The craft yacht is unique in shape and in the national style of Venice, Italy.
这个游艇工艺品造型别致且具有意大利威尼斯的民族风格。
- This painting, drawn by the well-known painter Qi Baishi, is one of the famous contemporary paintings in China.
这幅画是中国近代著名绘画作品之一,由著名画家齐白石所作。

Section III Using language

学习任务及目标

- 掌握现在进行时的被动语态的用法,并能在真实语境中恰当地使用该语法结构;
- 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
- 了解常见的几种中国传统艺术形式,并用英语描述这些艺术形式;
- 能用英语讨论艺术作品和艺术家,并表达个人观点。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

- The firefighters often give out toys to children living in the poor **neighbourhood**. 社区,街坊
- The traditional Chinese culture courses, such as **calligraphy**, paper cutting and traditional Chinese painting, are very attractive to exchange students. 书法

- She pricked (刺破) her finger on the **needle** while sewing up (缝补) the hole in my trousers. 缝衣针
- Please do not **carve** on the bamboo when going sightseeing. 刻(图形或字母)
- This is especially important for people aged over 40, heavy smokers, those long exposed (使暴露) to **cigarette** ash or kitchen smoke. 香烟

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
demonstrate <i>v.</i> 示范, 演示	demonstration <i>n.</i> 示范, 演示
vividly <i>adv.</i> 生动地	vivid <i>adj.</i> 生动的; 鲜明的; 鲜艳的
	dull (反义词) <i>adj.</i> 不鲜明的; 沉闷的
elegant <i>adj.</i> 高雅的, 优美的	elegantly <i>adv.</i> 优雅地; 高贵地
contemporary <i>adj.</i> 当代的	(形近词) temporary <i>adj.</i> 短暂的, 暂时的, 临时的
lack <i>v.</i> 没有, 缺乏 <i>n.</i> 不足, 缺乏	lacking <i>adj.</i> 没有的, 缺乏的
stimulate <i>v.</i> 刺激, 促使, 促进	stimulation <i>n.</i> 刺激; 激励

III. 补全短语

1. put up 搭建; 张贴; 举起; 留宿
2. catch one's attention 吸引某人的注意
3. that is 也就是说
4. look up 向上看
5. in the shape of 以……的形状
6. throw away 扔掉

7. lie in 在于8. be aware of 知道, 了解9. next to 紧挨着10. mistake... for ... 把……误认为……

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: 现在进行时的被动语态

And just look at how her dress is being folded by the wind!

看她的裙子上被风吹出的褶皱!

2. 句型公式: it is + *adj.* + to do sth.

Anyway, it's easy to see great art nowadays, because people are creating it everywhere you look.

不管怎样, 现在很容易看到伟大的艺术, 因为人们在你所看到的任何地方都在创造它。

3. 句型公式: what 引导主语从句

What caught my attention first was a 15th-century *qinghua* bowl in a breathtaking exhibition of Chinese porcelain.

在一个令人叹为观止的中国瓷器展中, 首先引起我注意的是一个 15 世纪的青花碗。

4. 句型公式: whatever 引导让步状语从句

Everyone can create art, whatever their background.
无论背景如何, 每个人都可以创造艺术。

任务型课堂

1. shape *n.* 形状, 外形; 状况 *v.* 使成为……形状; 塑造

(教材原文) With help from the artist, I managed to make one in the **shape** of a fish.

在艺术家的帮助下, 我设法做了一个鱼的形状(的剪纸)。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Their bodies were **in shape**.

他们的身体处于良好状态。

The front wheel of the bicycle was **out of shape**.

自行车的前轮变形了。

Tom's birthday cake was **in the shape of** a train.

汤姆的生日蛋糕是火车形状的。

The children enjoyed **shaping** the snow **into** figures of people and animals.

孩子们喜欢把雪堆成人和动物的形状。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) _____ shape 在形状上; 处于良好状态; 健康 out _____ shape 变/走样; 不成样子; 健康情况不佳 in the shape of 某种形状的, 以……的形式 take the shape of 呈……的形状, 以……的形式出现 (2) shape... _____ ... 把……加工成/塑造成……
探究结论	(1) in; of (2) into

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① My daughter always shapes the dough into a ball.

②Tim is in good shape physically even though he doesn't get much exercise.

(2)完成句子

①Childhood experiences often play a big part in shaping one's character.

童年经历在塑造一个人的性格方面往往起着重要作用。

②You have been sitting on my hat and now it is badly out of shape.

你一直坐在我的帽子上,现在它已经严重变形了。

2. lack v. 没有,缺乏 n. 不足,缺乏

(教材原文) While some say contemporary art **lacks** skill, meaning and artistic value, others argue that its worth lies in its ability to stimulate new discussions and understanding of everyday objects, such as water pipes and iron wires.

尽管有人说当代艺术缺乏技巧、意义和艺术价值,但也有人认为它的价值在于能够激发人们对日常事物的新的讨论和认识,比如水管和铁丝。

一感 读句子感悟用法

I find it quite boring to chat with those who **lack/are lacking in** humour.

我觉得和那些缺乏幽默感的人聊天很无聊。

Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and **a lack of** exercise.

健康问题与不良饮食习惯和缺乏运动有着密切关系。

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from blindness **for lack of** proper treatment.

后来,他在非洲工作,那里许多人因为缺乏适当的治疗而失明。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) a lack _____ ... 缺乏/缺少…… _____ lack of 因缺少……
探究结论	(2) lacking <i>adj.</i> 缺少的, 缺乏的 be lacking _____ 缺少……, ……不足
探究结论	(1) of; for (2) in

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① Though lacking (lack) money, his parents managed to send him to university.

② It is said that junk food and a lack of regular exercise can lead to some diseases.

③ For lack of independence, most students have difficulty adapting to college life at present.

(2) 一句多译

他们缺乏与他人交流的能力,因此在比赛中失败了。

① They lacked the skill to communicate with others, so they failed in the competition. (lack *v.*)

② They were lacking in the skill to communicate with others, so they failed in the competition. (lacking *adj.*)

③ Lacking the skill to communicate with others, they failed in the competition. (现在分词作状语)

语法探究

现在进行时的被动语态

「语法感知」

① This broadcast **is being brought** to you from one of the largest museums on Earth—the Louvre!

② I'm **being pushed** around quite a bit, in fact.

③ About 35,000 works **are currently being displayed** in over 300 rooms in the Louvre, and it would take a lifetime to see everything!

④ And just look at how her dress **is being folded** by the wind!

①②③④句中均使用了现在进行时的被动语态,其结构为“am/is/are+being done”。

「语法精讲」

一、现在进行时的被动语态的含义

现在进行时的被动语态表示“某人/某事此时此刻正在被……”,主语是动作的承受者。

To be honest, the plan **is not being carried out** well. 说实话,这个计划进展得不是很顺利。

二、现在进行时的被动语态的构成

现在进行时的被动形式: am/is/are + being + 过去分词。它的否定形式是把 not 放在第一个助动词 am/is/are 之后, 即 am/is/are + not + being + 过去分词。一般疑问句的形式是把第一个助动词放在句首, 句末改为问号, 即 Am/Is/Are + 主语 + being + 过去分词? 特殊疑问句的形式是把特殊疑问词放在一般疑问句的前面。

Books **are being read** by the students in Class 8.

八班的学生们正在读书。

Are books being read by the students in Class 8?

八班的学生们正在读书吗?

What is being done by the students in Class 8?

八班的学生们正在做什么呢?

三、现在进行时的被动语态的基本用法

1. 表示现在正在进行的被动动作, 常与 now, at the moment, look 等词连用。

Look! The baby **is being taken care of** by her aunt.

瞧! 那个婴儿正由她的姑姑照料着。

What I want to tell you is that our car **is being repaired** now in the garage.

我想告诉你的是我们的汽车现在正在修理厂修理。

2. 表示现阶段正在进行的被动动作, 说话时不一定在进行。

It is reported that many new houses **are being built** at present in the disaster area.

据报道, 现在灾区有许多新房子正在建设中。

Many speeches about traditional Chinese culture **are being held** these days.

这一阵子许多有关中国传统文化的讲座正在举行。

3. 少数及物动词的进行时表示按计划、安排将要承受某个动作。

Some rock music **is being played** by them next.

下面将由他们演奏一些摇滚音乐。

A birthday party **is being held** tonight at Mary's house.

在玛丽家今晚将要举办一场生日晚会。

4. 表示一种习惯性的被动行为, 常和 always, often, constantly 等词连用, 表示赞赏、羡慕、讨厌等感情色彩。

Tom **is always being praised** by the teacher.

汤姆总是受到老师的表扬。

四、使用现在进行时的被动语态应注意的问题

1. 在现在进行时的被动语态中, am/is/are 为第一助动词, being 为第二助动词, 缺一不可, 且位置不可互换。

But now that information **is being spread** and **monitored** in different ways, researchers are discovering new rules.

但是既然信息正在以不同的方式被传播和监控, 研究者也在发掘新的规则。

2. take care of, look after, talk about, think of 等动词与介词构成的短语用于现在进行时的被动语态时, 其中的介词不可省略。

The ways to stop illegal hunting **are being talked about**.

阻止非法捕猎的方法正在研讨中。

3. “am/is/are + under/in/on + n.” 有时可相当于现在进行时的被动语态。

These high-tech products **are on display** these days.

→ These high-tech products **are being displayed** these days.

这些天这些高科技产品正在展出。

The highway **is under construction**.

→ The highway **is being constructed**.

这条公路正在建设中。

4. 一些表示状态、心理活动、拥有、存在的动词, 如 stay, love, have, want, belong to 等一般不用于进行时, 因而也没有进行时的被动语态, 而常用一般现在时的被动语态表示此刻或目前主语正承受谓语动词表示的动作。

The runaway of the traffic accident **is wanted** by the police.

警方正在通缉这场交通事故的逃逸者。

「语法冲关」

I. 单句语法填空

1. With more forests being destroyed, huge quantities of good earth are being washed (wash) away.
2. To our relief, with more and more people realising the importance of protecting animals, some animals are being protected (protect) well enough now.
3. It is reported that the water in the lake is not being protected (not protect) now.

4. Their washing machine is being repaired (repair) this week, so they have to wash their clothes by hand.
5. Will you go with me to see the film that is being shown/will be shown (show) tonight?
6. The young player has made great progress recently and is always being praised (praise) by his coach.
7. The sports meeting is being held (hold) in our school at present.
8. I am sure the experiment which is being done (do) at the moment will be a great success.
9. Much more help is wanted (want) to control the spread of the disease.
10. My car is being repaired (repair). Can you give me a lift?

II. 把下面的句子改为被动语态

1. The scientists are making great progress in science and technology in China.

→ Great progress in science and technology is being made by the scientists in China.

2. The workers are setting up a lot of tall buildings, and people will move in sometime next year.
→ A lot of tall buildings are being set up by the workers, and people will move in sometime next year.
3. I'm sorry, sir. Your recorder isn't ready yet. The repairman is repairing it in the factory.
→ I'm sorry, sir. Your recorder isn't ready yet. It is being repaired by the repairman in the factory.
4. We are taking some effective measures to protect wildlife resources.
→ Some effective measures are being taken by us to protect wildlife resources.
5. His sister is always asking him to give her money.
→ He is always being asked to give his sister money.

课后素养评价(十八)

I. 词语填空

for lack of; put up; mistake... for...; be aware of; catch one's attention; demonstrate; elegant; shape; throw away; contemporary; stimulate

1. They put up their tents and settled down for the night.
2. I mistook her offer for a threat yesterday and apologised to her for my mistake.
3. The girl sitting in front of me is elegant as well as kind.
4. People around the world should be aware of the real situation of water shortage.
5. I'm interested in contemporary Chinese literature.
6. The article can be used to stimulate discussion among students.
7. Several research institutions were closed down for lack of fund.
8. In addition, the tutor will also demonstrate the basic techniques used in ink painting.

9. Looking up, a kite in the shape of a monkey caught his attention and the boy looked at it with fixed eyes.
10. We had better not throw away the empty bottles; that is, we should recycle them.
11. He bent the wire into the shape of a square.

II. 单句语法填空

1. The beauty of the city lies in the unique style of its buildings.
2. With my eyes tightly closed (close), I dived in and made my way to the other end.
3. As far as I'm concerned, it is urgent (急迫的) to strengthen people's awareness (aware) of environmental protection.
4. The characters in the novel were very vividly (vivid) depicted (描写).
5. Though lacking (lack) money, his parents managed to send him to university.
6. One of the reasons why huge quantities of good soil are being washed (wash) away at the moment is that floods happen frequently in that

area.

7. Food supplies in the flood-stricken area are running (run) out. We must act immediately before there's none left.
8. The bridge being built (build) now was designed by a local company.
9. What they want to visit is Hangzhou, which is famous for the West Lake.
10. The man went into the neighbourhood and came away with a pack of cigarettes.
11. It's exciting to think (think) that we are going to travel around the world.
12. She knew that, whatever she decided, her family was right behind her.

III. 阅读理解

The traditional Chinese Shaoxing Opera has a long history, but these days it seems that young people don't show much interest in it.

Nowadays, as pop music and online films are popular with the public, Shaoxing Opera is struggling for its survival. The market of the opera is becoming smaller. It remains popular only with the older generation. According to Zhejiang provincial cultural department, the most of fans of Shaoxing Opera, China's second largest traditional opera, are above 40 years old. And many teenagers know nothing about Shaoxing Opera and have never been to the theatre.

Yang Jianxin, head of the department, said, "Now, young people are crazy about other art forms but not the traditional operas. The largest problem for Shaoxing Opera today is how to become acceptable to the young."

Actually, not only Shaoxing Opera but also many other traditional Chinese operas are in danger. That's really worrying. Luckily, people are trying to protect them. For example, *kunqu* has been listed as one of the Masterpieces (杰作) of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO since 2001.

In 2006, Shaoxing Opera, for the first time in history, entered the pub (酒吧). It was really a good try to attract the youth. Besides, a Shaoxing

Opera group opened a Shaoxing Opera blog on the Internet to invite people, especially the young, to express their opinions about this traditional art form.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了越剧的现状、面临生存困境的原因以及近年来为应对这一危机而进行的一些尝试。

1. What is the purpose of Paragraph 1?

- A. To introduce the topic.
- B. To show young people's preference.
- C. To recommend Shaoxing Opera.
- D. To talk about the history of Shaoxing Opera.

A 推理判断题。作者在第一段提出传统的中国越剧具有悠久的历史,但是现在年轻人对它兴趣不大,目的是引出下文的话题。

2. Why is it hard for Shaoxing Opera to survive?

- A. Because the market of art is closed to it.
- B. Because theatres don't accept it any longer.
- C. Because the young generation have got tired of it.
- D. Because modern art is becoming increasingly popular.

D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Nowadays, as pop music and online films are popular with the public, Shaoxing Opera is struggling for its survival.”可知,流行音乐和网络电影越来越受公众欢迎,越剧的生存现状很艰难。

3. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. Modern arts.
- B. Chinese operas.
- C. The masterpieces.
- D. Shaoxing Opera and *kunqu*.

B 代词指代题。根据第四段中的“Actually, not only Shaoxing Opera but also many other traditional Chinese operas are in danger. That's really worrying.”可知,后面句子中的“them”应该指的是前句中所提到的“Chinese operas”。

4. How does the author sound at the end of the text?

- A. Anxious.
- B. Satisfied.
- C. Hopeful.
- D. Bored.

C 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“‘It was really a good try to attract the youth. Besides, a

Shaoxing Opera group opened a Shaoxing Opera blog...”可知,作者对这些做法持肯定的态度,这说明作者对越剧的发展及传承充满希望。

【微点写作】描述一件艺术品

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. The girl looks over her shoulder, as though hoping to see who is standing behind her.
女孩回头看着,好像想看看谁站在她身后。
2. Beneath this amazing sky are a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree.
在这片神奇的夜空下有一个沉睡的村庄和一棵黑暗、孤独的树。

3. The figure is set on a bridge over a dark, stormy sea, and against a burning orange-red sky.

人物被设置在一座桥上,桥下是漆黑的、翻滚的海面,背景是燃烧的橙红色天空。

4. The shrimps on the paper seem to swim in the water, and their tentacles seem to move and not to move.

纸上之虾似在水中游动,触须也似动非动。

Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection—Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点;
2. 理解课文内容,复述韩干的生平,感受艺术创作过程的艰辛和韩干对绘画技艺精益求精的精神;
3. 了解所在地区的民间艺术形式和民间艺术家,选出自己心目中最有趣的“社区艺术家”,并用所学语言知识描述自己推荐的艺术家及其艺术作品,以及推荐理由。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. bare *v.* 使暴露,露出
2. wine *n.* 葡萄酒
3. dirt *n.* 灰尘,尘土
4. frequent *adj.* 经常发生的,频繁的
5. sponsor *v.* 资助
6. mostly *adv.* 大部分;主要地
7. be fond of... 喜欢……
8. by accident 偶然,意外地
9. plenty of 许多的,相当多的
10. be regarded as 被视为

11. range from... to... 从……到……变化

(二)阅读词汇

1. magnificent *adj.* 宏伟的,壮丽的
2. hoof *n.* 蹄
3. emperor *n.* 皇帝
4. majesty *n.* 陛下
5. gallop *v.* (马)飞奔,疾驰
6. vase *n.* 花瓶
7. shade *n.* (色彩的)浓淡,深浅,色度
8. day after day 日复一日
9. on the move 在活动中,在进行中;四处奔波
10. sing high praises for 高度赞扬
11. for a while 暂时;一会儿

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details	
Part 1 (Para. 1)	The artist and his masterpiece	Name of the artist	Han Gan
		Name of the painting	1. <u>Night-Shining White</u>
		Description of the painting	What a 2. <u>magnificent</u> horse! We can still feel the power within its 3. <u>burning</u> eyes, bared teeth and kicking 4. <u>hooves</u> .
Part 2 (Para. 2— Para. 4)	The brief introduction to the artist	Personal information (birth, dynasty, etc.)	He was born into a poor family in the 5. <u>early Tang Dynasty</u> .
		How he became a painter	His 6. <u>artistic</u> talent was discovered by the poet Wang Wei. He 7. <u>sponsored</u> Han Gan to study painting and recommended him to a master. Due to Han Gan's natural talent and years of hard work, he was eventually chosen to serve Emperor Xuanzong in the 8. <u>royal</u> palace.
		What he did as a court painter	He frequently visited the royal 9. <u>stables</u> and even moved in to live with the stable workers for quite some time in order to observe horses.
Part 3 (Para. 5)	Comments on his work	Su Shi: "The horses painted by Han Gan are <i>real</i> horses." Other viewers: His horses "could 10. <u>gallop off</u> the paper".	

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

1. What's Han Gan famous for? B
- A. Writing poems.
B. Painting horses.
C. Serving the emperor.
D. Teaching as an artist.
2. What do we know about Han Gan? D
- A. He was born into a well-off family.
B. He once worked in a local shoe shop.
C. He was chosen as a teacher by the Emperor.
D. He was sponsored by the famous poet Wang Wei.
3. Why is Han Gan different from others? A
- A. Because he lived with horses and observed them carefully.
B. Because he once served as a stable worker.
C. Because he often visited many places of interest.
D. Because he painted horses by copying previous painters.

4. What's the passage mainly about? C

- A. The horse painting *Night-Shining White*.
B. The life story of the great artist Han Gan.
C. The famous artist Han Gan and his paintings.
D. The history of Chinese art.

II. 课文语法填空

Night-Shining White, now 1. kept (keep) in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, is regarded as one of the most significant horse 2. paintings (painting) in the history of Chinese art. Its artist, Han Gan, is known 3. for his skill in capturing not only the physical features of the animal, but also its inner spirit and strength.

Born into a poor family in the early Tang Dynasty, the young Han Gan 4. had (have) to help support his family by 5. working (work) in a local wine shop. His artistic talent 6. was discovered (discover) by accident when he was sent to the poet Wang Wei's house to collect payment for some wine. Due to Han Gan's natural talent and years of hard

work, he was **7. eventually** (eventual) chosen to serve Emperor Xuanzong in the royal palace.

Han Gan was a frequent visitor to the royal stables to observe the horses. **8. The** more time he spent observing these animals, the more his understanding of them grew.

Those **9. who** saw Han Gan's horse paintings all sang high praises for his unique skill, saying that his horses "could gallop off the paper". Even Su Shi, the famous poet of the Song Dynasty,

expressed his **10. admiration** (admire) for Han Gan as a master of horse painting with the words, "The horses painted by Han Gan are *real* horses."

III. 阅读升华

1. What made Han Gan a successful painter?
His natural talent and years of hard work.
2. What does Su Shi's comment mean to you?
It means that the horses painted by Han Gan look like real horses due to his talent, skill and careful observation.

课后素养评价(十九)

I. 单词拼写

1. The tourists cannot help wondering how the ancient people could manage to complete the magnificent (宏伟的) building without modern equipment.
2. I can't say which wine (葡萄酒) is better—it's a matter of personal taste.
3. He donates 2,000 yuan a year to sponsor (资助) needy children.
4. The first emperor (皇帝) of China, Qinshihuang, introduced a new writing system, currency, and a set of measurements.
5. The engineer held frequent (频繁的) meetings concerning technical problems.
6. In the morning, the sky appeared a heavy shade (色调) of mottled grey.
7. Polar bears live mostly (大部分) on sea ice, which they use as a platform for hunting seals.
8. These vases (花瓶) are believed to be worth over \$20,000 each.

II. 短语填空

sing high praises for; be regarded as; range from... to...; on the move; day after day; by accident; due to; be fond of

1. I am into listening to music while he is fond of surfing the Internet.
2. I met him by accident at the bus stop.
3. He works from morning till night, day after day.
4. The town was cut off from the rest of the world due to the heavy snow.

5. An elephant group is on the move in the national park.
6. The Chinese sing high praises for the doctors and nurses fighting against the disease.
7. Mountains are regarded as spiritual places by many cultures.
8. The participants' average age is 27, ranging from 22 to 33.

III. 完成句子

1. The thief was observed to enter the bank.
有人看见小偷进了银行。
2. So many workers being absent, our manager recommended that the training programme (should) be put off.
这么多工人缺席,我们经理建议推迟培训计划。
3. Not only does swimming benefit our health, but also helps us have a strong will.
游泳不但对我们的身体有好处,而且能培养我们坚强的意志。
4. Whether we go to your place or stay here, we'll still find something to eat.
不管我们是到你那里去还是待在这儿,我们都需要找点东西吃。
5. It is believed that tea is good for our health.
人们相信茶对我们的健康有益。
6. While travelling, it's difficult for us to get enough sleep.
旅行的时候,我们很难获得充足的睡眠。

IV. 七选五

Going to an art museum or gallery can be a fun activity to do with family and friends. D It may

even seem boring if you're not sure what the art is about. Thankfully, there are many ways to appreciate different types of art and figure out what the work might mean to you.

Choose a museum

You don't need to visit the most famous museum in your area. G Choose one to visit that has something you're interested in. For example, if you enjoy taking photos, you might want to view a photography exhibit.

Take your time

When you're at the museum and a piece of art catches your eye, pause and spend some time really taking it in. You can start by getting close to the artwork (without touching it) so you can see details you might miss if you were viewing it online. If you're looking at a painting, for example, consider the texture on the surface and whether any brushstrokes are visible. Then step back and look at the way the brushstrokes work together to create the piece of art. Think about the story the artwork may be trying to tell. C You might see new aspects of it that you didn't notice before.

B

Once you've absorbed the physical aspects of the work, try to find out more about what it means. A volunteer at the museum may be available to talk to you about the piece. Free brochures may also provide information. You can also ask yourself what the work means to you. F

Reflect on what you saw

Thinking about the meaning, subject, colours, and setting of a piece of art can help you better understand and appreciate artists and their work.

After you leave the museum, consider which pieces of art stay in your mind and why. Talk to a friend or adult who go with you, and ask them about their favourite pieces, too. Thinking about how artists—especially those who might be from a different background or lived thousands of years ago—can connect with others through their work is part of the magic of art.

- A. Appreciate the fine art
- B. Consider the meaning
- C. Try looking at it from a different angle.
- D. For many people, though, viewing art can be frightening.
- E. You can experience an artistic feast of paintings, sculptures, and more.
- F. For example, maybe the colours in the piece remind you of a place that's special to you.
- G. Look at the websites of a few local museums to see what types of art or special exhibits are on display.

【微点写作】描述一件艺术品

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. The scene seems like quite a mysterious scene.
这个场景看起来非常奇异。
2. Some feel that the painting looks dark and troubling. Others, however, find it calming.
有些人觉得这幅画看起来很黑暗,令人不安。但是,另一些人发现它让人感到平静。
3. The painting, as the name suggests, is of five oxen.
顾名思义,这幅画画的是五头牛。

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

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点；
2. 掌握说明文的文本特征和内容特点，并能运用所学知识描述艺术作品；
3. 联系自身的学习与生活，深入思考人类艺术创作的价值，并充分意识到只要发挥创造力，人人都可以创造出自己的作品。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. The athlete called upon the Centre and state governments to **sponsor** national sports events. 资助
2. A volunteer teaches the children how to arrange flowers in a **vase**. 花瓶
3. He passed milky white waterfalls and mountains in many **shades** of blue. 色度
4. Wu Zetian is the only female **emperor** in Chinese history, and was an outstanding politician. 皇帝
5. The drink menu is also a highlight with plenty choices of cocktails, beer and **wine**. 葡萄酒

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>magnificent</u> <i>adj.</i> 宏伟的, 壮丽的	magnificence <i>n.</i> 壮观
<u>bare</u> <i>v.</i> 使暴露, 露出 <i>adj.</i> 赤裸的; 光秃秃的	barely <i>adv.</i> 几乎没有; 勉强才能
<u>dirt</u> <i>n.</i> 灰尘, 尘土	dirty <i>adj.</i> 脏的; 卑鄙的
<u>frequent</u> <i>adj.</i> 经常发生的, 频繁的	frequently <i>adv.</i> 常常, 频繁地 frequency <i>n.</i> 频繁; 频率

III. 补全短语

1. be regarded as 被视为
2. by accident 偶然, 意外地
3. be fond of ... 喜欢……
4. day after day 日复一日
5. sing high praises for 高度赞扬
6. on the move 在活动中, 在进行中; 四处奔波

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: not only... but also...

Its artist, Han Gan, is known for his skill in capturing not only the physical features of the animal, but also its inner spirit and strength.

它的创作者——画家韩干以其神形兼备的画马技艺闻名于世。

2. 句型公式: while doing sth. 结构

While waiting at the gate, Han Gan used a stick to draw pictures in the dirt and was seen by the poet himself.

在门口等候时, 韩干用一根木棍在泥土上画画, 正巧被诗人(王维)看到了。

3. 句型公式: the + 比较级, the + 比较级

The more time he spent observing these animals, the more his understanding of them grew.

他观察这些动物的时间越长, 对马的了解程度就越深。

4. 句型公式: 独立主格结构

Day after day, Han Gan painted the horses, his brush presenting every detail that he saw with his own eyes.

韩干日复一日地画马, 用画笔把眼睛观察到的每一处细节都呈现出来。

5. 句型公式: It + be + 过去分词 + that...

It is said that when the Emperor asked Han Gan to take a master of horse painting as his teacher, the artist replied...

据说, 皇帝曾让他选一位画马大师为师, 韩干却回答……

任务型课堂

1. be regarded as... 被视为……

(教材原文) *Night-Shining White*, now kept in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, **is regarded as** one of the most significant horse paintings in the history of Chinese art.

《照夜白图》，现收藏于纽约大都会艺术博物馆，被认为是中国艺术史上最为重要的骏马图之一。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Ecotourism **is commonly regarded as** low-impact travel to undisturbed places.

生态旅游通常被认为是前往未受干扰地区的低影响(型)旅游。

Drunk driving should be treated as a crime **regardless of** whether the driver causes a crash or not.

无论司机是否造成车祸，酒后驾驶都应被视为犯罪。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) regard <i>v.</i> 认为,看作 <i>n.</i> 关注,关心;尊重 regard... _____ ... 把……当作……(被动; be regarded as...) as regards = as for/to 关于,至于 with regard to 关于 (2) regardless <i>adv.</i> 不管,不顾 regardless _____ 不管……,不顾…… (3) regarding <i>prep.</i> 关于,至于
探究结论	(1) as (2) of

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① However, most people don't regard pronunciation as a very important part of communication skills.

② As regards environmental issues, the government will enforce existing regulations.

③ With regard to gifts, in my opinion, some traditional Chinese cakes and fruits will be OK, or your local specialties will be better.

④ It is believed that our ancestors lived in the caves, regardless of the cold.

(2) 词汇升级

As we all know, *jiaozi*, one of the most typical foods during the Spring Festival, **is thought to be** a symbol of reunion.

→ As we all know, *jiaozi*, one of the most typical foods during the Spring Festival, **is regarded as** a symbol of reunion.

2. recommend *v.* 推荐,介绍;劝告;使受欢迎

(教材原文) Wang Wei decided to sponsor the young man to study painting and **recommended** him to a master.

王维决定资助这个年轻人学画,并把他引荐给了一位绘画大师。

一感 读句子感悟用法

Even though it isn't promising, I do **recommend giving** it a try. After all, it is your last chance.

尽管它不太有前途,但我还是建议尝试一下。毕竟,这是你最后的机会。

She **recommended a good dictionary to me.**

她向我推荐了一本好词典。

The doctor **recommended that he (should) stay** a few more days in hospital.

医生建议他在医院再住几天。

I **recommend you to think** very carefully before you make any decision.

我建议你在作任何决定之前都要仔细考虑。

I have decided to **recommend you for** the directorship.

我已经决定推荐你担任董事。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) recommend sb./sth. _____ sb. 向某人推荐某人/某物 recommend sb. for sth. 推荐某人担任某职务 recommend doing sth. 劝/建议做某事 recommend sb. _____ sth. 建议某人做某事 recommend that... (should+) do 劝/建议…… It is recommended that... 建议…… (2) recommendation <i>n.</i> 推荐,介绍;建议
探究结论	(1) to; to do

名师点拨 ■■■■■

recommend 后面跟从句时,从句谓语动词用 (should+) do, 以下动词具有相同的用法:

一坚持: insist

二命令: order, command

三建议: suggest, advise, recommend

四要求: demand, request, require, ask

再加一个敦促: urge

三评 / 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① The doctor recommended me to change (change) my way of life.

② If you want to visit the museum, I recommend going (go) there by underground.

③ The teacher recommended that everyone (should) take (take) an active part in the English party.

④ Knowing that you're interested in the traditional Chinese culture and keen on learning more about it, I'm writing to offer my recommendation (recommend).

(2) 完成句子

① He recommended that she (should) do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

他建议她做一些研究,并向牙医咨询较为健康的糖果包含什么。

② It is/It's strongly recommended that the school (should) give students more free time to take part in sports activities.

强烈建议学校给学生们更多的自由时间参加体育活动。

3. 独立主格结构

(教材原文) Day after day, Han Gan painted the horses, **his brush presenting every detail** that he saw with his own eyes.

韩干日复一日地画马,用画笔把眼睛观察到的每一处细节都呈现出来。

[句式分析] 句中的 his brush presenting every detail 为独立主格结构,相当于伴随状语。

一感 / 读句子感悟用法

The man lay there, **his hands trembling**.

那个男子躺在那里,双手在颤抖。

The boy lay on his back, **his hands crossed under his head**.

男孩仰卧着,双手交叉放在头下。

His friends to come tonight, he is busy preparing the dinner.

他的朋友今晚要来,他正忙着准备晚餐。

I heard that she got injured in the accident, **my heart full of worry**.

我听说她在这次事故中受伤了,心中充满担忧。

Nobody in, he left a message on the board.

没有人在,他在黑板上留了一条消息。

The teacher came in, **a book under his arm**.

老师进来了,他的胳膊下夹着一本书。

二探 / 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	<p>(1) 独立主格结构的逻辑主语与主句的主语不一致,它独立存在。该结构在句中一般作状语,表示时间、条件、原因、伴随状况等。</p> <p>(2) 常见的独立主格结构形式:</p> <p>① 名词/代词+ <u> </u> / <u> </u> / <u> </u>。</p> <p>跟现在分词时表示主动或进行;跟过去分词时表示被动或完成;跟不定式时则表示即将做某事;</p> <p>② 名词/代词+形容词/副词/介词短语;</p> <p>③ 名词/代词+名词。</p>
探究结论	(2) ① 现在分词;过去分词;不定式

三评 / 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① The guide leading (lead) the way, we had no trouble getting out of the forest.

② All things considered (consider), her suggestion is of greater value than yours.

③ Many trees, flowers and grass to be planted (plant) next spring, our newly-built school will look even more beautiful.

(2) 完成句子

We are to meet on Sunday morning in People's Park, the air fresh and the scenery beautiful.

星期天的早晨,我们将在人民公园见面,(那里)空气清新,景色优美。

写作探究

描述一件艺术品

一、写作指导

描述一件艺术品属于说明文类写作范畴。我们在进行此类内容的写作时,需要注意以下几个方面:

1. 写作内容必须全面,不仅要把所给出的要点内容全部包含在内,而且需要在必要的情况下,适当增加细节,以使上下文的内容表述连贯、自然。
2. 写作的时态和人称要固定。说明文写作往往采用一般现在时,个别情况下使用一般过去时。在人称上以第三人称为主。
3. 避免使用单一的句式和枯燥、低级的词汇。写作前,我们需要选择几个不同的句式结构,这样可以使文章更具有语言表达上的美感。同时要注意尽量避免使用平庸化、平常化的词汇,尽量使用高级词汇,这样可以给文章增色不少。

二、典题示例

请根据下面的内容写一篇介绍《清明上河图》(Along the River During the Qingming Festival)的文章。

《清明上河图》为北宋画家张择端创作的长卷风俗画,是中国十大传世名画之一,属国宝级文物。作品采用散点透视的方法生动记录了北宋都城汴京的城市面貌和当时社会各阶层人民的生活状况,是北宋全盛时期都城汴京繁荣的见证。全图大致分为汴京郊外春光、汴河场景、城内街市三部分。

注意:1. 词数 150 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:散点透视 scatter perspective; 描绘 portray; 巧妙地 subtly

三、审题谋篇

文体	说明文
时态	一般现在时
人称	第三人称
要点	1. 《清明上河图》的价值及重要性 2. 《清明上河图》的绘画技巧及主要内容 3. 总结全文

四、遣词造句

(一)核心词汇

- ① masterpiece 杰作
- ② realism 现实主义
- ③ genre 类型
- ④ adopt 采用,运用
- ⑤ consist of 包含,包括
- ⑥ scene 景象
- ⑦ value 价值
- ⑧ section 部分

(二)完成句子

① Along the River During the Qingming Festival is painted by (由……绘画) Zhang Zeduan.

② It is a masterpiece of realism (写实主义的杰作) in the history of Chinese paintings.

③ It's one of the ten most world-famous Chinese paintings (中国十大传世名画之一).

④ It is regarded as (被视为) a national treasure level cultural relic.

⑤ Zhang Zeduan adopts the method of scatter perspective (采用散点透视的方法).

⑥ He vividly portrays various buildings and daily lives of people (生动地描绘了各种各样的建筑物和人们的日常生活) in Bianjing, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty.

⑦ Zhang Zeduan plans the composition of (规划……的构成) persons, buildings, transportation, trees, and streams subtly, achieving a sense of (达到……感) three-dimensional space.

⑧ Along the River During the Qingming Festival has very high historical value (有很高的历史价值) and artistic value.

(三)句式升级

① 用过去分词短语作定语连接(二)中的①②两句
Along the River During the Qingming Festival painted by Zhang Zeduan is a masterpiece of realism in the history of Chinese paintings.

② 用 not only... but also... 连接并采用倒装升级(二)中的③④两句

Not only is it one of the ten most world-famous Chinese paintings but also regarded as a national treasure level cultural relic.

③用现在分词作状语连接(二)中的⑤⑥两句

Adopting the method of scatter perspective, Zhang Zeduan vividly portrays various buildings and daily lives of people in Bianjing, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty.

(四)连句成篇

Along the River During the Qingming Festival painted by Zhang Zeduan is a masterpiece of realism in the history of Chinese paintings. Not only is it one of the ten most world-famous Chinese paintings but also regarded as a national treasure level cultural relic.

It's painted in hand scroll format, which is a typical genre painting of the Northern Song Dynasty. Adopting the method of scatter perspective, Zhang Zeduan vividly portrays various buildings and daily lives of people in Bianjing, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty. It mainly consists of three main sections. The first part is the beautiful spring scenery in the suburb. The middle part is the busy scene of the Bian River and the bridge. The third part is the crowded downtown streets. Zhang Zeduan plans the composition of persons, buildings, transportation, trees, and streams subtly, achieving a sense of three-dimensional space.

Along the River During the Qingming Festival has very high historical value and artistic value.

五、学以致用

请根据下面的内容要点介绍世界上最著名的画作之一《蒙娜丽莎》。

1. 《蒙娜丽莎》是16世纪文艺复兴时期意大利画家列奥纳多·达·芬奇创作的一幅油画；
2. 这幅画为法国政府所有，挂在巴黎卢浮宫的墙上；
3. 这幅画是一幅半身像，她的微笑让人难以揣摩；这幅画作可能是从卢浮宫被盗并找回的最著名的画作。

注意：1. 词数80左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：文艺复兴 Renaissance；高深莫测的 enigmatic

【参考范文】

A Brief Introduction to Mona Lisa

Mona Lisa is a 16th-century portrait painted in oil by the Italian painter Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance. The work is owned by the French government and is on the wall in the Louvre in Paris.

The painting is a half-length portrait and shows a woman whose facial expression is often described as enigmatic. When you look into her eyes, it seems she has a mind of her own. One moment she seems to be laughing at you, but then again you catch a sense of sadness in her smile. It is probably the most famous painting that has ever been stolen from the Louvre and recovered.

课后素养评价(二十)

I. 单句语法填空

1. Buses run frequently (frequent) between the city and the airport.
2. We barely (bare) had time to catch the train.
3. Two lawyers have donated \$50,000 to sponsor (sponsor) our school's campaign "Help the Needy".
4. As I said earlier, our energy supply consists mostly (most) of coal, petroleum, and natural gas.
5. The congress opened with a minute's silence in memory of those who died in the struggle.
6. What beautiful flowers they are!
7. It is human nature for parents to be fond of their

children.

8. The police officer was sent to Ryan's home.
9. However, other apps will need to keep track of users as they are on the move.
10. According to their report, most young people sing high praises for this kind of show.

II. 完成句子

1. The harder he works, the more he will get.
他工作越努力，得到的就会越多。
2. Not only did he speak more correctly, but also he spoke more easily.
他不仅说得更准确，而且讲得更轻松了。
3. Seated in his car, he who was regarded as a hero

waved goodbye to all the people who came to see him off.

他被视为英雄,坐在车上,向前来为他送行的所有人挥手告别。

4. He had his fingers cut by accident while (he was) cleaning the window.

他在擦窗户时意外划破了手指。

III. 语法填空

Hutong is a kind of ancient typical city street in Beijing. 1. Surrounding (surround) the Forbidden City, many were built during the Yuan, Ming and Qing 2. dynasties (dynasty). In order to establish the strongest power for emperors, the royal family planned the city and arranged the residential areas (住宅区). The Forbidden City—3. the centre of the Beijing city, was the royal palace.

At the end of the Qing dynasty, after 4. closed (close) China came under the influence from abroad, many old *hutongs* lost 5. their (they) former neat (有序的) arrangement.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the conditions of *hutong* 6. were improved (improve). But in recent years, the houses in many *hutongs* have been pulled 7. down and then replaced by modern buildings. And the *hutong* today is fading into the shade for both tourists 8. and local people.

However, in the urban district of Beijing, *hutongs* still occupy about one 9. third (three) of the total area, providing housing for citizens, so many *hutongs* 10. have survived (survive) these years. In this respect, we see Beijing as an ancient yet modern city.

IV. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

假如你是你校学生会文艺部(the Department of Art)部长李华,请根据下面的内容提示用英语给你校的外籍教师 Mr Robert Martin 发一封电子邮件,邀请他参加学校即将举办的艺术节(School Art Festival)活动。要点包括:

1. 时间:下周四至周五
2. 地点:校礼堂
3. 内容:(1)介绍艺术节内容(各班的唱歌比赛和其他文艺节目表演);
(2)邀请 Mr Robert Martin 参加艺术节,并

担任评委;

(3)恳请光临,并希望尽早回复。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:礼堂 auditorium; 评委 judge

【参考范文】

Dear Mr Robert Martin,

I'm Li Hua, and I'm mainly in charge of the Department of Art of the Students' Union in our school. I'm writing to invite you to take part in the coming School Art Festival.

It is to be held next Thursday and Friday in the school auditorium, when there will be a singing competition among all classes and a lot of performances given by students and teachers. Meanwhile I'd like to invite you to act as a judge for the singing competition.

We would be extremely grateful if you could manage to come, and I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

I am a proud mother of three children. My last little baby was born in the middle of August and her name is Aida.

Shortly after having Aida, my mother-in-law Ann showed me something she learned from her friend's mother in an art class she attended weekly. She had a loom (织布机) and showed me how to knit (编织) a scarf. After I learned some skills, she gave me a small loom with her half-done project.

I was looking after my sweet little baby at home, so I had some extra time to do something with my hands throughout the day. I enjoyed making the scarf so I bought a full loom set and tons of thread (线) and started to make woollen hats since it was winter.

I realised the homeless population in my town really needed some more warm clothes. I started to give away my hats to the people asking for food outside the food shop down the street I live in.

My oldest son Siddhartha got involved in the

project and made a hat as well. I found that there was a non-profit organisation on the way home, which made masks for farm workers and was asking for winter warm clothing donations. I made a lot of woollen hats and gave them to the organisation which would hand them out to farm workers.

Then I, together with my son, made woollen hats for everyone in my family as birthday gifts, and gave woollen hats to all my neighbours I was close to. There was a new family that moved in down the street. I did not know them very well but why not break the ice with some handmade gifts? So I made hats for the mum and the one-year-old baby. I knocked on the door and handed the gifts over and my neighbour was so happy to receive them. We talked happily and I learned she worked in a hospital.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

The new neighbour had limited knitting skills

so she asked me to create sweaters for kids in hospital together. I agreed to the act of kindness because I had always been doing such similar things. In my spare time from babysitting, I was making children's sweaters. A month later, I had done 20. My new neighbour, my son and I sent our gifts to the hospital. We explained our purpose, handed out sweaters to the parents and wished their kids a quick recovery. They all thanked us for our gifts.

Later, my new neighbour wanted to learn my knitting skills to serve the elderly in the nursing home. She really admired my skills, and I was glad to teach her, so she bought a set of loom just like mine. She quickly mastered the skills. Together we made winter hats for the old people in the nursing home. We soon made enough hats and gave them away to the old people, who needed these things badly. I hope that our gifts will make their life a little more comfortable. I'm happy to continue spreading the love to more people.

读后续写技能养成 || 心理描写之“生气与愤怒”

「技能概述」

1. 心理描写之“生气与愤怒”:是指对人的生气、愤怒等情绪的描写,如气恼、气愤、恼怒、生气等。
2. 续写技巧:描写时,可以根据事件发生的具体场景,抓住眉、眼、脸、口等所表现出的神态特点进行描写,也可以使用一些表示动作的词汇辅助描写生气与愤怒的心理。

「范例体悟」

She picked up her painting, running out of the kitchen in a burst of anger. She went to her father's room with the painting, but he just smiled, "It's nice," without looking at the painting. The reply of her father again fuelled Jenny's anger, and she stamped her feet in anger. Then, her parents left for work. Anger poured through her and her cheeks flamed with anger. She threw the painting on the table, slammed the door and threw herself on her bed. At this very moment, Jenny could no longer resist her anger. "Why is everybody so busy?" she

roared.

找出文中有关“生气与愤怒”的心理描写并写下来。
a burst of anger; fuelled Jenny's anger; stamped her feet in anger; Anger poured through her and her cheeks flamed with anger; threw the painting on the table; slammed the door and threw herself on her bed; could no longer resist her anger; roared

「词句储备」

I. 好词积累

1. anger *n.* 怒气 *v.* 使发怒
2. angry *adj.* 生气的
3. annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的
4. fury/rage *n.* 狂怒,暴怒
5. tremble with anger 气得哆嗦
6. a burst of anger 一阵愤怒
7. be annoyed at 对……恼怒
8. get mad at sb. 朝某人发火
9. to one's annoyance 令某人恼怒的是

10. explode with anger 大发雷霆
11. burst into anger/annoyance 勃然大怒
12. resist/contain one's anger 抑制怒火
13. set off one's anger 惹某人生气
14. fuel one's anger 火上浇油
15. stamp one's feet in anger 气得跺脚
16. be seized/overwhelmed by anger/annoyance 怒气冲冲

II. 佳句背诵

1. He exploded with anger.
他勃然大怒。
2. You're getting on my nerves.
你真让我心烦。
3. His voice trembled with anger.
他的声音因愤怒而颤抖。
4. The man strode towards Kitty, wearing an angry expression.
那人大步走向基蒂，脸上带着愤怒的表情。
5. He held his head in his hands, greatly annoyed.
他双手抱头，十分生气。
6. The little prince broke into a lovely peal of laughter, which irritated me very much.
小王子发出可爱的笑声，这令我非常恼火。
7. It was the first time that Mother had got mad at me.
这是妈妈第一次生我的气。

「技能达标」

I. 完成句子

1. And suddenly, all the anger building up inside me was gone.

突然间，我心中积聚的所有愤怒都消失了。

2. This man became so annoyed that with all his frustration and anger he lifted the piece of wood, and with full energy threw the wood inside the well.

这个人非常恼怒，带着沮丧和愤怒，他举起了那块木头，用全力把它扔进了井里。

3. It seemed as if my cold heart began to melt slowly and my annoyance at him gradually gave way to guilt.

似乎我那颗冰冷的心开始慢慢融化，我对他的恼怒逐渐被内疚所取代。

II. 用“生气与愤怒”的心理描写完成语段

Tom's recent behaviour would always

1. set off Mr Smith's anger (惹得史密斯先生生气) and 2. make him explode with anger (令他勃然大怒). Finding his homework was unfinished again, Mr Smith 3. let out a cry of anger (气得大叫), with his eyes 4. shining with annoyance (闪烁着愤怒). Mr Smith, whose patience had worn thin, called his father to 5. complain angrily (生气地抱怨). Learning his son had been so badly-behaved, Tom's father 6. felt so angry that (感到如此生气以至于) he turned around and 7. glared at (怒视) Tom, "You'd better explain what's going on!" However, Tom hung his head and said nothing, which made him frown. He 8. pulled a long face in anger (生气地板着脸). Eventually, unable to 9. resist/contain his anger (抑制愤怒), he stormed out of the room, slamming the door furiously behind him.

第四单元质量评估

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

Here are some performances to be put on in March.

Mary Poppins The magical story is successfully brought to the stage with dazzling choreography, incredible effects and unforgettable songs. It is brilliantly adapted from the wonderful stories.

Performance Time: Monday to Saturday at 7:30 pm, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 pm.

Address: Phoenix Theatre, Charlies Rd.

The Lion King It has been a success since 1994, telling the story of Simba and his difficult way to king. You'll almost feel part of the story as you journey through Simba's world. The director combined live performers with special effects. It is really a fantastic singing dancing show.

Performance Time: Tuesday to Saturday at 7:30 pm, Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 pm.

Address: Lyceum Theatre, Huston Street.

Back to the Future When Marty McFly finds himself transported back to 1955 in a time machine, he changes the course of history. Now he's in a race against time to fix the present, escape the past and send himself back to the future. Audience will enjoy the works by musicians!

Performance Time: Only 10 March (Friday) at 3 pm.

Address: Adophix Theatre, Lida Street.

Frozen The exciting story of love and sisterhood is beautifully retold for the stage in the new musical. It brings together the two sisters who melted hearts across the world to cast a whole new spell over the West End. It's moving and joyful.

Performance Time: Thursday to Friday at 7 pm, Saturday and Sunday at 1 pm and 5:30 pm.

Address: Pauline Theatre, James Street.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍的是3月将上演的一些演出的相关信息。

1. Which of the following best suits people who have free Mondays?

- A. *Mary Poppins*.
- B. *The Lion King*.
- C. *Back to the Future*.
- D. *Frozen*.

A 细节理解题。根据第一部分中的“**Performance Time:** Monday to Saturday at 7:30 pm”可知, *Mary Poppins* 最适合周一有空的人。故选A。

2. Where can a music lover enjoy a science-related show?

- A. At Phoenix Theatre.
- B. At Lyceum Theatre.
- C. At Adophix Theatre.
- D. At Pauline Theatre.

C 推理判断题。根据第三部分中的“**When Marty McFly finds himself transported back to 1955 in a time machine, he changes the course of history. Now he's in a race against time to fix the present, escape the past and send himself back to the future. Audience will enjoy the works by musicians!**”和“**Address:** Adophix Theatre”可知, 音乐爱好者在 Adophix 剧院可以欣赏到与科学相关的节目。故选C。

3. What do the four performances have in common?

- A. They are all based on famous novels.
- B. They all offer people wonderful music.
- C. They have all won well-known awards.
- D. They are all adapted from real-life stories.

B 细节理解题。根据第一部分中的“The magical story is successfully brought to the stage with dazzling choreography, incredible effects and unforgettable songs.”, 第二部分中的“It is really a fantastic singing dancing show.”, 第三部分中的

“Audience will enjoy the works by musicians!”和第四部分中的“The exciting story of love and sisterhood is beautifully retold for the stage in the new musical.”可知,这四场表演的共同之处在于它们都为人们提供美妙的音乐。故选 B。

B

In my very first job with some archaeologists, I wasn't digging objects out of the ground. Instead, I was employed as an artist, drawing what they found. However, I was soon more interested in the stories behind the objects than in drawing them and that's how my career in archaeology started. I still draw what I find in my work as a specialist on the Silk Road, the old trade route connecting the East and the West, and I also work on some underwater projects too.

In archaeology, my all-time hero is an American called Raphael Pumpelly. I first heard about him when I was a student on a trip to Turkmenistan, a country right in the heart of Asia. To get around the country, I had to learn Russian so that I could speak to the local people. When I got there I thought, “Wow! I'm one of the first Americans here!” Then an old man told me about an American archaeologist, Raphael Pumpelly, who was there doing the same thing over 100 years ago.

Archaeology is in my family. My wife is in the same profession, and, although our two boys aren't interested in the future in archaeology themselves, we've been on some great digs together and they love what we do because they get to travel with us. Last summer, we took them to Lake Titicaca in South America, in the high areas of the Andes Mountains. My best experience was when I was digging on the Egyptian Red Sea coast. There's very little rain and it's so dry that everything is kept as it was. In an old house, where the owner used to store goods from the ships that came in, I picked up a 700-year-old doormat in front of the house and there, under it, after all that time, was the house key with the owner's name carved on it. It felt like

he could be on his way home any minute! And I thought, “Hey, I do just that. This man's not much different to me!”

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者从事考古的经历和感受。

4. What did the author do in his first job?

- A. Dig out ancient objects.
- B. Find out stories behind the objects.
- C. Draw pictures of the objects found.
- D. Take photos of what was dug out.

C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“In my very first job with some archaeologists, I wasn't digging objects out of the ground. Instead, I was employed as an artist, drawing what they found.”可知,他的第一份工作是绘制挖掘出的物品的图画。

5. While seeing the key under the doormat, how did the author feel?

- A. People from different centuries can be so similar.
- B. The doormat was in such a good condition.
- C. People had difficulty living in such a dry place.
- D. There had been so much trade in that area.

A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“It felt like he could be on his way home any minute! And I thought, ‘Hey, I do just that. This man's not much different to me!’”可知,作者看见地垫下的钥匙,感觉 700 年前的那个人和现在的自己没有不同。

6. What is the writer's main purpose in writing the text?

- A. To describe the life of an archaeologist he admires.
- B. To persuade people to take up archaeology as a career.
- C. To explain what he enjoys about being an archaeologist.
- D. To show how archaeologists work.

C 写作意图题。根据第一段中的“I was soon more interested in the stories behind the objects than in drawing them”和最后一段中的“My best experience was when I was digging on the Egyptian Red Sea coast.”可知,作者在文中介绍了自己从事考古工作喜欢做的事情。

7. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. How to become a famous archaeologist.
- B. The writer's job as an archaeologist.
- C. The best experience the writer went through.
- D. The first archaeologist to learn Russian.

B 主旨大意题。通览全文内容可知,本篇文章主要讲述作者作为一名考古学家的工作内容、对待这份工作的观点态度等,由此可知 B 项正确。

C

A wildfire in New Mexico, a state in the southwestern US, has burned for nearly two months, consuming more than 315,000 acres of land—an area about the size of the city of Los Angeles.

“With climate change, it seems like the dominoes are beginning to fall,” the hydrologist JT Reager told the BBC. “We get warmer temperatures. We get less rain and snow. The reservoirs (水库) start drying up, then in a place like the West of the US, we get wildfires.”

In recent years, wildfires have wreaked havoc across countries including the US and Australia.

These fires destroy homes and businesses, claim lives and also negatively impact the environment. As climate change worsens, global temperatures increase and so does the risk of wildfires. A recent report from the United Nations Environment Programme and GRID-Arendal, a partner organisation in Norway, reveals that wildfires are becoming more frequent and severe.

This is harmful to people around the globe. According to the joint UN report, it is estimated that the yearly “economic burden from wildfire for the United States is between \$7.1 billion and \$347.8 billion”.

Another article published in *Nature* journal on April 19 found that wildfires have created seasonal pollution patterns in the northwestern US. Between 2002 and 2018, carbon monoxide (一氧化碳) levels increased every year for the month of August in the area.

In 2019 and 2020, Australian bushfires displaced millions, filled the air with deadly clouds of smoke and killed thousands of koalas.

Forest fires are common in China too. In the recent decade, the total number of forest fires in the country every year has increased to more than 2,000 cases, according to *The Paper*.

Greater Hinggan Mountains (大兴安岭) is one of the important forestry bases in China. The National Forestry and Grassland Administration adopted mountain watchtowers, forest cameras and aerial drones (无人机) to prevent forest fires in the summer.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了野火正变得越来越频繁,危害越来越大。

8. The author quotes Reager's words in the second paragraph to _____.

- A. show the seriousness of the recent wildfire in the US
- B. list some environmental problems caused by wildfires
- C. explain how climate change contributes to wildfires
- D. provide possible solutions to wildfires around the globe

C 推理判断题。通读第二段的内容可知,作者在第二段引用了 Reager 的话来解释气候变化如何导致野火。故选 C。

9. What does the underlined phrase “wreaked havoc” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. Created pollution.
- B. Been out of control.
- C. Caused great damage.
- D. Drawn much attention.

C 词义猜测题。根据第四段中的“*These fires destroy homes and businesses, claim lives and also negatively impact the environment.*”和常识可知,近年来,野火在美国、澳大利亚等国家造成了严重破坏。所以 *wreaked havoc* 为“造成严重破坏”之意。故选 C。

10. How has wildfire affected the American Northwest according to the text?

- A. Millions of people have been displaced.
- B. It has caused seasonal patterns of pollution.
- C. It has led to around \$7.1 billion economic loss annually.
- D. Carbon monoxide levels have increased year on year.

B 细节理解题。根据第六段中的“Another article published in *Nature* journal on April 19 found that wildfires have created seasonal pollution patterns in the northwestern US.”可知,野火在美国西北部形成了季节性的污染模式。故选 B。

11. What do we know about forest fires in China?

- A. There have been over 2,000 cases in the last decade.
- B. Greater Hinggan Mountains experienced the largest one.
- C. They were not very common several decades ago.
- D. Measures have been taken to prevent them from happening.

D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“The National Forestry and Grassland Administration adopted mountain watchtowers, forest cameras and aerial drones (无人机) to prevent forest fires in the summer.”可知,中国已经采取措施防止森林火灾的发生。故选 D。

D

Researchers at Baylor University were curious about whether there was a way to improve student performance. In particular, they wondered whether a technique called “targeted memory reactivation (激活,重启) (TMR)” could be useful for studying. In TMR, certain signals reactivate memories formed during the day while a person is asleep. The researchers focused on music.

A few university students took part in the experiment. They were asked to take a class on microeconomics (微观经济学), which they would

be tested on the following day. During the lesson, all participants listened to three pieces of classical music. Then they spent the night in the sleep lab and while they were fast asleep, sounds were played in the background. For half of the participants, the sound was white noise, but the other half were played the three pieces they had listened to while studying. The next day they took the test and the test scores showed that the students who had been exposed to the “study music” while sleeping performed better on the test.

There were a few reasons the research group selected three classical music pieces as study music. Such music is much less distracting than music with lyrics (歌词). And the researchers also wanted to make sure that the music they played had obvious melodies (旋律), so that the brain could more easily form connections between the music and the study material. The three pieces they chose fit the bill perfectly.

Unfortunately, music could improve test scores the next day, but after a few months the music listeners were back to the same level as the students who slept with white noise in the background. Besides, the effect seemed to be more noticeable for female students than it was for men. Either way, listening to music at night is a study trick that could just make the difference between a passing or failing test for some people.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了研究者们利用三首古典音乐来研究音乐对学生们的考试成绩的影响。

12. What did the Baylor researchers try to find out?

- A. The benefits of classical music.
- B. Why TMR is helpful for studying.
- C. Whether music can improve study.
- D. Ways to ensure a good night's sleep.

C 推理判断题。根据第一段的内容可知,贝勒大学的研究者想弄明白音乐是否会提高学生的成绩。故选 C。

13. What did the participants do during the experiment?

- A. They played different music in class.
- B. They listened to study music while taking the test.
- C. They put on the music of their choice while sleeping.
- D. They listened to either white noise or study music at night.

D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“During the lesson, all participants listened to three pieces of classical music. Then they spent the night in the sleep lab and while they were fast asleep, sounds were played in the background. For half of the participants, the sound was white noise, but the other half were played the three pieces they had listened to while studying.”可知,一半参与者在睡觉的时候听到的是白噪声,但另一半参与者们听到的是他们在学习时听过的三首曲子。故选 D。

14. Why were these pieces of classical music selected as study music?

- A. They are related to the study material.
- B. They have distinct melodies.
- C. They have memorable lyrics.
- D. They are familiar to students.

B 细节理解题。根据第三段的内容可知,研究人员之所以选择这三首音乐,是因为它们有明显的旋律,这样的音乐比有歌词的音乐更不会让人分心。故选 B。

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The effect of music wore off over time.
- B. The study trick made no difference to tests.
- C. White noise had the same effect as classical music.
- D. Male students benefited greatly from the study trick.

A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“Unfortunately, music could improve test scores the next day, but after a few months the music listeners were back to the same level as the students who slept with white noise in the

background.”可知,随着时间的推移,音乐提高学生们的考试成绩的效果会逐渐消失。故选 A。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

Some people think working overtime means you're a hard worker. You have to sacrifice your personal time to stay at work, produce something, help the company, and be a more devoted employee. But is that right? C This means it takes you longer to produce something than someone else.

A good manager knows how to encourage his employees to work to their full potential instead of expecting them to work late even if they don't have something to do. People who stay in their office until late hate their jobs. D

Overworking may negatively influence the level of productivity and efficiency (效率). Any company that makes their employees work those hours is not being managed well. The fault lies with management, who should take a good look at themselves. G And the boss would prefer you to work efficiently 7 hours and then go back home rather than 8 hours with poor efficiency.

A The fact is that the competition is so fierce that if you don't work hard someone will easily and willingly replace you, especially in the IT industry. Employees are told they need to work longer hours or they don't belong here or are denied promotions. It is time to abandon the culture of overworking, to work smarter, more efficiently and have a balance with personal life.

Nowadays, it's hard for a young person to build a good future, for pressures are on his (or her) shoulders: housing, children, parents, themselves, etc. But everyone must keep working hard to have ourselves on the way to the good future, which is not certain. E

- A. No one wants to work overtime.
- B. The boss thinks highly of overworking.
- C. Working too many hours only means you are inefficient.
- D. And it affects their performance, as well as other aspects of their life.

E. What's sure is that if you're lazy and don't work hard, no good future will come.

F. Managers believe that overworking is an evidence of devotion from their employees' side.

G. In many countries, overworking would be criticised because it reflects poor work efficiency.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

It was a bitter, cold evening in Virginia years ago. The old man's beard was glazed by winter's frost while he 21 a ride across the river. The wait seemed 22. His body became numb from the 23 cold wind.

He 24 the steady rhythm of 25 hooves (蹄) galloping along the path. He watched as several horsemen rounded the bend. He let the first one pass by without an effort to get his 26. Then another passed by, and another. Finally, the last rider 27 the spot. As this one drew near, the old man caught the rider's eye and said, "Sir, would you mind giving an old man a(n) 28?"

Reining (勒住) his horse, the rider replied, "Sure." Seeing the old man was unable to 29 his half-frozen body from the ground, the horseman helped him 30 the horse. The horseman took the old man not just across the river, but to his 31, which was a few miles away.

As they neared the cottage, the horseman's 32 caused him to inquire, "Sir, I notice you let several other riders pass by without 33 a ride. I'm curious why you would wait and ask the last rider. 34 I had refused?"

"I've been here for some time. I reckon I know people pretty good," the old man replied. Then he continued, "I looked into the eyes of the other riders and immediately saw there was no 35 for my situation. It would have been useless even to ask them for a ride. But when I looked into your eyes, kindness was evident."

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一位老人请求一位骑手帮助他过河的故事。

21. A. waited for B. looked around
C. hanged out D. stepped forward

A 句意:当老人等着(帮助)过河时,他的胡子被冬天的霜冻弄得像上了釉似的。根据下文的描述亦可知,此处表示老人“等待(帮助过河)”。

22. A. helpless B. restless
C. endless D. faithless

C 根据下文“His body became numb from the 23 cold wind.”可知,此处表示“等待似乎是无止境的”。

23. A. completely B. extremely
C. desperately D. obviously

B 句意:他的身体在极其寒冷的风中变得麻木。extremely 意为“极其地”。故选 B。

24. A. sensed B. watched
C. heard D. imagined

C 句意:他听到了道路上飞驰而来的有节奏的马蹄声。根据上下文的描述可知,这里指老人“听到了马蹄声”。

25. A. approaching B. providing
C. expecting D. advancing

A 句意:他听到了道路上飞驰而来的有节奏的马蹄声。approach 意为“靠近”。故选 A。

26. A. attraction B. patience
C. potential D. attention

D 句意:他没有努力引起他的注意,就让第一个人过去了。此处表示“没有引起第一个骑手的注意”。

27. A. challenged B. occupied
C. neared D. received

C 句意:终于,最后一个骑手接近老人坐着的地方。根据下文中的“As this one drew near...”亦可知答案。

28. A. ride B. position
C. platform D. action

A 根据上文的内容可知,此处表示“先生,你介意载一位老人到对岸去吗?”。故选 A。

29. A. tie B. lift
C. collect D. drop

B 此处“lift one's body from the ground”表示“把身体从地面上抬起”。

30. A. onto B. in
C. by D. down

A 此处 help sb. onto the horse 表示“扶某人上

马”。

31. A. requirement B. bottom
C. destination D. path

C 句意:骑马的人不仅把老人带到河对岸,还把他带到几英里外的目的地。根据下文的“*As they neared the cottage...*”亦可知答案。

32. A. confidence B. responsibility
C. appreciation D. curiosity

D 根据下文中的“*I'm curious why...*”可知,此处表示“骑手的好奇心驱使他问问题”。

33. A. securing B. finding
C. offering D. charging

A 由上文可知,老人在前几个骑马人经过时并没有要求带他过河,也就是“*without securing a ride*”。*secure* 此处意为“(尤指经过努力)获得,得到”。

34. A. If only B. What if
C. But for D. How about

B 句意:要是我拒绝了你怎么办呢? 根据句意可知 B 项正确。

35. A. concern B. anxiety
C. nervousness D. pleasure

A 句意:我看着其他骑手的眼睛,立刻发现他们并不关心我的处境。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Oil-paper umbrellas, with a history of over 1,000 years in China, once **36. were** (be) everywhere. Nowadays people use the hand-made umbrellas **37. less** (little) in daily life than before. However, they are a symbol of **38. traditional** (tradition) Chinese culture.

Yuhang in Hangzhou is known for **39. making** (make) oil-paper umbrellas for over 230 years. Umbrellas here take more than 70 steps to make, such as making bamboo ribs and pasting (糊) paper. **40. It** takes at least a week to make an umbrella. In 2007, this kind of umbrella was added to Zhejiang Province's intangible (无形的) cultural heritage (遗产) list.

In 2015, Liu Weixue left a well-paid job to learn this art **41. from** his grandfather. “I want to bring this art to life,” Liu said. “When it rains, someone uses the oil-paper umbrella—that's

42. what I want to see.”

After Liu mastered the skills, a studio **43. was started** (start) in Yuhang, where he gathered umbrella-making masters. **44. To sell** (sell) umbrellas, Liu opened an online shop in 2017. It now has more than 80,000 followers.

Liu hopes this art can be passed on. He goes to schools in Yuhang to teach students. He also shows up at **45. events** (event) and activities in different places to show more people the charm of this art.

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,你的美国笔友 Tom 来信询问你在高中时为什么选择学习艺术,请根据以下要点给他写一封回信。要点包括:

1. 第一次去美术馆看展览;
2. 美术馆有各种各样的绘画作品,诸如山水画、肖像画和水彩画;
3. 从此对绘画产生了兴趣;
4. 在高中选择学习艺术并立志成为一名画家。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:山水画 landscape painting; 肖像画 portrait; 水彩画 watercolour painting

【参考范文】

Dear Tom,

Glad to receive your letter. In your letter, you asked me why I chose to learn art at Senior High. Now I'd like to tell you something about it.

I still remember the first time I was taken to an art gallery to watch an exhibition. There were a wide range of paintings, such as landscape paintings, portraits and watercolour paintings, but what impressed me most was an oil painting named *Father*, which reminded me of my grandfather. Since then I have developed an interest in painting. I am fond of traditional Chinese painting style, especially Qi Baishi's shrimps and Xu Beihong's horses. So at Senior High I chose to learn art and aimed to be a painter. I have the confidence that my dream will surely be realised.

That's all I want to tell you. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Everyone in my drama class saw the paper in my hands shaking when I stood up to try out for a lead role in the yearly school play. I was there because the teacher wanted everyone to try out for a part.

Being shy and not confident, I began nervously reading the part for the main character, Star. She had no parents. Feeling so sorry for her, I finished reading.

Later when reading the name list, the teacher looked at me and announced, “Patty, you play Star. Come and get your script (剧本).” I was shocked. Jim, an excellent boy, was playing the other lead. To learn my lines, I practised every day and finally memorised them. I became more confident and happier.

Then we started practising acting. Jim played the character, a Scrooge (吝啬鬼), who is unwilling to put a candle in his window so that the light will show passers-by the slippery ice on the path below. On the day, Star comes along, falls on the ice and gets injured.

Finally feeling bad, the Scrooge helps her up. To thank him, Star kisses his hand.

One day, before our drama class started, I saw a terrible drawing of me on the blackboard with words: Falling Star. I was laughed at by someone.

The teacher asked, “Who did this?” Nobody knew. We started rehearsing (排练), but my heart wasn't in it. The teacher told me not to care about the silly trick; it wouldn't happen again. But I was

sad and anxious, wanting to quit. Finally I moved on and continually worked hard for the play.

Soon it was the day before the show. It was time for the dress rehearsal. I was excited. Everything went smoothly at the dress rehearsal until the scene where I slipped on the ice and the Scrooge helped me up.

When I kissed his hand, a terrible noise and laughter sounded from behind the set. I quickly left the stage and hurried into an empty room. With tears, I said, “I can't do it. Please get someone else!”

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Suddenly, I felt a gentle hand on my shoulder. I heard voices and a warm hand took mine. I looked up and saw faces. Jim and several other classmates had come after me. “Please, don't drop out...” they said and tried to comfort me. Later, the teacher found the troublemaker Peter, who loved making silly tricks. And he apologised to me. Encouraged by my friendly teacher and so many kind classmates, I went back onstage and finished the scene with no further interruptions.

The following day, we were ready for the play. Throughout the performance, we could hear laughter from the audience from time to time. When the performance was over, they gave us a big round of applause. In the following weeks, schoolmates often came up to say, “You were good!” I was glad my hard work and determination as well as many people's support had helped me to perform successfully. It positively shaped my later life.

Unit 5

What an adventure!

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas — Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,理解文章的主要内容,理解探险的目的;
3. 了解三位欧洲探险家的相关信息,完成图文匹配练习;
4. 观看有关徐霞客的视频,了解其贡献,回答相关问题;
5. 简要评价这四位探险家的成就并总结其优秀品质,掌握与主题相关的知识和语言表达。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. thus *adv.* 因此,从而
2. confirm *v.* 证实,证明
3. crowd *n.* 人群
4. attempt *n.* 努力,尝试
5. failure *n.* 失败
6. bring... into focus 使……成为焦点
7. succeed in 在……取得成功
8. figure out 弄清楚,弄明白,理解
9. refer to... as... 把……称作/叫做……

10. make money 赚钱

(二)阅读词汇

1. initial *adj.* 开始的,最初的
2. zone *n.* 地区,地带
3. oxygen *n.* 氧气
4. border *n.* 国界,边界
5. sheer *adj.* 纯粹的,十足的
6. psychologist *n.* 心理学家
7. thrill *n.* 惊险,刺激
8. good money 一大笔钱
9. take one's life 夺去某人的生命
10. human nature 人类的天性
11. take risks 冒险

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1 (Para. 1)	Many people think climbing Qomolangma is an 1. experience like no other.	Last year, many people went through an experience—climbing Qomolangma, which was 2. crowded , uncomfortable and dangerous.
Part 2 (Para. 2—Para. 3)	George Mallory and Alan Arnette have 3. similar ideas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Mallory said, “We do not live to eat and make money. We eat and make money to be able to enjoy life. That is what life 4. means and what life is for.” • Alan Arnette said, “There are a thousand reasons to turn around and only one to keep 5. going. You really have to focus on the one reason that’s most important and 6. unique to you.”

续表

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 3 (Para. 4—Para. 5)	Risk-taking may be 7. part of human nature.	Psychologist Frank Farley has spent years 8. studying people who jump out of planes and drive fast cars, as well as those who climb Qomolangma. He refers to the 9. personalities of these people as “Type T”, with the “T” standing for “thrill”.
Part 4 (Para. 6—Para. 7)	It’s 10. up to you whether to climb Qomolangma.	Our desire to seek risks can be 11. connected to how much we expect to benefit from the result.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- Why did some people want to climb Qomolangma?
A
 A. They thought it was an experience like no other.
 B. They hoped to raise their social reputation.
 C. They thought they should do so.
 D. They were not afraid to lose their lives.
- Once you have the physical as well as mental toughness, what will you do according to the text? C
 A. Stop going ahead.
 B. Keep remaining still.
 C. Move on.
 D. Set about exercising.
- What does this passage mainly tell us? D
 A. Climbing a mountain is worth it.
 B. Most people are against climbing.
 C. People could benefit from climbing.
 D. Whether climbing Qomolangma is worth it is a fair judgement.

II. 课文语法填空

Last year, hundreds of people spent good money on a(n) **1. unusual** (usual) experience, during which many people would become sick, because of the extreme cold and low air pressure, and some would even lose their **2. lives** (life).

George Mallory wrote, “We do not live to eat and make money. We eat and make money to be able to enjoy life.” **3. Unfortunately** (unfortunate), he died on the mountain in 1924. It is still not known if he succeeded in reaching the top of Qomolangma **4. before** it took his life.

In 2011, words which are similar **5. to** those of Mallory were spoken by Alan Arnette, **6. who** climbed Qomolangma in that year and was going to climb other high mountains around the world.

Is there also a **7. scientific** (science) reason behind this risk-taking? Recent studies indicate that risk-taking may be part of human nature. Psychologist Frank Farley has spent years **8. studying** (study) people who like taking risks. He refers to the personalities of these people as “Type T”.

Research also suggests that our desire **9. to seek** (seek) risks can be connected to how much we expect to benefit from the result. Are the **10. benefits** (benefit) of climbing Qomolangma worth the risks? It’s totally up to you.

III. 阅读升华

What do George Mallory and Alan Arnette have in common?

They both found the risks of climbing worth taking.

课后素养评价(二十一)

I. 阅读理解

Antarctica (南极洲) is the coldest, windiest, highest and driest continent (大陆) on the planet. The lowest temperature ever recorded on Earth was -94.7°C in East Antarctica in 2010. The continent experiences regular Katabatic winds, reaching 300 km per hour. There is little rainfall and the air is very dry. Indeed, the Polar Plateau (极地高原) is regarded as a desert which experiences similar rainfall levels to the Sahara Desert.

It is the fifth-largest continent and is almost 1.5 times the size of the United States. Its coastline covers about 18,000 km. About 98% of the continent is covered in a thick continental ice sheet and the remaining 2% is rock.

Antarctica has six months of daylight followed by six months of darkness. It contains 70% of the planet's freshwater and 90% of the world's ice.

Strong winds and wild storms have been closely connected with Antarctica since its discovery and continue to be a main challenge for modern explorers. Most of the early diaries and tales of exploration of Antarctica are filled with stories of how the weather is man's biggest enemy on the continent. Nature's power is seldom seen as ferocious as it is in Antarctica, making it one of the most difficult places to live on Earth.

Robert Scott's British expedition (探险队) reached the South Pole but all members unluckily died on their return journey. But prior to that expedition, the Norwegian-led expedition of Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911, which was unprecedented.

Before this, the thought over the existence of a "southern land" was not confirmed until the early 1820s. At this time, British and American business operators and British and Russian national expeditions began exploring the Antarctic Peninsula area and other areas south of the Antarctic Circle. In 1840, it was believed that Antarctica is indeed a continent and not just a group of islands.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了地球上最冷、风最大、海拔最高、最干燥的大陆——南极洲。

1. What can we know about Antarctica from Paragraph 1?

- A. It is covered by sand.
B. It hardly rains there.
C. The air there is wet.
D. The average temperature there is high.

B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“There is little rainfall and the air is very dry. Indeed, the Polar Plateau (极地高原) is regarded as a desert which experiences similar rainfall levels to the Sahara Desert.”可知,南极洲很少下雨。故选 B。

2. What does the underlined word “ferocious” mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Strong. B. Gentle.
C. Common. D. Amazing.

A 词义猜测题。根据画线单词后面的“making it one of the most difficult places to live on Earth”可知,画线单词所在句指的是大自然的力量在南极洲尤为凶猛,这使南极洲成为地球上最难以生存的地方之一。故选 A。

3. Which expedition first arrived at the South Pole?

- A. Norwegian. B. British.
C. American. D. Russian.

A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“But prior to that expedition, the Norwegian-led expedition of Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911, which was unprecedented.”可知,第一个到达南极点的探险队来自挪威。故选 A。

4. Which is the most suitable title for the text?

- A. Antarctica: A Dream Place
B. Antarctica: A Challenging Place
C. Antarctica: A Plateau
D. Antarctica: Expedition's New Goal

B 标题归纳题。根据第一段中的“Antarctica (南极洲) is the coldest, windiest, highest and driest continent (大陆) on the planet. The lowest temperature ever recorded on Earth was -94.7°C in East Antarctica in 2010. The continent

experiences regular Katabatic winds, reaching 300 km per hour. There is little rainfall and the air is very dry.”可知,南极洲环境恶劣;再根据第四段中的“Strong winds and wild storms have been closely connected with Antarctica since its discovery and continue to be a main challenge for modern explorers.”可知,探索南极洲极富挑战性。结合本文内容可知,文章主要介绍了南极洲,并认为其是一个充满挑战的地方。由此可推知,B项最适合作文章的标题。故选B。

II. 七选五

Gorge Walking in Wales

Gorge (峡谷) walking is climbing, jumping, swimming and going down a rock by holding on to a rope, which is full of fun and entertainment. If you are looking for the best gorge walking, then Gorge Walking in Wales has all the adventure and excitement that you can manage. There are various gorges that suit all ages and abilities. B

Gorge walking is one of the best outdoor activities that you can do. Basically it involves climbing up or down a river or a stream.

This might seem quite boring, but it is the type of river that makes the difference. E These challenges include going down 30 feet waterfalls, climbing up 15 to 20 feet waterfalls, jumping 26 feet into pools and many other fun and exciting activities along the way.

Even though Gorge Walking in Wales is an exciting outdoor activity, it is made as safe as possible. All the instructors (教练) are experienced climbing instructors as well as experts in gorge walking. C

Their aim is to give you and your friends the most fun, the most excitement and the best adventure that you have never had. And don't feel frightened by the photos. G By the time you get to the larger climbs you will be more than ready for them and if you feel that you don't want to do a certain challenge then there are always other

choices.

During the gorge walking there is someone who will take photos of you and your friends at all the best spots. They will then send a CD/DVD with all the pictures to you. D

You can go gorge walking at any time of year as they supply all the necessary safety equipment. So if you want to experience the best gorge walking, you can go at any time.

In a word, the best way of describing this activity is a river adventure.

- A. Gorge walking lasts three hours.
- B. Here you can have an exciting day.
- C. They check out all the rivers for safety.
- D. So you can remember those moments.
- E. All the rivers provide you with various natural challenges.
- F. It was a great experience that has left me a deep impression!
- G. They always start gently and teach you all the methods that you need along the way.

【微点写作】旅游日志

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. I would like to invite you to join us in our adventure.
我想邀请你加入我们的冒险。
2. As far as I am concerned, adventure activities such as rock climbing have a positive effect on our physical and mental health.
我觉得像攀岩这样的冒险活动对我们的身心有着积极的影响。
3. The Adventure Camp offers outdoor activities and a wild trip.
探险营提供户外活动和野外旅行。
4. This voyage was the most exciting adventure in our lives.
这次旅行是我们人生中最刺激的冒险。

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,了解不同观点,分析文章结构,学习并掌握与话题相关的词汇与表达;
3. 基于文章内容联系生活实际,深入理解探险家的探险“天性”和探险活动的价值,形成自己的观点并发表评论。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. Pork prices have been falling, **thus** somewhat softening the impact of costlier vegetables. 因此
2. Plants can absorb carbon dioxide and release **oxygen**. 氧气
3. Two bridges spanning Yuandang Lake on the **border** of Shanghai and Jiangsu Province have been built. 边界
4. Reforms have made China more open. In 2013, the first pilot free trade **zone** was established in Shanghai. 地区
5. X-rays have **confirmed** that he has not broken any bones. 证实

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>initial</u> <i>adj.</i> 开始的,最初的	initially <i>adv.</i> 最初,起初; 开始
	initiative <i>n.</i> 新方案; 倡议; 主动性
<u>psychologist</u> <i>n.</i> 心理学家	psychology <i>n.</i> 心理; 心理学
	psychological <i>adj.</i> 心理(学)的; 心灵的,精神上的
<u>failure</u> <i>n.</i> 失败; 失败的人(或事物)	fail <i>v.</i> 失败
<u>thrill</u> <i>n.</i> 惊险,刺激 <i>v.</i> 使非常激动,使非常兴奋	thrilled <i>adj.</i> 非常激动的
	thrilling <i>adj.</i> 令人激动的,激动人心的

III. 补全短语

1. bring... into focus 使……成为焦点
2. figure out 弄清楚,弄明白,理解

3. succeed in 在……取得成功

4. turn around 转身

5. stand for 代表

6. take one's life 夺去某人的生命

7. result in 导致

8. be up to ... 取决于……

9. benefit from 从……受益

10. be connected to 与……有关

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式:现在分词作状语

For these people, climbing Qomolangma is an experience like no other, making some feel weak and others, powerful.

对这些人来说,攀登珠穆朗玛峰是一种无与伦比的体验,它让一些人感受到脆弱的同时也让另一些人感受到强大。

2. 句型公式:what 引导表语从句

That is what life means and what life is for.
那才是生活的意义和目标。

3. 句型公式:not... until...

Sadly, Mallory would die on the mountain in 1924, although his body would not be found until many years later.

不幸的是,马洛里于1924年死在了山上,而他的遗体直到多年以后才被找到。

4. 句型公式:either... or...

With the majority of attempts to climb Qomolangma resulting either in total success or failure, is there also a scientific reason behind this risk-taking?

大多数攀登珠穆朗玛峰的尝试要么完全成功,要么彻底失败,这种冒险行为的背后是否也有科学解释呢?

任务型课堂

1. attempt *n.* 努力, 尝试 *v.* 尝试, 企图

(教材原文) With the majority of **attempts** to climb Qomolangma resulting either in total success or failure, is there also a scientific reason behind this risk-taking?

大多数攀登珠穆朗玛峰的尝试要么完全成功, 要么彻底失败, 这种冒险行为的背后是否也有科学解释呢?

一感 读句子感悟用法

Every year about 40,000 people **make an attempt to climb** Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.

每年, 大约 40 000 人试图攀登乞力马扎罗山, 它是非洲的最高峰。

If you fail **at the first attempt**, there is no need to care about that.

如果你在第一次尝试中失败了, 没有必要太在意。

For years researchers **have been attempting to show** that television is dangerous to children.

数年来, 研究人员一直试图证明电视对孩子有害。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) make an attempt _____ sth. 尝试做某事 _____ the first attempt 第一次尝试 (2) attempt _____ sth. 企图做某事, 尝试做某事 (3) attempted <i>adj.</i> 未遂的
探究结论	(1) to do; at (2) to do

名师点拨 ■■■■

attempt to do sth. 相当于 try to do sth., 意为“尽力做某事”, 但不一定成功; 而 succeed in doing sth./manage to do sth. 意为“成功地做成了某事”。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① My sister passed the driving test at her first attempt, which made her content.

② Our country attempts to protect (protect) the environment by banning plastic bags.

③ The exchange student made an attempt to grasp (grasp) the opportunity to learn traditional Chinese culture further.

(2) 一句多译

我们都试图说服父亲戒烟, 但没有成功。

① We all attempted to persuade our father to give up smoking, but in vain. (attempt *v.*)

② We all made an attempt to persuade our father to give up smoking, but in vain. (attempt *n.*)

2. crowd *n.* 人群 *v.* 拥挤, 聚集

(教材原文) Last year, hundreds of people spent good money on an experience that they knew would include **crowds**, discomfort and danger.

明知道会是一次拥挤、不适而又危险的体验, 去年仍有数百人愿意为此花费大价钱。

一感 读句子感悟用法

There was a **crowd of/crowds of** spectators watching the game, and everyone began to laugh. 有一群人在观看比赛, 他们都大笑了起来。

The neighbours **crowded into** their home to wish them well.

邻居们涌进他们的家里为他们祝福。

Memories **crowded in on/upon him** as soon as he met the friend whom he had heard nothing of for over thirty years.

一碰到那位三十多年来不通音信的朋友, 往事便涌上了他的心头。

The hall **was crowded with** his devoted fans.

大厅中挤满了他的忠实粉丝。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) a crowd of/ _____ 一群(成群)…… in the crowd 在人群里 (2) crowd into... 涌入…… crowd _____ (on/upon sb.) (想法、问题等)涌上心头, 涌入脑海 (3) crowded <i>adj.</i> 拥挤的; 挤满的; 充满的 be crowded _____ 挤满……; 充满着……
探究结论	(1) crowds of (2) in (3) with

名师点拨 ■■■■

crowd 是集合名词,作主语时,若视为整体,则谓
语动词用单数形式;若强调个体成员,则谓
语动词用复数形式。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① I was very surprised when all of my friends crowded into my room to say happy birthday to me.

② The street was crowded (crowd) and I couldn't get through.

(2) 完成句子

① When the ambulance arrived, a crowd of/
crowds of people had gathered there.

救护车赶到时,已经有许多人聚集在那里了。

② During holidays, this town is always crowded
with visitors.

假日里,这个小镇总是挤满了游客。

③ Happy memories crowded in on me as I looked
at these photographs.

当我看这些照片的时候,幸福的往事涌上我的心头。

3. either... or... 或者……或者……

(教材原文) With the majority of attempts to climb Qomolangma resulting **either** in total success **or** failure, is there also a scientific reason behind this risk-taking?

大多数攀登珠穆朗玛峰的尝试要么完全成功,要么彻底失败,这种冒险行为的背后是否也有科学解释呢?

一感 读句子感悟用法

I'm going to major in **either** maths **or** biology at university, as both are my favourite subjects.

在大学里我打算要么学数学,要么学生物,因为这两个都是我最喜欢的科目。

In his spare time, he **either** listens to soft music to relax himself **or** switches on the TV to watch news.

在空闲时间,他要么听轻音乐放松自己,要么打开电视看新闻。

Either you **or** one of your parents **is** to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

你或你父母中的一方将会参加明天的会议。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)“either... or...”主要用于表示选择,其意为“要么……要么……,或者……或者……”,用于连接两个性质相同的单词或短语。除了可以连接两个单词或短语外,有时也可以连接两个句子。其否定式可以是 not either... or..., 也可以是 neither... _____ ...。 (2)“either... or...”连接两个成分作主语时,谓语的动词通常与 _____ 的主语保持一致。
探究结论	(1)nor (2)就近

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① Either you or I am (be) wrong. It is impossible that we are both right.

② One will get ill, either because he doesn't take enough exercise, or because he doesn't have a healthy diet.

③ Without motivation, neither can you set a goal nor reach it.

(2) 完成句子

Neither his teacher nor his parents persuaded him to change his mind yesterday.

昨天他的父母和老师都没能说服他改变主意。

课后素养评价(二十二)

I. 单词拼写

- At this point, you should be back to your initial (开始的) position.
- The man found me out of the crowd (人群) at the market.
- We waited at the border (边界) for an hour without seeing anyone.
- Instead it represents the company's latest attempt (尝试) to develop its technology-led business.
- First days are powerful as we can leave our mistakes and failure (失败) in the past and make a new start.
- It has been confirmed (证实) that the meeting will take place next week.
- Humans take in oxygen (氧气) and breathe out carbon dioxide.
- He forgot to turn on the radio and thus (因此) missed the programme.
- The psychologist (心理学家) said it is human nature to take risks and seek better life.
- In the past, people living in this zone (地区) made good money by selling trees growing in the forest.

II. 短语填空

bring... into focus; in search of; open up; refer to... as; succeed in; take one's life; stand for; by the end of; turn around; figure out

- What annoys me most is that every time I turn around, he seems to be checking up on me.
- The second CIIE, which stands for China International Import Expo, concluded on November 10.
- Teachers in kindergarten are sometimes referred to as leaders of children.
- It's an opportunity to bring your goals into focus and transfer your ideas into the real world.

- By the end of last week, they had succeeded in solving most of these problems.
- It took them about one month to figure out how to start the equipment.
- These scientists went there in search of the new land, but unfortunately a snowslide (雪崩) took their life.
- It was not until 1935 that the explorers opened up a sea route to these countries.

III. 补全句子

- 有那么多工作要做,我没有时间去度假。(with 复合结构)
With so much work to do, I have no time for a holiday.
- 众所周知,如果我们每天花一些时间锻炼,我们将会从中受益。(it 作形式主语,benefit from)
It's well known that if we spend some time in doing exercise every day, we will benefit from it.
- 最重要的事情是你目前所做的事情,它可以决定我们计划的成功与否。(what 引导表语从句, result in, either... or...)
The most important thing is what you are doing at present, which can result either in success or failure of our plan.
- 大自然为我们的祖国提供了丰富的自然宝藏,使之成为我们幸福的家园。(现在分词作结果状语)
Nature has provided our country with abundant natural treasures, making it a happy home for us.
- 我的教学风格和其他多数教师的风格相似。(be similar to)
My teaching style is similar to that of most other teachers.

IV. 完形填空

While returning from school with her mum, Kate saw a wonderful Barbie doll in a shop. The Barbie was 1 designed. She insisted that her

mum buy it, but \$50 was too much for a single mother to 2. Kate cried, which made her mother sad. She asked Kate to 3 about this toy, but she was very stubborn, never listening to her mother.

To 4 her daughter, the mother had to work at home at night after making her daughter sleep. Finally she had 5 money and was in relief. The next day, she went to collect Kate as usual, but this time she didn't go 6. She had the Barbie in her hand. Seeing it, Kate was in great 7.

Each day the kid played with her doll, 8 its hair and dressing it in fancy styles. 9, with days going on, the Barbie did not seem that 10. She snatched her hair, and even broke its 11. Obviously, she got bored with her.

Days passed and Kate grew up and got married. When 12 her mother, she saw the doll—without one hand, hair torn off. Picking it up, the mother flashed back to the story of how she 13 to buy it. With age came wisdom. Kate was in tears, realising the doll was very 14.

After we get something, we forget its importance, and when we 15 it, we suffer for it.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了单身母亲努力工作,给女儿凯特买下了她想要的芭比娃娃,凯特却不珍惜。直到结婚后凯特回家拜访母亲,看到那个只有一只手、头发被扯掉的娃娃,才意识到这个娃娃的价值。

1. A. simply B. perfectly
C. poorly D. clearly

B 根据上文“Kate saw a wonderful Barbie doll in a shop”可知,娃娃设计得很完美。故选 B。

2. A. imagine B. accept
C. earn D. afford

D 根据上文“she insisted that her mum buy it, but \$50 was too much for a single mother to”可知,这位单身母亲买不起这个 50 美元的娃娃。故选 D。

3. A. forget B. think
C. care D. learn

A 根据下文“but she was very stubborn, never listening to her mother”可知,母亲买不起这个玩具,所以让凯特忘记这个玩具,但凯特不听。故选 A。

4. A. punish B. warn
C. satisfy D. protect

C 根据下文“the mother had to work at home at night after making her daughter sleep”可知,母亲在女儿睡觉后继续工作,是为了挣钱买玩具满足女儿。故选 C。

5. A. donated B. small
C. limited D. enough

D 根据下文“in relief”可知,母亲的钱终于攒够了。故选 D。

6. A. alone B. around
C. ahead D. away

A 根据下文“she had the Barbie in her hand.”可知,母亲不是独自去找凯特的。故选 A。

7. A. regret B. success
C. joy D. attention

C 凯特得到了自己想要的玩具,所以非常高兴。故选 C。

8. A. pulling B. doing
C. cutting D. washing

B 根据下文“its hair”可知,此处指给娃娃做头发,应用 do。故选 B。

9. A. However B. Otherwise
C. Therefore D. Moreover

A 根据下文“Obviously, she got bored with her.”可知,凯特厌倦了娃娃;此空前后句为转折关系,应用 However。故选 A。

10. A. familiar B. suitable
C. expensive D. important

D 根据下文“she snatched her hair, and even broke its”可知,凯特开始对娃娃不好,由此可见娃娃不再那么重要了。故选 D。

11. A. leg B. eye
C. hand D. ear

C 根据下文“she saw the doll—without one hand”可知,凯特扭断了娃娃的手。故选 C。

12. A. expecting B. visiting
C. contacting D. mentioning

B 根据上文“Days passed and Kate grew up and got married.”可知,凯特是结婚后去看望母亲的。故选 B。

13. A. refused B. agreed
C. failed D. managed

D 根据下文“to buy it”可知,这里指她设法买下娃娃,应用 manage to do sth.表示。故选 D。

14. A. surprising B. valuable
C. lucky D. pleasing

B 根据下文“we forget its importance”可知,此处指凯特意识到娃娃的宝贵。故选 B。

15. A. lose B. reject
C. miss D. ignore

A 这里与上文“After we get something, we forget its importance”相呼应,指失去一件物品的时候我们才意识到它的重要性。故选 A。

【微点写作】旅游日志

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Being so interested in skating, I couldn't help sliding on the ice.

(因为)喜欢滑冰,我忍不住在冰面上滑起来。

2. Adventure activities are not appropriate for everyone and great attention should be given while attending.

冒险活动并不适合每一个人,在参加的时候应该高度重视。

3. Backpacking in the wilderness can be a wonderful and thrilling adventure.

在荒野中背包旅行可以是一次奇妙而激动人心的冒险。

Section III Using language

学习任务及目标

1. 归纳过去将来时的用法,熟练掌握并能够在真实语境中恰当运用;
2. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
3. 学习话题词汇和急救常识,掌握针对不同情况实施急救的相关知识和用语;
4. 理解与探险旅行相关的对话,学会运用笔记符号记录听到的细节内容。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. It is reported that containers will be unloaded from a ship at a **port** of Qingdao, Shandong Province. 港,港口
2. One week before donation, you can't have any medicine, drink **alcohol** or eat meat. 酒
3. She told the reporter that these clothes are usually made from silk or **cotton**. 棉布
4. Seeing the player's left knee bleeding, a trainer immediately came out to put a white **bandage** on the cut. 绷带
5. As is known to all, water exists in three states: **liquid**, gas, and solid. 液体
6. The Everglades National Park **stretches** across the southern tip of Florida. 延伸,绵延

7. This kind of **cloth** washes well, lasts long, so it's widely used to make clothes. 布

8. I like shoes with flexible **rubber** soles (鞋底). (合成)橡胶

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>unaware</u> <i>adj.</i> 未觉察到的,未意识到的	(反义词) <u>aware</u> <i>adj.</i> 意识到的,知道的 <u>awareness</u> <i>n.</i> 意识,认识
<u>wool</u> <i>n.</i> 羊毛,毛织物	<u>woollen</u> <i>adj.</i> 羊毛(制)的;毛料的
<u>guideline</u> <i>n.</i> 指导方针,指导原则	<u>guide</u> <i>v.</i> 指导,引导 <i>n.</i> 向导,导游

续表

教材词汇	拓展词汇
bleeding <i>n.</i> 流血, 失血	bleed <i>v.</i> 流血
	blood <i>n.</i> 血, 血液; 血统
	bloody <i>adj.</i> 流血的, 血淋淋的; 血腥的
injury <i>n.</i> 伤, 损害	injure <i>v.</i> 伤害, 使受伤
	injured <i>adj.</i> 受伤的

III. 补全短语

1. rise up 上升, 升起
2. hunt for 寻找
3. break... into ... 把……分成……
4. put pressure on 向……施加压力
5. take one's temperature 给某人量体温
6. cool down 冷却下来; 平静下来

7. clean out 把……清理/打扫干净
8. write down 写下, 记下
9. at first 起初, 一开始
10. put up 建造, 搭建; 张贴; 过夜, 住宿

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: 现在分词作结果状语
Hours later, the waves rose up over our ship, breaking it into two and throwing us overboard.
几个小时后, 海浪在我们船的上方升起, 把船分成两半, 把我们抛到海里。
2. 句型公式: once 引导状语从句
Once the wound is cleaned and dry, cover it with a bandage.
一旦伤口清洗干净并晾干, 就用绷带包扎。
3. 句型公式: keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语
It is important to keep the arm still and rigid ...
保持手臂静止不动很重要……

任务型课堂

injury *n.* 伤, 损害

(教材原文) Offer first aid advice for **injuries** or illness in Activity 5.

为活动 5 中的伤痛或疾病提供急救建议。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The big stone rolling down in the landslide **did a serious injury to the man** in his car.

= The big stone rolling down in the landslide **did the man** in his car **a serious injury**.

在山体滑坡中滚落的大石头对汽车里的男子造成了严重伤害。

It was such a bad accident that several people **got injured**.

这次事故很严重, 好几个人受伤了。

A fifteen-year-old girl was among **the injured**.

一个 15 岁的女孩是其中一名受伤人员。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) do sb. an injury = do an injury _____ sb. 使某人受到伤害 suffer/get an injury 受伤 (2) injured <i>adj.</i> 受伤的 get injured 受伤 _____ injured 伤员 (3) injure <i>v.</i> 伤害, 使受伤
探究结论	(1) to (2) the

【易混辨析】injury, wound, hurt, harm

易混词	辨析
injury	指在意外事故中身体机能受到伤害。
wound	指在战场上或战斗中受伤, 如刀伤、剑伤、枪伤等。
hurt	普通用语。既可指身体上的伤害, 也可指精神上、感情上的伤害。
harm	指对有生命机体的不明显、非直接的伤害, 常指损害一个人的健康、事业或权利等。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① To our relief, up to now the injured (injure) in the crash have been carried to the nearby hospital.

② In the past several years, you have had the pressure and pain. I don't want you to get any further injury (injure).

③ He made his mind that he wouldn't do an injury to her.

(2) 句式升级

My left foot was seriously injured, so I can't go with you as planned.

→ With my left foot seriously injured, I can't go with you as planned. (with 复合结构)

语法探究

过去将来时

「语法感知」

① Last year, hundreds of people spent good money on an experience that they knew **would include** crowds, discomfort and danger.

② Many **would become** sick, due to the extreme cold and low air pressure, and a few **would even lose** their lives.

③ Alan Arnette, who climbed Qomolangma in that year and **was going to climb** other high mountains around the world.

④ Yet, despite all this, by the end of the trip many **were already planning to** return.

①②句使用了“would+动词原形”的结构表示过去将要发生的动作；③句使用了“was/were going to+动词原形”的结构表示过去打算或计划将要做什么；④句使用了“was/were+doing”的结构表示过去将要做什么。

「语法精讲」

一、过去将来时的含义

表示从过去某一时间来看将要发生的动作或呈现的状态。常用于主句是一般过去时的宾语从句中，表示从句的动作发生在主句动作之后。

二、过去将来时的结构

1. would + 动词原形

“would+动词原形”为过去将来时的一般形式。

He said he **would go** to the north for the holiday.
他曾说他将会去北方度假。

I told her I **would return** the book in a few days.
我告诉过她，我将在几天后还书。

2. was/were going to do

“was/were going to do”表示过去曾经打算或计划将要做什么。

He told me he **was going to learn** another foreign language.
他告诉我说，他打算学另一门外语。

I **was going to run** this morning, but overslept.
我本来打算今天早晨跑步的，但我睡过头了。

3. was/were to do

“was/were to do”表示按计划、约定，或按职责、义务应该在短期内将要发生的动作。

He told me he **was to get married** the next week.
他告诉我他下周结婚。

They said goodbye, little knowing that they **were never to meet** again.

他们告了别，一点也没想到以后再也不会见面了。

4. was/were about to do

“was/were about to do”表示即将要发生的动作。

I **was about to take a bath** when the telephone rang.

我正要洗澡时电话铃响了。

5. was/were doing

“was/were doing”表示按计划或安排将要发生的事。此结构仅用于 come, go, leave, arrive, start 等动词。

He said the train **was leaving** at six the next morning.
他说火车第二天早晨六点出发。

名师点拨 ■■■■

(1) was/were about to do sth. 不能与表示将来的确切时间状语连用。

(2) 条件状语从句和时间状语从句中须用一般过去时代替过去将来时。

If you liked to see the film, I would buy two tickets online in advance.

如果你想看这部电影，我会提前在网上买两张票。

「语法闯关」

I. 单句语法填空

1. Miss Zhang said she would visit (visit) the Great Wall next summer.

2. The scientists said the world's population would slow (slow) down in the future.

3. I was told the press conference was to be held (hold) the next week.

4. I didn't know when they were coming (come) again.

5. He told me that he was leaving (leave) for Beijing the following week.

II. 完成句子

1. She was to be here at 8:30 but she didn't arrive.
她应该在 8:30 到达这里，但是她没有到。

2. The young couple hoped that the party would

have a lovely and relaxing atmosphere.

这对年轻夫妇希望晚会的气氛愉快轻松。

3. When we arrived at the station, the train was about to start.

当我们到达车站时,火车就要开动了。

4. My friend said she was going to take a yoga class

to keep slim and healthy.

我的朋友说她打算上瑜伽课来保持苗条和健康。

5. Mr Li told me that he would begin to write the book soon.

李先生告诉我说,他很快就要开始写那本书了。

课后素养评价(二十三)

I. 词语填空

stretch; at first; cotton; rubber; break... into...;
port; rise up; guideline

1. I found the job tiring at first but I soon got used to it.
2. Because it was warm, David wore only a white cotton shirt.
3. You should stretch at least ten minutes before each run to prevent injuries.
4. Once the glass is broken into pieces the liquid in it will splash (飞溅) onto the floor.
5. Most of the white liquid running out of these trees ends up as rubber tyres.
6. Frightened birds rise up from the trees crying out and vanish away to the west.
7. We'll have two days ashore while the ship is in port.
8. The programme guidelines and other related information are available at the website.

II. 单句语法填空

1. The two other passengers escaped serious injury (injure).
2. We were completely unaware (aware) of the whole affair.
3. The nurse applied pressure to his arm to stop the bleeding (bleed).
4. He looked around as if looking (look) for something.
5. More expressways will be built (build) in Sichuan soon to promote the local economy.
6. As you go through this book, you will find (find) that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.
7. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he was coming (come) until yesterday.
8. They made up their minds that they would buy (buy) a new house once Larry changed his job.

9. He hoped that they would meet (meet) again someday to drink alcohol together.

10. At that time he did not know that quitting the job was to become (become) the turning point in his life.

III. 阅读理解

I start my workday early, parking myself in front of my home computer and often forgetting to get up for hours. But one thing I try to do every day is take a ten-minute walk around midday.

Walking at lunchtime is a smart thing to do, a new study finds. This doesn't seem like news. After all, we've known forever that doing exercise is good for us. But as *The New York Times* points out, those fitness studies typically looked at the effects of exercise plans in the long run. This new study looks at changes that happen more quickly, from one day to the next or even from this hour to the next hour.

For the study, researchers gathered a group of mostly sedentary (久坐的) office workers in the UK. All were out of shape, but otherwise emotionally and physically healthy. Researchers asked them to take 30-minute lunchtime walks, three days a week for 10 weeks. The volunteers were also asked to install apps on their phones, so that the researchers could send the volunteers questions after they walked. Then the researchers used those answers to judge how the volunteers were feeling about life and work, and to measure their feelings about everything from stress and tension to motivation.

When the researchers compared the volunteers' answers on the afternoons when they walked to those on the afternoons when they didn't walk, there was quite a difference. On the days when they had a lunchtime walk, the volunteers said they felt

less stressed, more energetic and more relaxed versus (与……相对) on the days when they didn't walk.

Unfortunately, the researchers said many of the volunteers didn't believe they'd be able to continue walking once the study ended, mainly because they were expected to work through their lunch breaks. It's an understandable response, but a sad one.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项新的研究,该研究发现在午餐后,短暂的散步是一件明智的事情,这能快速改善人的情绪。

1. How does the new study differ from other fitness studies?

- A. It calls on people to have a walk after lunch.
- B. It focuses on the short-term effects of walking.
- C. It mainly pays attention to sedentary office workers.
- D. It aims at studying the relationship between exercise and health.

B 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*But as The New York Times points out, those fitness studies typically looked at the effects of exercise plans in the long run. This new study looks at changes that happen more quickly, from one day to the next or even from this hour to the next hour.*”可知,该研究主要关注的是一个人散步后在每天之间甚至是每小时之间发生的变化,也就是散步对人们的短期影响。故选 B。

2. Why were the volunteers required to install apps on their phones?

- A. To record their time spent online.
- B. To know how long they walked.
- C. To prevent them from getting lost.
- D. To respond to the researchers' questions.

D 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“*The volunteers were also asked to install apps on their phones, so that the researchers could send the volunteers questions after they walked. Then the researchers used those answers to judge how the volunteers were feeling about life and work, and to measure their feelings about everything from stress and tension to motivation.*”可知,要求志愿者安装应用程序是为了在他们散步后发送问题,让他们回答,然后根据他们的回答做出分析和判断。故选 D。

3. What is the finding of the new study?

- A. Lunchtime walks can soon improve people's

mood.

- B. Office workers usually have little time to go for a walk.
- C. A sedentary lifestyle is linked to an increased risk of disease.
- D. Walking brings more advantages to people than other exercise.

A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*On the days when they had a lunchtime walk, the volunteers said they felt less stressed, more energetic and more relaxed versus (与……相对) on the days when they didn't walk.*”可知,将午餐时间散步的日子与不散步的日子进行比较后发现,午餐后散步可以让志愿者感觉压力变小,精力更充沛,更轻松。由此可知,午餐时间散步能改善人的情绪。故选 A。

4. What can we infer about the volunteers from the last paragraph?

- A. They will spend more time walking.
- B. Some of them tend to be more outgoing.
- C. Most of them will perform better at work.
- D. They may stop lunchtime walks due to work pressure.

D 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“*Unfortunately, the researchers said many of the volunteers didn't believe they'd be able to continue walking once the study ended, mainly because they were expected to work through their lunch breaks.*”可知,志愿者很可能由于工作压力而停止午餐后散步。故选 D。

【微点写作】旅游日志

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Today the adventure story is my first diving experience.

今天的冒险故事是我的第一次潜水经历。

2. Hearing dos and don'ts including the information of sharks, I dare not jump into the sea.

听到包括鲨鱼信息在内的注意事项,我不敢跳进海里。

3. What shocked me most was that I should see some sharks running after the fish groups with my own eyes.

最令我震惊的是,我亲眼看到一些鲨鱼在追逐鱼群。

4. The diving experience is impressive and unforgettable.

此次潜水经历令人印象深刻,令人难忘。

Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection—Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点；
2. 理解文章内容和主题语境的关系，初步了解科幻小说的语言风格及谋篇布局的方式；
3. 借助所给图片启发思考，记叙和描述一个探险故事的主要人物及其经历、情感变化等，在小组内分享，并互相评价。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一) 核心词汇

1. servant *n.* 仆人, 佣人
2. charge *n.* 主管, 负责
3. ahead *adv.* 在前面
4. permit *v.* 允许, 准许, 许可
5. relate *v.* 相联系, 有关联; 讲述
6. astonish *v.* 使吃惊, 使惊讶
7. consume *v.* 消耗
8. gradually *adv.* 逐渐地, 逐步地
9. surround *v.* 环绕, 围绕
10. depth *n.* 深, 深度
11. broad *adj.* 宽的, 阔的
12. account for 解释; 说明
13. make sense 有意义, 讲得通

14. take turns 轮流

15. leave an impression on/upon... 给……留下印象

16. at a distance of 在……远的距离

17. respond to 对……回应/回答/回复

(二) 阅读词汇

1. submarine *n.* 潜(水)艇
2. fascinated *adj.* 被迷住的, 被吸引住的
3. helmet *n.* 头盔, 钢盔
4. atom *n.* 原子
5. nut *n.* 坚果(仁)
6. league *n.* 里格(旧时长度单位, 相当于3英里或3海里)
7. captain *n.* 船长
8. wrinkled *adj.* 有皱褶的
9. shore *n.* 岸, 滨
10. carpet *n.* 地毯
11. in broad daylight 在大白天

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Details
Part 1	Introduction	Pierre Aronnax and his 1. <u>servant</u> began their underwater 2. <u>exploration</u> after they were rescued from a 3. <u>monster</u> hunt at sea.
Part 2 (Para. 1)	Feelings	Walking under the waters, everything seemed to 4. <u>lose their weight</u> .
Part 3 (Para. 2)	Views	The light, which lit the soil thirty feet below the surface of the ocean, astonished Aronnax by its power. Walking on the sand, Aronnax felt as if he was in 5. <u>broad daylight</u> .

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

1. Why does Aronnax set off with his servant?
 B
 A. To explore the ocean.
 B. To hunt a monster in the sea.
 C. To walk under the waters.
 D. To discover new species.
2. What does Aronnax describe his experience as?
 B
 A. Travelling around the world in 80 days.
 B. Walking on the sea bed.
 C. A journey to the centre of the earth.
 D. Wonderful experience of hunting monsters.
3. Which of the following statements is suitable for the passage? C
 A. Captain Nemo helped kill a monster.
 B. People didn't distinguish objects at a distance in the sea.
 C. Everything seemed to lose their weight in the sea.
 D. The dazzling carpet drove away the living things out.
4. What does this passage mainly tell us? C
 A. What happened during the sailing.
 B. The story of Captain Nemo and his men.
 C. What Aronnax witnessed under the waters.
 D. The experience of passing through the bottom of the sea.

II. 课文语法填空

In 1866, Biologist Professor Pierre Aronnax with his servant set off **1. to hunt** (hunt) the terrible creature. While **2. attacking** (attack) from the ship, Aronnax and his servant fell into the sea,

and discovered that the “creature” was **3. actually** (actual) a submarine. They were captured and taken inside the submarine, where they met Captain Nemo. To keep this secret, Captain Nemo didn't permit them to leave. So they **4. were fascinated** (fascinate) by their adventures in the new underwater world.

When Aronnax looked back upon the impression left upon him, he thought words were not enough to relate his experience. **5. Under** the waters, everything seemed to lose their weight. People could clearly distinguish **6. objects** (object) at a distance of 150 yards. The water surrounding them was but another air **7. heavier** (heavy) than the Earth's atmosphere, but almost as clear. The dazzling carpet drove **8. away** the rays of the sun with wonderful intensity, **9. which** accounted for the vibration. Even at the **10. depth** (deep) of thirty feet, people could see as if they were in broad daylight.

III. 阅读升华

1. Why does Captain Nemo forbid the three men to leave the submarine?
Because he wants them to keep the secret about the submarine.
2. What does the author mean by saying “Words are not enough to relate such wonders!”?
The author means that the underwater views are so beautiful and such an experience is so unique that he can't find enough and proper words to describe them.

课后素养评价(二十四)

I. 单词拼写

1. Challenge yourself and take charge (负责) of your own growth in your career.
2. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead (向前).
3. In order to preserve the quiet study environment, using mobile phones isn't permitted (允许) anywhere in these areas.
4. I am astonished (惊讶的) at the unexpected news.
5. These outdated devices consume (消耗) much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.
6. Now we live in a world surrounded (包围) by the "can't do" attitudes.
7. Arts groups bring broader (更广泛的) value to our communities.
8. He told me that he just read a few chapters (章节) which interested him.
9. He was standing on the bridge looking at the river beneath (在……下方).
10. The male (雄性动物) of the species is almost indistinguishable from the female.

II. 短语填空

in charge; be adapted from; look back upon; account for; leave an impression on; no longer; in broad daylight; respond to; make sense; take turns

1. How could you go to sleep in broad daylight?
2. Do you know who is in charge here?
3. This play is adapted from a novel written by Dan.
4. I like to look back upon my senior high school days.
5. Lack of money accounts for her discontinuing her studies.
6. The way that the resident and the servant treated Oliver left an impression on me.
7. He said that he was no longer tired of his present job.
8. We are asked to take turns to ask for and give advice.

9. I have responded to this question for many times.
10. It doesn't make sense to buy the cheapest computer just to save a few dollars.

III. 补全句子

1. 住在杭州时,我常常游览西湖。(状语从句的省略)
While living in Hangzhou, I often pay a visit to the West Lake.
2. 做演讲必须考虑听众。(take... into account)
One must take the audience into account when making speeches.
3. 会议一结束,我们就去踢足球了。(独立主格结构)
The meeting being over, we went to play football.
4. 他们继续工作,似乎什么也没发生过。(as if)
They continued to work as if nothing had happened.

IV. 七选五

Getting out into the great outdoors is an even better idea than you think. D It also creates some wonderful summer memories for your family. Need more convincing evidence? There are some benefits of camping as a family, including how it's great for your health.

It's good exercise. Let's not forget the most obvious benefit of camping. E Even if you're taking a fishing trip, you're burning more calories than you'll burn sitting indoors. And if you hike or bike, you're performing cardiovascular (心血管的) exercise that will help keep your heart and lungs healthy.

A You've probably tried unplugging the TV at home, but short of throwing it out of the window, because kids are going to watch more than we want them to. Out in the wild, there is no television. You'll watch nature together, go exploring, and have that one-on-one attention you need as a family.

It is a good way to truly connect with nature. Too often we take nature for granted. In fact, spending a few days in nature with the family will teach your kids things they may have never known before. B However, in the wild they will learn

how to build a fire, catch fish, see animal habitats, and all the natural architecture nature offers.

You have no stress after the camping. Vacations can be stressful. Sometimes when you get home from vacations, you need another rest for your last vacation. G You'll get home feeling energetic. It's even better than a cup of coffee.

- A. You can stay away from TV.
- B. They may know how to work a smartphone.
- C. You'll meet new challenges each time.
- D. Sure, it saves some money if you stay in a camper.
- E. You're spending a lot of time performing physical activities.
- F. Many campers report better sleep cycles when they return from a trip.
- G. But once you settle into camping with your family, the stress of every day will disappear.

【微点写作】旅游日志

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Speaking of the adventure, I experienced once three years ago.
说起冒险,我三年前经历了一次。
2. We flew through the tunnel and got into the time machine.
我们飞越隧道,进入了时光机器。
3. I was swimming in the sea when a big shark appeared several metres away from me.
我正在海里游泳,突然一条大鲨鱼出现在离我几米远的地方。
4. Till now I still feel frightened at the thought of that adventure.
直到现在,一想起那次冒险我依然感到恐惧。

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

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,体会主人公的心理感受,并深入思考人们探索海底世界的动机;
3. 理解文章对海底世界的描述,初步掌握相关语言表达,并根据写作部分的要求,完成对水下探险经历的描写。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中黑体单词的汉语意思

1. The road **ahead** was never a smooth one with changes in market demand and challenges in business management. 在前面
2. After I took **charge** of the team, my main goal was to have our players in their best form in every game, no matter how strong the rival team is. 主管,负责
3. The **captain** of a ship is the sailor in charge of it. 船长
4. A **chapter** is one of the parts that a book is divided into. 章节

5. In my house, the dog was forbidden to lie on the **carpet** in the sitting room. 地毯
6. It was reported that the rescue crews heard a woman calling for help **beneath** the ruins. 在……之下
7. They seldom remember where they buried every **nut**. 坚果
8. Since the oil slicks happened, we've started to find dead birds and fish washed up on the **shore**. 岸,滨
9. The **male** is usually bigger and more brightly coloured than the female. 雄性动物

10. Almost 80 percent of the state's **residents** were born elsewhere. 居民, 住户
11. It was reported that water was found at a **depth** of 30 metres. 深, 深度
12. The light was too dim for me to **distinguish** anything clearly. 看清; 认出

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>fascinated</u> <i>adj.</i> 被迷住的, 被吸引住的	fascinating <i>adj.</i> 迷人的, 吸引人的
	fascination <i>n.</i> 魅力
	fascinate <i>v.</i> 深深吸引; 迷住
<u>relate</u> <i>v.</i> 相联系, 有关联; 讲述	relative <i>n.</i> 亲戚, 亲属
	relation <i>n.</i> 关系
<u>astonish</u> <i>v.</i> 使吃惊, 使惊讶	astounding <i>adj.</i> 令人惊讶的
	astonished <i>adj.</i> 感到吃惊的
	astonishment <i>n.</i> 惊讶, 惊异
<u>consume</u> <i>v.</i> 消耗, 耗尽; 消费	consumption <i>n.</i> 消耗; 消费
	consumer <i>n.</i> 消费者
<u>surround</u> <i>v.</i> 环绕, 围绕	surrounding <i>adj.</i> 周围的; 附近的
	surroundings <i>n.</i> (pl.) 环境
<u>broad</u> <i>adj.</i> 宽的, 阔的	broaden <i>v.</i> 加宽, 扩宽
<u>servant</u> <i>n.</i> 仆人, 佣人	serve <i>v.</i> 服务, 伺候; 接待
	service <i>n.</i> 服务, 伺候; 接待

III. 补全短语

1. account for 解释; 说明

2. in broad daylight 在大白天
3. in charge 负责, 掌管
4. ahead of 优于; 在……前面
5. pass through 通过
6. take turns 轮流
7. leave an impression on/upon ... 给……留下印象
8. in front 在前面
9. as if 仿佛, 好像
10. drive away 赶走; 驱散

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: 状语从句的省略

While attacking from the ship, Aronnax and Conseil, along with the whale hunter Ned Land, fall into the sea, and discover that the “creature” is actually a submarine.

当阿龙纳斯、康塞尔和捕鲸人内德·兰德从船上对这只生物展开攻击时, 他们掉到海里, 并且发现这只“生物”其实是一艘潜水艇。

2. 句型公式: as if 引导的从句中的虚拟语气

Conseil and I remained near each other, as if an exchange of words had been possible through our metal cases.

我和康塞尔彼此靠得很近, 好像我们可以透过我们的金属箱来交谈似的。

3. 句型公式: 介词(短语)位于句首的完全倒装句

Above me was the calm surface of the sea.

我头顶上是平静的海面。

任务型课堂

1. charge *n.* 主管, 负责; 费用, 价钱 *v.* 收费, 要价; 指控; (使) 充电

(教材原文) They are captured and taken inside the submarine, where they meet the man in **charge**, Captain Nemo.

他们被抓住并被带进了潜水艇, 在那里他们遇到了负责人, 尼摩船长。

一感 读句子感悟用法

After he came to the company, he **took charge of** this programme.

进入公司后他就负责了这个项目。

You can get the book **free of charge** according to the rule.

根据规定你可以免费得到这本书。

The manager **in charge of** the company was **charged with charging** the customer 1,000 dollars **for charging** the battery.

负责该公司的经理由于向给电池充电的顾客收费 1 000 美元而被控告。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) take charge of 掌管, 负责
	_____ charge (of) 负责, 主管
	in the charge of sb. = in one's charge
	由……掌管/负责
	free _____ charge = for free 免费
	(2) charge sb. money _____ (doing) sth. 因(做)某事而收某人钱
charge sb. _____ ... 指控某人犯……罪	

续表

探究结论	(1)in; of (2)for; with
------	------------------------

名师点拨 ■■■■

in charge of 往往以人作主语,指“某人主管某物”;in the charge of 往往以物作主语,指“某物由某人主管”。类似的短语还有:in control of 指“控制”,in the control of 指“由……控制”;in possession of 指“拥有”,in the possession of 指“被……拥有”。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

- ① If your card has been lost, a fee of £5 is charged (charge) for the production of a replacement card.
- ② Your replacement card will be produced free of charge.
- ③ To our surprise, the cautious gentleman was charged with drunk driving.

(2) 一句多译

老板不在时,汤姆掌管这家公司。

- ① The company is in the charge of Tom when the boss is away.
- ② Tom takes charge of the company when the boss is away.
- ③ Tom is in charge of the company when the boss is away.

2. permit v. 允许,准许,许可

(教材原文) In order to keep this secret, Captain Nemo tells his three newest passengers that they are not **permitted** to leave the submarine. 为了保守这个秘密,尼摩船长告诫他的三位新乘客,他们不能离开潜水艇。

一感 读句子感悟用法

We don't **permit smoking** in the office.

我们不允许在办公室吸烟。

Without **a driver's permit**, you **are not permitted to drive** the car.

你若没有驾驶执照,就不被允许开这辆车。

Children **are not permitted into** the cinema without their parents.

没有家长陪同,儿童不准进入电影院。

In the lab, don't touch anything **without your teacher's permission**.

在实验室,未经老师许可禁止触碰任何东西。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) permit sb. _____ sth. 允许某人做某事 permit _____ sth. 允许做某事 be permitted _____ 被允许进入…… weather/time permitting 天气/时间允许的话 (2) a driving permit/a driver's permit 驾驶执照 (3) permission n. [U] 许可,准许 get/obtain/ask one's permission 征得某人的同意/许可 ask (for) permission 请求允许 with/without one's permission 得到允许/未经允许
探究结论	(1) to do; doing; into

三评 多维度评价测试

单句语法填空

- ① My parents won't permit my going (go) with you tonight.
- ② Time permitting (permit), I'd like to go on a trip to the Great Wall.
- ③ There is a wide road leading through the park, but nobody is permitted to walk (walk) on the road.
- ④ You should know that no photos are to be taken of the exhibits without permission (permit).

3. distinguish v. 看清,认出;区分,辨别;使有区别

(教材原文) The solar rays shone through the watery mass easily, and consumed all colour, and I clearly **distinguished** objects at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards.

阳光轻易地穿透水层,把水中的颜色驱散,我能清楚地分辨出 150 码以内的物体。

一感 读句子感悟用法

You should learn to **distinguish between right and wrong**.

你应学会明辨是非。

We can **distinguish** one kind of substance **from** another by its properties.

我们可以根据物质的特性把一种物质与另一种物质区分开来。

Over the next few years he **distinguished himself as** a leading constitutional scholar.

在随后的几年中,他作为宪法方面的杰出学者而享有盛誉。

Honestly speaking, I admire your **distinguished** achievements.

老实说,我真羡慕你卓越的成就。

Because Tu Youyou **is distinguished for** her great breakthrough, she has won the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

屠呦呦的重大突破使她享有盛誉,因此她获得了2015年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)distinguish between... and... 区分/辨别……和…… distinguish... from... 使……有别于…… distinguish oneself (as...) (作为……)表现突出 (2)distinguished <i>adj.</i> 卓越的,著名的,杰出的 be distinguished _____ ... 因……而出名
探究结论	(2)for

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①The twins are so alike. It's difficult to distinguish one from the other.

②To avoid being misled by news reports, we should learn to distinguish between facts and opinions.

③To begin with, it's a distinguished (distinguish) university and enjoys great popularity across China.

④She has already distinguished herself as a great volleyball coach in the world.

(2)句式升级

He was distinguished for his knowledge of economics and was elected as head of the economic school.
(用过去分词作状语改写句子)

→Distinguished for his knowledge of economics, he was elected as head of the economic school.

4. 状语从句的省略

(教材原文) **While attacking from the ship**, Aronnax and Conseil, along with the whale

hunter Ned Land, fall into the sea, and discover that the “creature” is actually a submarine.

当阿龙纳斯、康塞尔和捕鲸人内德·兰德从船上对这只生物展开攻击时,他们掉到海里,并且发现这只“生物”其实是一艘潜水艇。

[句式分析]本句中 While attacking from the ship 为时间状语从句的省略形式,补全为 While they are attacking from the ship.

一感 读句子感悟用法

While (I was) waiting for the bus, I met an old friend.

在等公共汽车时,我遇到了一位老朋友。

While playing with his children outdoors, the father felt very happy.

当和孩子们在户外玩耍时,这位父亲感到非常幸福。

When asked why he was late for class, he kept silent.

当被问到为什么上课迟到时,他保持沉默。

When (it is) necessary, you can look up the word in a dictionary.

必要的时候,你可以在词典里查这个单词。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1)当 when, while, before, after, unless, as if 等状语从句中的主语与主句的主语一致或从句的主语为 it,且从句谓语动词中含有 be 动词时,可以省略从句中的 _____ 和 _____。 (2)省略后从句的形式:连词+形容词/副词/现在分词/过去分词。
探究结论	(1)主语; be 动词

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①When listening (listen) to them, you should pay attention to words that sound strange.

②The problem, unless handled (handle) properly, may lead to misunderstanding between the two sides.

(2)句型转换

①When we are searching for some information, we can operate by touching the screen.

→ When searching for some information, we can operate by touching the screen.

② Unless it is necessary, you'd better not refer to the dictionary.

→ Unless necessary, you'd better not refer to the dictionary.

③ There are some health problems that, when they are not treated in time, can become bigger ones later on.

→ There are some health problems that, when not treated in time, can become bigger ones later on.

写作探究

旅游日志

一、写作指导

旅游日志是在日常生活中经常用到的文体,写法比较灵活,在描写景点的过程中可以抒发感情,夹叙夹议。一篇好的旅游日志不仅能引导读者跟作者一起欣赏美丽的风景,使读者产生身临其境的感觉,还能启迪人的思想,陶冶人的情操,给人以美的感受。

旅游日志大致包括以下三方面内容:

1. 简要介绍你的旅游日志主题,即你所去的地方。
2. 具体描述所见所闻。在这部分要首先介绍清楚自己旅游的路线或顺序,这样会给读者留下深刻的印象;其次要分清主次,详略得当,要选择最有特色、最有趣的景物进行介绍。
3. 对旅行进行简短的总结,发表自己的感想。

二、典题示例

假如你今年暑假第一次去厦门旅行。请根据以下信息,写一篇 80 词左右的英语短文,介绍其景点并谈谈你的感受。

位置	位于福建省东南部
景点	鼓浪屿(厦门最出名的景点之一,每天有成千上万的游客前来参观)
	曾厝垵(可品尝各种美味小吃)
厦门大学活动	捡贝壳、游泳(厦门四面环海)

参考词汇: 曾厝垵 Zengcuoan; 鼓浪屿 Gulangyu Island

三、审题谋篇

文体	旅游日志
时态	以一般过去时和一般现在时为主
人称	第一人称、第二人称
要点	1. 介绍游记的主题,即游览厦门 2. 介绍游览厦门的过程及厦门的一些景点 3. 游览厦门的感受

四、遣词造句

(一)核心词汇

- ① pay a visit to 参观
- ② leave a deep impression on sb. 给某人留下深刻的印象
- ③ be located in 位于
- ④ a variety of delicious snacks 各种美味小吃
- ⑤ be surrounded by 被包围
- ⑥ pick up shells 捡贝壳
- ⑦ fascinating 迷人的
- ⑧ in short 总之

(二)完成句子

- ① This journey left a deep impression on me (给我留下了深刻的印象)。
- ② Xiamen is located in the southeast of Fujian Province (位于福建省东南部)。
- ③ Thousands of tourists (成千上万的游客) go to Gulangyu Island by ship every day.
- ④ There is a village (有一个村庄) called Zengcuoan.
- ⑤ We can taste a variety of delicious snacks (各种美味的小吃) there.
- ⑥ Xiamen University is a beautiful place and you must pay a visit to it (你一定要去参观它)。

(三)句式升级

- ① 用非限制性定语从句连接(二)中句④⑤
There is a village called Zengcuoan, where we can taste a variety of delicious snacks.
- ② 用限制性定语从句改写(二)中句⑥
Xiamen University is a beautiful place which you must pay a visit to.

(四)连句成篇

This summer I paid a visit to Xiamen for the first time. This journey left a deep impression on me.

Xiamen is located in the southeast of Fujian

Province, and Gulangyu Island is one of the most famous places in Xiamen. Thousands of tourists go to Gulangyu Island by ship every day. There is a village called Zengcuoan, where we can taste a variety of delicious snacks. Xiamen University is a beautiful place which you must pay a visit to. Xiamen is surrounded by the sea. You can go to pick up shells on the beach and swim in the sea.

In short, what a fascinating city Xiamen is!

五、学以致用

假设你是李华,上周六你去迪士尼乐园游玩了一次。请根据下列要求写一篇邮件,与你的美国朋友 Peter 分享你的这次经历。

内容要求:1. 网上订票(飞机、酒店);

2. 游玩经历。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Peter,

Last Saturday, I went to Disneyland for amusement with my cousins. What was convenient was that I bought our flight tickets and booked the hotel online in advance.

In the amusement park, we spent all the time running from one site to another for the unique entertainment facilities of Disneyland, tired and excited. What impressed me most was the fireworks blooming over the castle. Their beauty truly made us extremely amazed.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

课后素养评价(二十五)

I. 单句语法填空

- Walking out of the theatre, the famous singer found himself surrounded (surround) by his fans.
- Time permitting (permit), we are going to visit the famous military museum before we leave this city.
- The noise gradually (gradual) died away and the whole village was in silence again.
- To our astonishment (astonish), he was the first to come.
- That book was so fascinating (fascinate) that I forgot how the time went by.
- You should have a goal related (relate) to your life purpose at the beginning of a year.
- We can't do anything about the length of our life, but we can do something about its width and depth (deep).
- Our teacher suggested that we should finish the task ahead of time.
- Mary is in charge of the art and music section; and Charles, the sports page.
- This movie is adapted from the drama with the same title written by Mr White.
- She has been working hard day and night, which accounts for her pale (苍白的) face.

- The male bird is distinguished from the female by its red beak (喙).

II. 补全句子

- 他用英语回答他们的问题,非常流利,就好像他以前在英国学过英语一样。(as if 引导的从句中的虚拟语气)
He responds to their questions in English so fluently as if he had studied it in England before.
- 在这座山的山顶有一个大湖。(全部倒装)
On the top of the mountain lies a big lake.
- 在街上散步时,她注意到一个小男孩从自行车上摔了下来。(状语从句的省略)
While walking in the street, she noticed a little boy fall off the bike.
- 经理提出建议说,我们应该有一个助手。(同位语从句)
The manager put forward a suggestion that we should have an assistant.

III. 语法填空

Climbing is my favourite sport. I am very fond of it, especially in late autumn. One day early in the morning, my friends and I put on **1. our** (we) sports shoes and started off. Even the heavy rain could not prevent us **2. going** (go). We went along an **3. extremely** (extreme) narrow road, all in high

spirits. On **4. each** side of the road were green fields and some farm houses. We could hear the sound of the rain and our footsteps **5. mixed** (mix) with our laughter. What made us most excited was the beautiful scenery around us including **6. various** (variety) kinds of bushes, trees and flowers. After climbing for half an hour, we reached the top of the mountain, **7. where** we had a very good view miles around. A big river crossed the city to the north, **8. on** which there were many ships sailing busily. After a short rest there and **9. sharing** (share) the food we had brought, we started going down. On our way back, it rained even **10. harder** (hard). We were wet to the skin, but we still sang and laughed happily all the way. We had a good time that day.

IV. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

假定你是李华,是学校读书俱乐部的负责人。俱乐部将在下周三下午三点在报告厅举行一场英语朗读比赛。请你给外教 Tom 写一封电子邮件。内容如下:

1. 询问 Tom 届时是否有空出席;
2. 邀请 Tom 担任比赛评委;
3. 请 Tom 向学生推荐合适的文学作品。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Tom,

I'm Li Hua, and I'm now in charge of the reading club of our school. I'm writing to invite you to attend the English recitation contest organised by the reading club at 3 pm next Wednesday in the lecture hall. If available then, could you do us a favour? And we would appreciate having you as a judge. By the way, it would be very nice if you can recommend some classic English literary works suitable for us students. Thanks for considering our request.

I'm looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience!

Yours sincerely

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In a class I teach for adults. I recently did something “unpardonable”. I gave the class

homework! The assignment was to “go to someone you love within the next week and tell them you love them. It has to be someone you have never said those words to before or at least haven't shared those words with for a long time”. Now that doesn't sound like a very tough assignment, until you stop to realise that most of the men were over 35 and were raised in the generation of men who were taught that expressing emotions is not “macho (大男子气概的)”. Showing feelings or crying was just not done. So this was a very threatening assignment for some.

At the beginning of our next class, I asked if someone wanted to share what happened when they told someone they loved them. I fully expected one of the women to volunteer, as was usually the case, but on this evening one of the men raised his hand.

He appeared quite moved and a bit shaken. As he unfolded out of his chair, he began by saying, “Dennis, I was quite angry with you last week when you gave us this assignment. I didn't feel that I had anyone to say those words to, and besides, who were you to tell me to do something that personal? But as I began driving home my conscience started talking to me. It was telling me that I knew exactly who I needed to say ‘I love you’ to.”

“You see, five years ago, my father and I had a severe disagreement and really never resolved it since that time. We avoided seeing each other unless we absolutely had to at family gatherings. But even then, we hardly spoke to each other. So last Tuesday by the time I got home I had convinced myself I was going to tell my dad I loved him. It was strange, but just making that choice seemed to lift a heavy load off my chest.”

“The next morning I was up bright and early. I was so excited I could hardly sleep. I got to the office early and accomplished more in two hours than I had the whole day before.”

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

“At 9:00 I called my dad to see if I could come over after work. My dad sounded still angry with me even after such a long time, but he finally

agreed, not knowing my real purpose of this visit. At 5:30, I was at my parents' house ringing the doorbell, praying that Dad would answer the door. I was afraid if Mum answered that I would change my mind and not carry out my tough assignment. But as luck would have it, Dad did answer the door. I didn't waste any time. I took one step in the door and said, 'Dad, I just come over to tell you that I

love you.'"

"It was as if a complete change came over my dad. His face softened, the wrinkles seemed to disappear and he began to cry. He reached out and hugged me and said, 'I love you too, son, but I've never been able to say it.' So my message to all of you is: Don't wait to do the things you need to do."

读后续写技能养成 || 心理描写之“焦虑与疲惫”

「技能概述」

1. 心理描写之“焦虑与疲惫”:是指对人的焦虑、疲惫等情绪的描写,如焦心、焦躁、忧虑、疲劳、疲倦、憔悴、无精打采、忧心忡忡、心烦意乱、筋疲力尽等。
2. 续写技巧:描写时,可以根据事件发生的具体场景,抓住眼、脸、心、四肢等所表现出的神态特点进行描写,也可以使用一些表示动作的词汇辅助描写焦虑与疲惫的心理。

「范例体悟」

But one summer, we were informed that he was seriously ill and we were anxious and restless, feeling like sitting on pins and needles. We rushed straight to the hospital to see his health condition. Weak as he was, he comforted us that it wasn't a big deal.

找出文中有关“焦虑与疲惫”的心理描写并写下来。

anxious and restless; feeling like sitting on pins and needles

「词句储备」

I. 好词积累

1. anxiety *n.* 焦虑
2. weary *adj.* 疲倦的
3. impatient *adj.* 不耐烦的
4. restless *adj.* 坐立不安的
5. tiredness *n.* 疲劳
6. exhaust *v.* 使筋疲力尽
7. exhausted/fatigued *adj.* 疲倦的
8. withered *adj.* 憔悴的
9. worn out 疲惫不堪,精疲力竭
10. full of anxiety 焦躁不安

II. 佳句背诵

1. Fatigue is beginning to settle on me.
我开始感到疲劳了。
2. She saw the anxiety in his eyes and frowned at him anxiously.
她从他的眼睛里看出了忧虑,焦急地朝他皱了皱眉。
3. After a series of fruitless attempts to find a way out, we felt hungry and tired.
在多次尝试寻找出路无果后,我们感到又饿又累。
4. By the end of the day, we were all worn out and Daisy the dog even fell asleep.
一天结束的时候,我们已筋疲力尽,狗狗黛西甚至睡着了。
5. Finally, she collapsed and sat down on the runway, with tears streaming down.
最后,她累瘫了,坐在跑道上,泪流满面。

「技能达标」

I. 完成句子

1. Exhausted, they sank into the couch.
他们累得瘫倒在沙发上。
2. Mary waited anxiously for her turn in the dressing room.
玛丽焦急地在更衣室里等着轮到她。
3. I was so exhausted that the gentle breeze of her passing was enough to knock me down.
我是如此疲惫,以至于她走过时的微风足以把我击倒。
4. At the front door stood her dear husband who suffered great anxiety when Jane was nowhere to be found.
在前门站着她亲爱的丈夫,他在找不到简的时候非常焦虑。

5. Having waited in line for an hour at the bank, the woman grew impatient and left.

在银行排了一个小时的队后,那位妇女变得不耐烦了,就离开了。

II. 用“焦虑与疲惫”的心理描写完成语段

But no more helicopters came and it was getting dark again. Immediately, the absolute darkness ruled the forest. Jane, 1. exhausted and scared (又累又害怕), lay down near a stone, missing her family at a distance. All the fantastic memory

crowded in and she 2. couldn't help crying (禁不住哭了). “Hadn't I quarreled with Tom, walked away and climbed to the high place, I wouldn't have been trapped in this awful place, confronted with the danger of dying,” she thought to herself and 3. regretted with endless anxiety (焦急万分,懊悔不已), and then became asleep with shining tears in her eyes.

第五单元质量评估

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

When it comes to family holidays in Australia, most people look to hot spots such as Sydney or the Gold Coast. However, Perth makes for a strong competitor, with plenty of museums and theme parks to keep the kids entertained, as well as historic sites and botanical gardens (植物园).

To give you a travel guide, we take a look at the best things to see and do in Perth.

Kings Park

Located in the heart of Perth's business district, the 400-hectare park is perfect for spending an afternoon and making the most of the sunny weather. Here you'll find plenty of picnic spots, play areas for little ones, and a host of activities and things to see.

However, if you only visit one thing, make it the park's impressive botanical gardens where you'll find colourful plants.

Bibbulmun Track

Hikers (徒步旅行者), this one's for you! This track is one of the world's great long-distance walks.

Along the way you can expect amazing scenery, comfortable campsites, and a host of exciting wildlife and plants to look out for.

Perth Mint

You can discover a century's worth of metals (金属) from gold to silver and even Coca-Cola bottle caps here.

There are also plenty of activities from a live gold pouring session (期) that you can watch to countless exhibitions.

Perth Zoo

The unusual creatures at the Perth Zoo are sure to keep small children's attention! Giraffes, lions, elephants and monkeys are just some of the wildlife living in the zoo, which focuses on protecting various species.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了澳大利亚珀斯适合家庭度假的几个地方。

1. What do we know about Kings Park?

- A. It is in the hot spot Perth.
- B. It is a good place for a picnic.
- C. It is perfect for long-distance walking.
- D. It is home to various plants and animals.

B 细节理解题。根据 **Kings Park** 部分中的“Here you'll find plenty of picnic spots”可知选 B。

2. What do the Bibbulmun Track and Perth Zoo have in common?

- A. They have a lot of wildlife.
- B. They house large exhibitions.
- C. They are in a business centre.

D. They are noted for campsites.

A 细节理解题。根据 **Bibbulmun Track** 部分中的“a host of exciting wildlife”和 **Perth Zoo** 部分中的“Giraffes, lions, elephants and monkeys are just some of the wildlife living in the zoo”可知,这两个地方的共同点是都有许多野生动物。

3. What is the purpose of this text?

- A. To introduce Australia.
- B. To celebrate some events.
- C. To attract visitors to Perth.
- D. To announce new activities.

C 写作意图题。本文介绍了珀斯的几个旅游景点,目的是吸引游客到该地旅行。

B

Dr Wiseman started “the laugh lab” project in September. It is the largest study of humour. Participants (参加者) are invited to log on to the laugh lab website, give a few personal details, tell their favourite jokes and judge the jokes told by other people.

The project will last for a year, and the organisers hope to finally discover the world’s funniest joke. But there is also a serious purpose. The researchers want to know what people from different nations and cultures find funny. And they want to find out the differences between the male and female sense of humour. The idea is that if we want to understand each other, we have to find out what makes us laugh.

This is a subject that has long attracted psychologists and philosophers. Most of the time, people are not completely honest. We do things that society expects us to and say things that help us get what we want. But laughing cannot be controlled. When we laugh, we tell the truth about ourselves. By December over 10,000 jokes had been submitted (递交). This gave the scientists enough evidence to make early conclusions. It seems that men and women do have different senses of humour, for instance.

“Our findings show the major differences in the ways in which males and females use humour,” said

Dr Wiseman. “Males use humour to appear superior to others, while women are more skilled in languages and prefer wordplay.” Researchers also found that there really is such a thing as a national sense of humour. The British enjoy what is usually called “toilet humour”. But the French like their jokes short and sharp: “You’re a high-priced lawyer. Will you answer two questions for \$500?” “Yes. What’s the second question?”

The Germans are famous for not having a sense of humour. But the survey found that German participants were more likely to find submitted jokes funny than any other nationality. Perhaps that proves the point. Is this joke funny? I don’t know, but let’s say yes, just to be safe.

Dr Wiseman and his workmates also submitted jokes created by computers. But none of those who took part in the survey found any of them amusing. Perhaps this is relief. Computers already seem like they can do everything. At least they should leave the funny stuff to us.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一次有关幽默感的调查,调查者想了解世界上最幽默的笑话,了解来自不同国家不同文化的人的幽默感,以及男士与女士之间幽默感的不同,同时通过统计得出了一定的结论。

4. The purpose of “the laugh lab” project is _____.
- A. to find the funniest joke in European countries
 - B. to get more personal details about participants
 - C. to know what funny people are like from different nations and cultures
 - D. to find out the differences between the male and female sense of humour

D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“The project will last for a year, and the organisers hope to finally discover the world’s funniest joke. But there is also a serious purpose. The researchers want to know what people from different nations and cultures find funny. And they want to find out the differences between the male and female sense of humour.”可知,研究者的目的是搜集世界上最有趣的笑话,调查不同的人有什么不同的幽

默感,以及男女之间幽默感的不同,由此可知 A、C 项是错误的;而本次的目的并非是想得到更多的参与者的个人信息,B选项也是错误的。故选 D。

5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. most of the people all over the world are completely honest
- B. people tell the truth about themselves only when they laugh
- C. ordinary people are not interested in “the laugh lab” project at all
- D. psychologists and philosophers take an interest in “the laugh lab” project

D 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句“This is a subject that has long attracted psychologists and philosophers.”可推知,这个项目已经吸引了心理学家和哲学家。故选 D。

6. According to the passage, we can safely say that _____.
- A. jokes created by computers are less appealing to people
- B. men and women have similar senses of humour
- C. the project lasted one year
- D. scientists have collected enough evidence to make final conclusions

A 细节理解题。根据最后一段第一、二句“Dr Wiseman and his workmates also submitted jokes created by computers. But none of those who took part in the survey found any of them amusing.”可知,电脑创造的笑话对人的吸引力较小。故选 A。

7. What is the best title for the passage?
- A. Funny or Not?
- B. Laugh Louder!
- C. Men Laugh Better
- D. Watch Out for the Trap in Jokes!

A 标题归纳题。纵观全文,文章介绍了一次有关幽默感的调查,调查者想了解世界上最幽默的笑话,了解来自不同国家不同文化的人的幽默感,以及男士与女士之间幽默感的不同,同时通过统计得出了一定的结论。文章的主题是“幽默”,并且谈到了“幽默”与“不幽默”,故 A 项“Funny or Not?”符合主题,适合作最佳标题。故选 A。

C

When the author Nicholas Carr began researching his book on whether the Internet was ruining our minds, he restricted his online access and email. His new book argues the modern technology renders us less capable of deep thinking. Carr found himself so distracted that he couldn't work on the book while staying connected. After initially feeling confused by his sudden lack of online connection, he was able to stay focused on one task for a long period within several weeks.

“Reading on the Internet has changed how we use our brains. Facing lots of text, videos, music and links to other web pages, our minds have become used to skimming and scanning information. As a result, we have developed sharper skills at making fast decisions, particularly visual ones,” Carr wrote.

But now most of us rarely read books that would help us focus. We are becoming more like librarians—able to find information quickly—than scholars who digest and interpret information. That lack of focus hinders (阻碍) our long term memory, leading many of us to feel distracted.

“What we are losing is a whole other set of mental skills, the ones that require not the shifting of our focus but the maintaining of our focus,” Carr said, adding that for centuries books had shielded our brains from distractions.

But with devices becoming common, Carr predicts books will change, too. “New forms of reading always require new forms of writing,” he wrote. Carr gives a tip to those who feel Web-surfing has left them incapable of concentration—slow down, turn off the Internet and practise the skills of reflection. “It is pretty clear from the brain science that if you don't exercise particular cognitive skills, you are going to lose them,” he said. “If you are constantly distracted, you are not going to think in the same way that you would think if you paid attention.”

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了作

家 Nicholas Carr 写的一本书,该书论述了像因特网这样的现代科技对人的大脑思维所带来的影响。

8. What does the underlined word “renders” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. Protects. B. Prevents.
C. Makes. D. Discovers.

C 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在句的上一句 “When the author Nicholas Carr began researching his book on whether the Internet was ruining our minds, he restricted his online access and email.”可知,Nicholas Carr 开始研究网络是否影响思考能力,再结合画线词后的“less capable of deep thinking”可知,这是最新科技所引起的不好结果,由此可推知,render 的意思是“引起,导致”,结合选项可知,C项 make 与其意思相近。故选 C。

9. What does Carr’s new book mainly focus on?

- A. Whether our minds are being influenced by the Internet.
B. Why people like making fast decisions today.
C. Whether it is important for us to surf the Internet.
D. What we should keep in mind when surfing the Internet.

A 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句 “When the author Nicholas Carr began researching his book on whether the Internet was ruining our minds, he restricted his online access and email.”可知,Carr 的新书讨论的主题是:我们的思维是否在受互联网的影响。故选 A。

10. Why do we have difficulty in building our lasting memory now?

- A. Because now most of us hardly read books.
B. Because we can find out the information more quickly than the scholars.
C. Because there are so many distractions on the Internet when reading online.
D. Because we always read online instead of reading books helping us concentrate.

D 推理判断题。根据第二段中的 “Reading on the Internet has changed how we use our brains.” “our minds have become used to skimming and scanning information”,以及第三

段中的 “But now most of us rarely read books that would help us focus.” “That lack of focus hinders (阻碍) our long term memory, leading many of us to feel distracted.”可推知,因为我们总是在网上阅读,而不是阅读帮助我们集中注意力的书籍,所以我们很难形成长期记忆。故选 D。

11. What does Carr advise those people who are unable to concentrate as a result of Web-surfing to do?

- A. To read more interesting books.
B. To get away from the Internet.
C. To spend more time doing exercise.
D. To try to improve their sleep quality.

B 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 “Carr gives a tip to those who feel Web-surfing has left them incapable of concentration—slow down, turn off the Internet and practise the skills of reflection.”可知,Carr 建议那些因浏览因特网而无法集中注意力的人远离因特网。故选 B。

D

New research doubts the idea that dogs are naturally more tolerant and friendly than wolves. In the tests whether they can work together, wolves perform better than their domesticated relatives. Scientists say the findings challenge assumptions about how dogs were domesticated from wolves and came to live with humans.

Actually, wolves are highly social animals. They live in close family groups, raise puppies together and hunt in groups. This sort of behaviour is not seen in modern dogs. To test whether cooperation comes more naturally to wolves or dogs, scientists carried out a classic behaviour experiment known as the rope-pulling test. The animals are rewarded with a large thick piece of raw meat only if they pull the rope together. The scientists found that dogs succeeded at only two of 472 attempts. Wolves, however, managed the task 100 times during 416 attempts. The experiment took place at the Wolf Science Center in Vienna, Austria, where wolves and dogs are raised from puppies in the same environment. This gives a clear

understanding of the natural behaviour of both animals, away from the influence of humans.

Dr Krishna Veeramah of Stony Brook University said wolves may be the only big carnivore that has been domesticated. “It is possible that their social behaviour was key to this, and thus studies like this help piece together more of the puzzle,” he explained. The story of how dogs came to be domesticated from wolves is complex and hotly debated. Sometime around 30,000 years ago, wolves moved to the edges of human camps to search for leftovers. The long process of domestication began to change the behaviour and genes of wolves and they eventually evolved into the dogs that we know today.

Dogs and wolves are similar in physical appearance, although they have different instincts and temperament. The research suggests there is more to learn about the effects of domestication.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项新的研究发现,狼的团队协作能力强于狗,与此前认为狗更包容和友善的假设不同。

12. What does the rope-pulling experiment intend to do?

- A. To test whether wolves are more domesticated than dogs.
- B. To test whether wolves are more socialised than dogs.
- C. To test whether wolves tend to become human assistants.
- D. To test whether wolves can cooperate with dogs to achieve common goals.

B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“New research doubts the idea that dogs are naturally more tolerant and friendly than wolves. In the tests whether they can work together, wolves perform better than their domesticated relatives.”和第二段中的“Actually, wolves are highly social animals. They live in close family groups, raise puppies together and hunt in groups. This sort of behaviour is not seen in modern dogs. To test whether cooperation

comes more naturally to wolves or dogs, scientists carried out a classic behaviour experiment known as the rope-pulling test.”可知,狼群居生活,能一起合作完成工作,这说明狼很社会化,而拉绳实验的目的是验证狼是否比狗更社会化。故选 B。

13. What does the underlined word “this” in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. It refers to the process of cooperation.
- B. It refers to the process of domestication.
- C. It refers to the process of searching for leftovers.
- D. It refers to the process of change in appearance.

B 代词指代题。根据第三段中的“Dr Krishna Veeramah of Stony Brook University said wolves may be the only big carnivore that has been domesticated.”和画线词所在句“It is possible that their social behaviour was key to this”可知,狼的社会行为可能是它们驯化过程的关键,故画线词指的是“驯化的过程”。故选 B。

14. What do we learn about the new finding according to the article?

- A. Wolves are one of many domesticated big carnivores.
- B. It's based on experiments conducted by world-famous biologists.
- C. The process of wolves' domestication needs further investigation.
- D. Despite the similarity between wolves and dogs, they are not related in genes.

C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“The research suggests there is more to learn about the effects of domestication.”可知,狼的驯化过程需要进一步的研究。故选 C。

15. What is the main idea of the text?

- A. To call on people to pay attention to wolves' living conditions.
- B. To cast doubts on the possibility of wolves being good and domesticated.
- C. To state why dogs are more tolerant and domesticated than wolves.
- D. To point out the new finding is different from the previous assumption.

C 根据上文中的“The store was full of people and the checkout line was long.”可知,作者能看到周围人们的脸上不耐烦的表情。

24. A. market B. street
C. parking lot D. bus stop

C 根据下文中的“pull out of it”可知,停车场里也是一样的场景,作者被堵在一条长长的准备上路的车队中间。

25. A. saw B. hit
C. blocked D. recognised

A 根据下文描述的内容可知,当作者的车正往前挪的时候他看到了一个女人。

26. A. Changed B. Lost
C. Did D. Finished

B 根据下文中的“Kids to feed!”可知,这个女人手里拿着一张纸,上面写着:“失去了工作,有孩子需要抚养!”。

27. A. rested B. organised
C. watched D. showed

C 本空后便是作者看到的内容。作者看着一辆辆车从她身边经过,而那些司机都假装没看到她。

28. A. As B. Until
C. Since D. Because

A as 在这里引导时间状语从句,指的是当作者快接近她的时候。

29. A. book B. card
C. coat D. wallet

D 根据下文中的“pulled out the little cash I had left”可知,作者拿出了钱包。

30. A. stopped B. sat
C. ran D. stood

A 根据下文内容可知,作者把车停在她身边。

31. A. sadly B. carefully
C. simply D. quickly

D 排队的车很多,所以作者快速地把钱给了她。

32. A. returned B. asked
C. smiled D. came

C 很多司机都没给这个女人钱,所以当作者给了她钱后,她微笑着对作者表达了感谢。

33. A. advised B. forced

C. encouraged D. caused

B 根据上文中的“I found myself in the middle of a long line of cars waiting to pull out of it”及下文中的“to drive on”可知,后面的车迫使作者不得不往前走。

34. A. hoped B. imagined
C. knew D. found

A 根据本空前后的语境可知,作者驱车离开,心里希望能帮得上她,哪怕只是帮了一点点忙。

35. A. true B. meaningful
C. familiar D. polite

B 根据上文这个女人需要钱及作者把剩下的一点钱给了她可知,作者在想他的善举对她是否有意义。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

The traditional Chinese name chop (名章) or seal has been used for thousands of years. **36.** It is quite likely that people began using name chops because Chinese characters are so complex and few people in ancient times **37.** were (be) able to read and write. In addition, chops date back to a time **38.** when there was no other form of **39.** identification (identify) such as ID cards.

A chop also served as a valid signature. All official **40.** documents (document) in China needed a chop to be valid. Today, most Chinese are educated, but the tradition **41.** is kept (keep) alive in China.

If you spend any length of time in China, you will almost **42.** certainly (certain) need to have a chop. If you're staying for a short time, a chop makes an **43.** amazing (amaze) souvenir. A chop can be made quickly, but first you will need to have your name **44.** translated (translate) into Chinese characters.

There are many different sizes and styles of chops. Inexpensive small chops can be carved **45.** from wood to plastic—upmarket chops are made from ivory, jade, marble or steel. Only a special type of slow-drying red ink is used for a name chop, so if you buy a chop in China, get an inkpad box(印泥盒) too.

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

党的二十大报告指出,十年来,我国基础研究和原始创新不断加强,一些关键核心技术实现突破,战略性新兴产业发展壮大,载人航天、探月探火、深海深地探测、超级计算机、卫星导航、量子信息、核电技术、新能源技术、大飞机制造、生物医药等取得重大成果,进入创新型国家行列。假定你是李华,一名火星移民,已经在火星上生活了很多年。请用英语给你的英国朋友 Jack 写一封 80 词左右的信,介绍一下你在火星上的生活。内容包括:

1. 居住、饮食和交通情况;
2. 邀请 Jack 来火星。

【参考范文】

Dear Jack,

I'm very glad to tell you something about my life on Mars. It's totally different from the life on Earth. Big houses are made from special materials, which can keep the room at a constant temperature. Fruit and vegetables on Mars are much healthier. In addition, no matter how far we go, we can travel by spaceship freely. It's really interesting!

It has been a long time since I settled on Mars. I miss you so much. I sincerely look forward to your visit. I'm sure it will be an unforgettable experience for you.

Yours,
Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Lily loved school. However, there was one class Lily worried about more than any other—art. She didn't know why she just wasn't any good at drawing, painting, or cutting.

Ms Clay, the art teacher, stood at the front of the room. "Class, next Friday our school is going to have an art competition," she announced. Ms Clay was a great teacher, and Lily liked her a lot. But this announcement made Lily nervous. "Everyone in the school will create a piece of artwork to show in the library. You can use the different types of artwork we have been studying." Ms Clay was quite excited when she spoke while Lily found herself sinking lower in her chair.

Lily had the whole weekend to work on her

project, but she could not think of anything to do. On Monday, Lily felt frightened, so after school Lily asked Ms Clay if she could write an art paper instead of doing an art project.

"I understand this project scared you, Lily," Ms Clay said. "Just remember, you can create any kind of art you want." Ms Clay smiled at her. "Art is a person's way of expressing his or her feelings—it isn't always painting, drawing, or cutting. I know you will think of something very creative, and I can't wait to see it."

When Lily arrived home, she took out a piece of paper and a pencil. She remembered Ms Clay's words. "Art is a person's way of expressing his or her feelings." Lily wrote the word "terrified" on her paper. She crumpled (揉皱) the paper and threw it to the side of her desk.

Then Lily stared at the crumpled ball. Suddenly an idea struck her.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Why not create something out of crumpled paper? The crumpled paper reminded her of a snowball. Lily didn't have to draw or paint or even cut. Lily made many paper balls, glued them all together, and placed them on a big piece of hard paper to form a snowman. The snowman wore a hat made of black paper and a scarf made of red paper. Her finished project was really wonderful.

On Friday, Lily carefully carried her project into the library. She noticed the smiles and the nods from teachers and other students as she put her work on a table. Ms Clay walked over to Lily. "You have created a creative piece of artwork. I am so proud of you!" Ms Clay said. Lily was proud of herself too. Her pride grew when Ms Clay placed a first-place star on her artwork. "Maybe I am a good artist after all," Lily thought.

Unit 6

Disaster and hope

Section I Starting out & Understanding ideas

Comprehending

学习任务及目标

1. 识记本课时的重要语言点；
2. 读懂图表,通过看图片预测课文大意,并快速阅读课文进行验证；
3. 观看介绍庞贝古城遭遇火山爆发的视频,获取相关具体信息,激活已有背景知识；
4. 了解人类面对自然灾害时常见的一些应对方法,初步思考如何应对自然灾害。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一)核心词汇

1. disaster *n.* 灾难,灾祸
2. immediately *adv.* 即刻,马上
3. occur *v.* 发生
4. announcement *n.* 通告,公告
5. look through 浏览,翻阅;对……视而不见
6. compared to 和……相比
7. after all 毕竟;终究
8. most importantly 最重要的是
9. react to 对……作出反应
10. in the face of 面对

11. prepare for 为……做准备

12. pick up 拾起,捡起;接收(信号);(偶然)学会;接送;情况好转,恢复;收拾,整理

(二)阅读词汇

1. erupt *v.* (火山)爆发,喷发
2. landslide *n.* 山崩,滑坡
3. plus *adj.* (用于数字后面表示)多,余
4. hurricane *n.* 飓风
5. tube *n.* 管子
6. sure enough 果不其然;果真这样
7. the Tube (伦敦的)地下铁道,地铁
8. air conditioning 空调系统
9. go down the stairs 走下楼梯
10. move to space 搬到/移民到太空

「课文速览」

表格填空

Location	What the author finds	What the author feels
Outside the Tube	I see 1. <u>the title</u> of the newspaper "Hot! Hot! Hot!".	The Central Line is 2. <u>the hottest</u> on the whole Tube system.
Inside the Tube	Going down the stairs and onto the platform is like 3. <u>jumping into</u> a volcano that is erupting. One very hot summer, the sun 4. <u>melted</u> cars parked below.	I feel I am 5. <u>melting</u> together with the passenger beside me and feel a bit 6. <u>sick</u> . I hope I can 7. <u>make it</u> to Bank station.
	Each summer in London seems 8. <u>hotter</u> than the last.	I suddenly feel a bit scared.
	9. <u>Looking through</u> the newspaper, I find the photos showing the disasters.	I am shocked.

Location	What the author finds	What the author feels
Outside the Tube again	The 10. announcement tells me the coming of my destination.	I suddenly feel a fresh wind on my face.

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- What is the author's purpose in writing the passage? D
 - To complain about the London Tube.
 - To warn people about the danger of London being flooded.
 - To explain why summer in London is getting hotter and hotter.
 - To express his worries about the dangers of extreme weather conditions.
- What is the average high temperature in July in London? C
 - 16 degrees.
 - 18 degrees.
 - 22 degrees.
 - 28 degrees.
- According to the passage, which kind of natural disaster is mentioned in the newspaper? C
 - A hurricane in Africa that has destroyed a town.
 - The heat across South America that has caused forest fires.
 - Heavy rain in Eastern Europe that has caused landslides.
 - An earthquake in Africa that has caused many deaths and injuries.
- What's the main idea of the passage? B
 - Each of us should learn to swim.
 - The hot temperature in London is worrying.
 - London is really a dangerous place to live in.
 - We should take immediate measures to avoid the hot temperature.

II. 课文语法填空

Today, the temperature in London **1. is expected**

(expect) to reach 30 plus degrees! It's going to be awful on the Central Line, with no air conditioning. It's just typical **2. that** my journey is on one of the oldest lines, as well as one of the deepest. It's the **3. hottest** (hot) on the whole Tube system. Sure enough, going down the stairs and onto the platform is like jumping into a volcano **4. that/which** is erupting. This, however, is nothing **5. compared** (compare) to the train. Because there's no air conditioning, the temperature inside the train can reach 35 degrees! And now I'm feeling a bit sick—I hope I can make it to Bank station... I'll avoid the feeling by **6. thinking** (think) about work. Looking through my newspaper, I'm shocked by photos **7. showing** (show) that a hurricane in Asia has destroyed a town. What's more, heavy rain in Eastern Europe **8. has caused** (cause) landslides, and the heat across Southern Europe has caused forest fires. Experts say this bad weather has occurred due **9. to** climate change. News like this makes me feel nervous. Now that it's hard **10. to avoid** (avoid) a disaster on Earth, perhaps I should start thinking about moving to space...

III. 阅读升华

- What did the author feel frightened of?
He was frightened of the future climate.
- Do you think climate change will affect your life in the future? How could you adapt?
Certainly it will affect my life. I don't exactly know how to adapt. Maybe I'll move to the basement when it's very hot and stay indoors when it's very cold.

课后素养评价(二十六)

I. 阅读理解

As most people know, in the past few years, sandstorms have swept across many cities and areas of North China, polluting the air and disturbing daily lives of human beings. People look dirty and suffer many kinds of illnesses, such as breath difficulty. The sandstorm is such a serious problem that it has not only undermined the industrial and agricultural development of our country but also caused a lot of trouble to the living conditions of the Chinese people. It is expected that effective (有效的) measures should be taken as soon as possible through our joint efforts to limit its occurrence.

So what should we do with the frightening sandstorms? Some experts put forward practical suggestions as follows: For one thing, more funds (基金) ought to be put into tree planting and forest protection so as to keep more water resources within the surface of the earth. For another, governments of all countries should make laws on environmental protection. For example, banning the use of throw-away chopsticks and punishing illegal tree cutting. Scientists should also study and find ways to cut down the degree of its destruction and to improve the whole environment.

How people look forward to sunny days with little breeze (微风) touching their faces now and forever! Nevertheless, I am fully confident that the golden days can come back so long as everyone tries his/her best to protect the natural environment from today on.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了沙尘暴对工农业和人类生活的影响,并分析了人类能够采取的应对沙尘暴的多种措施。

1. What does the underlined word “undermined” mean in Paragraph 1?
 - A. Weakened.
 - B. Encouraged.
 - C. Kept.
 - D. Made.

A 词义猜测题。根据画线词所在的句子可知,沙尘暴不仅仅削弱了工农业的发展,还带来很多生活方面的麻烦,故该词意为“削弱,减弱”,与 A 项意思相符。故选 A。

2. From the first paragraph, we can infer _____.
 - A. China has taken no measures to prevent sandstorms
 - B. sandstorms can cause much damage to human beings and their daily lives
 - C. the sandstorm is the most dangerous natural disaster to human beings
 - D. more sandstorms will happen in the near future in North China

B 推理判断题。第一段中的“but also caused a lot of trouble to the living conditions of the Chinese people”说明沙尘暴会给人们的生活带来很多的麻烦。故选 B。

3. How many ways do some experts put forward to fight against sandstorms in the article?
 - A. 5.
 - B. 4.
 - C. 3.
 - D. 2.

C 细节理解题。第二段中的“For one thing, more funds (基金) ought to...”“For another, governments of all countries should make laws on environmental protection.”以及“Scientists should also study and find ways to cut down the degree of its destruction and to improve the whole environment.”说明文章中提出了 3 种方法,故 C 项正确。

4. What's the author's attitude towards the situation to sandstorms' problems?
 - A. Unconfident.
 - B. Optimistic.
 - C. Regretful.
 - D. Satisfied.

B 观点态度题。根据最后一段中的“I am fully confident that the... environment from today on.”可知,作者对解决沙尘暴问题持乐观的态度。故选 B。

II. 七选五

If you have been exposed to a natural disaster (for example, a tornado or hurricane), it is very important to learn ways of coping with natural

disasters and their impact. Natural disasters can be considered dangerous events that have a high potential to place you at risk. D Unlike other traumatic (痛苦的) events, natural disasters can also result in the destruction of property and financial loss, further affecting your stress levels and disrupting (扰乱) coping efforts. Despite the effects of natural disasters, there are steps you can take to cope with them.

A Over and over again, it has been found that support from others can be a major factor in helping people overcome the negative effects of a traumatic event. Given that a natural disaster can impact an entire community, your support system may be weakened by a natural disaster.

Try to establish a schedule. C A natural disaster can greatly disrupt your regular schedule increasing the extent to which your life feels out of control. Coming up with a daily, structured schedule can help you establish a sense of predictability (可预测性) and control.

Talk about the effect of the natural disaster.

E A natural disaster can result in strong feelings of anger, anxiety, and sadness. These emotions need to be expressed. If you hold them in, they may only grow stronger in intensity.

Practise healthy coping strategies. Following a natural disaster, you will experience a number of intense negative emotions. F Alcohol use, excessive sleep, or seeking comfort in food may be effective short-term strategies for managing emotional distress. However, in the long-term, these strategies won't address the real issue and will only cause your distress to increase.

A. Seek out and connect with social support.

B. Try to limit all the other sources of stress in your life.

C. For example, set regular times for meals, or waking up in the morning.

D. Natural disasters can bring about high levels of stress, anxiety, and anger.

E. Share your feelings with others, or find some ways to express your emotions.

F. Therefore, it is very important to identify healthy ways of managing these emotions.

G. Your most important task following a natural disaster is getting your life back in order.

【微点写作】安全指南

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Visibility was so low that you could only see things within ten metres.

能见度如此之低,以至于你只能看到十米以内的东西。

2. Knowing what to do matters when a hurricane strikes.

知道在飓风袭击时该怎么做很重要。

3. Earthquakes are natural disasters that result in severe consequences.

地震是导致严重后果的自然灾害。

4. Secondly, don't take a lift, which can make you in more dangerous situations.

其次,不要乘坐电梯,这会让你处于更危险的境地。

5. If you evacuated, return to your home only after local authorities have said it is safe to do so.

如果你撤离了,只有当地权威部门表示已经安全的情况下才能回家。

Section II Starting out & Understanding ideas

Language points

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,理解作者的写作意图,理清作者的写作思路;
3. 对全球气候变化进行思考,增强环保意识。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

I. 根据语境写出句中**黑体**单词的汉语意思

1. As soon as the steam passes through the metal **tubes**, it is condensed (冷凝). 管子
2. Over the past 40-**plus** years, China has lifted about 800 million people out of poverty.

(用于数字后面表示)多,余

3. A **hurricane** is an extremely violent storm that begins over ocean water. 飓风
4. Last weekend, floods in the south resulted in a fatal (灾难性的) **landslide**. 山崩,滑坡

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
erupt <i>v.</i> (火山)爆发, 喷发; 突然发生	eruption <i>n.</i> (火山、战争等) 爆发
immediately <i>adv.</i> 即刻, 马上	immediate <i>adj.</i> 立即的, 立刻的; (作用) 直接的
occur <i>v.</i> 发生; 出现	occurrence <i>n.</i> 发生的事情
announcement <i>n.</i> 通告, 公告; 宣布	announce <i>v.</i> 宣布, 宣告
disaster <i>n.</i> 灾难, 灾祸	disastrous <i>adj.</i> 灾难性的; 以失败告终的

III. 补全短语

1. look through 浏览, 翻阅; 对……视而不见
2. react to 对……作出反应
3. in the face of 面对
4. compared to 和……相比
5. next to 紧邻; 在……近旁

6. make it 成功; 赶上, 到达

7. after all 毕竟; 终究

8. most importantly 最重要的是

9. prepare for 为……做准备

10. pick up 拾起, 捡起; 接收(信号); (偶然)学会; 接送; 情况好转, 恢复; 收拾, 整理

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: 现在分词作状语

Picking up a free newspaper at the Tube station, I see the title “Hot! Hot! Hot!”.

在地铁站拿起一份免费报纸, 我看到一个标题写着“热! 热! 热!”。

2. 句型公式: it 作形式主语

It's just typical that my journey is on one of the oldest lines, as well as one of the deepest.

通常情况下, 我上班所走的路线刚好是地铁里最老、最深的一条线。

3. 句型公式: 不定式作定语

Perhaps now is the time to start planning for the future?

也许现在就该为未来做打算了?

4. 句型公式: now that 引导原因状语从句

Now that it's hard to avoid a disaster on Earth, perhaps I should start thinking about moving to space...

既然地球上的灾难很难避免, 我或许应该开始考虑移居太空了……

5. 句型公式: 完全倒装

“The next station is Bank!” comes the announcement. 报站声“下一站, 银行站!”响起。

任务型课堂

1. pick up 拾起, 捡起; 接收(信号); (偶然)学会; 接送; 情况好转, 恢复; 收拾, 整理

(教材原文) **Picking up** a free newspaper at the Tube station, I see the title “Hot! Hot! Hot!”.
在地铁站拿起一份免费报纸, 我看到一个标题写着“热! 热! 热!”。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The witness **picked out** the thief from a crowd of men.

证人从一群人中认出了这名窃贼。

She was nervously **picking** bits of hair **off** her sweater.

她在紧张地剔除着毛衣上的碎毛发。

Her daughter **picked herself up** and brushed the dirt off her coat.

她女儿站起身, 拍去外套上的灰尘。

The manager has arranged for the secretary to **pick up** the experts at the airport.

经理已安排秘书去机场接专家们。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	pick _____ 挑出, 挑选; 辨别出
	pick _____ 去除, 摘除; 瞄准射击
	pick oneself _____ (跌倒后) 站起来; 振作起来
探究结论	out; off; up

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 写出下列句子中 pick up 的含义

① Tom, will you **pick up** all your toys? 整理

② My radio can **pick up** the BBC programmes clearly. 接收

③ Is it convenient for you to help me **pick up** my mother at the airport this afternoon? 接; 载

④ It's surprising that your brother **picked up** Russian so quickly—he hasn't lived there very long.

(偶然)学会

⑤ When is the weather going to **pick up**? It's been bad for weeks. 情况好转

⑥ When a dog attacked me, I **picked up** a stick to defend myself. 拿起

⑦ He is beginning to **pick up** after the operation, which delights his family. 恢复健康

(2) 单句语法填空

① On the weekend, we often take our children to the local library where they can pick out books to read.

② Gardening requires people to do many repeated actions, such as picking off dying flowers.

③ There is no need to worry. I will have Tom pick you up at the airport.

2. announcement n. 通告, 公告

(教材原文) “The next station is Bank!” comes the **announcement**.

报站声“下一站, 银行站!”响起。

一感 读句子感悟用法

At this juncture, I would like to **make an important announcement**.

此时此刻我要宣布一件重要的事情。

They officially **announced** the news **to** the reporters. 他们正式向记者发布了这条新闻。

It is announced that the sports meet will be held next Tuesday.

据称, 运动会将在下周二举行。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) make an important announcement 发表重要声明
	(2) announce v. 宣布, 宣告 announce sth. _____ sb. 向某人宣布某事, 告诉某人某事 It is announced that... 据称……; 已宣布……
探究结论	(2) to

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① We were shocked by the announcement (announce) that the amusement park would be closed.

② Mary announced (announce) to her fans that she was to retire after the competition.

③ The girl asked her roommates to be quiet, because she had got an important announcement to make (make).

(2)完成句子

It was announced that the number of primary schools in that city had grown to 114.

据称,那座城市的小学在数量上已增至 114 所。

3. now that 引导原因状语从句

(教材原文) **Now that** it's hard to avoid a disaster on Earth, perhaps I should start thinking about moving to space...

既然地球上的灾难很难避免,我或许应该开始考虑移居太空了……

一感 读句子感悟用法

Now that we all understand that the haze is harmful to our health, we should take effective measures to prevent it from getting bad to worse. 既然我们都知道雾霾对我们的健康有害,我们应该采取有效措施防止它变得更严重。

Since you can't answer the question, perhaps we'd better ask someone else.

既然你无法回答这个问题,可能我们最好再问问别人。

As this question is of great significance, we will discuss it once again.

因为这个问题很有意义,所以我们会再讨论一次。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	常见的引导原因状语从句的连接词: (1)because 表示直接的原因或理由,表示原因的语气最强。回答由 why 引导的特殊疑问句,只能用 because,意为“因为”。 (2)_____ /now that 表示对方已经知道,无须加以说明的原因或事实,语气比 because 稍弱,意为“既然”。一般位于主句前,中间用逗号隔开。 (3)as 往往表示十分明显的原因,听者或读者已经知道或能看出来,语气较弱,比较口语化。as 引导的句子一般放在句首,意为“由于”。
探究结论	(2)since

三评 多维度评价测试

(1)单句语法填空

①—Why do children like the festival very much?
—Because they can have delicious food and wear new clothes.

②Since/Now that you feel uncomfortable, you'd better not drive to do business.

(2)完成句子

① We must apply what we have learned to our daily work because in no case should theory be separated from practice.

我们必须把所学知识应用到日常工作中去,因为理论和实践决不能分离。

② Now that you are enthusiastic about Chinese culture, why not take up history as your major?
既然你对中国文化很感兴趣,为什么不选历史作为你的专业呢?

课后素养评价(二十七)

I. 单词拼写

- The disaster (灾难) caused great loss to many southern cities in America.
- The mice ran away through the tube (管子) buried in the earth.
- The volcano beside the city is most likely to erupt (喷发) suddenly in a few days.
- Hearing the news, he ran down the stairs immediately (立刻) and got there.
- The announcement (通告) made the headmaster surprised.

- Accidents of this kind rarely occur (发生) in our community these days.
- If the temperature rises to 30 plus (多,余) degrees, take your T-shirts.
- It was the news of hurricane (飓风) that made the residents panic in horror.

II. 短语填空

pick up; compared to; look through; most importantly; react against

- I have looked through all my papers but I still can't find my notes.

- My friend began to pick up after staying in hospital for several days.
- He says the pain was nothing compared to what he felt in his heart.
- Be grateful for your home, your work, and most importantly, your family and friends.
- Children tend to react against their parents by going against their wishes.

III. 完成句子

- Now that the last problem has been solved, he as well as his workers has nothing to worry about.
既然最后一个问题已经解决,那么他和他的工人们就没有什么可担心的了。
- There is no doubt that enough concern must be paid to the problem of air pollution; after all we only have one earth.
毫无疑问,必须对空气污染问题给予足够的关注;毕竟我们只有一个地球。
- There come the volleyball players who never give up in the face of failure.
面对失败永不放弃的排球运动员们来了。
- Not knowing how to prepare for such a party, he turned to his parents for help.
不知道如何为这样的聚会做准备,他向父母寻求帮助。

IV. 完形填空

In the morning, Slim got up and prepared breakfast for his wife as usual. His wife, Nicole, was listening to music in the bedroom. 1, he felt that his body was shaking. Slim had the 2 response that there was an earthquake! He shouted quickly, "Dear, earthquake! Go to the toilet!" Nicole heard the shouting, 3 the first aid box quickly and ran into the toilet. The house was 4 even more dramatically.

The bathroom was next door to the kitchen. Slim picked up a kitchen 5 and two pieces of bread outside the kitchen. Slim tried to run along the wall to help Nicole. 6, it got dark suddenly with an explosion. The house 7 down and many things fell from above. Nicole was quickly buried in 8. She felt breathing very difficult. She tried to stand up, but 9.

A few minutes later, the land was 10. Nicole heard the sound of short breath and thought

it was Slim! She shouted to him but no 11! He probably fainted. Nicole kept saying his name and she finally heard a response. Two people encouraged and 12 each other. They knew that there must be a way to escape.

Slim found that they were close and were 13 by the fallen stones and some powder. He started to dig with the kitchen knife. He felt 14 from his fingers. Finally, he removed the last piece of larger stones. Slim touched Nicole's one hand, then dug the 15 stones of her body. Finally, Nicole had steady breathing slowly. Two people sat on the ground and hugged together.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章描述了在一次地震中,一对夫妻相互鼓励、相互帮助,一起战胜困难,最终幸免于难的感人故事。

- A. Suddenly B. Actually
C. Unfortunately D. Really
A 根据文意判断,大地震的发生是很突然的。
- A. recent B. rapid
C. second D. best
B 根据语境可知,丈夫反应很快,马上意识到发生了地震。
- A. used up B. found out
C. took up D. put away
C 根据语境可知,妻子拿起急救箱,向洗手间跑去。take up 意为“拿起”,符合语境。
- A. burning B. shaking
C. falling D. moving
B 根据语境可知,房子在地震中剧烈地摇晃起来。
- A. tool B. cook
C. fork D. knife
D 最后一段有提示,丈夫用菜刀在废墟中挖掘,寻找妻子。
- A. However B. Therefore
C. Instead D. Besides
A 前后是转折关系,丈夫想帮助妻子,但突然的爆炸使周围变得漆黑一片。
- A. lay B. crashed
C. broke D. bent
B 此处指房子轰然倒塌。crash down 意为“(哗啦一声)倒塌”,符合语境。
- A. ruins B. ashes
C. dirt D. pieces

A 根据语境和常识可知, Nicole 很快被埋在了废墟中。

9. A. senseless B. impractical
C. impossible D. invaluable

C 根据语境可知, 妻子已经被埋, 想站起来是不可能的。

10. A. normal B. usual
C. flat D. silent

D 根据语境可知, 地震过后一切陷入沉寂。

11. A. response B. sign
C. hope D. result

A 根据下一句“他可能昏过去了”可知, 妻子呼唤丈夫, 但丈夫没有应答。

12. A. touched B. held
C. calmed D. called

C 此处跟前面的“鼓励”构成并列关系, 表示“安慰”, 让对方镇静下来。

13. A. wrapped B. separated
C. fastened D. limited

B 根据上文提到的“两人挨得很近”可知, 此处强调两人被落下的石块等隔开。

14. A. pain B. cold
C. water D. warmth

A 根据语境可知, 丈夫用菜刀使劲在废墟中挖

掘, 手指都疼了。

15. A. sticking B. dealing
C. surrounding D. spreading

C 根据语境可知, 丈夫把围在妻子身边的石块等清理掉。

【微点写作】安全指南

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. Effective measures must be taken to reduce the harm done by the haze.

必须采取有效措施减少雾霾造成的危害。

2. The figure is 40 times what the World Health Organization considers safe.

这个数据是世界卫生组织认为的安全数值的40倍。

3. Many people choose to stay at home rather than go outside.

许多人选择待在家里而不是外出。

4. Avoid bridges that cross rapidly moving water, as floodwaters may cause bridges to break down.

避开架在湍急水流之上的桥梁, 因为洪水可能会把桥冲垮。

Section III Using language

学习任务及目标

1. 观察例句, 发现、归纳出省略的特征和用法, 并能在真实语境中恰当运用;
2. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
3. 学习更多描述自然灾害话题的词汇, 并运用所学词汇表达个人观点;
4. 能听懂天气预报, 学会谈论天气以及编写天气预报。

自主式预习

I. 根据语境写出句中**黑体**单词的汉语意思

1. Cold air is **forecast** to sweep across China and cause a slump (突然下跌) in temperatures along with strong wind. 预测

2. While walking on the icy road, I **grabbed** his arm to stop myself from falling. 抓住

3. A **typhoon** is a very violent tropical storm. 台风

4. It was reported that the floods in the region had **claimed** more than ten lives. 夺去

5. Last week, China also launched (发射) a scientific **satellite**, which is to observe environmental changes on Earth and human activities. 人造卫星

6. A **crisis** is a situation in which something or

someone is affected by one or more very serious problems.

危机

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
<u>reliable</u> <i>adj.</i> 可信赖的, 可靠的	<u>reliably</u> <i>adv.</i> 可靠地
	<u>rely</u> <i>v.</i> 相信; 依赖
<u>emergency</u> <i>n.</i> 紧急情况, 不测事件	<u>emerge</u> <i>v.</i> 发现, 显现出来
	<u>emergent</u> <i>adj.</i> 紧急的
<u>exceptionally</u> <i>adv.</i> 极其, 非常	<u>exceptional</u> <i>adj.</i> 异常的, 例外的
	<u>exception</u> <i>n.</i> 例外
<u>precisely</u> <i>adv.</i> 精确地, 准确地	<u>precise</u> <i>adj.</i> 精确的, 准确的
<u>rescue</u> <i>n.</i> 营救, 解救	<u>rescuer</u> <i>n.</i> 救援者
<u>threaten</u> <i>v.</i> 威胁到, 危及	<u>threatening</u> <i>adj.</i> (行为) 带有威胁的
	<u>threat</u> <i>n.</i> 威胁, 可能会带来威胁的人(事); 恐吓

III. 补全短语

1. leave out 省略; 遗漏
2. on the way 在路上; 即将来临
3. head for 朝……前进
4. suffer from 遭受

5. in history 在历史上
6. consist of 由……组成, 由……构成
7. look for 寻找, 寻求
8. up to 多达

IV. 重点句式补全

1. 句型公式: 省略

My office is only on the third floor of the building, so quite low.

我的办公室就在四楼, 太低了。

2. 句型公式: it is + 过去分词 + that...

It is also said that mice and snakes head for safer ground several days before an earthquake, while dogs avoiding the beach may be a sign that a tsunami is approaching.

也有人说, 地震前几天, 老鼠和蛇会前往更安全的地方, 而狗避开海滩可能是海啸即将来临的征兆。

3. 句型公式: on doing sth.

On hearing the news, China was quick to start organising emergency aid.

听到这个消息, 中国很快就开始组织紧急援助。

4. 句型公式: 过去完成时的被动语态

By early May, emergency aid worth 9.7 million US dollars had been donated by China, with a further round of emergency aid to follow.

到5月初, 中国已捐赠了价值970万美元的紧急援助(物资), 随后还将有新一轮的紧急援助。

任务型课堂

1. consist of 由……组成, 由……构成

(教材原文) **Consisting of** 62 people, it not only included rescuers and medical staff, but also included earthquake experts.

它由62个人组成, 不但包括救援人员和医务人员, 还包括地震专家。

一感 读句子感悟用法

The exhibition **consists of** dozens of masterpieces painted by Chinese famous artists, such as Xu Beihong, Qi Baishi and Zhang Daqian.

展览由徐悲鸿、齐白石、张大千等中国著名艺术家的数十幅名画组成。

The beauty of this picture **consists in** its balance of colours.

这张画的美在于色调均匀。

The politician's actions do not **consist with** the promises in his speeches.

那位政客的行为与他在演说里所做的承诺不符。

Your conduct **is not consistent with** what you say.
你的言行不一致。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) consist _____ = lie in 在于, 存在于
	consist _____ 与……一致/相吻合
探究结论	(2) consistent <i>adj.</i> 相符的, 一致的
	be consistent _____ 和……一致/相符
探究结论	(1) in; with (2) with

名师点拨

(1) 由 consist 组成的几个短语 consist of/in/with 都不能用于被动语态和进行时态, 其非谓语动词应用现在分词形式。

(2) 表示“由……组成/构成”的短语还有 be made up of, be composed of 等。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① Life mainly consists of happiness and sorrow (悲伤) while happiness consists in struggle. Remember that your ideal life does not always consist with the reality.

② If what you say is not consistent (consist) with what you do, it will have a bad effect on your children.

(2) 一句多译

生活中不仅仅有阳光,还有艰难的日子。

① Life consists of not only sunshine but also hard times. (consist of)

② Life is made up of not only sunshine but also hard times. (be made up of)

③ Life is composed of not only sunshine but also hard times. (be composed of)

④ Not only sunshine but also hard times make up life. (make up)

2. reliable adj. 可信赖的,可靠的

(教材原文) So, for accurate and **reliable** predictions, it's best to check an official, scientific report.

因此,为获得准确可靠的预测,最好查看官方的科学报告。

一感 读句子感悟用法

We all think of him as a **reliable** man.

我们都认为他是一个值得信赖的人。

You can **rely on him to help** you when you are in trouble.

当你处境困难时,你可以指望他来帮你。

They have to **rely on/upon** the river for their water.

他们用水只好依靠这条河。

You can **rely on it that** he won't be absent from the meeting.

你可以放心,他不会不参加会议的。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	rely v. 信任;信赖;依赖;依靠 rely _____ 依靠;依赖 rely on sb. to do sth. 指望某人做某事 rely on _____ that... 相信……
探究结论	on/upon; it

名师点拨 ■■■■■

当 rely on 后接 that 从句作宾语时,必须先接 it 再接 that 从句, it 是形式宾语。有类似用法的词或短语有 depend on, count on, appreciate, hate, dislike 等。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① You can rely on him to respond (respond) to a challenge.

② He is a reliable (rely) person and you can ask him for help.

③ She had proved that she could be relied on/upon in difficult conditions.

(2) 完成句子

You may rely on it that he will pay back all the debts.

你相信好了,他会偿还所有债务的。

3. on doing... 一……就……

(教材原文) **On hearing** the news, China was quick to start organising emergency aid.

听到这个消息,中国很快就开始组织紧急援助。

一感 读句子感悟用法

On/Upon stepping out of the stadium, he was surrounded by a crowd of reporters.

一走出体育场,他就被一群记者围住了。

Immediately the bell rang, all the boys rushed to the playground.

铃声一响,所有的男孩都冲向了操场。

The moment the firefighters arrived at the disaster area, they threw themselves into the rescue work. 消防队员们一到灾区,就投入到了救援工作之中。

No sooner had we left the village **than** it began to rain.

我们刚离开村子,天就下起雨来了。

Hardly had we arrived at the farm **when** we saw many oranges hanging from the branches.

我们刚到农场,就看到许多橘子挂在树枝上。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	“一……就……”的常见表达形式: (1) _____, directly, instantly... (2) _____, the minute, the instant... (3) _____, hardly/scarcely... when...
探究结论	(1) immediately (2) the moment (3) no sooner... than...

名师点拨

在“no sooner...than...”及“hardly/scarcely...when...”句型中,主句常用过去完成时,后面的 than/when 从句中常用一般过去时。当 no sooner, hardly 或 scarcely 位于句首时,主句用部分倒装。

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① On/Upon arriving at the tourist attraction, the

visitors were amazed at its beautiful natural scenery.

② He jumped with joy instantly (instant) he heard the news that his team won the gold medal.

(2) 句式升级

The expert had no sooner finished his talk than he was surrounded by the excited students.

→ No sooner had the expert finished his talk than he was surrounded by the excited students.

语法探究

省略

「语法感知」

① It's just typical that my journey is on one of the oldest lines, as well as one of the deepest.

② My office is only on the third floor of the building, so quite low.

句①中为避免重复省略了 deepest 后面的 lines; 句②为并列句, 为避免重复, so 后面的分句省略了与前一句共同的主语和谓语动词 my office is。

「语法精讲」

一、省略的含义

英语中有时为了避免重复, 使语言简练紧凑, 在不影响句子结构和意义的前提下, 往往省去一个或多个句子成分, 这种语法现象被称为省略。省略在英语中很常见, 尤其是在口语中。

二、省略的基本用法

(一) 简单句中的省略

1. 主语的省略

(1) 祈使句可省去主语。

Hand me the hammer, will you?

把锤子递给我好吗?

(2) 除祈使句外, 还有其他省去主语的情况, 主要出现在口语中。

(I) Don't know.

不知道。

(It) Looks like rain.

像是要下雨了。

2. 谓语或谓语的一部分的省略

(Is there) Anything you want to tell me?

你有什么事想要告诉我吗?

(Are) The students still waiting?

学生们还在等吗?

3. 主语和谓语, 或主语和谓语的一部分的省略

What a beautiful view (it is)!

多么漂亮的景色!

(Are you) Going to town?

进城去吗?

4. 宾语的省略

— Where should we go?

— I don't care (where we go).

—— 我们该去哪里?

—— 我无所谓。

5. 表语的省略

— Are these your friends?

— Yes, they are (my friends).

—— 这些人是你的朋友吗?

—— 是的, 他们是。

6. 系动词的省略

有些省略结构省去了系动词, 尤其在口语中。

Everything (is) in good condition.

一切都完好无损。

7. 不定式的省略

(1) 答语中的有些动词后跟不定式作宾语时, 可将其动词省略, 而保留 to, 这样的动词或短语常见的有 want, wish, expect, hope, (would) like, love, try, forget, prefer, mean, be going to, be about to, be supposed to 等。

— Will you go with me?

— Yes, I'd like to (go with you).

—— 你要和我一起去吗?

—— 是的, 非常乐意。

(2) 如果作宾语的不定式是 be 动词或完成时, 则需在 to 之后加上 be 或 have。

— Are you a doctor?

—No, but I want to be (a doctor).

——你是医生吗?

——不,但我希望是。

—He hasn't finished his homework.

—He ought to have (finished his homework).

——他还没有完成作业。

——他本应该完成的。

(3)两个或两个以上的不定式并列,第一个带 to,后面的常可省略 to。但如果两个不定式表示对比关系时,则 to 都不能省略。

My job is to look after the children and (to) teach them English.

我的任务是照顾孩子并教他们英语。

To be for the plan or to be against it doesn't matter.

赞成或反对这项计划都不要紧。

(4)当不定式作表语时,如果前面主语中出现实义动词 do 及其各种形式,则不定式中的 to 常可省略。

What he wants to do is (to) go home.

他想做的就是回家。

(5)感官动词和使役动词后面作宾语补足语的不定式要省略 to (help 后的 to 可带可不带)。

I saw a boy fall down from the tree.

我看见一个男孩从树上掉了下来。

I'll help you (to) do the work.

我会帮你做这项工作的。

(6)介词 but 前面有动词 do,后面的不定式可省略 to。

He can do nothing but lie down and sleep.

他无事可做只好躺下睡觉。

(二)并列句中的省略

并列句中后面分句与前面分句的相同部分常可省略。

They don't agree with you and neither do I (agree with you).

他们不同意你的意见,我也不同意。

She was poor but (she was) honest.

她虽然贫穷但是诚实。

(三)复合句中的省略

1. 宾语从句中的省略

(1)以特殊疑问词引导的宾语从句,若有与前面重复的内容,则可将重复内容省略,只保留特殊疑问词。

You are unhappy. Can you tell me why (you are unhappy)?

你不高兴。能告诉我为什么吗?

(2)当用 I'm afraid, I think, I believe, I hope, I guess 等作答句时后面常用省略形式。

—Do you think it will rain?

—I guess so.

——你认为会下雨吗?

——我猜会。

I hope so.

我希望如此。

I hope not.

我希望不会。

I'm afraid so/not.

恐怕如此/不是。

I think/believe/guess/expect/suppose so.

我认为/相信/猜/希望/认为是这样的。

(3)在宾语从句中常省略连词,但当及物动词之后跟两个或两个以上的宾语从句时,只有第一个连词 that 可省略。

He told me (that) she was a beautiful girl and that she was clever.

他告诉我她是一个漂亮的女孩,而且很聪明。

2. 定语从句中的省略

(1)在限制性定语从句中作宾语的关系代词 that, which, whom 可省略。

He is one of the men (whom) I can trust.

他是我能信任的人之一。

(2)修饰 way 的关系副词 that (= in which) 可以省略。

This is the way (that/in which) he studies.

这就是他的学习方法。

(3)在非正式用语中,关系代词 as 后面的主谓结构可省略。

He gave the same answer as (he had given) before.

他给出了和以前一样的答案。

3. 状语从句中的省略

(1)在 as if, if, as, though, when, while, until 等引导的状语从句中,若谓语部分含有 be 动词,而主语又与主句的主语一致或从句主语是 it 时,从句的主语和谓语中的 be 动词可以一起省略。

If (I am) accepted, I can introduce Chinese painting skills to visitors, which can help them

know more about Chinese culture.

如果被录取,我可以向参观者介绍中国绘画技巧,从而帮助他们了解更多关于中国文化的知识。

When (she was) very young, she began to learn to play the piano.

她很小的时候就开始学习弹钢琴。

Don't come in until (you are) asked to.

没叫你时,请你不要进来。

He did as (he had been) told.

他按照被告知的那样去做了。

Though (they were) tired, they went on working.

虽然他们累了,但他们仍继续工作。

(2)在比较状语从句中 than 或 as 后面的部分可省略。

I'm taller than she (is).

我比她高。

I hate him as much as you (hate him).

我和你一样恨他。

4. 虚拟语气中的省略

在 if 引导的虚拟语气中,如果从句中含有助动词 were, had (done)或 should,则可省去 if,把 were, had 或 should 提到从句句首。

Had the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths would not have fallen since their highest in 2005.

要是没有政府和科学家的合作,与艾滋病相关的死亡人数就不会从 2005 年的最高值降下来。

If John were here, he would know what to do.

= Were John here, he would know what to do.

要是约翰在这儿,他会知道怎么做。

If anything had happened, he would have let her know.

= Had anything happened, he would have let her know.

要是发生了什么事,他会让她知道的。

If she had lost her place, they all would be ruined.

= Had she lost her place, they all would be ruined.

要是她丢了职位,他们就都完了。

「语法冲关」

I. 单句语法填空

1. What he would like to do was walk (walk) home.
2. We could do nothing but arrive (arrive) early.
3. —What's the matter with Della?
—Well, her parents wouldn't allow her to go to the party, but she still hopes to.
4. —The war is very likely to break out in the near future.
—I am afraid so. If the situation goes as it is.
5. —Are you a volunteer now?
—No, but I used to be (be). I worked for the City Sports Meeting last year.
6. They landed safely on the island in the Pacific. Everything went on better than expected (expect).

II. 把下面句子改为省略句

1. I consider him to be lazy.
→I consider him lazy.
2. They may go if they wish to go.
→They may go if they wish to.
3. He paused as if he was expecting her to speak.
→He paused as if expecting her to speak.
4. Jack will sing at the party, but I know John won't sing at the party.
→Jack will sing at the party, but I know John won't.

课后素养评价(二十八)

I. 词语填空

result in; up to; emergency; leave out; more than;
 consist of; suffer from; on the way; forecast;
 grab; rescue; crisis

- If I were you, I would grab the precious opportunity.
- He left out the important information on purpose when asked about the case.
- Our country is like a big family, consisting of fifty-six nations.
- An increase in cars has resulted in the decline of public transport.
- I think we should work out a plan to deal with this crisis.
- Completely disregarding his own safety, he rushed to rescue the people in danger.
- We should never lose hope even if we suffer from failure.
- It's forecast (ed) that he will make a carefully organised journey.
- The forecasters say more snow is on the way, so we had better stay at home.
- She has the ability to keep calm in an emergency.
- This hotel located in the centre of the town can accommodate up to 500 guests.
- According to the rule, you mustn't drive more than 30 kilometres per hour in the city.

II. 单句语法填空

- The lake by the village is believed to have claimed (claim) a number of victims in the past 3 years.
- The exhibition is more interesting than expected (expect).
- Tom is an honest and reliable (rely) student.
- Nobody knows precisely (precise) how many people are living in the camp.
- The ballet school offers free places to children who are exceptionally (exceptional) talented.
- On hearing (hear) the news, she was moved to tears.

- China used to be known as the “kingdom of bicycles”.
- Nearly a quarter of plant species are threatened (threat) with extinction.
- They walked around the town looking for a place to eat.
- I'm afraid you have taken the wrong ship. It heads for Shanghai.

III. 阅读理解

A

Maggie had never experienced an earthquake before, only prepared for it. As long as she could remember, preparing for an earthquake was routine (常规的) at school. Her family as well had made plans in the event of a natural disaster. Earthquakes are so much more common on the West Coast of the United States.

Today Maggie was home alone. Maggie knew her mum would be driving home on the busy freeway, thinking about preparing supper for Maggie's dad. Maggie's dad would arrive at the airport. He was coming home from a two-week business trip.

Maggie arrived home from school at the regular time. She was taking some biscuits from the kitchen cupboard when she felt it. First just a tremor (微震), then the violent shaking. Maggie quickly ran under the large, wooden table in the dining room. The sounds of breaking glass and the crashing of many things were frightening. But the table remained undamaged, and Maggie hid herself in fear.

After what seemed like a century the earthquake appeared to be over. Maggie could hear the sound of water rushing below her in the basement. The smell of natural gas was present in the air. Maggie knew where the main water valve (阀门) was located. Dad had shown her where it was and how to turn it off. Slowly and carefully, she came out from under the table. The once tidy home was now almost unrecognisable. As Maggie reached the open basement door she could see the steps were

still in good condition. She carefully made her way down into the dark basement. While still on the steps she felt the water rising and rising. Suddenly Maggie felt a lot of pain as a large ceiling beam (天花板梁) hit her head and shoulder. She fell onto some storage boxes...

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章描述了 Maggie 的第一次地震经历。

1. What do we know about Maggie and her family?

- A. They lived in an earthquake zone.
- B. They seldom prepared for an earthquake.
- C. They had experienced an earthquake before.
- D. They got an earthquake warning that morning.

A 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“preparing for an earthquake was routine (常规的) at school. Her family as well had made plans in the event of a natural disaster. Earthquakes are so much more common on the West Coast of the United States.”可知, Maggie 一家住在地震多发的区域内。

2. What was Maggie doing when the earthquake took place?

- A. She was about to clean her home.
- B. She was about to enter her home.
- C. She was looking for something to eat.
- D. She was preparing supper for her family.

C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*She was taking some biscuits from the kitchen cupboard when she felt it.*”可知,地震发生时, Maggie 正在找东西吃。

3. Why did Maggie go to the basement?

- A. To close the basement door.
- B. To find some storage boxes.
- C. To turn off the main water valve.
- D. To check where the rising water came from.

C 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“*Maggie could hear the sound of water rushing below her in the basement.*”和“*Maggie knew where the main water valve (阀门) was located. Dad had shown her where it was and how to turn it off.*”可知, Maggie 去地下室是为了关闭水阀。

4. What's the text mainly about?

- A. Maggie's first trip to the West Coast.
- B. Maggie's first earthquake experience.
- C. How Maggie survived a natural disaster.
- D. How Maggie prepared for an earthquake.

B 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“*Maggie had never experienced an earthquake before*”和接下来三段描述 Maggie 经历的地震过程可知, 本文主要描述了 Maggie 的第一次地震经历。

B

Tropical rainforests (热带雨林) are home to native peoples who rely on their surroundings for food, shelter, and medicines. Today very few forest people in many areas like the Philippines, Papua New Guinea live in traditional ways; most have been displaced by outside settlers or have been forced to give up their lifestyles by governments.

Of the remaining forest people, the Amazon supports the largest native or native populations, although these people, too, have been affected by the modern world. While they still depend on the forest for traditional hunting and gathering, most Amerindians, as American native people are called, grow crops, use Western goods, and make regular trips to towns and cities to bring foods and products to market. In Africa there are native forest people sometimes known as pygmies. The tallest of these people, also called the Mbuti, are not more than 5 feet in height. Their small size enables them to move in the forest more quickly than taller people.

Tropical rainforests have supported humans since ancient times. Although forest life cannot be described as easy, these peoples have built their lives around the surrounding forest and its systems. Still, these forest people can teach us a lot about the rainforest. Their knowledge of medicinal plants used for treating illness is valuable, and they have a great understanding of the ecology (生态学) of the Amazon rainforest. As a result, they are a great storehouse of the knowledge about the forest. They know the medicinal functions of plants and understand the value of the forest as an undamaged ecosystem. As forests fall, these native peoples lose their homes and culture, resulting in the drop of the native population.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章讲述了热带雨林的重要性和所面临的危机,旨在增强人们保护热带雨林的意识。

5. Where do the greatest number of native rainforest peoples live today?

后一句也给出了提示。

2. A. known B. doubted
C. taught D. told
D 根据文章首句“Nobody knew that Gemma had a secret.”可知,Gemma 没有将秘密“告诉(told)”任何人。
3. A. change B. help
C. understand D. agree
C Gemma 不告诉家人自己的秘密是因为她觉得他们都不会“明白(understand)”。
4. A. also B. soon
C. just D. once
A 根据上一句中的“Everyone knew”和下一句中的“What they didn't know”可知,这里指每个人“也(also)”都知道 Gemma 是一个腼腆安静的女孩。
5. A. funny B. terrible
C. homeless D. imaginary
D 根据该空后的“only existing in her mind”可知,Gemma 最好的朋友是她“想象出来的(imaginary)”。
6. A. sister B. friend
C. doll D. neighbour
B 根据下文描述 Gemma 的好友 Taylor 的故事可知,Taylor 是任何一个女孩都梦寐以求的最好的“朋友(friend)”。
7. A. dance B. sing
C. play D. study
C 根据该段接下来描述 Gemma 和 Taylor 嬉戏可知,她们俩经常一起“玩耍(play)”。
8. A. liked B. chose
C. feared D. decided
A 她们也“喜欢(liked)”在后花园玩 Gemma 的玩具。
9. A. if B. when
C. since D. until
D 根据 Gemma 和她的朋友 Taylor 形影不离可知,晚上她们会一起分享故事“直至(until)” Gemma 入睡。
10. A. talk of B. think about
C. believe in D. look for
B 即便 Gemma 身边有其他朋友的陪伴,她也一直“想着(think about)”Taylor。

11. A. always B. already
C. still D. finally
A 根据上文“Even when Gemma was with other friends”可知,Gemma 和 Taylor “总是(always)”在一起。
12. A. forgot B. waited
C. disappeared D. arrived
C 根据下一句中的“her friend was not around any more”可知,有一天 Taylor “不见了(disappeared)”。
13. A. tired B. unhappy
C. weak D. unsafe
B 最好的朋友消失不见了,Gemma 肯定会非常“难过(unhappy)”。下文中的“she was so sad”也给出了提示。
14. A. stolen B. bought
C. mentioned D. found
D 根据该句中的 but 可知,Gemma 找遍了所有地方但是都“找(found)”不到 Taylor。
15. A. though B. unless
C. because D. while
C “不能告诉家人自己伤心难过”和“家人并不知道好友的存在”之间为因果关系,故填 because。

【微点写作】安全指南

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

- If you are trapped in the flood, what will you do to help yourself?
如果你被困在洪水中,你该怎么做以自救?
- Keep in mind that you should keep calm.
要记住你应该保持冷静。
- When there is an earthquake, you must follow the rules below to ensure your safety.
如果发生地震,你必须遵循以下规则来保证自己的安全。
- When there's nowhere to escape, don't hide in the attic or closet.
当无路可逃时,不要藏在阁楼或者壁橱。
- Learn more general knowledge about self-rescue ahead of time.
提前学会更多的自救常识。

Section IV Developing ideas, Presenting ideas & Reflection—Comprehending

学习任务及目标

- 识记本课时的重要语言点；
- 理解文章内容，了解作者在经历自然灾害前后的境况变化和心理变化；
- 运用本单元所学语言知识做要点笔记，描述某种自然灾害的发生过程和影响，记述人物的经历和心理情感变化，并说明从中所得的收获以及感受，对自然灾害与希望这一主题有更深入的理解，树立积极乐观的人生态度。

自主式预习

「基础预习」

写出下列词汇的汉语意思

(一) 核心词汇

- billion *num.* 十亿
- threat *n.* 威胁, 可能会带来危险的人(事)
- sufficient *adj.* 足够的, 充足的
- nowhere *adv.* 什么地方都不, 无处
- otherwise *adv.* 否则, 要不然
- property *n.* 所有物, 资产, 财产
- shelter *n.* 庇护, 掩蔽
- county *n.* (美国等国家的)县; (英国的)郡
- midnight *n.* 子夜, 午夜
- have yet to 还没有

- all of a sudden 突然
- keep on 反复地做; 继续进行
- turn into 变成
- look out for 留意寻找
- make sure 确保, 保证

(二) 阅读词汇

- mosquito *n.* 蚊子
- helicopter *n.* 直升机
- lap *n.* (坐着时的)大腿部
- the Big Dipper 北斗七星
- the Little Dipper 小北斗七星
- the Milky Way 银河
- fly off 飞走
- up and down 上上下下; 来来回回

「课文速览」

表格填空

Parts	Main ideas	Feelings	Causes
Part 1 (Para. 1—Para. 2)	1. <u>During</u> the hurricane.	Frightened	The 2. <u>roof</u> flew off. The street turned into a 3. <u>river</u> and we were going nowhere.
Part 2 (Para. 3—Para. 4)	Right after the hurricane.	4. <u>Worried</u> and then hopeful	We didn't have enough 5. <u>drinking water</u> . It was hot and smelly. Mom told us to always try to see the good side of things. The amazing stars at night gave us 6. <u>hope</u> for the future.
Part 3 (Para. 5)	A few 7. <u>days</u> after the hurricane.	Happy	We were 8. <u>rescued</u> . Smartie came home just in time.

Parts	Main ideas	Feelings	Causes
Part 4 (Para. 6)	One year after the hurricane.	Optimistic	Many families have come back to New Orleans and are working together to 9. rebuild our homes and our 10. lives .

任务型课堂

I. 根据课文内容选择正确答案

- What is the text mainly about? B
 - The cat's being lost and found in the terrible storm.
 - The author's experience and optimistic attitude in the storm.
 - The stars looking more beautiful and attractive after the storm.
 - The author's habit of watching the stars after the storm.
- What do we learn about the author's family? D
 - The author's cat and the roof were blown away.
 - Mom succeeded in running out of the room.
 - They went out by boat on the "street river".
 - It became unsafe for them to stay at home.
- What sort of attitude to life is reflected in the author's experience of looking at the night sky? A
 - Positive.
 - Unfriendly.
 - Negative.
 - Indifferent.

II. 课文语法填空

Stars after the Storm

The hurricane happened so quickly. I **1. was sitting** (sit) in my room when the roof just flew off. I was **2. so** frightened that I just froze.

3. Without a roof, staying inside was too dangerous. There was water everywhere, but we couldn't drink any of it otherwise we'd get really sick. We just had drinking water **4. that/which** was

sent to us by helicopter. I spent the days **5. watching** (watch) the boats going up and down the street and looking out for my cat, Smartie. He had disappeared the moment the storm hit.

Mom said that whatever happens, we should always try **6. to see** (see) the good side of things. Mom's words made us feel better. I remember us all lying under the midnight sky and looking up at the stars. Because there were no lights, we could see the Big Dipper, the Little Dipper and the Milky Way. It was amazing! Even though we **7. had lost** (lose) a lot, moments like those gave us hope for the future.

Although it was only a few days before we were rescued, it felt like **8. months** (month). We were taken to another town in a faraway county. **9. Thankfully** (thankful), Smartie came home just in time.

Now, one year has passed and I'm back home in New Orleans. Some families have yet to return, but many others have come back. Although we **10. are surrounded** (surround) by reminders of the disaster, we are working together to rebuild our homes and our lives.

III. 阅读升华

- What was the author doing when the roof flew off during the hurricane?

He was sitting in his room with his cat on his lap.

- What do you think could be done to help the local people rebuild their homes?

略

课后素养评价(二十九)

I. 单词拼写

- We learned how to make a fire without matches and create a shelter (庇护所) with branches and grass.
- It is everybody's duty to take good care of public property (财物).
- This animal is found in Australia, and nowhere (无处) else.
- He left at midnight (午夜) so that he could make it to the customer's house on time.
- A third of Africa is under the threat (威胁) of desertification.
- Up to five million people a year visit the county (县).
- Only when agriculture is fully developed can industry have sufficient (充足的) materials and markets.
- It took them more than one billion (十亿) dollars to complete the project.

II. 短语填空

make sure; have yet to; look out for; all of a sudden; keep on; stay away from; turn into; move on

- If you don't like cold weather, stay away from northern schools.
- The fine (细微的) detail of the plan has yet to be worked out.
- All of a sudden, he lost his balance and fell down.
- Although she admits it is a difficult task, she has accepted it and moved on.
- This is a great place for camping but you have to look out for snakes and spiders—Australia has some of the most dangerous in the world.
- When we freeze water, it turns into ice.
- He made sure the teens had a pleasant experience in the restaurant.
- The monkey keeps on doing the task, even without being rewarded (奖赏) for doing it.

III. 完成句子

- Whenever you come, you are welcome.
无论你什么时候来,我们都欢迎你。
- So slow did he drive that we failed to arrive in time for our flight to Hawaii.
他开得太慢了,以致我们没能及时赶上我们飞往夏威夷的航班。
- This picture reminded me of the happy time with my grandparents.
这张照片让我想起了与祖父母在一起的欢乐时光。
- Not only the students but also the teacher was against the plan.
不仅学生,老师也反对这个计划。
- We didn't know his telephone number; otherwise we would have telephoned him.
我们不知道他的电话号码,否则我们就会给他打电话。
- I was taking a walk along the lake when it began to rain.
我正沿着湖边散步,这时天下起雨来了。
- The moment he closed his eyes, he fell asleep.
他一闭上眼睛就睡着了。
- He told me that it was five days before his son came back.
他告诉我五天后他儿子才回来。

IV. 七选五

Even when natural disasters happen far away, we feel for the people who are going through them. It can be more stressful if they happen close to home or affect people you know. B It's also good to find a way to help. When you turn your feelings into action, you can do something that matters.

You can find out what kind of help people need on the Internet. Check the website of groups like the Red Cross. G You can join in to support their efforts.

C More people-power means more help for those who need it. You could decide to do something

as a family. Or you could do something at school, or with people in a community you belong to.

Plan what you'll do, and make it happen. For example, if you plan to collect supplies, you need to post a list of what to bring and when and where to drop it off. After the event, you'll need to decide how to group the things and send them to the charity (慈善机构). E

No matter which way you choose, your action helps others. F Giving is good for you, too. Maybe you find a new interest in helping or service. Think about what it means to you. You'll notice how good it feels to be part of something that matters and to know you can make a difference in someone's life.

- A. Work out all the steps.
- B. It's good to plan a fundraiser event.
- C. You can also get others to join you.
- D. It's good to talk about what's going on.
- E. You can also talk about your plan with others.
- F. Even small acts of kindness and giving have an effect.
- G. They know what people need most and the best ways to help.

【微点写作】安全指南

根据汉语提示补全所给的英文句子

1. When trapped in the severe snowstorm, the first thing we should do is to find shelter from the freezing wind and snow.
当被困在暴风雪中时,首要的事是找个地方避开寒风和雪。
2. During a hurricane, you had better stay away from windows and trees.
在飓风期间,你最好远离窗户和树木。
3. More importantly, earthquake drills should be held regularly to reduce this natural force's damage.
更重要的是,应定期举行地震演习,以减少这种自然力的破坏。
4. Avoid driving through flooded areas and standing water.
避免驾车经过水灾区和积水区。
5. Avoid power lines, as they are often damaged or knocked down during strong storms and flooding.
远离电线,因为它们往往会被猛烈的暴雨和洪水损坏或击落。

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

学习任务及目标

1. 掌握并能自主运用本课时的重要语言点;
2. 阅读课文,联系自身实际,培养积极的人生态度;
3. 完成阅读任务,了解安全指南的文体特点和写法,运用所学语言知识仿写安全指南。

自主式预习

- I. 根据语境写出句中**黑体**单词的汉语意思
1. Although the Yuanjiang River Basin is rich in food and water, the area is unsafe for the elephants, as they have **nowhere** to hide.
什么地方都不,无处
 2. The student loan (贷款) programme has benefited millions of students who, like the Luo

- brothers, could not **otherwise** afford to attend college. 否则,要不然
3. As we all know, Fengyoujing menthol water can protect against **mosquito** bites. 蚊子
 4. **Midnight** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the night. 子夜,午夜

5. The guidelines prohibit judges from renting houses or borrowing vehicles or other **property** from lawyers.

所有物, 资产, 财产

6. It is reported that residents affected by the flood have been settled in a **shelter** with 26 tents.

避难所

7. There is no doubt that the fighting is a major **threat** to stability (稳定) in the region.

可能会带来危险的事

8. The little girl waited quietly with her hands in her **lap**.

(坐着时的)大腿部

9. It's reported that new consumer credit fell to \$3.7 **billion** in August.

十亿

10. The Jinggang Mountains stand where the boundaries of four **counties** meet.

县

II. 拓展词汇知变形

教材词汇	拓展词汇
sufficient <i>adj.</i> 足够的, 充足的	sufficiency <i>n.</i> 充足 sufficiently <i>adv.</i> 足够地, 充足地
thankfully <i>adv.</i> 感谢地, 感激地	thankful <i>adj.</i> 感谢的; 欣慰的 thankfulness <i>n.</i> 感激
reminder <i>n.</i> 提示; 提醒的人/物	remind <i>v.</i> 提醒; 使想起
inspire <i>v.</i> 激发, 鼓舞; 启示	inspiration <i>n.</i> 激发; 鼓舞; 启示 inspiring <i>adj.</i> 鼓舞人心的

III. 补全短语

- all of a sudden 突然
- keep on 反复地做; 继续进行
- have yet to 还没有

- fly off 飞走
- turn into 变成
- in time 及时; 按时
- feel like 觉得好像; 想做
- make sure 确保, 保证
- look out for 留意寻找
- come back 回来
- move on 继续前行
- blow away 吹走; 刮走
- stay away from 远离
- get out 出去, 离开
- so that 以便; 为了

IV. 重点句式补全

- 句型公式: be doing... when...

I was sitting in my room with my cat, Smartie, on my lap, when the roof just flew off.

我正坐在我的房间里, 猫咪斯玛蒂坐在我的大腿上, 这时突然房顶就飞走了。

- 句型公式: so... that...

I was so frightened that I just froze.

我如此害怕以至于僵在了那里。

- 句型公式: the moment 引导时间状语从句

He had disappeared the moment the storm hit.

暴风雨袭来的那一刻, 他就失踪了。

- 句型公式: it was + 时间段 + before

Although it was only a few days before we were rescued, it felt like months.

虽然几天后我们就得救了, 但却觉得好像过了好几个月。

任务型课堂

1. **threat** *n.* 威胁, 可能会带来危险的人(事)

(教材原文) Read these tips on hurricane safety so that you and your family can survive this common **threat** to coastal cities.

阅读这些关于飓风安全的提示, 这样你和你的家人就可以在沿海城市所面临的这种共同威胁中生存下来。

一感 读句子感悟用法

It is obvious that loss of habitats is **a big threat to** the living creature.

很明显, 栖息地的减少是对生物的一大威胁。

The angry customer **threatened to** give bad reviews if the dealer didn't meet his demand.

这名愤怒的顾客威胁说, 如果经销商不满足他的要求, 他将给予差评。

The young man **was threatened with** dismissal if he continued to turn up late for work.

这个年轻人受到警告说, 他如果继续上班迟到, 就会被辞退。

In China, posting **threatening** words online is also against the law.

在中国, 在网上发布威胁性言论也是违法的。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) a threat to... 对……是个威胁 (2) _____ <i>v.</i> 威胁, 恐吓 threaten to do sth. 威胁做某事 threaten sb. with... 用……威胁某人 (3) _____ <i>adj.</i> 恐吓的, 具有威胁的
探究结论	(2) threaten (3) threatening

三评 多维度评价测试

(1) 单句语法填空

① What you said yesterday sounded threatening (threaten) to me.

② The angry man threatened the waiter with a fist (拳头), which attracted the attention of the manager.

(2) 完成句子

① Tom's father threatened to beat him if he stole again.

汤姆的父亲威胁说如果他再偷东西就揍他。

② Recent years have seen a big increase in natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods, which are big threats to people's lives.

最近几年自然灾害更为频发, 例如地震、飓风、洪水等, 它们严重地危害了人们的生命安全。

2. It was + 时间段 + before... 过了多久……就/才……

(教材原文) Although **it was only a few days before** we were rescued, it felt like months.

虽然几天后我们就得救了, 但却觉得好像过了好几个月。

[句式分析] 本句中 before 引导时间状语从句, 表示“过了多久……就/才……”。

一感 读句子感悟用法

I hadn't waited long **before** he came.
我没等多久他就来了。

Before I could get in a word, he had rushed out.
我还没有来得及插话, 他就冲了出去。

It was a term before I adapted myself to the new school.

过了一个学期我才适应了新学校。

It will be many years before we meet again.
要过很多年我们才能再次相见。

二探 抓要点探究归纳

探究要点	(1) before 作连词引导时间状语从句时, 在句中的译法很灵活, 通常表示“在……之前”“……之后才……”“不多久就……”。 (2) It was + 时间段 + before... _____ It was not long before... _____ It will be + 时间段 + before... _____ It will not be long before... _____
探究结论	(2) 过了多久……就/才……; 不久……就……; 要过多久……才……; ……不久就会……

三评 多维度评价测试

完成句子

① Some scientists believe that it won't be long before robots are widely used in all walks of life.
一些科学家相信, 不久之后机器人将会广泛应用于生活的各个方面。

② If you miss this chance, it will be years before you get another one.

如果你错过这次机会, 要过几年才有下次。

③ It was nearly a day before he realised his mistakes and said sorry to his friend Peter.

将近一天之后, 他才意识到他的错误并向他的朋友彼得道歉。

写作探究

安全指南

一、写作指导

安全指南属于指导性说明文,此类写作的特点是:目的明确、简洁明了、步骤清晰、操作性强。在写作中要注意其语言特点和叙述特点。

(一)语言特点

1. 多用一般现在时。
2. 多用祈使句。
3. 多用简单句。所写的句子尽量简洁明了,以短句、简单句为主,能使读者一目了然。

(二)叙述特点

按类别分层展开叙述。每个事项用一个或多个句子表达,这样能使层次清晰,切忌用一个句子表达几个事项。罗列信息点时,按主次、详略、类别、时间等顺序排列,以确定先写什么后写什么。用文字表示时,必须做到明确清楚,不能含糊其辞。

二、典题示例

假如你是李华,你们学校最近开展了创建“平安校园”活动,本周校报谈论的主题是“发生地震时如何保护自己”。请你以“Earthquake Safety Guidelines”为题写一篇英语短文。内容要点如下:

1. 地震来临前,做好充分准备,准备好救生包,里面有手电筒、电池、水、食物和急救包等。
2. 地震来临时,不要惊慌。如果在室外请远离大树、高楼等。如果在室内,要尽量躲在桌子等坚固的家具下面,并且注意保护好头部、颈部。逃生时不要选择乘坐电梯。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:救生包 emergency kit;手电筒 flashlight;软垫 cushion

三、审题谋篇

文体	说明文
时态	一般现在时
人称	以第二、三人称为主
要点	1. 地震前的准备 2. 发生地震时要做的事 3. 发生地震时不要做的事

四、遣词造句

(一)核心词汇

- ①break out 爆发,突然发生
- ②survive 生存下来
- ③be filled with 装满
- ④plan escape routes 计划逃生路线
- ⑤stay away from 远离
- ⑥make sense of 熟悉,了解
- ⑦get into an open area 进入空旷地带
- ⑧keep calm 保持冷静

(二)完成句子

- ①Have an emergency kit which is filled with (装满) flashlights, batteries, water, food and a first-aid kit in your home.
- ②Be sure to plan (一定要计划) escape routes and make sense of (了解) your environment.
- ③Get under a strong table with a cushion protecting your head (用一个软垫护住你的头).
- ④Try to get into an open area (尽力去一个空旷的地方) which is away from trees, buildings, fences and walls.

(三)句式升级

- ①用过去分词作后置定语升级(二)中句①
Have an emergency kit filled with flashlights, batteries, water, food and a first-aid kit in your home.
- ②用介词短语作后置定语升级(二)中句④
Try to get into an open area away from trees, buildings, fences and walls.

(四)连句成篇

Earthquake Safety Guidelines

An earthquake is unexpected and can break out at any time. Read these tips on earthquake safety so you and your family can survive.

Things to do before an earthquake:

Have an emergency kit filled with flashlights, batteries, water, food and a first-aid kit in your

home.

Be sure to plan escape routes and make sense of your environment.

Listen to the radio for the latest news.

Things to do during an earthquake:

Get under a strong table with a cushion protecting your head. Don't go anywhere near the window and don't go out onto the balcony.

Try to get into an open area away from trees, buildings, fences and walls.

Things not to do during an earthquake:

Don't be nervous and keep calm.

Never use the lift.

五、学以致用

夏季是水灾多发季节,请根据下列要点,以“Flood Safety Guidelines”为题用英语写一篇英语短文。

1. 水灾来临前,准备足够的食物和水,以及一些救生衣、手电筒、电池和急救包等。
2. 水灾来临时,要转移到高的安全的地方,要远离电源,不要喝不干净的水,不要带太多的个人财物在身上。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:救生衣 life jacket;财物 belongings

【参考范文】

Flood Safety Guidelines

Things to do before a flood:

The first thing to do is listen to the weather warnings.

Move to a safe place immediately if there is an order.

Prepare enough food and clean water.

Remember to prepare some life jackets, flashlights, batteries and first-aid kits.

Things to do during a flood:

Try to move to a place high enough to keep clear of floodwater, such as the top floor of a building, the roof, etc.

Hold on to a tree or a wood block if you are in water.

It's important to keep away from electricity.

Things not to do during a flood:

Do not drink water as it is not clean.

Do not take too many personal belongings with you.

Never give up hope.

课后素养评价(三十)

I. 单句语法填空

1. All of a sudden, she fell into the lake for it was not frozen sufficiently (sufficient) to bear her.
2. I was preparing for my tomorrow's test when suddenly loud noises came into my room.
3. Billions (billion) of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries.
4. In spite of the heavy rain, we keep on playing (play) football in the playground.
5. Vince heard the news that the Chinese soccer team lost the game again, tears running (run) down his face.
6. Having been selected for the team to play

matches, he was given a chance to prove (prove) himself.

7. This land used by them for hunting was turned into farms.
8. At this time there is nothing to take action on since the analysis has yet to be completed (complete).

II. 完成句子

1. I recognised her the moment I saw her.
我一看见她就认出她来了。
2. They had driven four days before they reached the county.
他们开车开了四天才到达这个县。
3. Set off right now, and you will be in time for the

first train.

现在立刻出发,你能赶得上第一班火车。

4. He hurt his leg otherwise he would be the first to take part in the race.

他弄伤了腿,否则他会是第一个参加此次比赛的人。

5. Make sure that you stay away from windows when an earthquake happens so that you won't be hurt.

发生地震时确保远离窗户,以免受伤。

III. 语法填空

On February 16, 1861, a big earthquake struck Sumatra, an Indonesian island. The earthquake shook the western side of the island, 1. causing (cause) a tsunami (海啸). That wall of water poured onto shore, destroying towns and taking thousands of 2. lives (life).

Recently, though, a team of scientists discovered that another earthquake occurred before this deadly event. According to the record, that earthquake 3. started (start) in 1829 and lasted for 32 years but no one felt even one shake. This kind of slow-moving earthquakes 4. is called (call) “silent earthquakes” because no instrument can find them. Scientists have only begun discovering them because 5. of the advances in GPS technology in the last twenty years.

6. To figure (figure) out what is going on under the ground, scientists need to study earthquakes. Every earthquake, either small 7. or big, can teach scientists something about how much the ground will shake in the future. Unluckily, no one can predict (预测) when an earthquake will hit. Scientists just have to prepare to study all earthquakes 8. that strike.

But silent earthquakes like the one in Sumatra change the game for scientists. These silent earthquakes happen all over 9. the world. Sometimes, a silent earthquake happens just before a regular one, both of which might be related. By studying silent

earthquakes, scientists hope to better understand regular earthquakes and 10. possibly (possible) predict them.

IV. 写作

第一节 应用文写作

有些自然灾害无法避免,但有些灾害却是人类引发的,比如沙尘暴 (sandstorm)、酸雨 (acid rain)。请以沙尘暴和酸雨为例,再根据下面的提示用英语写一篇保护环境的短文,呼吁人们爱护生存环境,造福后代。

1. 原因:人类过度砍伐;乱排放污染物。
2. 措施:植树造林,养护树木;打击破坏环境的行为等。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

For many years, people have cut down too many forests for their own benefit but haven't replanted the trees. So when it rains, soil is washed away and large areas of land become desert. And sandstorms occur when the strong wind blows. Besides, many factories pour untreated water into rivers directly, and release poisonous gas into the air, which causes acid rain.

To protect our earth, we should stop such destruction. We should plant more trees and take good care of them. What's more, laws must be made to monitor or punish those who damage the environment.

第二节 读后续写

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The dog whimpered (呜咽) and pawed (抓挠) at the leg of the dead man.

“It's no good,” said the boy. “He's not going to move. He's...”

He couldn't bring himself to say the word dead. Instead, he said, “Passed on.”

The dog whimpered again and then sat on the ground. It looked at the boy expectantly as if

waiting for his advice.

The boy looked up at the steep cliff face (峭壁) and pointed in that direction. "That's where we have to go," he said. "We have to go up there before the sun sets. Somehow or other. That's the only way we can get home."

The dog gave one more whimper and began to walk downhill as if refusing to accept his suggestion.

"Not down there. This way, let's go home," the boy shouted hurriedly, waiting for the dog to return. The dog turned around and looked at the boy for a while. But then it continued its own journey.

"Come back. Not that way. It's too far. And you might get lost," the boy shouted at the dog again.

The dog paid no attention this time and soon disappeared behind a clump of ferns (蕨类植物). The boy followed without thinking twice. Soon the boy lost all sense of where he was. The golden red sun was setting and it was getting cold. The only direction he could be sure of was down. And suddenly he was on his own.

"Come back, dog," he shouted. "Don't leave me. I'll freeze (冻死). And so will you." There was no reply from the silent forest. He looked around and up. One gum tree loomed (赫然耸现) above all

the others.

"I won't move out of sight of that gum tree," he thought to himself. He didn't dare to go far, just circling the gum tree.

"Where are you hiding, dog?" he said.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Minutes passed, and then an hour or more. He walked slowly in a big circle, always keeping the gum tree in sight. While walking around, he also had to push through the bush. Sometimes, he made some noise on purpose to cheer himself up because it was so quiet in the forest. "I'm looking for you, honey," he called. "Can you hear me? Or are you back on the road? Have you forgotten me? Left me? It's getting colder."

The words had no sooner left his lips than he saw the dog. It just stood still in front of the boy in a small open space, dirty and hungry. "Are you okey, my dear dog?" the boy shouted in an excited voice and immediately rushed over to hug the dog. This time, the dog didn't refuse and softly licked the boy's hand in return. It was obvious that it was also happy to see the boy again. Happily, the boy and the dog went home together just before the sun set.

读后续写技能养成 || 心理描写之“自信与勇敢”

「技能概述」

1. 心理描写之“自信与勇敢”:是指对人的自信、勇敢等状态的描写,如有信心、有毅力、坚强、坚定、坚信、顽强、倍受鼓舞等。
2. 续写技巧:描写时,可以根据事件发生的具体场景,抓住眼、脸、心、四肢等所表现出的神态特点进行描写,也可以使用一些表示动作的词汇辅助描写自信与勇敢的心理。

「范例体悟」

As the light faded out, the lead role came on

stage and caught the attention of all the audience. Confident and brave, she vividly brought the character to life. Everyone cheered and applauded when the show ended as Sneha's first male character turned out to be a big success.

找出文中有关“自信与勇敢”的心理描写并写下来。

Confident and brave

「词句储备」

I. 好词积累

1. confident *adj.* 有信心的

2. confidence *n.* 信心
3. self-confidence *n.* 自信
4. strong *adj.* 坚强的, 坚定的
5. encouraged *adj.* 受鼓舞的
6. inspiring *adj.* 鼓舞人心的
7. determined *adj.* 坚定的
8. determination *n.* 坚定, 决心
9. persistent *adj.* 坚持不懈的
10. persistence *n.* 坚持
11. belief *n.* 相信, 信心
12. firm *adj.* 坚定的
13. believe in 信任
14. injected with confidence 满怀信心地

II. 佳句背诵

1. Seeing his confident smiles, I sighed in relief.
看到他自信的笑容, 我松了一口气。
2. A sense of confidence sprang up in his mind.
他心里涌上来一种自信的感觉。
3. He raised his head, looking at me with confidence in his eyes.
他抬起头, 充满信心地看着我。
4. David stood up and walked away still without looking at me, with a determined look on his face.
大卫站起来, 仍然没有看我就走开了, 脸上带着坚定的表情。
5. Eric was encouraged by the teacher's smile, full of confidence in his plan.
埃里克被老师的笑容所鼓舞, 对自己的计划充满信心。
6. Inspired by the enthusiasm and encouragement, David quickened his pace in high spirits.
在热情和鼓舞的激励下, 大卫兴致勃勃地加快了步伐。
7. However, so determined was David that he ignored everything around him, only looking

ahead.

然而, 大卫如此坚定, 以至于他忽视了周围的一切, 只向前看。

8. Holding a firm belief that Tom, her husband, must be looking for her, she kept on walking regardless of the darkness.
因为坚信她的丈夫汤姆一定在找她, 她不顾黑暗继续向前走。

「技能达标」

I. 完成句子

1. But their firm gaze built up my confidence and we kept going together.
但他们坚定的目光增强了我的信心, 我们继续一起前进。
2. Injected with confidence, I headed for the finishing line.
我满怀信心, 冲向终点线。
3. During her film career, she obtained a reputation as a strong-willed and outspoken woman.
在她的银幕生涯中, 她获得了一个意志坚定、坦率直言的名声。

II. 用“自信与勇敢”的心理描写完成语段

The hurt and fear of years of discouragement disappeared. 1. Encouraged and full of passion (受到鼓舞, 充满激情), Jenny began to 2. pursue her dream with all her effort (尽一切努力去追求她的梦想). In the following ten years, she studied hard and 3. never gave up (从不放弃) even when she was faced with all kinds of difficulties. Eventually, Jenny became a pilot of a famous airline company, 4. realising her dream (实现了她的梦想) of flying in the sky like a bird. All of us may meet different difficulties on our way to success, but if we 5. keep on trying without giving up (持续努力且不放弃), we will make it come true.

第六单元质量评估

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

As a volunteer, you will discover the unique opportunity of visiting the real world beyond the tourist window and become immersed (沉浸) in the cultures you visit. For many travellers, the time spent working on meaningful projects and getting to know the local area and its people is often regarded as their most memorable, enjoyable and fulfilling experience.

Who can volunteer?

Kaya volunteers are 18 — 80-year-old people with an adventurous spirit. Whether you have time for a 2-week trip or a 6-month break, travelling on your own, with a group or with your family, or you are a student, taking a break from your study or have even retired, they will find a project that can use your help.

What types of projects can you do?

Kaya's project advisers work with you to decide which project is best for you and what type of work you like to do. You can work in the following fields:

* Environmental preservation: From the Ecuadorian rainforest to the jungle of Thailand, repair the damage done to some of the most beautiful and diverse places on Earth.

* Work with children: They have over 40 projects working with children across the world in orphanages, schools and shelters for the abused and disabled.

* Sports: Through sports their projects can provide opportunities for health education and the development of life skills such as teamwork, communication, discipline and self-confidence.

* Education: From English teaching to education

programmes for special needs and minority groups, give greater opportunities to the disadvantaged through education.

All projects include airport pick-ups and drop-offs, accommodation, orientation and 24-hour support. Many of their placements also include all meals and some language classes so that you can get even more involved.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了参加 Kaya 志愿者项目的条件以及项目的类型等相关信息。

1. What's the author's purpose in writing this passage?
 - A. To inspire people to volunteer.
 - B. To show the advantage of volunteers.
 - C. To call on volunteers to take part in certain projects.
 - D. To explain different projects to volunteers.

C 写作意图题。根据第一段的内容可知,作者写这篇文章的目的是呼吁志愿者参与某些项目。
2. What can a volunteer do while doing the advertised voluntary work?
 - A. Receive some extra pay for their work.
 - B. Travel around for free.
 - C. Help the local people with their work.
 - D. Visit the local places of interest.

D 细节理解题。根据 **What types of projects can you do?** 部分中的“From the Ecuadorian rainforest to the jungle of Thailand, repair the damage done to some of the most beautiful and diverse places on Earth.”可知,志愿者在做志愿工作的时候能够参观当地的一些名胜古迹。
3. What can we infer from the second paragraph of this passage?
 - A. Few people are willing to do the voluntary work.
 - B. There are almost no restrictions set on volunteers.

C. People without voluntary experiences are not welcome.

D. Junior school students can participate in the project.

B 推理判断题。根据 **Who can volunteer?** 部分中的描述可知,参加 Kaya 志愿者项目除了有年龄的要求外几乎没有任何限制。

B

In a deadly wildfire that broke out in California, an unusual friendship was formed between a cat and a chicken who stayed together to survive the fire.

The Grass Valley firefighters found the pair on their second day of cleaning up during the wildfire in a neighbourhood near Redding. “The animals had survived one of the most serious fires in memory, finding comfort in each other in the doorway of a home,” Grass Valley Fire Chief Mark Buttron wrote on the Internet.

The cat and the chicken were both burned and needed treatment for their injuries. Firefighters quickly found water and called the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The animals shared one animal carrier so they could wait together until being taken to receive medical treatment.

Niko Kuyper, the owner of the chicken, didn't know what had happened until a neighbour saw his animal on the news and called him. Kuyper recognised the chicken as the most energetic of the six hens he owns. He was even more surprised to see his chicken lying close to Whiskers, another neighbour's cat.

Though Whiskers has to visit the hospital every day to deal with her injuries, and her whiskers were burned by the fire, she has been sent to her family. Kuyper took the chicken to his parents' house where it is being introduced to a new group of hens. Both animals are expected to recover from their injuries.

The pair's friendship provided small hope for those affected by the wildfires. “Everyone in our

area lost their homes,” Kuyper said. “It's nice to see something good like this shining through.”

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。美国加利福尼亚州的一场火灾过后,消防员在救援时发现一只猫和一只母鸡躲在一起,成功在大火中生存下来。

4. What happened to a cat and a chicken?

- A. They lived together peacefully.
- B. They caused a big fire together.
- C. They survived a big wildfire together.
- D. They hid together to avoid firefighters.

C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“who stayed together to survive the fire”可知,这两只小动物聚在一起躲过了火灾。

5. How did Kuyper know the news about the two animals?

- A. He was told by a neighbour.
- B. He read it on the newspaper.
- C. He met with them in the hospital.
- D. He got in touch with the firefighter.

A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“Niko Kuyper, the owner of the chicken, didn't know what had happened until a neighbour saw his animal on the news and called him.”可知,Kuyper 的邻居看到了新闻,并且告诉了他。

6. What is happening to the chicken?

- A. She is still in the hospital.
- B. She lives with other hens.
- C. She has recovered completely.
- D. She lives together with her owner.

B 细节理解题。根据第五段中的“Kuyper took the chicken to his parents' house where it is being introduced to a new group of hens.”可知,这只母鸡现在被主人带到他父母的家里,与一群新的母鸡生活在一起。

7. How is the news according to Kuyper?

- A. It is encouraging.
- B. It is interesting.
- C. It is moving.
- D. It is lovely.

A 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容可知,

Kuyper 认为在这场大火给人们带来巨大灾难的时候能有这样一条积极的新闻是振奋人心的。

C

Earthquake forecasting is one of the most ancient skills known to mankind. From ancient Greece to the present day, countless scientists have tried to develop tools to predict earthquakes. Their attempts usually focused on searching for reliable evidence of coming quakes.

However, there are many reasons why predicting quakes is so hard. “We don’t understand some basic physics of earthquakes,” said Egill, a research professor at the California Institute of Technology. Scientists have also attempted to create mathematical models of movement, but precisely predicting would require great mapping and analysis of the Earth’s crust. Other challenges include a lack of data on the early warning signs, given that these warning signs are not yet entirely understood. Actually, real earthquake prediction is very similar to the diagnosis of potential human illnesses based on observing and analysing each patient’s signs and symptoms. As it turns out, quake prediction is extremely difficult.

Many sources show that earthquake forecasting was a recognised science in ancient Greece. Ancient Greeks lived very close to nature and were able to detect unusual phenomena and forecast earthquakes. The first known forecast was made by Pherecydes of Syros about 2,500 years ago: he made it as he scooped water from a well and noticed that usually very clean water had suddenly become muddy. Indeed, an earthquake occurred two days later, making Pherecydes famous. Nowadays, seismic and remote-sensing methods are considered to have the greatest potential in terms of solving the earthquake prediction problem.

Currently, Terra Seismic can identify a forthcoming earthquake with a high level of confidence. Generally, Terra Seismic does not

predict a quake if the earthquake’s epicentre is located beyond a depth of 40 km. Fortunately, such quakes are almost always harmless, since quakes’ energy reduces before reaching the Earth’s surface. “Scientists have tried every possible method to try to predict earthquakes,” Bruneau said. “Nobody has been able to crack it and make a believable prediction.”

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了地震预报预报困难的原因以及地震预报的历史和方法等。

8. Why is earthquake forecasting so difficult?

- A. Some basic physics of earthquakes is unknown.
- B. Data on early warning signs are fully understood.
- C. Mapping and analysis of the Earth’s crust are impossible.
- D. Earthquake prediction is the same as the diagnosis of human illness.

A 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“However, there are many reasons why predicting quakes is so hard. ‘We don’t understand some basic physics of earthquakes,’ said Egill, a research professor at the California Institute of Technology.”可知,地震预报如此困难是因为地震的一些基本物理原理尚不清楚。故选 A。

9. Why does the author give the example of Pherecydes?

- A. To explain why Pherecydes was famous.
- B. To explain Ancient Greeks lived very close to nature.
- C. To show earthquake forecasting is a science with a long history.
- D. To show remote-sensing methods are the best solution to earthquake prediction.

C 推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Many sources show that earthquake forecasting was a recognised science in ancient Greece. Ancient Greeks lived very close to nature and were able to detect unusual phenomena and forecast earthquakes. The first known forecast was made by Pherecydes of Syros about 2,500 years ago: he made it as he scooped water from a well and noticed that

usually very clean water had suddenly become muddy. Indeed, an earthquake occurred two days later, making Pherecydes famous.”可推知,作者举 Pherecydes 的例子是为了表明地震预报是一门历史悠久的科学。故选 C。

10. What does Bruneau mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Scientists have methods to predict earthquakes.
- B. Terra Seismic can predict an earthquake.
- C. Some quakes are harmless if quakes' energy is released.
- D. Scientists have no reliable method to predict an earthquake.

D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“‘Scientists have tried every possible method to try to predict earthquakes,’ Bruneau said. ‘Nobody has been able to crack it and make a believable prediction.’”可知,科学家还没有可靠的方法来预测地震。故选 D。

11. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. The reasons for earthquake forecasting.
- B. The history of earthquake forecasting.
- C. The methods of earthquake forecasting.
- D. The future of earthquake forecasting.

C 主旨大意题。根据第一段的内容并结合文章主要介绍了地震预报困难的原因以及地震预报的历史和方法等可知,这篇文章的主旨是地震预报方法。故选 C。

D

It's a warm June afternoon, and in a group of bushes and trees, a bird sings. A small insect climbs over a leaf. The Muziekplein forest, next to an 18-story building and a railway line, is about the size of a basketball court; before it was planted in 2018, the area was a parking place. The forest is one of seven such extremely small forests in the Dutch city of Utrecht, and 144 across the Netherlands. By the end of this year, according to IVN Nature Education, the organisation proposing the country's initiative, there will be 200.

Since the first forest was planted in the

Netherlands in 2015, the concept has become popular. Daan Bleichrodt, who launched IVN's Tiny Forest initiative with the goal of making it easier for children to get into and connect with nature, said that he thinks it is popular because people are becoming more aware of major environmental challenges. It's a very practical way to do something positive in the light of climate change and loss of biodiversity.

Jeroen Schenkels, a senior adviser for the city of Utrecht on green planning, said he sees the mini-forests as nature-based approaches that are able to help the city weather heat waves and improve water retention (保持). But one of the biggest interests is social. “One of the most important things is that they give people the opportunity to be involved in nature in the neighbourhood,” Schenkels said.

Between 2018 and 2020, 40 different plant and animal groups and 121 total animal species were found in the Muziekplein forest alone. According to Wageningen University & Research researchers, across the 11 tiny forests in their study, volunteers observed 636 animal species. They also identified 298 plant species in addition to the original species planted in the plots. Maintenance of the forests occasionally involves removing aggressive weeds, but in general new plant species, such as wildflowers that appear, are allowed to grow.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。荷兰城市里的微型森林不仅可以帮助城市抵御热浪,提高蓄水能力,还使人们有更多机会接触周围的自然环境。

12. What is special about the Muziekplein forest?

- A. It is newly planted.
- B. It sits in an urban area.
- C. It grows along a railway.
- D. It is shaped like a basketball court.

B 推理判断题。根据第一段中的“The forest is one of seven such extremely small forests in the Dutch city of Utrecht, and 144 across the Netherlands.”可知该森林位于城镇区域。故选 B。

13. What's the purpose of the Tiny Forest initiative?

- A. To call for action on climate change.
- B. To increase the Netherlands' biodiversity.
- C. To warn people of environmental challenges.
- D. To make nature more accessible to children.

D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“Daan Bleichrodt, who launched IVN's Tiny Forest initiative with the goal of making it easier for children to get into and connect with nature”可知, Daan Bleichrodt 发起的微型森林计划的目的是让孩子们更容易接近大自然。故选 D。

14. What does Paragraph 3 focus on?

- A. Benefits of mini-forests in cities.
- B. Ways to keep neighbourhoods green.
- C. Inspiration for planting forests in cities.
- D. Importance of being exposed to nature.

A 段落大意题。根据第三段的内容可知, 城市里的微型森林不仅可以帮助城市抵御热浪, 提高蓄水能力, 还使人们有更多机会接触周围的自然环境, 故本段主要关注的是城市里的微型森林的益处。故选 A。

15. How does the author state the forests' effect on biodiversity?

- A. By doing experiments.
- B. By giving examples.
- C. By listing figures.
- D. By making comparisons.

C 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容可知, 作者主要是通过一些数据来提供相关的信息。故选 C。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

The public library was less than five minutes' walk from my home. It was open for three hours in the evening. Every evening, I would rush to the library after school. D Without waiting for the librarian to get things ready, I would just turn on the lights in the kids' section (区域) and start reading.

Every day, fifteen minutes before the actual closing time, the librarian would start announcements

and ask people to leave. As a child, I didn't have a library card, so I couldn't take my half-read books with me. E Knowing about my love for books, the librarian started making announcements about the closure only in other sections and the cleaning lady would leave the lights on for me while tidying up the rest of the library. B Then five minutes before the closure, I would join them in locking up. Very soon, I became part of their opening and closing team!

Five years passed by, and there, I had read most of the books in the kids' and basic science sections. The librarian always smiled at me and introduced new books to me. Later, during my college days, I would go there to get a quiet place to study. The librarian would simply give me reading room keys and let me stay there. G

After my graduation, I moved away and stopped visiting that library. A I saw a new librarian and heard those old people had retired. What a pity! I owe that silent librarian and the sweet cleaning lady words of thanks.

- A. Recently, I went to the library again.
- B. This gave me another ten minutes to read.
- C. I managed to stay in the library the whole day.
- D. Usually, I would get there ten minutes ahead of the opening time.
- E. I would have to put those books back and left with unwillingness.
- F. The librarian was the kind of man who just did not look approachable.
- G. Studying in the library benefited me a lot throughout my college time.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

A series of severe thunderstorms struck our area recently. Heavy rains, strong winds, and lots of lightning had 21 flash flooding and even swept down trees. I had spent the afternoon 22 branches out of my yard. Then just before I was getting ready to take my dogs for their last walk of

the day the 23 came on my television and over my phone that another storm was 24.

I quickly took my dogs outside. Huge and 25 clouds were rolling in while thunder 26 over the hills. Despite this, I knew that the stars were shining and the moon was smiling up 27 but I just couldn't see them. The blink of light, up high, at the far end of the meadow (草坪) might hide behind my house. I smiled. It amazed me how far their light 28 in the darkness of the night and how they didn't seem 29 at all by the approaching storm. I felt that the 30 no longer seemed so scary and that my fear had been replaced with relief and joy.

Life does have its share of storms, some caused by 31 and some caused by us. We can't go through life being scared of them, 32. We are here to shine our light. We are here to share our love. We are bound to ride through the 33, clean up after them, and make this world a better place. Light may seem tiny but we will be 34 at how far it can be seen and how easily it can 35 the dark away.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者在经历暴风雨时的感悟。

21. A. reserved B. caused
C. witnessed D. indicated

B 根据常识以及“Heavy rains, strong winds”和“flash flooding”的关系可推知,大雨和强风引发了洪水。故选 B。

22. A. cutting down B. throwing up
C. picking up D. looking for

C 根据上文的“and even swept down trees”和下文的“out of my yard”可知,院子里有很多树枝,作者将它们捡起并放在院子外面。故选 C。

23. A. expectations B. details
C. signals D. warnings

D 根据下文的“that another storm was 24”可知,关于另一场暴风雨的警告来了。故选 D。

24. A. heading our way B. coming to mind
C. coming into effect D. taking its place

A 根据下文中的“I quickly took my dogs outside. Huge and 25 clouds were rolling in while thunder 26 over the hills.”可知,另一场暴风雨已经在路上了。故选 A。

25. A. constant B. unpleasant
C. temporary D. normal

A 根据句中的“Huge”及“rolling in”可知,大片乌云连绵不断,滚滚而来。故选 A。

26. A. disappeared B. mattered
C. changed D. boomed

D 根据“while thunder 26 over the hills”可知,雷声在轰鸣。故选 D。

27. A. anywhere B. outdoors
C. somewhere D. indoors

C 根据下文的“but I just couldn't see them”可知,作者知道星星在看不见的某处闪烁着。故选 C。

28. A. shone B. circled
C. swept D. travelled

D 结合常识以及句中的“how far their light”和“in the darkness”可推知,星星和月亮的光芒在黑暗中传播了很远。故选 D。

29. A. bothered B. followed
C. targeted D. allocated

A 根据上文“The blink of light, up high, at the far end of the meadow (草坪)”可知,星星和月亮的光芒依旧闪烁着,没有受到正在靠近的暴风雨的打扰。故选 A。

30. A. result B. trick
C. darkness D. battle

C 根据上文及下文的“no longer seemed so scary”可知,有星星和月亮的光芒,作者觉得黑暗似乎不那么可怕了。故选 C。

31. A. nature B. society
C. design D. chance

A 结合常识和下文的“some caused by us”可知,生活中的“暴风雨”一些是自然产生的,一些是人为造成的。故选 A。

32. A. instead B. therefore
C. though D. somehow

C 根据上文“Life does have its share of storms”和句中的“We can't go through life being scared of them”可知,生活中的确有“暴风雨”,但我们不能被它们吓到,上下文有转折关系。故选 C。

33. A. match B. present
C. thoughts D. storms

D 根据“ride through the 33, clean up after them”可知,them 指代 storms,因此,此处指我们一定会渡过风暴。故选 D。

34. A. amazed B. concerned
C. upset D. good

A 根据第二段中的“It amazed me how far their light 28 in the darkness of the night”可知,我们会对光所能传播的距离感到惊叹。故选 A。

35. A. give B. put
C. drive D. send

C 根据上文可知,星星和月亮的光芒让作者觉得黑暗似乎不那么可怕了,所以光芒能够驱散黑暗。故选 C。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Over the past few days, a number of forest fires **36. have broken** (break) out in Chongqing and its surrounding areas due to the extremely dry and hot weather. Many rescue personnel and volunteers participated in the rescue overnight, **37. which** moved a lot of people across the country. The mountain fires in several regions in Chongqing have been **38. eventually** (eventual) put out on Friday morning. No casualties have been reported.

Chongqing motorcyclists are being praised as **39. heroes** (hero) for volunteering to transport much-needed supplies to the fire and fighting the wildfires **40. caused** (cause) by prolonged heat and drought across multiple districts in the municipality.

41. Facing (face) the tough situation, the city government called for volunteers **42. with** related skills and experience to join the firefighting, and a

large number of motorcyclists have played an important role and won widespread praise. The team members, with **43. an** average age of 29, took turns to use five dirt bikes and four scooters (小轮摩托车) to carry materials and equipment to firefighters **44. and** to transport people and necessities.

The example of a foreign teacher who volunteered to help fight the raging wildfires in Chongqing's Beibei District with other local residents has touched many people. After two hours of work, **45. their** (they) group of five people had checked out some 50 chainsaws, which were delivered to fire and rescue workers.

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假定你是李华,在某国际学校就读。因你所在的海滨城市经常有飓风袭扰,必须提醒新来的英国交换生 Kate 了解安全须知。请你用英语给她写一封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 飓风来临前应该怎么做;
2. 飓风来临时应该做什么,不应该做什么。

注意:词数 80 左右。

【参考范文】

Dear Kate,

I'm writing to inform you a newcomer of some tips on hurricane safety so that you can survive this common threat to a coastal city.

Knowing what to do matters when a hurricane strikes. Before a hurricane, make sure your property is protected. Close windows and bring indoors anything that could blow away. You should have sufficient food, water, medicine and batteries for emergency. During a hurricane, you'd better stay in the shelter, away from windows and listen to the weather warning. Do not assume the storm has passed and go out even if the wind stops. Dangerous winds may return.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Chuck and his elder brother Peter lived with their dad Kyle and their grandfather Stan. They referred to each other as “the Hardy boys”.

One evening, Chuck and Peter asked their grandfather about the number one activity on his bucket list (人生愿望清单). “I was going to rebuild my dad’s farmhouse and maintain it. It’s a shame I could never do it,” he sighed (叹息). Stan worked hard as a car mechanic, but his earnings were never enough to maintain such a huge farm.

Months passed and there was no mention of the farm again. Stan and Kyle continued working in their car repair shop, while Chuck and Peter worked downtown. On Stan’s 75th birthday, Chuck and Peter decided to give him a surprise.

“Grandpa,” Chuck started, “this year we decided not to give you a cake for your birthday.” He smiled. “Really? You broke your tradition of giving me a chocolate cake?! How could you?!” Stan joked. “Ah, wait and see, Grandpa. I think you’re going to like this a lot better than a chocolate cake,” Chuck replied.

At that moment, Peter excitedly brought out his laptop and flashed a 3D model of a modern farmhouse. Kyle and Stan stared at the computer screen. “What are we looking at?” Stan asked his grandsons. “We know how much your dad valued his farm and how much you wanted to honour him by maintaining it. Chuck and I raised money to fix the farmhouse and the farm,” Peter said with a smile.

Stan covered his mouth with his hand. Tears instantly streamed down his face. “You’d do that for me?” he cried. “Grandpa, you’re the best

grandfather on earth,” Chuck told him. “We do absolutely anything for you. There’s nothing else you need to say but to assure us that you’ll help us rebuild the farm, Grandpa! You too, Dad!”

Kyle and Stan nodded their heads. “Absolutely. When we’re done, I’ll throw a barbecue party! My dad said that if I ever get to maintain the farm, we should throw a barbecue party,” Stan said excitedly.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

Every day after that, the Hardy boys set out to work on the farmhouse. Exhausted but overwhelmed with excitement, none of them slowed their working pace. Before the rebuilding work came to an end, they kept riding Stan’s old pickup truck and headed to the “workplace”. With time ticking by, the farmhouse gradually took form. It took them two months to complete the project, including planting crops in the field. Staring at the masterpiece accomplished with their joint effort, the past memory welling up inside Stan, he could hardly fight back his tears continually murmuring, “Thank you, kids!”

That Sunday, they decided to host a barbecue party and invite their neighbours. Thrilled but nervous, to make sure everything was in order and well prepared, they reached the farm early and dared not slack off, elaborately preparing a variety of exquisite dishes. As night neared, guests arrived one after another, all of whom were deeply impressed by the brand-new farm. They danced the night away while enjoying the yummy foods. At the sight of the scene, Stan looked up at the sky in awe. “We make it, Dad. The Hardy boys have managed to keep your farm alive,” he said in a firm voice. “I hope you’re proud of what you see.”

综合检测(一)

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

Northern Festival of Bands

The Northern Festival of Bands is a yearly weekend wind band festival for high school band students, who perform in bands led by nationally famous conductors. This year the festival will be held from February 13 to February 15. The festival includes performances by the Wind Ensemble and Symphonic Band of the University of Northern Iowa (UNI) on Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon's performance by high school participants.

How to Apply

The Northern Festival of Bands offers three festival bands, and students are selected according to the application forms provided. Applications should be made by the school band director. In some cases an individual student may wish to attend even if their school isn't attending. In these cases the application must still be made by the high school band director or by the student with the high school band director's oversight (监督). All applications should be provided by December 2 on our website.

Auditions (试唱)

Students accepted into either of the festival bands will audition for chair placement between 4:00 pm and 6:45 pm on Thursday afternoon, February 13. Please don't be late.

Concert Dress

Performance dress will be the dress normally worn by each school for performances.

Solo Competition

Senior students accepted into the festival are welcome to audition for the Solo Competition. The winner will perform at the final festival concert on Saturday afternoon and receive an offer of a music

scholarship of less than \$6,000 over a four-year period. The award is limited to students who wish to pursue a music degree at UNI.

Festival Fees

Students—\$35.00 per student

Conductors—\$30.00 per person

If you need further information, please get in touch with Danny Galyen!

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了北方乐团节的概况,申请方式以及费用等相关内容。

1. What can we know about the Northern Festival of Bands?

- A. It is open to only students.
- B. It is held every other year.
- C. It will last three days this year.
- D. It won't accept individual students.

C 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*This year the festival will be held from February 13 to February 15.*”可知,今年节日为期3天。故选C。

2. What will the participants of the festival have to do?

- A. Provide their application forms on their own.
- B. Prove that they're a member of a music band.
- C. Prepare their own performance dress by themselves.
- D. Join in auditioning on the afternoon of February 13.

D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*Students accepted into either of the festival bands will audition for chair placement between 4:00 pm and 6:45 pm on Thursday afternoon, February 13. Please don't be late.*”可知,每个参加者都必须试唱。故选D。

3. Who is encouraged to audition for the Solo Competition?

- A. The students who are from poor families.
- B. The students who want to join the UNI band.

- C. The students who wish to study music at UNI.
D. The students who are especially good at music.

C 细节理解题。根据第五段的内容可知,希望在北爱荷华大学学习音乐的学生可以去参加独唱比赛的试唱。故选 C。

B

We were at the top of the mountain when the call came through on the radio.

I was in the Altai Mountains with Biosphere Expeditions (生物圈考察队) as a member of the first team to take part in a survey of snow leopards (雪豹) in this part of the world.

Getting to the base camp had been an expedition in itself. It was getting dark as we arrived. After a very good night's sleep we were up early for a couple of days training on how to fill in the datasheets, identify tracks and prints and what to do with useful animal droppings amongst other things.

The next day, four of us set off up one of the mountains to do our first surveying with our guide Oleg. We spent most of the morning climbing the endlessly steep mountain with little communication from Oleg who only became active when we stopped to take on water. By early afternoon we reached what appeared to be the top but was another ridge (山脊). My 47-year-old bones were shaking and I was struggling to breathe. We hadn't seen a thing except for rocky mountains. Our guide was keeping going but we had very little idea about what we were supposed to be doing. Energy was dropping rapidly.

Then everything changed. The radio came to life. Hardly able to speak through excitement, one of the other groups told us that they had just discovered fresh snow leopard tracks!

On arrival, we found the other group silently looking at a gulf (溪谷). A set of very clear paw prints ran from top to bottom. I was filled with a feeling of complete exhilaration. One of the rarest big cats in the world had passed through where I was standing! They were here and what we were going to do would help them survive.

All the suffering of the past days fell away. The

long walk back to the base camp that night seemed to go by in seconds.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者和生物圈考察队一起在阿尔泰山脉参与调查雪豹的故事。

4. Why did the author make his expedition in the Altai Mountains?

- A. To become a member of Biosphere Expeditions.
B. To enjoy the mountainous scenery.
C. To measure the height of the mountains.
D. To carry out the research on snow leopards.

D 细节理解题。根据第二段的内容可知,因为作者要开展对雪豹的研究,所以去阿尔泰山探险。故选 D。

5. What did the author do after his first night at the base camp?

- A. He visited the camp with his partners.
B. He got up late after some extra rest.
C. He received some basic training.
D. He organised a welcome party.

C 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“After a very good night's sleep we were up early for a couple of days training on how to fill in the datasheets, identify tracks and prints and what to do with useful animal droppings amongst other things.”可知,作者在大本营的第一晚之后接受了一些基本训练。故选 C。

6. What was difficult for the author during his expedition?

- A. Climbing the endlessly rocky mountains at his age.
B. Having good communication with his guide.
C. Finding the right way to the mountain top.
D. Searching for clean drinking water.

A 细节理解题。根据第四段中的“My 47-year-old bones were shaking and I was struggling to breathe. We hadn't seen a thing except for rocky mountains. Our guide was keeping going but we had very little idea about what we were supposed to be doing. Energy was dropping rapidly.”可知,在作者这样的年纪,还要攀登无尽的山脉是一件困难的事情。故选 A。

7. What does the underlined word “exhilaration” in Paragraph 6 mean?

- A. Freedom. B. Excitement.
C. Peace. D. Loss.

B 词义猜测题。第五段中的“Hardly able to speak through excitement, one of the other groups told us that they had just discovered fresh snow leopard tracks!”以及画线词前面的“On arrival, we found the other group silently looking at a gulf (溪谷). A set of very clear paw prints ran from top to bottom.”说明另一组的人非常激动,告诉作者这组他们发现了雪豹的足迹,作者他们到达后也看到了雪豹的足迹,肯定也是非常激动的。由此推知,exhilaration 应为“激动”之意,选项 B 是 excitement,与之意义最为接近。故选 B。

C

With few trees left to slow the wind in southern Madagascar, sand blows continuously. It settles across fields, villages, roads and in the eyes of hungry children waiting for food aid.

Madagascar, the fourth-largest island on Earth, contains one of the planet’s most diverse ecosystems. It has thousands of species of colourful plants and wild animals. But it is not all a natural, green paradise, especially in the south, where the environmental reality has changed.

Four years of extremely dry weather and forest clearing to make farmland have turned the once fertile area into a dusty red emptiness. “There’s nothing to harvest. That’s why we’re starving,” said Tarira, the mother of seven waiting at the World Food Program (WFP) centre near Anjaky Beanatara to get Plumpy, a dense peanut-based food provided to starving children. Like many others in the area, Tarira and her family have sometimes eaten a local plant called raketa. “The plant grows in the wild but provides few valuable nutrients,” she said, adding that eating it could cause stomach pain. The UN agency said more than a million people in southern Madagascar currently needed help from the WFP and the food crisis here grew over several years. At the height of it, the WFP warned the island was at

risk of seeing “the world’s first climate change famine”.

Theodore Mbainaissem who runs WFP operations in southern Madagascar says there are no usual weather patterns any longer and villagers can no longer predict the best time to plant or harvest. However, he adds the WFP has made joint efforts with other aid organisations to resolve the food crisis—children with severe malnutrition have dropped from about 30 percent a few months before to about 5 percent now. “When you look in the villages, you see children running left and right. That wasn’t the case before,” he says.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了由于森林砍伐,尤其是极端气候给马达加斯加南部带来了农作物歉收、粮食危机和儿童营养不良等问题,而在世界粮食计划署和其他援助机构的努力下,情况有所好转。

8. What do you know about WFP from the passage?

- A. It is run by Theodore Mbainaissem, a local villager.
B. It offers starving children in southern Madagascar raketa.
C. It works alone to cope with the food crisis in southern Madagascar.
D. Its work on the food crisis has proved effective in southern Madagascar.

D 细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“However, he adds the WFP has made joint efforts with other aid organisations to resolve the food crisis—children with severe malnutrition have dropped from about 30 percent a few months before to about 5 percent now. ‘When you look in the villages, you see children running left and right. That wasn’t the case before,’ he says.”可知,WFP 在食品危机方面的工作在马达加斯加南部被证明是有效的。故选 D。

9. What does Paragraph 3 mainly talk about?

- A. Tarira and her family suffering from a severe food shortage.
B. The food crisis in southern Madagascar and its

causes.

- C. The WFP and its operations.
D. The world's first climate change famine.

B 段落大意题。根据第三段的内容可知,第三段主要讲了马达加斯加南部的粮食危机及其原因。故选 B。

10. What does the underlined word “fertile” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Barren. B. Wild.
C. Productive. D. Peaceful.

C 词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“There's nothing to harvest.”以及画线词上文“Four years of extremely dry weather and forest clearing to make farmland have turned the once”可知,四年的极端干旱天气和伐木耕种已经将曾经肥沃多产的地区变成了红色沙尘覆盖的不毛之地,故画线词的意思是“肥沃的”。故选 C。

11. What's the purpose of Theodore Mbainaissem's last statement in the last paragraph?

- A. To prove the improvement of children's poor nutrition.
B. To create an amazing scene of children playing at will.
C. To show off what he has achieved in southern Madagascar.
D. To confirm the food crisis in southern Madagascar will soon be resolved.

A 推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“However, he adds the WFP has made joint efforts with other aid organisations to resolve the food crisis—children with severe malnutrition have dropped from about 30 percent a few months before to about 5 percent now. ‘When you look in the villages, you see children running left and right. That wasn't the case before,’ he says.”可知,Theodore Mbainaissem 的最后一句话是为了证明上文所说的儿童营养不良的现象在减少。故选 A。

D

What happens when we think that others expect us to fail? My research shows that these “underdog expectations” can actually motivate (激

励) people to try to prove others wrong, especially those they find less trustworthy, leading them to perform better.

I conducted an experiment asking volunteers to do a computer task that included clicking on rapidly moving circles. They were told that someone was observing their performance on the task. They would receive one of three messages—stating underdog expectations, high expectations, or neutral (中立的) expectations—from the observer. Volunteers then performed the task. I found that those who experienced underdog expectations performed the best.

There are countless stories about underdogs being successful. For example, Aly Raisman, a three-time Olympic gold medalist in gymnastics, specially mentioned this motivation after reporters suggested she was too old to succeed at the last Olympics, “It's obviously not something that people expected or that's easy to do after you're taking a year off or being the ‘Grandma’ or whatever they like to say. So, I'm happy I proved everyone wrong.”

Of course, there are also many more examples of people failing to overcome the low expectations others set for them. So when does being an underdog lead to success rather than failure?

I ran a second study. Before volunteers received any expectations, they were casually given information about the observer's trust. Results show that the desire to prove others wrong only turned into better performance in the face of less trustworthy observers, while it backfired when it came from more trustworthy observers. Trying to prove highly trustworthy people wrong appears to have caused a sense of anxiety, which weakened the following performance. In contrast, people experiencing underdog expectations from less trustworthy observers were able to use the desire to prove others wrong and perform successfully.

My work suggests that more people can achieve success when they think that others view them as underdogs—if they view others as less trustworthy and direct their motivation to prove them wrong

towards performing better.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章论述了当我们不被看好时会发生什么。研究表明这些“劣势者的期望”实际上可以激励人们试图去证明别人是错的,特别是那些他们认为不太值得信赖的人,从而使他们表现得更好。

12. In Paragraph 3, the author uses Aly's story to show _____.

- A. an old player did better than her competitors
- B. it was hard for an old player to achieve success
- C. the reporters thought little of Aly's performance
- D. underdog expectations can actually lead to success

D 推理判断题。根据第三段首句“There are countless stories about underdogs being successful.”可知,第三段首句提出段落主旨,紧接着利用 For example 举例进行论述,由此可知下文讲述 Aly 的故事是在论述这一观点。故选 D。

13. What does the underlined word “backfired” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?

- A. Developed interest.
- B. Raised motivation.
- C. Had opposite effects.
- D. Helped avoid failure.

C 词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“Results show that the desire to prove others wrong only turned into better performance in the face of less trustworthy observers”和下文“when it came from more trustworthy observers”,以及连词 while 可知,两种观点是相反的,由此可推知,画线单词表示有相反的结果。故选 C。

14. Which of the following situations can motivate a person best?

- A. A stranger online said you would rank first in the coming exam.
- B. A friend who once lied to you said you would fail the interview.
- C. A teacher you respect predicted your low scores in the coming exam.
- D. A coach of the school team said you couldn't get a prize in the match.

B 推理判断题。根据第五段中的“In contrast, people experiencing underdog expectations from

less trustworthy observers were able to use the desire to prove others wrong and perform successfully.”可知,被那些不值得信任的观察者不看好的人能够利用这种欲望来证明别人是错的,并获得成功。因此推断 B 项“一个曾经对你说谎的朋友说你面试失败。”最能激励人。故选 B。

15. Which might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Upside of Being Underdogs
- B. Ways to Better Performance
- C. Attempts to Prove Others Wrong
- D. Causes of Underdog Expectations

A 标题归纳题。通读全文可知,作者开篇先提出一个问题——当我们被低估时,会产生什么表现?然后引出研究结果并展开论述,即被低估会刺激人们求胜的欲望进而激发出他们更好的表现。选项 A“作为劣势者的好处”为最佳标题。故选 A。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

I always seemed to be running late and hurrying up. I'd wake up early in the morning in order to have enough time to get to where I wanted to go. But by the time I found myself on the road, I was clearly going to be late. F This constant rush entered every area of my life. For example, when I went shopping, I'd race up and down the passage.

Then one day when going to work, I had been running behind again. Unluckily, on the way, my car was out of gas. As my car left the road, I looked at my watch. It's clear that I'd be late. B I had a meeting in fifteen minutes and I hadn't finished preparing for it.

But as I looked out towards the east, the sun was just beginning to climb out of the hill. There was fog hanging over the river and some ducks were swimming across the glass-like surface of the water. A few boats sat on the river, which was shining in the sunshine. C

I was surprised. This pretty scene had been going on right outside my car every morning. E I had been rushing around in such a hurry not to miss anything that I had been missing everything!

A I understood I needed to set schedules and made good preparations for big events in case of any hurry. More importantly, I should try to stay relaxed and enjoy present life. And there was no need to worry about unimportant things. Now I am here living my life joyfully and patiently.

- A. How could I avoid it?
 B. I became worried and upset.
 C. What an amazing picture outside!
 D. I found some surprising things happened.
 E. However, I had never taken the time to see it.
 F. So I would drive fast to make up for the minutes I had lost.
 G. Finally a co-worker recognised my car and stopped for me.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

I've always loved mountaineering (登山) and the mental and physical challenges that go with it. This time the peak (山峰) of Mt Whitney is my 21. There are quite a few ways up to the big mountain, but we 22 the traditional one at last, almost 12 miles to the top.

I decided to make this trip less about 23 and more about the climb and my personal journey with a friend. Thinking about it this way, I decided to carry only one camera to 24 the course, but it still added 3.2 pounds to my backpack, which 25 2.8 pounds without the camera equipment. Fortunately, climbing with a friend 26 sharing the weight, keeping our packs a little lighter. Therefore, we 27 reached the top just two days later. This particular trip was prepared for a personal trip on purpose to get to the peak and enjoy the breathtaking 28.

Climbing such tall peaks 29 every aspect of you, as a nature photographer. It can test both your physical strength and photographic 30. Can you imagine being about 4,200 meters up, 31 the thin air of the high-altitude (海拔) environment while also trying to be 32 with your compositions (作品)? That's what we were doing! And that's the joy that comes with climbing Mt

Whitney as well.

Like any other 33 in nature, there are risks in mountaineering, though. Extreme altitude and the unpredictable (无法预测的) weather will test even the most 34 climber. Despite the fact, mountaineering for me is all about the experiences, which makes me live to the 35.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。作为一名摄影师,作者约了一位朋友开启登山之旅。这次他决定轻装出行,少拍一些照片,多留一些时间享受登山的乐趣。虽然登世界高峰对摄影师来说是一项极大的考验,但也是一种体验和快乐。

21. A. imagination B. impression
 C. destination D. kingdom

C 根据上文“I've always loved mountaineering (登山) and the mental and physical challenges that go with it.”可知,作者喜欢登山,这次的地是惠特尼山。故选 C。

22. A. chose B. repaired
 C. missed D. covered

A 根据上文“‘There are quite a few ways up to the big mountain’可知,虽然有很多条路通往山上,但是作者和他的朋友选择了最传统的那条。故选 A。

23. A. shelters B. photos
 C. clothes D. foods

B 根据下文“I decided to carry only one camera”可知,作者决定这次旅行时少拍一些照片,所以只带了一部相机。故选 B。

24. A. discover B. draw
 C. guess D. document

D 根据上文的“camera”可知,作者带相机是为了记录旅行的过程。故选 D。

25. A. weighed B. lifted
 C. balanced D. cut

A 根据上文“but it still added 3.2 pounds to my backpack”可知,作者只带了一部相机,但是增加了 3.2 磅的重量,本来他的行李重 2.8 磅。weigh 意为“重量是……”。故选 A。

26. A. looked for B. resulted from
 C. contributed to D. focused on

C 根据空前的“climbing with a friend”可知,和

朋友一起登山有助于分担重量,让作者的行李稍微轻一些。故选 C。

27. A. suddenly B. legally
C. obviously D. quickly

D 根据上文“Fortunately, climbing with a friend 26 sharing the weight, keeping our packs a little lighter.”可知,在和朋友一起分担了背包的重量后,作者和他的朋友很快就到达了山顶。故选 D。

28. A. painting B. scenery
C. performance D. movement

B 根据空前的“get to the peak and enjoy”可知,作者这次爬山的目的是到达山顶欣赏令人叹为观止的风景。故选 B。

29. A. attracts B. pays
C. tests D. brings

C 根据下文“It can test both your physical strength”可知,攀登这样的高峰对于一名自然摄影师来说是一种考验。故选 C。

30. A. skills B. attitudes
C. times D. dreams

A 根据上文“Climbing such tall peaks 29 every aspect of you, as a nature photographer.”可知,攀登这样的高峰对于一名自然摄影师来说是一种考验,既考验体力,也考验作者的摄影技术。故选 A。

31. A. identifying B. improving
C. collecting D. breathing

D 根据空后的“the thin air of the high-altitude (海拔) environment”可知,爬上大约 4 200 米高的地方,呼吸着高海拔环境中稀薄的空气。故选 D。

32. A. confident B. patient
C. familiar D. creative

D 根据上文“It can test both your physical strength and photographic 30.”可知,作者爬上大约 4 200 米高的地方呼吸着高海拔环境中稀薄的空气,而且还要让自己的作品更有创意,是一件很困难的事情。故选 D。

33. A. secrets B. adventures
C. rules D. species

B 根据下文“there are risks in mountaineering”可知,登山也是具有风险的冒险活动,像其他大自然中的冒险活动一样。故选 B。

34. A. excited B. devoted
C. experienced D. frightened

C 根据上文“Like any other 33 in nature, there are risks in mountaineering, though.”可知,登山也有一定的风险,所以对有经验的登山者来说也是一种考验。故选 C。

35. A. longest B. fullest
C. highest D. farthest

B 根据上下文语境可知,虽然登上很高的山峰对于作者来说是一次冒险,但是这种经历是作者生活最充实的时候。故选 B。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

A coming-of-age ceremony is an event that marks the time when a young person moves from childhood to adulthood.

In Ancient China, a traditional capping ceremony **36. was held** (hold) when a man turned 20. He was given a “style name” **37. which/that** is a name taken at the age of 20. For a young woman, a “hair-pinning ceremony” was observed around her 15th birthday.

On the South Pacific island of Pentecost, another tradition takes place—though only for boys. To prepare **38. for** it, each boy must go into the forest to find a long vine (藤). During the ceremony, he climbs to the top of a **39. wooden** (wood) tower 20 to 30 metres high. There, he fastens one end of the vine to the tower and the other to his feet, and jumps! The boy will not **40. be regarded** (regard) as a man until he has made the jump.

A particularly modern ceremony takes place in the US. For Americans, 16 is the age at which they gain some significant rights, such as **41. being** (be) able to work and drive. A **42. celebration** (celebrate) at the age of 16 is **43. typically** (typical) the biggest and most memorable one of a girl’s or boy’s teenage years, **44. marking** (mark) the beginning of a new stage in life. It also should be **45. an** occasion to take

responsibility for themselves.

V. 写作(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假如你是李华,正在英国参加一个交换项目。在这期间你加入了当地的音乐社团,这个社团正在网上分享成员们最喜欢的音乐。请你发帖参与分享,描述你最喜欢的歌曲、乐曲或音乐形式,内容包括:

1. 对该音乐的简介;
2. 听该音乐时你的感觉;
3. 它对你的影响。

注意:1. 词数 80 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Pete: Hey, everybody. What's your favourite piece of music?

Li Hua: My favourite piece of music is Chunjianghuayueye, or A Moonlit Night on the Spring River. It's a piece of traditional Chinese music played with pipa, a traditional Chinese musical instrument looking a bit like a guitar. Every time I listen to the music, it feels as if a picture of a river is spreading before me. I can see the bright moon rising and shining, and the river water shining too. I can also feel the breeze blowing softly across my face. The classic piece has a comforting effect on me and I feel very proud of the traditional Chinese music.

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

An Act of Neighbourliness

The skies were dark. A strong wind was blowing hard, cutting my face like a sharp knife. Rain fell in big drops and thunder and lightning flashed across the skies. I shook with cold and fear as I walked home, through the streams of muddy water. Some people were rushing by, completely wet in the heavy rain.

Along the way, I saw some schoolchildren holding their heavy schoolbags tightly and rushing

home. I also saw that some road repair work had been abandoned by workers. Obviously, the workers had left in a hurry because of the storm. There were few signs and it was hard to see what was on the road. There were pieces of wood and metal and it looked like a hole had been dug and hurriedly covered with boards.

I moved on but suddenly stopped as I heard some sounds. It sounded like children crying. I quickly turned back and went back to the place from where the sounds came. I was frightened! To my sadness, I found that two small children had fallen into the hole on the road. The boards had moved away with the force of the rushing water. I could hardly see the children as it was dark all around me. I told them that I was going to look for help. I knew the neighbours well, and they all shared a sense of neighbourliness, willing to give a hand.

注意:续写词数应为 150 左右。

【参考范文】

I rushed to the nearest house, Mr Lee's, and told him about the problem. He readily said that he would get a torch and some rope. He also called his good friends to come along with him. A few other neighbours also quickly joined the rescue party and together went to the road. They managed to get the children out of the watery hole safely. The children were scared silly and they shook all over with cold, daring not to make a movement.

Hearing of what had happened, the children's parents were in relief. They were very grateful to the neighbours who had helped to rescue the children and thanked them repeatedly. A flood of happiness welled up in me because I had been part of this act of neighbourliness. It was a wonderful moment, which I would never forget. The neighbours had been great. They had helped people in need without hesitation. Bathed in much warmth, I headed for home.

综合检测(二)

(时间:100分钟 分值:120分)

I. 阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

A

Four Reusable Water Bottles Designed for Specific Tastes

Whether you're worried about plastic pollution or the security of bottled water, there's definitely a reusable bottle that will be perfect for you. Here are 4 great water bottles designed for specific tastes.

Easy Cleaning

Contigo Couture Thermalock Vacuum-insulated (真空隔热的) Stainless Steel Water Bottle

The vacuum-insulated stainless steel water bottle holds 20 ounces and keeps drinks cold (up to 24 hours) or hot (up to 10 hours). People find it beautiful, fashionable and leak-proof. And they especially like the removable spout (壶嘴) for adding ice—or deep cleaning.

\$ 19.99, www.gocontigo.com

Smooth Profile

Hydro Flask Standard Mouth Bottle

The stainless steel Hydro Flask bottle is not technically leak-proof, but it has a sports cap that helps the user to avoid spilling liquids from the bottle. And the slim profile means the bottle fits many cup holders. It holds 21 ounces and keeps drinks cold for up to 24 hours. Not suitable for hot liquids.

\$ 35.95, www.hydroflask.com

Beautiful Design

Klean Kanteen Insulated Reflect Bottle

The insulated Klean Kanteen's Reflect Bottle holds 20 ounces and claims its Climate Lock technology will keep iced drinks cold for up to 40 hours. It is just the thing for minimalists (简约主义

者): The plastic-free bottle features a sustainably harvested bamboo lid and comes with a lifetime guarantee. Not advisable for hot liquids.

\$ 40.95, www.kleankanteen.com

Fashionable

S'well Sport Bottle

If you want a reusable water bottle that doesn't scream "I look like a reusable water bottle", check out the stainless steel offerings from S'well. They come in a variety of sizes, shapes, colours and designs, including the eye-catching teakwood and white marble. And they keep drinks cold for up to 24 hours. Many of them have wide mouths which are perfect for ice lovers.

Around \$ 20, www.swell.com

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四种满足不同需要、各有特色的水杯。

1. Which of the following highlights Vacuum-insulated Stainless Steel Water Bottle?

- A. The reasonable price.
- B. The removable spout.
- C. The sports cap.
- D. The bamboo lid.

B 细节理解题。根据 **Easy Cleaning** 部分中的 "And they especially like the removable spout (壶嘴) for adding ice—or deep cleaning." 可知, 这款水杯最突出的地方就是壶嘴可拆卸。故选 B。

2. Which bottle would you buy if you want to use it for a long time?

- A. Contigo Couture Thermalock Vacuum-insulated Stainless Steel Water Bottle.
- B. Hydro Flask Standard Mouth Bottle.
- C. Klean Kanteen Insulated Reflect Bottle.

D. S'well Sport Bottle.

D 细节理解题。根据 **Fashionable** 部分中的“*If you want a reusable water bottle that doesn't scream 'I look like a reusable water bottle', check out the stainless steel offerings from S'well.*”可知, S'well Sport Bottle 的水杯可反复使用,也就是可长久使用。故选 D。

3. Which website would you choose if you like the marble design?

A. *www.gocontigo.com*.

B. *www.hydroflask.com*.

C. *www.kleankanteen.com*.

D. *www.swell.com*.

D 细节理解题。根据 **Fashionable** 部分中的“*They come in a variety of sizes, shapes, colours and designs, including the eye-catching teakwood and white marble.*”可知,喜欢大理石设计风格可选择 S'well Sport Bottle 的水杯,而它的购买网址为 *www.swell.com*。故选 D。

B

If you're tired of your phone, you're not alone. People receive between around 60 and 80 daily notifications (通知) on average, and some of us may get as many as 200. These seemingly endless dings and buzzes can really affect our well-being. Research has linked them to depression and anxiety, and they may even cause problems associated with ADHD (多动症).

These outcomes may result from the fact that frequent phone interruptions increase our cognitive load (认知负荷), or the amount of information processed by the working memory. We only have so much mental capacity, and the extra effort it takes to switch between tasks can make us tired, less focused and disrupt (扰乱) emotional regulation. Additionally, in this state, we even experience a less accurate perception of time—we feel that time is passing faster than in reality, which would eventually lead us to overlook results and cause hurried decisions, for example, buying a pricey

dress without thinking it through.

With the fact that cellphone notifications can mess with our brains, scientists have sought out ways to counteract these effects. One possible solution: Scheduling notifications into batches (批次) that arrive at certain times of the day with the help of certain apps. For example, you could choose to keep things quiet except for at 7 am, noon and 5 pm to go with waking up, taking a lunch break and heading home from school. In a 2019 study, researchers assigned 237 participants (参与者) into three groups, including those who received all their notifications three times a day, hourly, or none at all. The three-times-a-day group said they felt more productive, attentive, in a better mood and in greater control of their phones than the other two groups, while the notification-free group experienced more anxiety and fear of missing out.

Besides, some researchers have argued that more personalised user design is possible. Developers should pay attention to how people interact with their devices. With the help of a machine learning model, our phone can automatically learn from our past behaviour what type of notifications we want to receive first, such as messages from relatives. Thus, certain notifications can be delivered at suitable times.

This highly individualised method could be beneficial, but more individuality means more phone monitoring, which introduces yet another problem: In the struggle to free ourselves from tech addiction, it isn't clear whether more monitoring is the solution, or just adding more fuel to the fire.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了电话通知过多给人体造成的不良影响,并探讨了产生的原因和解决措施。

4. What is the possible result of frequent phone notifications?

A. The working memory processes less information.

B. Time passes faster than what we are usually

used to.

- C. We tend to have distraction and emotional disruptions.
- D. We weigh the possible results before making decisions.

C 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、二句“These outcomes may result from the fact that frequent phone interruptions increase our cognitive load (认知负荷), or the amount of information processed by the working memory. We only have so much mental capacity, and the extra effort it takes to switch between tasks can make us tired, less focused and disrupt (扰乱) emotional regulation.”可知,频繁的电话通知会增加工作记忆需要处理的信息量,因此脑力有限的我们会感到疲惫、注意力不集中,并感到情绪调节被扰乱。故选 C。

5. What do we know about the 2019 study?

- A. The study lasted three years.
- B. The comparative method was used.
- C. The none-at-all group felt more productive.
- D. Participants were addicted to their mobile phones.

B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*In a 2019 study, researchers assigned 237 participants (参与者) into three groups, including those who received all their notifications three times a day, hourly, or none at all.*”可知,参与者被分为三组,即对比分析法在这个研究中被使用。故选 B。

6. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Depression and anxiety lead us to rely on our phones.
- B. Adding extra phone monitoring can free us from tech addiction.
- C. The fewer phone notifications we receive, the better we control our phones.
- D. Personalised user design helps phones decide what notifications come first.

D 推理判断题。根据第四段的内容可知,一些研究人员的观点表明个性化的用户设计可能会帮助

手机设定什么样的通知先发送。故选 D。

7. What is the purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To warn us against the phone overuse.
- B. To draw our attention to the problems of ADHD.
- C. To stress the importance of controlling our phones.
- D. To discuss ways to handle frequent phone notifications.

D 写作意图题。根据第一段第二句“*People receive between around 60 and 80 daily notifications (通知) on average, and some of us may get as many as 200.*”可知,本文第一段指出手机通知过多这一问题的现状;根据第二段第一句“*These outcomes may result from the fact that frequent phone interruptions increase our cognitive load (认知负荷), or the amount of information processed by the working memory.*”可知,第二段探讨这一问题出现的原因;根据第三段第一句“*With the fact that cellphone notifications can mess with our brains, scientists have sought out ways to counteract these effects.*”可知,后三段则探讨解决这一问题的办法,由此可知,解决问题的办法是本文的重中之重,即写作目的。故选 D。

C

In a study published in *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, Diana Deutsch of the University of California and her co-authors find that musicians who speak an East Asian tone language fluently are much more likely to have perfect pitch (音高).

Unlike English, many East Asian languages, such as Putonghua, Cantonese and Vietnamese, are “tonal”, so that a word’s meaning often depends on the tone in which it is said. So learning perfect pitch is, for fluent speakers of a tone language, similar to learning a second tone language.

The study looked at 203 students at the University of Southern California’s Thornton School

of Music through a test. The students listened to the 36 notes. They attempted to identify the notes, and they self-reported their musical, ethnic and linguistic backgrounds—including whether they were very fluent in an East Asian tone language, fairly fluent or not at all fluent. Deutsch and her colleagues found that students who spoke an East Asian tone language very fluently scored nearly 100 percent on the test, and that students who were only fairly fluent in a tone language scored lower overall. Those students who were not at all fluent in speaking a tone language scored the worst on average.

Deutsch acknowledges that it still remains to be discovered why and how it is that some speakers of non-tone languages have perfect pitch. She expects it to be related to either an exceptionally long “critical window” for language acquisition, a very early musical upbringing, or both.

“Perfect pitch for years seemed like a beautiful gift—given only to a few genetically talented people. But our research suggests that it might be available to virtually everybody,” Deutsch said. She also proposed that parents who want their kids to acquire perfect pitch should expose them to musical tones from infancy onwards.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。一项研究发现，能够流利地讲东亚声调语言的音乐家更有可能拥有绝对音高。

8. What makes East Asian language speakers have perfect pitch?

- A. Their tonal language.
- B. Their various dialect.
- C. Their musical talent.
- D. Their large vocabulary.

A 细节理解题。根据第二段的内容可知，声调语言让东亚的语言使用者拥有绝对音高。故选 A。

9. Who performed best in the test according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Students from Asia.

B. Students from America.

C. Students who speak English quite fluently.

D. Students who speak an East Asian tone language very fluently.

D 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Deutsch and her colleagues found that students who spoke an East Asian tone language very fluently scored nearly 100 percent on the test, and that students who were only fairly fluent in a tone language scored lower overall.”可知，得分最高的是会流利地说东亚的声调语言的学生。故选 D。

10. What is the purpose of Paragraph 4?

- A. To summarise the paragraphs above.
- B. To provide some advice for readers.
- C. To add some background information.
- D. To introduce the main idea of the text.

C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*She expects it to be related to either an exceptionally long ‘critical window’ for language acquisition, a very early musical upbringing, or both.*”可推知，这是对研究结果补充说明了一些背景知识。故选 C。

11. How can people develop perfect pitch according to Deutsch?

- A. By practising communication skills.
- B. By developing an interest in writing songs.
- C. By acquiring as many languages as possible.
- D. By receiving musical education from childhood.

D 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*She expects it to be related to either an exceptionally long ‘critical window’ for language acquisition, a very early musical upbringing, or both.*”以及最后一段中的“*She also proposed that parents who want their kids to acquire perfect pitch should expose them to musical tones from infancy onwards.*”可知，Deutsch 建议让孩子从小接受音乐教育，可有助于发展出绝对音高。故选 D。

D

Creating meat out of thin air sounds like the technology you’d only expect to see in sci-fi movies, but according to Air Protein, it’s real.

Air Protein, a company behind the air-based meat project, was founded by Dr Lisa Dyson, a research physicist, with the goal of producing meat alternatives. These days, plant-based meat alternatives are all the fashion and are referred to as the future of the meat industry, but Air Protein is taking it to a new level with its air-sourced proteins or meat. They are basically relying on a group of microbes which can change CO₂ into amino acids, and the final product is the protein-based flour that can be used to make meatless products with proteins.

Air Protein is the only company at present involved in making proteins out of the air, but their technology was inspired by research that an institution carried out in the 1960s. They were trying to come up with ways that astronauts could grow their own food on space voyages and then discovered these microbes, which, fed on CO₂ and produced amino acids under the right condition.

The process behind is even harder to understand than what Air Protein has so far published. The magic happens in giant tanks that take up much less land than both cattle raising and plant growing, and the energy comes from renewable sources. Thus, it's both cheaper and greener than other meat alternatives. Besides, the protein-rich flour can be produced in several days, compared to the years needed to raise cattle and the months needed to grow crops.

But is the world ready for meat produced by CO₂-munching microbes? Air Protein certainly believes so. Meat alternatives are attracting important financial support, and the demand from customers with awareness of ecology is certainly there, so it's just a matter of creating a good enough product.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。Air Protein 公司正在研究用空气中的二氧化碳制成肉类蛋白质,被视为肉类替代品。

12. What do we know about the meat created out of air?

- A. It is mainly made from carbon dioxide.
- B. It will totally change the meat industry.
- C. It is created with technology in sci-fi films.
- D. Microbes play a key role in the process.

D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“*They are basically relying on a group of microbes which can change CO₂ into amino acids, and the final product is the protein-based flour that can be used to make meatless products with proteins.*”可知,微生物在制造的过程中发挥着重要作用。故选 D。

13. Where did Air Protein get the idea of making meat out of air?

- A. From a report made by Air Protein in the past.
- B. From the research on growing food in space.
- C. From the discovery on Dyson's space voyage.
- D. From present fashion of meat alternatives.

B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*Air Protein is the only company at present involved in making proteins out of the air, but their technology was inspired by research that an institution carried out in the 1960s. They were trying to come up with ways that astronauts could grow their own food on space voyages*”可知,Air Protein 公司的想法来自太空种植粮食的研究。故选 B。

14. Why might the air-sourced meat be popular?

- A. It is healthier and tastes more delicious.
- B. Its process of producing is much simpler.
- C. It can be created in a more eco-friendly way.
- D. It can be used to create more kinds of products.

C 推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*The magic happens in giant tanks that take up much less land than both cattle raising and plant growing, and the energy comes from renewable sources. Thus, it's both cheaper and greener than other*

meat alternatives. Besides, the protein-rich flour can be produced in several days, compared to the years needed to raise cattle and the months needed to grow crops.”可知,用空气制造肉类成本低,更绿色环保,并且耗时短,这些是它未来可能受欢迎的原因。故选 C。

15. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The world is really tired of the present meat.
- B. The future of the air-sourced meat is bright.
- C. Making the air-sourced meat is quite an unreal idea.
- D. Customers have known the bad effects of present meat.

B 推理判断题。根据最后一段的内容可推知,这种肉类替代品的未来是光明的。故选 B。

II. 七选五(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

What's the use of language? Why does the human race learn to speak, write and sign? F Certainly the primary purpose of language is for communication. We use language to communicate our ideas and opinions to each other. We use it to tell others our thoughts. Sometimes we tell the truth. Sometimes we tell lies. But in all these cases, the basic aim is clear: to get the ideas in our head into someone else's head. E But there are several other uses of language where the basic aim has nothing to do with communicating ideas.

B Earlier in the book, I talked about accents and dialects. These tell people who we are and where we come from. In both ways we express our identities.

Here's another use of language: to express our emotions. Imagine you're hammering a nail into a piece of wood, but something goes wrong and you hit your finger instead. What will come out of your mouth? C But quite a few would shout, "Stupid hammer!" as if it was the hammer's fault. What sort of language is this? The hammer doesn't have a brain, so it can't possibly understand us. So what

are we doing? Actually, we just want to get rid of our nervous energy. By shouting at the hammer, we feel a bit better.

We also use language to avoid embarrassment and get on with other people. Imagine people sometimes say such things as "Looks like rain" or "Lovely day" when they meet each other. They don't want to start a proper conversation, but they feel it would be rude to pass by in silence. A

- A. Therefore, they make a comment on the weather.
- B. One of these uses of language is to express identity.
- C. Of course, if you're very brave you might not say anything.
- D. It shows that we're getting on well with the people we're talking to.
- E. And for that to happen, we must speak them, write them or sign them.
- F. We might think the answer is very simple: to communicate with each other.
- G. Rather a large number of people, I suspect, would shout out something bad.

III. 完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

I was suddenly awakened at about 4 am by a strange experience which I did not understand at first. I was 21 for a few seconds, as though I was in a cradle (摇篮). I heard 22 sounds in which I could identify the tinkling of pots, the rattling of windows, and certain deep rumbling noise 23 from the earth. After a few moments I realised, to my 24, that it was the earthquake.

Others too in my house and neighbourhood must have 25 it at the same time or a little earlier, because we all jumped up from our beds in a second and 26 out of our houses. The quake of the earth had stopped; yet we stood in the open for an hour, extremely 27 about another quake. There was a nip (寒冷) in the air that early morning, and the electric lights had 28. People

stood in darkness, talking about the earthquake and praying (祈祷) that it might not be 29.

The quakes of the earth caused no damage in Mumbai. For several hours next morning we thought, with 30 to Nature, that the disaster had been 31 on the whole. But at about noon, bad news came that all the houses in parts of Latur had been 32 to the ground and hundreds of human lives 33.

The destruction caused by the earthquake at Latur proved the 34 of man in the face of an unexpected natural disaster. He still has much to achieve in dealing with Nature. Isn't it a(n) 35 that he is wasting away the natural resources and energy?

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要叙述了作者遭遇了地震,并意识到了人类在大自然面前是无助的,人们要珍惜自然资源。

21. A. attacked B. comforted
C. rocked D. sheltered

C 根据下文中的“as though I was in a cradle (摇篮)”可知,作者感到地面在摇晃。故选 C。

22. A. pleasant B. strange
C. fascinating D. fluent

B 根据下文中的“the tinkling of pots, the rattling of windows, and certain deep rumbling noise”可知,作者是听到了奇怪的声音。故选 B。

23. A. coming B. flashing
C. reflecting D. tracking

A 根据空后的“from the earth”可知,是来自地下的声音。故选 A。

24. A. annoyance B. joy
C. relief D. horror

D 根据下文中的“it was the earthquake”可知,作者因为发生地震感到恐惧。故选 D。

25. A. warned B. recognised
C. impacted D. prevented

B 根据下文中的“because we all jumped up from our beds in a second”可知,作者家里的其他人和邻居都意识到发生了地震。故选 B。

26. A. jumped B. walked
C. rushed D. struggled

C 根据下文中的“we stood in the open”及上文中的“it was the earthquake”可知,地震了,人们应该是冲出了家门。故选 C。

27. A. anxious B. excited
C. curious D. hopeful

A 根据下文中的“another quake”可知,作者他们是担心再次地震。故选 A。

28. A. blown up B. come out
C. died down D. gone off

D 根据下文中的“People stood in darkness”可知,电灯熄灭了,因此空格处应为“(设备)停止运作”。故选 D。

29. A. expected B. forgiven
C. repeated D. stopped

C 根据上文中的“extremely 27 about another quake”和“praying (祈祷) that it might not be”可知,人们担心再次发生地震,所以是希望地震不会再发生,空格处应为“重复”。故选 C。

30. A. admiration B. gratitude
C. regret D. satisfaction

B 根据上文中的“The quakes of the earth caused no damage in Mumbai.”可知,地震没有在孟买造成破坏,所以人们对大自然是感激的。故选 B。

31. A. generous B. impressive
C. harmless D. tough

C 根据上文中的“The quakes of the earth caused no damage in Mumbai.”可知,这场灾难大体上是无害的。故选 C。

32. A. burned B. frozen
C. thrown D. ruined

D 根据上文中的“bad news came”可知,有坏消息传来,是地震把房屋破坏了。故选 D。

33. A. lost B. cured
C. discovered D. rescued

A 根据上文中的“bad news came”可知,坏消息是有人死了,空格处应为“失去”,表示失去了生命。故选 A。

34. A. power B. creativity
C. helplessness D. limit

C 根据下文中的“He still has much to achieve in dealing with Nature.”可知,人类在地震面前是很无助的。故选 C。

35. A. fact B. pity
C. honour D. wonder

B 根据下文中的“he is wasting away the natural resources and energy”可知,人类正在浪费自然资源和能源,这是很可惜的。故选 B。

IV. 语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

Many people think rock-life forms in the sea filled with colourful fish when corals (珊瑚) are mentioned. But corals are made up of thousands of small organisms **36.** which/that live and feed like any other sea life.

Researchers in Hawaii and Australia have been engineering corals inside a lab for the past five years to see if they could better resist the **37.** effects (effect) of climate change. They say it is now time **38.** to see (see) how their creations perform in nature. The climate change already **39.** has led (lead) to warming oceans that can harm sea life. If the more heat-resistant corals researchers developed do **40.** well (good) in the ocean, the method can **41.** be used (use) to help save suffering and dying reefs (礁). The team tested three methods for making corals that would be strong and healthy in nature. Hughes, the leader of **42.** the project, said all the methods proved **43.** successful (success) in the lab. Some scientists might worry such methods go against the natural processes of nature. But with the planet continuing to be warmer and warmer, scientists don't see any better **44.** choice (choose). “We have to do something **45.** in order to make a change for coral reefs to survive into the future,” Hughes said.

V. 写作(共两节,满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

假设你叫李华,你的美国笔友 Tony 来信说,因为学习数学感到吃力,他最近感到很焦虑。请你根据以下内容给他写一封回信。

1. 表达安慰;
2. 提出几种减压方法(与朋友、老师谈心;听音乐;锻炼等);
3. 简要介绍你的数学学习方法。

注意:1. 信中不得出现真实姓名和校名;

2. 词数 80 左右(信的开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数)。

【参考范文】

Dear Tony,

I'm sorry to hear that you are feeling anxious because you have some difficulty in learning maths. It's normal that students sometimes feel nervous. Everybody gets stressed from time to time. There are many ways to solve this problem.

First of all, remember that there are always people to help you. Don't forget about your friends and teachers. Talking to people whom you trust can make you feel better. In addition, listening to music and taking some exercise are really helpful. The most important is that you should try to find out a proper way to learn maths. Here is what I do when learning maths. I listen to the teacher attentively in class and take notes. After class, I do a lot of maths exercises. Only in this way can you learn maths well.

Hope everything will be better next time.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写(满分 25 分)

阅读下面的材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

The Lesson in Design

It was Friday afternoon. On the way home from

school, Andy studied the fabrics (面料) and colours of the other students' clothes. Everyone wore the same basic outfit—jeans and some sort of shirt. Nothing out of the ordinary, nothing attractive or stylish. Being from a family of tailors (裁缝), Andy had learned how to make and change clothes over years. But he wanted to be more than just a tailor.

When Andy arrived at his father's tailor shop, he watched his father—pins (大头针) in his mouth, the measuring tape hanged around his neck—expertly repair pants. Andy's father always said, "Often, when people look better, they act better too." That was exactly the reason why Andy longed to create something of his own, something different, something exceptional.

"Andy, there's something I want to give you." Andy's father peered over his eyeglasses and asked Andy to follow him to the back room. On the corner of a large worktable sat a heavy sewing machine (缝纫机), an old model that looked very different from the modern one Andy's father used. "I was your age when my father gave this to me, and now I'm giving it to you." Andy eyed the old machine appreciatively. "Thank you, Dad. This is perfect!"

Andy wanted to use the sewing machine right away to realise his dream—an outstanding outfit. First he drew a design that was stylish yet original and then he paid a visit to the fabric store to select the perfect fabrics for his creation. Andy began working that same night, losing himself in lines and folds, ripping out stitches (缝线) and redoing them.

It took over a week, but after multiple fittings and adjustments, his outfit was ready for its first appearance.

注意:续写词数应为150左右。

【参考范文】

On Monday morning, Andy walked into school expecting the glowing admiration of his fellow students. However, as he walked down the hall, many heads turned. Teachers moved aside, guys pointed at him, and girls covered their mouths to hide their laughter. A day full of whispers, jeers, and awkward questions left Andy collapsed in his seat in class. Proud as he was of his creation this morning, he wished he could have a change of his clothes. Once the last bell rang, Andy stormed out of the classroom.

Full of disappointment and anger, he rushed home. Throwing himself into a chair, Andy began to cry. "It hasn't been a great day, huh?" Andy's father asked, sitting beside him. "Nobody could understand me!" Andy sobbed, burying his face in his hands. "Well, not all people can appreciate this creation," Andy's father responded. "As for me, I like your incredible design. Why don't you think of it as your first draft? The most famous designers didn't build their clothing kingdom on one outfit—especially their first." "A first draft..." Andy sniffled. He knew that his father always had a point. Eventually, Andy looked up at his father, smiling through tears. Apparently this was the best lesson in design.