



# 导学案

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全品

# 学练考

## 高中英语

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

选择性必修第一册 RJ

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(续表)

Paragraph	Main idea
Paras. 2—3	The 2. _____
Para. 4	The 3. _____ of the discovery

### Task 2: Careful Reading

( ) 1. Tu Youyou was awarded the Nobel Prize in 2015 because she \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. found the cause for malaria
- B. discovered artemisinin
- C. kept the world peace
- D. made people live longer

( ) 2. Why did the Chinese government form a team of scientists in 1967?

- A. To train more doctors for the countryside.
- B. To help the homeless.
- C. To help African countries to fight against malaria.
- D. To discover a new treatment for malaria.

( ) 3. What gave Tu Youyou inspiration in her research?

- A. Her colleagues.
- B. A world-famous expert in malaria.
- C. One sentence in one medical text.
- D. An old Chinese doctor.

( ) 4. Which adjectives can best describe Tu Youyou?

- A. Committed and patient.
- B. Caring and generous.
- C. Elegant and determined.
- D. Kind and brave.

### Task 3: Micro-writing

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Tu Youyou in 2015, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ research led to the discovery of artemisinin, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ crucial new treatment for malaria.

Tu Youyou, a 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China, on 30 December 1930, and 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from Peking University Medical School in 1955. In 1967, the Chinese government formed a team of scientists with the 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (object) of discovering a new treatment for malaria, and Tu Youyou was 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the first researchers chosen. From their research, they discovered and tested 380 distinct ancient Chinese medical treatments. One medical text from the fourth century suggested 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the extract from sweet wormwood to treat a fever. Tu's team tested a collection of dried wormwood leaves but found no effect. They then tried boiling fresh wormwood, and using the liquid 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (obtain) from this to treat malaria, but this did not work either. She then concluded that boiling the sweet wormwood 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (apparent) destroyed its medical properties.

After failing more than 190 times, the team finally succeeded in 1971. Tu Youyou and her team members even insisted on testing the medicine on 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (they) to make sure that it was safe. Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said, "The honour is not just mine. There is a team behind me, and all the people of my country."

## Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

### 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

#### 词汇点睛

**1. crucial** *adj.* (extremely important, because it will affect other things) 至关重要的, 关键性的

- (1) be crucial to/for... 对……是至关重要的  
play a crucial role/part in sth  
在某方面起关键作用

be of crucial importance

非常重要

(2) It is crucial that... ……是至关重要的。(从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略)

(3) **crucially** *adv.* 至关重要地

### 【佳句背诵】

While driving on the highway, it **is crucial to** follow the speed limit for everyone's safety. 在公路上驾驶时,为了所有人的安全遵守限速是至关重要的。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① Talent, hard work and strength of will are all crucial \_\_\_\_\_ career success.

② It is crucial that some necessary measures \_\_\_\_\_ (take) before it's too late.

③ In the background of global economic development, resources are \_\_\_\_\_ (crucial) important for national and regional development.

#### ◆完成句子

④ It is advisable for people to take regular exercise for \_\_\_\_\_ people's physical and mental health.

对人们来说定期运动是明智的,因为它对于人的身心健康而言非常重要。

⑤ [2022·全国甲卷] World Oceans Day was set up to raise the awareness of protecting the ocean, \_\_\_\_\_ the global ecosystem.

世界海洋日的设立是为了提高人们对保护海洋的认识,海洋在全球生态系统中起着至关重要的作用。(应用文写作之保护海洋)

**2. vital** *adj.* (extremely important and necessary for something to succeed or exist) 极其重要的,必不可少的

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (1) be vital to/for...                    | 对……是至关重要的                       |
| (2) It is vital that...                   | ……是十分重要的。(从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略) |
| (3) vitally <i>adv.</i>                   | 极其, 绝对                          |
| It is vitally important for sb to do sth. |                                 |
| 对某人来说做某事是至关重要的。                           |                                 |

### 【佳句背诵】

Understanding history is **vital** to understanding ourselves as a people and as a nation. 了解历史对于我们作为一个民族和一个国家至关重要。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① There is no doubt that the education of the youth is vital \_\_\_\_\_ the future of a country.

② The government had decided on a change in their policy which \_\_\_\_\_ (vital) affected the future of the country.

③ It is vital that enough money \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) to fund the project.

#### ◆完成句子

④ [2022·全国甲卷] Not only does the ocean offer us sufficient food, but also it maintains the balance of nature. So, \_\_\_\_\_. 海洋不仅给我们提供了充足的食物,而且还维持了自然的平衡。因此,保护海洋对我们来说至关重要。(应用文写作之保护海洋)

⑤ If we are to make a difference in life, \_\_\_\_\_. 如果我们想要在生活中发挥作用,重要的是我们应该从小事开始。(读后续写主旨升华)

**3. committed** *adj.* (willing to work hard and give your time and energy to sth; believing strongly in sth) 尽心尽力的; 坚信的; 坚定的

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (1) commit <i>v.</i>   | 做出(错或非法的事); 犯(罪或错等); 承诺, 保证 |
| commit a crime/murder  | 犯罪/犯谋杀罪                     |
| commit suicide   | 自杀                          |
| commit an error  | 犯错误                         |
| (2) commit oneself to sth/doing sth/do sth<br>(= be committed to sth/doing sth/do sth) | 承诺/致力于(做)某事                 |
| (3) commitment <i>n.</i>   | 奉献; 承诺, 保证                  |
| make a commitment to do sth  | 承诺做某事                       |

### 【佳句背诵】

(1) Tu Youyou, a **committed** and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China... (教材 P2) 屠呦呦出生于中国宁波,她是一位坚定且有耐心的科学家……

(2) Both sides **are committed to** pushing forward this vitally important relationship between our two countries. 双方都致力于推进我们两国间这一至关重要的关系。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① All the competitors in the team made joint efforts in the game, thus \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) themselves to the final victory.

②Some people seem willing to work around the clock in their narrow specialty. But such \_\_\_\_\_ (commit) can also weaken a sense of freedom.

③Being committed to \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) the green economy, as is reported, is the driving force behind the success of the village.

#### ◆完成句子

④[2021·新高考全国I卷读后续写] With the help of their father, the twins \_\_\_\_\_ making delicious breakfast.

在父亲的帮助下,这对双胞胎致力于做一顿美味的早餐。

⑤I \_\_\_\_\_ in front of so many people, my face red with embarrassment.

我在如此多的人面前犯了一个愚蠢的错误,窘得满脸通红。(读后续写之心理描写)

**4. objective** *n.* (something that you plan to do or achieve)目的,目标 *adj.* 客观的;宾格的

(1)with the objective of...	带着……的目标
achieve/meet an objective	达到目标
set an objective	确定目标
(2)object <i>v.</i>	不同意,反对
object to sth/sb	反对……
object to (sb) doing sth	不同意(某人)做某事
(3)objection <i>n.</i>	反对;异议
raise/have an objection to (doing) sth	对……提出异议/ 对……表示反对

[同义表达] with the intention/aim/purpose of; be aimed at 目的是……

#### 【佳句背诵】

The country has taken steps to improve its business and investment climate **with the objective of** further attracting foreign direct investment.

为了进一步吸引外国直接投资,该国已采取措施改善其商业和投资氛围。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyse your short and long term \_\_\_\_\_ (object), keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths.

②Despite the fact that I have tried to be \_\_\_\_\_ (object), the book unavoidably mirrors my own interests and experiences.

③Many parents object to \_\_\_\_\_ (send) their children to study abroad on the account that they don't want to separate with their children.

#### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④\_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the new semester is vitally important to your study. 在新学期开始时设定一个明确的目标对你的学习至关重要。(应用文写作之建议信)

⑤为了丰富学生们的校园生活,我们学校于上周日举办了一场师生足球友谊赛。(应用文写作之校园活动)

→ \_\_\_\_\_, our school organised a friendly football match between students and teachers last Sunday. (with the objective of)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, our school organised a friendly football match between students and teachers last Sunday. (aim to do)

**5. evaluate** *vt.* (to form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of sth after thinking about it carefully)评价;评估

(1)evaluate one's ability	评估某人的能力
evaluate sb on	根据……评价某人
(2)evaluation <i>n.</i>	评估
make an evaluation of...	对……进行评估

#### 【佳句背诵】

Her team examined over 2,000 old medical texts, and **evaluated** 280,000 plants for their medical properties. (教材 P2)

她的团队研读了2000多本古老的医药文献,并对28万种植物的药性进行了评估。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①The way the guests were treated in the hotel influenced their \_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) of the service.

②\_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) risks to decide whether a risk is worth taking, you must examine the consequences, in the future as well as right now.

③\_\_\_\_\_ (evaluate) the risks of infection, the study team flew on 10 different flights in the US.

#### ◆完成句子

④Last Monday, three professors were asked \_\_\_\_\_ the teaching plans devised by the new teachers. 上周一,三位教授被请来对新教师设计的教学计划做出评估。

⑤ Before appointing her as a secretary, we must

在任命她为秘书之前,我们必须根据她以前的工作来评估她的能力。

**6. obtain** *vt.* (to get sth, especially by making an effort) (尤指经努力)获得;赢得 *vi.* (规章、习俗等)存在;流行

- (1) obtain... from... 从……获取……  
obtain advice/information/permission  
得到忠告/信息/许可  
(2) obtainable *adj.* 可获得的,可得到的

### 【佳句背诵】

(1) The extra money **obtained from** part-time jobs will strongly support students to continue their study. 兼职工作挣来的钱将强有力地支持学生们继续他们的学习。

(2) The custom still **obtains** in districts.  
这种风俗在某些地区仍然流行。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① Nowadays, energy can \_\_\_\_\_ (obtain) through various sources such as oil, coal, natural gas, solar heat, the wind and ocean tides.

② Evidence \_\_\_\_\_ (obtain) from observation and experiment is often used to confirm a scientific theory.

③ I'm afraid that the record you asked for is no longer \_\_\_\_\_ (obtain).

#### ◆完成句子

④ Although we can \_\_\_\_\_ through various means, we still \_\_\_\_\_ directly or indirectly by means of reading.

尽管我们可以通过各种方式获得新的信息,但我们仍然通过阅读直接或间接地获得了大部分知识。(应用文写作之演讲稿)

⑤ Only when we get a better understanding of each other \_\_\_\_\_ a genuine and meaningful friendship.

只有当我们更好地了解对方,我们才会获得真诚且有意义的友谊。

**7. acknowledge** *vt.* (to admit or accept that something is true or that a situation exists) 承认,公认;公开感谢

(1) acknowledge (doing) sth 承认(做了)某事  
acknowledge sth/sb to be/as... 承认某事/某人是……

It is universally/generally acknowledged that...  
……是大家公认的。

(2) acknowledgement *n.* 承认;感谢  
in acknowledgement of 以感谢……

### 【佳句背诵】

(1) **It is acknowledged that** the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile.

人们普遍认为人与人之间最短的距离是真诚的微笑。

(2) He was awarded a gold cup **in acknowledgement of** his creative achievements for the development of the company.

公司奖给他一个金杯,以感谢他为公司发展所作出的创造性成就。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① We sent her a copy of the book in \_\_\_\_\_ (acknowledge) of her part in its creation.

② With no solid evidence, he refused to acknowledge \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the lady's purse.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ (acknowledge) this in an interview will go a long way towards suggesting that you might be the right person for the position you are applying for.

#### ◆完成句子

④ I sincerely \_\_\_\_\_, with whose support I have boosted my confidence in study.  
我衷心感谢我的英语老师,在他的支持下,我增强了学习的信心。(应用文写作之人物描写)

⑤ Although she \_\_\_\_\_ of our time, she still lives a low-profile life. 她虽然通常被认为是我们这个时代最伟大的艺术家之一,但仍然过着低调的生活。

**8. insist** *vi. & vt.* (to say firmly or demand forcefully, especially when others disagree with or oppose what you say) 坚持;坚决要求

insist on doing sth 坚持做某事  
insist (that)... 坚决要求;坚决主张[从句用虚拟语气,即“(should) + 动词原形”形式]

insist (that) ... 坚持说;坚持认为(从句用  
陈述语气)

### 【佳句背诵】

Tu Youyou and her team members even **insisted on** testing the medicine on themselves to make sure that it was safe. (教材 P3)

屠呦呦和她的团队成员甚至坚持要求以身试药,以确保药物的安全性。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① You should respect the views of others, and at the same time insist \_\_\_\_\_ what you think is right.

② Jenny insisted that the doctor who operated on her husband \_\_\_\_\_ (take) full responsibility for this medical accident.

③ The lady insisted that she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing wrong and that she \_\_\_\_\_ (treat) properly.

#### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④ [2021·浙江6月考读后续写] My mother insisted that the video \_\_\_\_\_, so I had to give in to her.

我妈妈坚持要把视频发到网上,所以我只好让步了。

⑤ 尽管实验又一次失败了,但是他坚决要求再给他一次机会。

→ Although the experiment failed again, he \_\_\_\_\_ . (insist on)

→ Although the experiment failed again, he \_\_\_\_\_ . (insist that...)

### 句型透视

1. (教材 P3) **Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said...**

当听到自己被授予诺贝尔奖时,她说……

#### 句型公式

upon/on + v. -ing/n. 一……就……

### 【句式点拨】

upon/on + v. -ing/n. 表示“一……就……”,相当于 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句。一些表示短暂性动作的动词,如 arrive, return, leave, reach, hear, see, receive, enter 等,其相应的名词或动名词形式均可用在介词 on/upon 之后表示“一……就……”。

### 【归纳拓展】

表示“一……就……”的表达方式:

(1) as soon as, no sooner ... than ..., hardly/scarcely ... when ... 等;

(2) 副词用作连词: immediately, directly, instantly 等;

(3) 名词用作连词: the minute, the moment, the instant 等;

(4) at 引导的一些介词短语,如 at the sight of (一看到), at the thought of (一想到), at the sound of (一听到) 等。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① [2022·新高考全国I卷] \_\_\_\_\_ hearing my words, he was inspired instantly and decided to run.

② On their \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in England, the children were taken to the Crystal Palace by train.

③ We were filled with excitement \_\_\_\_\_ the thought of visiting Disneyland.

④ Hardly had we left the dormitory the next morning \_\_\_\_\_ we realized we had forgotten our map in the room.

#### ◆完成句子/句式改写

⑤ [2022·浙江1月考] One day, I got word that he was admitted to hospital for a serious disease. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, I decided I had to act alone and do my best. 有一天,我听说他因为一种严重的疾病住院了。当我看到他无助地躺在床上的那一刻,我决定我必须独自行动,尽我最大的努力。(读后续写之情感描写)

⑥ [2023·浙江1月考] \_\_\_\_\_ fills me with fear. What if one of them falls over? What if they both have a fall together? 一想到要离开他们,我就害怕。如果其中一个摔倒了怎么办?如果他们一起跌倒了呢?(读后续写之心理描写)

⑦ **As soon as he returned from abroad, he started his research work at once.**

→ \_\_\_\_\_, he started his research work at once. (用 on/upon + n. 改写)

→ He started his research work at once \_\_\_\_\_. (用 the moment 改写)



→He started his research work at once \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ . (用 immediately 改写)

→Hardly \_\_\_\_\_  
he started his research work at once. (用 hardly...  
when... 改写)

→No sooner \_\_\_\_\_  
he started his research work at once. (用 no sooner...  
than... 改写)

**2. (教材 P3) It is indeed an honour for China's scientific research and Chinese medicine to be spread around the world.** 中国的科研和中医药得以在全世界传播,确实是一种荣誉。

#### 句型公式

It is an honour for sb to do sth.  
对某人来说做某事是一种荣誉。

#### 【句式点拨】

当句子的主语是动词不定式、动名词或从句时,为了保持句子平衡,常使用 it 作形式主语,将真正的主语(从句)放在句子的后面。

#### 【归纳拓展】

it 用作形式主语的常见句式:

(1) It is/was + 形容词 + that + 从句.

It's natural/likely/strange that...

……是正常的/很可能的/奇怪的。

(2) It is/was + 名词 + for sb to do sth 或 that + 从句  
或 v.-ing.

It's a pity/shame/an honour...for sb to do sth.

对某人而言,做某事是遗憾的/可耻的/荣幸的/……。

It's a pity/shame/an honour... that sb does sth.

对某人而言,做某事是遗憾的/可耻的/荣幸的/……。

It is no use/no good/not much fun... + doing sth.

做某事无用/无益/无趣/……。

(3) It + 不及物动词 + that + 从句.

It seems/happens/turns out that...

似乎/碰巧/结果……

(4) It is/was + 过去分词 + that + 从句.

It's said/well known/reported that...

据说/众所周知/据报道……

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①[2021·全国甲卷] It is possible \_\_\_\_\_  
(walk) or bike the entire 14 kilometres.

② In the light of the problems, \_\_\_\_\_ is  
necessary for us to use social media properly.

③ It was no use \_\_\_\_\_ (pretend) that I had  
not seen him, so I waved to him.

##### ◆完成句子

④ \_\_\_\_\_  
and deliver my speech on the graduation ceremony.  
我很荣幸被邀请到贵校并在毕业典礼上发表演讲。  
(应用文写作之演讲词)

⑤ The first time you take a plane, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ while the plane is  
taking off or landing. 第一次坐飞机时,飞机起降时  
感到不舒服是很正常的。

## Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

### 语言精讲

**1. conclusion** *n.* (something that you decide when you have thought about all the information connected with the situation) 结论;推论

(1) come to/draw/arrive at/reach a conclusion

得出结论

in conclusion

最后,总之

(2) conclude *v.*

推断出;结束

conclude sth (from...) (从……中)推断出某事

conclude (from sth) that...

(从某事中)推断出……

conclude with/by... 以……结束

[温馨提示] in conclusion 常作为总结语使用,有此用法的其他表达还有: in short, in brief, in a word, all in all, to sum up, briefly (speaking), on the whole 等。

#### 【佳句背诵】

(1) Scientists **have drawn a conclusion** that smoking is greatly associated with lung cancer.  
科学家已得出结论:吸烟与肺癌密切相关。

(2) The concert began with the national anthem and **concluded with** a piece of soft music.  
音乐会以国歌开始,并在一首柔和的乐曲中结束。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

① The scientists concluded \_\_\_\_\_ their research  
that the earth is becoming warmer and warmer.

②The research lacks solid evidence, and therefore, its \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) are doubtful.

③This contest will last one and a half months, \_\_\_\_\_ (conclude) at the middle of December.

#### ◆完成句子

④[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] I \_\_\_\_\_ that it is important to work with our own hands.

从我自己的经历中得出结论:用自己的双手劳动很重要。(应用文写作之劳动)

⑤[2021·全国甲卷] \_\_\_\_\_, your practical suggestions are bound to make our theme class meeting about traditional Chinese cultures appeal to more foreigners.

总之,你的切实可行的建议一定可以使我们关于中国传统文化的主题班会吸引更多的外国人。(应用文写作之中国文化)

**2. flee** *vi. & vt.* (fled, fled) (run away quickly) 迅速离开;逃跑

flee the country/city	逃出国家/城市
flee to	逃往;逃至
flee from	从……逃出来
flee away	逃离

#### 【佳句背诵】

The customers **fled (from)** the bank in panic when the alarm sounded.

警报响起时,顾客们惊慌失措地逃离了银行。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①Usually when a forest fire occurs, the animals in the area \_\_\_\_\_ (flee) as fast as they can so as not to get hurt by the flames.

②Two years before Dickens' birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and \_\_\_\_\_ (flee) to Europe, never to return.

##### ◆完成句子

③On hearing the dog barking fiercely, \_\_\_\_\_ . (用倒装句)

一听到狗狂吠,小偷就逃走了。

④When the war broke out, the railway station was crowded with thousands of families \_\_\_\_\_ .

战争爆发时,火车站挤满了成千上万想要逃离这座城市的家庭。

**3. circumstance** *n.* (a fact or an event that makes a situation the way it is) 条件;环境;状况(常用复数 circumstances)

in/under the circumstances 在这种情况下

in/under any circumstances 在任何情况下

in/under no circumstances 绝不,无论如何都不  
(置于句首时,句子用部分倒装)

【温馨提示】以下短语均表示“绝不”,置于句首时,句子用部分倒装:in no case; on no account; in no way; at no time; by no means; on no condition 等。

#### 【佳句背诵】

She made it clear that **under no circumstances** would she cancel the trip.

她明确表示,无论如何也不会取消旅行。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①\_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances, it seemed better not to tell him about the accident.

②There is nothing we can do to help Linda. Her \_\_\_\_\_ (circumstance) are beyond our control.

##### ◆完成句子

③He never lies \_\_\_\_\_; therefore, his friends all hold very long friendships with him.

他在任何情况下都不会撒谎,所以他的朋友都与他保持长久的友谊。

④[2021·浙江6月考] Feeling embarrassed, I reminded myself that \_\_\_\_\_ would I commit such a mistake again.

我觉得尴尬极了,我提醒自己绝不会再犯这样的错误了。(读后续写之心理描写)

#### 语法归纳

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句

#### 【预习导学】

观察下列从 Reading and Thinking 中选取的句子,指出关系词在句子中的功能。

①This year's Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine has been awarded to Tu Youyou (co-winner), **whose** research led to the discovery of artemisinin, a crucial new treatment for malaria.

- ② Tu Youyou went to Hainan, **where** malaria was more common, to study malaria patients.
- ③ From their research, they discovered and tested 380 distinct ancient Chinese medical treatments **that** showed promise in the fight against malaria.
- ④ Using a lower temperature to draw out the extract, she found a substance **that** worked.
- ⑤ Later, the medicine was tested on malaria patients, most of **whom** recovered.
- ⑥ This medicine, **which** was called artemisinin, soon became a standard treatment for malaria.

【自我总结】

③④中的 that 引导\_\_\_\_\_,并在从句中作\_\_\_\_\_；①②⑤⑥中的关系词引导\_\_\_\_\_,关系词在①中作\_\_\_\_\_,在②中作\_\_\_\_\_,在⑤中作\_\_\_\_\_,在⑥中作\_\_\_\_\_。

【用法归纳】

一、限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

区别	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
形式	与主句之间不用逗号隔开	与主句之间一般用逗号隔开
功能	对先行词进行限定、修饰。如果去掉,剩余部分的意义便不完整、不明确	对先行词做附加说明,去掉后,句子剩余部分的意思仍然完整、明确
先行词	名词或名词性词组	名词、名词性词组或整个主句
引导词	所有的关系代词/副词	除 that 和 why 以外的关系代词/副词
翻译	常译成前置定语	常译成并列分句

如:

I like **the book which/that** he bought yesterday.  
我喜欢他昨天买的那本书。(限制性定语从句,先行词是 the book)

He has just come back from **New York, which** is a very big city in the United States.

他刚从纽约回来,那是美国的一座大城市。(非限制性定语从句,先行词是 New York)

He changed his mind, **which** made me very angry.  
他改变了主意,这使我很生气。(非限制性定语从句,先行词是前面整句话)

[温馨提示] 使用非限制性定语从句时,如果先行词指人,可用 who, whom 或 whose 来引导;  
先行词指物,可用 which, whose 来引导;  
先行词表示时间或地点,可用 when, where 来引导(它们在从句中分别作时间状语和地点状语)。

二、非限制性定语从句中关系词的用法

1. who, whom, whose 引导的非限制性定语从句

关系代词	在定语从句中所作成分	先行词
who	主语、宾语或表语	人
whom	宾语;介词后用 whom	人
whose	定语	人: whose + n. = the + n. + of whom 物: whose + n. = the + n. + of which

如:

Our guide, **who** was a French Canadian, was an excellent cook. 我们的向导,一个法裔加拿大人,是一个优秀的厨师。

Mr Smith, from **whom** I have learned a lot, is a famous scientist. 史密斯先生是一位著名的科学家,我从他那里学了很多东西。

The books on the desk, **whose** covers are shiny, are prizes for us.

桌子上的书是我们的奖品,书的封皮很亮。

2. which, as 引导的非限制性定语从句

区别	which	as
指代	引导的从句既可指代整个主句的内容,又可指代主句的一部分	引导的从句只能指代整个主句的内容
位置	引导的从句不能位于主句之前	可位于主句之前、之中或之后
意义	这,那	正如

如:

Water, **which is a clear liquid**, has many uses.

水是一种清澈的液体,有许多用途。

Our country has sent up another man-made earth satellite, **as is reported in the papers**.

正如报纸上报道的那样,我们国家又发射了一颗人造地球卫星。



3. when, where 引导的非限制性定语从句

关系副词	在非限制性定语从句所作成分	指代
when	时间状语	主句中表示时间的词语
where	地点状语	主句中表示地点的词语
when/where 有时可以换成“介词 + which”。		

如：

It was on Mid-Autumn Festival, **when** all family members reunite, that I left my hometown for a strange city alone.

正是在中秋节这个阖家团圆的日子,我独自离开家乡去了一个陌生的城市。

In rural areas, **where** ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a life-saving role.

在农村地区,救护车要花相对长的时间到达,电话亭就承担了挽救生命的角色。

I left on Sunday, **when/on which** everyone was at home. 我星期日离开了,当时每个人都在家。

4. “介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句

在“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句中,关系代词用 whom 指人,用 which 指物。如：

They were badly hurt in the earthquake, as a result of **which** they didn't go to school.

他们在地震中受了重伤,因此他们没有去上学。

We are short of two people, without **whom** we will need three more days to finish the work.

我们缺少两个人,没有他们,我们还需要三天的时间来完成这项工作。

【实战演练】

❶ 单句填空

1. [2023 · 全国甲卷] Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, \_\_\_\_\_ Rachel Carson says in “A Fable for Tomorrow”.

2. [2023 · 全国甲卷] “There was once a town in the heart of America, \_\_\_\_\_ all life seemed to enjoy peaceful co-existence with its surroundings,” her fable begins, borrowing some familiar words from many age-old fables.

3. [2020 · 江苏卷] Many lessons are now available online, from \_\_\_\_\_ students can choose for free.

4. [2023 · 全国乙卷] But for all its ancient buildings, Beijing is also a place \_\_\_\_\_ welcomes the fast-paced development of modern life, with 21st-century architectural wonders standing side by side with historical buildings of the past.

5. [2023 · 全国乙卷] The colour she chose came in a box which had a picture of a woman \_\_\_\_\_ hair colour looked just perfect.

6. [2022 · 新高考全国 I 卷] The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species \_\_\_\_\_ live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

7. [2022 · 全国甲卷] On the 1,100-kilometre journey, the man Cao Shengkang, \_\_\_\_\_ lost his eyesight at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three provinces.

8. [2022 · 浙江 1 月考] Kim Cobb, a professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, is one of a small but growing minority of academics \_\_\_\_\_ are cutting back on their air travel because of climate change.

9. [2022 · 全国乙卷] Just see how cars have taken over our cities. They often run at high speeds, \_\_\_\_\_ may put our lives in danger.

10. [2020 · 全国卷 I] Because the moon's body blocks direct radio communication with a probe, China first had to put a satellite in orbit above the moon in a spot \_\_\_\_\_ it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth.

❷ 句型转换(用定语从句改写句子)

1. Self-driving is an area. China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line in the area.

→Self-driving is an area \_\_\_\_\_ China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.

2. There lives an old man near the school, the son of whom is working abroad.

→There lives an old man near the school, \_\_\_\_\_ is working abroad.

→There lives an old man near the school, \_\_\_\_\_ is working abroad.

3. The old man has two daughters, and both of them work as doctors.

- The old man has two daughters, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ work as doctors.
4. Her sister teaches us English, and she will go abroad next year.
- Her sister, \_\_\_\_\_, will go abroad next year.
5. He failed in the exam. It made his parents very angry.
- He failed in the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ very angry.
6. I have lost the pen. My father bought it for my sixteenth birthday.
- I have lost the pen \_\_\_\_\_ for my sixteenth birthday.

III 语篇填空(定语从句关系词专练)

Derwent Hotel

Keswick, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ lies at the heart of the Lake District, is the best place for a holiday. And the Derwent Hotel, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ overlooks the

town, is the place to stay at.

The street, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel lies, is quiet and clean. Most people get up late in the morning on weekends, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the cleaners still have much work to do. The cleaners keep the street clean and beautiful.

Peter and Debbie Jackson, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ bought this small hotel three years ago, have already won a lot of praise for excellence. Peter, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ cooking interests people from far and wide, was once “Young Chef of the Year”.

The guests, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the owners treat almost as members of the family, always come first. Omar and Sharif, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ once stayed at the hotel, said it was “great”. And the Lake District, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ has so much wonderful scenery, will not disappoint you. Derwent Hotel is one of the best hotels 10. \_\_\_\_\_ you will not forget.

Period Four Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading

- I The text is developed in the order of \_\_\_\_\_.
- II Text Structure Analysing

Paragraph	Main idea
Para. 1	General information about Einstein's great 1. _____ and personal qualities.
Paras. 2—4	Einstein's life story and 2. _____.
Para. 5	Einstein's 3. _____ and personality.
Para. 6	Einstein's 4. _____.

Task 2: Careful Reading

- ( )1. What did Einstein do in 1905?
- A. He took a job in the Swiss patent office.
- B. He published four extraordinary papers.
- C. He quit his job and entered research full-time at a university.
- D. He took a job at a university.

- ( )2. What caused Einstein to win the Nobel Prize in 1922?
- A. The general theory of relativity.
- B. The formula  $E = mc^2$ .
- C. His four physics papers.
- D. His explanation of the photoelectric effect.
- ( )3. Why did Einstein leave Germany?
- A. To avoid being caught by Hitler.
- B. To work in an American university.
- C. To attend an important meeting in America.
- D. To meet one of the most famous scientists.
- ( )4. Why did the writer give the example of a little girl?
- A. To show Einstein was a great scientist.
- B. To show Einstein was a humorous person.
- C. To show Einstein was a friendly person.
- D. To show Einstein didn't care about fame.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Albert Einstein, perhaps the greatest scientist in modern physics, is often considered one of 1. \_\_\_\_\_ smartest men who ever lived. He

made numerous 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (contribute) to the world, the most well-known 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the general theory of relativity and the famous formula  $E = mc^2$ . He was not only a genius, but also a 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (courage) and kind person.

Einstein was born in Germany on 14 March 1879. He 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) university in 1896 and graduated in 1900. In 1905, he earned a doctorate in physics and published four extraordinary physics papers. In 1922, he 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (award) the Nobel Prize in Physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect. In 1933, he

was forced 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (flee) Germany and 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (eventual) took up a position as a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, USA.

Although Einstein was a genius, he sometimes forgot things. He was loved by his friends and neighbours. He even made friends with a little girl, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ asked for help with her homework.

In 1955, Einstein passed 10. \_\_\_\_\_. The whole world mourned the great loss of the scientist. Till now, Einstein is remembered and respected by the public.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **found** *vt.* (to bring something into existence)  
创建; 建立

(1)found... on/upon... (= base... on...)  
把……基于……之上,  
把……建立在……之上  
be founded on/upon... (= be based on...)  
建立在……之上; 以……  
为基础/根据  
(2)foundation *n.* 基础; 基金会; 建立  
build up/lay a solid foundation for...  
为……奠定坚实的基础

【佳句背诵】

He was not only an exciting teacher, but also the man who **founded** the debate club in my school.  
他不仅是一位令人兴奋的老师, 还是我校辩论社的创办者。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① It's widely accepted that friendship is founded \_\_\_\_\_ mutual trust.
- ② Workers finished the drilling on Saturday, laying a \_\_\_\_\_ (found) for the construction of the 16-km tunnel.
- ③ In 1996, a Wild Asian Elephant Valley \_\_\_\_\_ (found), which has served as the prefecture's biggest wild animal rescue centre so far.

◆完成句子/句式改写

- ④ It was four years' college life \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ his work.  
正是四年的大学生活为他的工作打下了坚实的基础。

⑤ St. Louis \_\_\_\_\_ in 1764 by French traders, and today it is the fifteenth largest urban area in the United States.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, St. Louis today is the fifteenth largest urban area in the United States. (用过去分词作状语改写)  
圣路易斯由法国商人于 1764 年建立, 如今是美国第十五大城市。

2. **passion** *n.* (a very strong feeling of liking sth) 酷爱; 激情; 热爱

(1)have a passion for 酷爱……, 喜爱……  
have a passion to do sth 殷切希望做某事  
(2)passionate *adj.* 热情的; 怒不可遏的;  
狂热的  
be passionate about... 对……充满热情

【佳句背诵】

While working there, **out of a strong passion for** knowledge, he continued to study, earning a doctorate in physics in 1905. (教材 P8) 在那里工作期间, 出于对知识的强烈热爱, 他继续学习, 于 1905 年获得物理学博士学位。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① Our purpose is to make students develop a passion \_\_\_\_\_ lifelong learning in a safe and secure environment.

②[2023·浙江1月考] Instructors are \_\_\_\_\_ (passion) educators who are experts in their fields and have undergone training and a background check.

③Sports fans care \_\_\_\_\_ (passionate) as usual about their home team's position in the league.

#### ◆完成句子/句式改写

④The activity not only offered us students an opportunity to get exposed to this local art, but also \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. 这次活动不仅让我们学生有机会接触到当地的艺术,也激发了我们弘扬中国传统文化的热情。(应用文写作之活动感受)

⑤When she first arrived in China, she \_\_\_\_\_ paper-cutting.

→\_\_\_\_\_ when she first arrived in China \_\_\_\_\_ paper-cutting. (用强调句改写)

她对剪纸的酷爱是在她第一次来到中国时培养起来的。

### 3. come to power 上台;执政

(be) in power	执政;当权
in one's power	在某人的掌控中
beyond one's power (= out of one's power)	是某人力所不能及的
do all/everything in one's power to do sth	尽某人所能做某事

【温馨提示】come to/into power 表动作,为非延续性动词短语,不能与一段时间连用;延续性动词短语形式应用 be in power“执政,在位(表状态)”。

#### 【佳句背诵】

Circumstances changed in 1933, when Hitler **came to power** in Germany. (教材 P8)

1933年,希特勒在德国上台执政后,形势发生了变化。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①The new law would give the president the power \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) the central bank's chairman.

②The party has been \_\_\_\_\_ power for many years, and it has showed its strengths in dealing with important issues.

③Not that John doesn't want to help you, but that it's \_\_\_\_\_ his power.

#### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④A series of measures have been taken to turn the company around \_\_\_\_\_.

他自从上台以来,已经采取了一系列措施来扭转公司的局面。

⑤当地政府正在尽力拯救这座可追溯到清代的古建筑。

→The local government \_\_\_\_\_ the ancient building dating back to the Qing Dynasty. (try one's best)

→The local government \_\_\_\_\_ the ancient building dating back to the Qing Dynasty. (do everything in one's power)

### 4. consequence n. (a result of sth that has happened)结果;后果;影响

(1) as a consequence (= in consequence/as a result)	结果,因此
as a consequence of (= in consequence of/as a result of)	因为……;由于……
take/suffer/face the consequences (of sth)	承担(某事的)后果
(2) consequent adj.	作为结果的;随之而来的
(3) consequently adv.	结果,因此

#### 【佳句背诵】

It is **as a consequence of** (= **in consequence of/as a result of**) man's activities that many species have died out. 正是由于人类的活动,许多物种已经灭绝了。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①The flight was delayed because of fog, and \_\_\_\_\_ (consequent), he didn't make it to his best friend's wedding in time.

②Whether big or small, what all our choices have in common is that they lead to specific \_\_\_\_\_ (consequence).

③His death was totally unexpected and, \_\_\_\_\_ consequence, no plans had been made for his replacement.

#### ◆完成句子/句式改写

④[2021·北京卷] My grandfather was under treatment in hospital, and \_\_\_\_\_, I have to take care of him.

我祖父在医院接受治疗,因此我不得不照顾他。(应用文写作之道歉信)

⑤E-books are increasingly popular, \_\_\_\_\_, the paper book sales have declined significantly.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, the paper book sales have declined significantly.

由于电子书越来越受欢迎,纸质书的销量显著下降。

5. take up a position 担任;任职

take up	继续;开始从事(一项新的工作)或开始承担(一项新的责任);占据空间、位置;接受(建议或挑战);学着做;拿起
take off	脱掉;起飞;休假;开始成功
take on	雇用;呈现
take over	接管
take in	收留;包括;理解;记住;欺骗
take down	拆掉;写下
take back	收回(所说的话)

【佳句背诵】

After spending time in Europe, he finally **took up a position** as a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, USA. (教材 P8)  
在欧洲度过一段时间后,他终于在美国普林斯顿高等研究院谋得研究员一职。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

- ①Sometimes, the smallest things **take up** the most room in your heart. \_\_\_\_\_  
②When did you **take up** Japanese as a second foreign language? \_\_\_\_\_  
③Harry **took up** the tale at the point where John had left off. \_\_\_\_\_  
④I **took up** the telephone receiver only to dial a wrong number. \_\_\_\_\_

◆完成句子

- ⑤After \_\_\_\_\_ the company from his father, he \_\_\_\_\_ some advanced ideas.  
从父亲手中接管公司后,他吸收了一些先进的思想。  
⑥If I can \_\_\_\_\_ president of the Student Union, I will do everything in my power to create more colourful school activities for students.  
如果我能担任学生会主席一职,我将尽全力为学生创造更加丰富多彩的校园活动。(应用文写作之申请信)

6. encounter vt. (to meet sb, or discover or experience sth, especially sb/sth new, unusual or unexpected) 偶然碰到;遇到 n. 邂逅;遭遇

(1)encounter sb/sth	偶然遇见……
encounter problems/difficulties	遇到问题/困难
(2)an encounter with sb/sth	与……的相遇/邂逅/冲突

【同义表达】表示“偶遇,遇见”的同义词有:bump into, come across, run into, meet with.

【佳句背诵】

In fact, Einstein often **encountered** people on the street who would stop him and ask him to help explain things. (教材 P8)  
事实上,爱因斯坦经常遇到当街拦住他并请他帮忙解释各种事情的人。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①Reconnecting with a friend can boost happiness, but so can a meaningful encounter \_\_\_\_\_ a stranger.  
②Despite the hardship he \_\_\_\_\_ (encounter), Mark never gave up the pursuit of knowledge.  
③During his travels, he visited famous mountains and great rivers, \_\_\_\_\_ (encounter) different customs and practices.

◆完成句子

- ④\_\_\_\_\_ in English, you always cheer me up and help me out, which fuels my enthusiasm for English.  
每当我在英语方面遇到困难时,你总是会使我振作起来并帮助我解决问题,这激发了我对英语的热情。(应用文写作之感谢信)  
⑤[2022·新高考全国I卷] I waited anxiously at the finishing line, \_\_\_\_\_ and whether he could overcome them.  
我在终点线上焦急地等待着,担心大卫可能会遇到什么问题,以及他能否克服这些问题。(读后续写之情感描写)



**7. sum** *vi.* (to state the main points of sth in a short and clear form) 总结; 概括 *n.* (an amount of money) 金额, 款项; 总数; 总和

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (1) a sum of                            | 一笔……       |
| in sum                                  | 总之; 总而言之   |
| (2) sum up (= give a summary of)        | 总结; 概括     |
| to sum up (= in summary = to summarize) | 总之; 概括地说   |
| (3) summary <i>n.</i>                   | 总结; 概括; 概要 |
| (4) summarize <i>v.</i>                 | 总结, 概述     |

【同义表达】“总之”的表达法还有: in a word, in short, in brief, in conclusion, all in all.

#### 【佳句背诵】

(1) Use your notes to write your introduction and **sum up** how you feel about the person.

用你的笔记写你的介绍, 并总结你对这个人的看法。

(2) **To sum up**, being a good journalist requires writing skills, curiosity and commitment to finding the truth.

总而言之, 做一名好记者需要写作技巧、好奇心和发现真相的决心。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆ 单句填空

① She left \_\_\_\_\_ large sum of money in her will to found a wildlife reserve.

② However, \_\_\_\_\_ (sum) up an entire career in just 140 characters is a challenge for many job hunters.

③ Our teacher asked us to write a \_\_\_\_\_ (summarize) of the story.

##### ◆ 完成句子/句式改写

④ \_\_\_\_\_, we can't continue the project unless we have more workers.

总之, 除非我们有更多的工人, 否则我们就不能继续进行这个项目了。

⑤ Many people spoke at the meeting, and finally the chairman **summarized the discussion**.

→ Many people spoke at the meeting, and finally the chairman \_\_\_\_\_.

(用 sum up 改写)

→ Many people spoke at the meeting, and finally the chairman \_\_\_\_\_.

(用 summary 改写)

### 句型透视

**1. (教材 P8) While working there, out of a strong passion for knowledge, he continued to study, earning a doctorate in physics in 1905.**

在那里工作期间, 出于对知识的强烈热爱, 他继续学习, 于 1905 年获得物理学博士学位。

#### 句型公式

“连词 + *v.* -ing / *v.* -ed / *adj.* / *n.* ...”式的省略结构

#### 【句式点拨】

While working there 相当于 While he was working there. 当 when, while, unless, as if 等引导状语从句时, 若从句的主语与主句的主语一致或从句的主语是 it, 且从句的谓语为 be 动词时, 可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词, 构成“连词 + *v.* -ing / *v.* -ed / *adj.* / *n.* ...”式的省略结构。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆ 单句填空

① When \_\_\_\_\_ (take) according to the instructions, the drug has the least side effects.

② While \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in Europe he found many interesting things and experienced different cultures.

##### ◆ 完成句子

③ I hope everyone present can participate positively and take notes \_\_\_\_\_.

我希望在场的每个人都能积极参与, 并在必要时做笔记。

④ While \_\_\_\_\_, we discussed the great artists' works, from which we broadened our horizons.

参观美术展时, 我们讨论了伟大艺术家的作品, 从中我们开阔了视野。(应用文写作之活动介绍)

⑤ Though \_\_\_\_\_, he still risked his life to enter the cave.

尽管有人警告他有危险, 他还是冒着生命危险进入洞穴。

**2. (教材 P8) He had a thick moustache and long white hair, which sometimes stood on end as though he had just received an electric shock.**

他留着浓密的胡须和白色的长发, 有时它们都竖起来, 好像他刚刚受到电击一样。

## 句型公式

as though/if 引导的状语从句

### 【句式点拨】

as though 相当于 as if, 在句中需用虚拟语气, 从句用过去完成时, 表示对过去事情的推测。as though 引导方式状语从句, 意为“仿佛, 好像”。as though 从句所表示的情况是事实或具有很大可能性时, 通常用陈述语气; 当其所表示的情况不是事实, 而是主观的想象或夸大性的比喻时, 通常用虚拟语气, 其从句时态变化如下:

与现在事实相反	从句用一般过去时 (be 动词用 were)
与过去事实相反	从句用过去完成时 “had + 过去分词”
与将来事实相反	从句用 “would/could/might + 动词原形” 结构

**【温馨提示】** as though/if 引导状语从句时, 若主、从句主语一致, 且从句谓语有 be 动词时, 从句中的主语和 be 动词常常可以省略, 即 “as though/if + 形容词/名词/介词短语/分词/不定式”。如:

Jason paused as if (he was) expecting Lanny to speak.  
贾森停下来, 好像他在期待兰尼讲话。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

① Although he was just an English beginner, he talked as though/if he \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English for many years.

② Li Ming is fond of Miss Li because Miss Li treats him as though/if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) her own child.

③ When the two lovers, Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai, first meet, the music is light and pleasant, as if \_\_\_\_\_ (whisper) to the audience.

### ◆完成句子

④ Smiling pleasantly, the stranger turned \_\_\_\_\_. 那个陌生人面带愉悦的笑容, 转过身来, 似乎想对我说话。

⑤ [2022 · 新高考全国 I 卷] Tears swirling in his eyes, David raised his head, looking at me \_\_\_\_\_, but soon lowered his head once again. (读后续写之神态描写)

眼泪在眼眶里打转, 大卫抬起头, 看着我, 好像他要对我说点儿什么, 但很快又低下了头。

⑥ Childhood memories came back to me so clearly, \_\_\_\_\_ only yesterday. 童年的记忆如此清晰地浮现在我的脑海中, 仿佛这些事情刚发生在昨天。

## Period Five Writing

### 单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

### 如何写好人物介绍类记叙文

本单元的中心话题是“有成就的人”。通过学习本单元的内容, 要熟悉人物介绍类记叙文的特征及要点, 学会描述人物, 学会运用介绍人物品质和个性的形容词, 并能灵活运用非限制性定语从句完成本单元的写作任务。

### 【写作点拨】

人物介绍类文章一般采用“总一分一总”三段模式。第一段言简意赅, 开门见山, 直奔主题, 简要介绍人物身份及其成就; 第二段介绍人物的主要经历; 第三段用一两句话总结全文, 达到首尾呼应、画龙点睛的效果。

人物介绍类文章的写作时态比较灵活, 常用一般过去时来讲述人物的事迹, 而评价性话语则常采用一般现在时, 以便说明所描述的人物的成就及其影响。

### 【词句模板】

#### 1. 背景:

... was born in/into a poor/rich family in...; when... was young; at the age of...; ... spent one's childhood in...

#### 2. 外貌:

beautiful, pretty, good-looking, ordinary-looking, odd-looking, handsome, strong, fat, thin...

#### 3. 品质或个性:

committed, kind, determined, gentle, considerate, optimistic, easy-going, warm-hearted, hard-working, responsible, patient, helpful, friendly, generous...

#### 4. 爱好:

be good at; have a great gift for; be keen on; be interested in; be fond of; be crazy about...

#### 5. 经历和成就:

devote oneself to; do sth with great determination; fight for; make up one's mind to do sth; be determined to do sth; overcome many difficulties; try one's best to do sth; enjoy widespread popularity; win fame as; make great contributions to...

#### 6. 评价:

one of the best; the most important; one of the heroes of the 20th century; set a good example to; ...is the pride of...; be regarded as...; be recognized as...; be respected/honoured as...; ... still live in one's heart...

#### 【篇章模板】

Born in(出生地), (人物) was/is(职业或头衔). When he/she was young, (事件). In(时间), (事件). From(时间) to(时间), he/she(事件或经历). He/She made a great contribution to(成就).

#### 【注意问题】

1. 描写人物通常需要介绍人物的姓名、年龄、外貌、学历、经历、专业、爱好、性格、事迹等多个方面,但写作时需要严格按照写作要求来写,要包括所给的全部信息点,不能遗漏。
2. 对题目所给的信息要进行适当重组,安排好写作顺序,突出重点信息。重点信息通常是写作的目的所在。介绍自己的老师、朋友以及著名的人物等重点突出他们的特点等。
3. 正确运用描写人物的词汇和句型。
4. 正确使用时态。描写人物的外貌、性格、兴趣等常用一般现在时,而描写人物的出生、教育背景、经历、事迹等常用一般过去时。

#### 【主题示例】

你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以“最值得尊敬和爱戴的人”为主题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 人物简介;
2. 受尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意:短文题目和首句已为你写好。

#### The person I respect most

There are many respectable people in my heart.

#### 【高级词汇】

1. 令人敬佩的

2. 谦虚的

3. 贡献

#### 【高级短语】

1. 取得巨大成就

2. 对……产生影响

3. 为……做出贡献

4. 成功做某事

5. 向……学习

6. 致力于

#### 【高级句式】

1. 在他们当中,我最尊敬的人是钟南山。他因为对战胜病毒做出的巨大贡献已经家喻户晓。

Among them, the person I respect most is Zhong Nanshan,

for his great contributions to defeating viruses.

2. 每次我看到他努力拯救人们的生命的照片时,我都禁不住被他感动。

Every time I see the pictures, in which he is fighting to save people's lives, I

3. 最让我印象深刻的是,84岁的他毫不犹豫地冲到了疫区前线。

is that aged 84, he rushed to the front line of the epidemic area without hesitation.

4. 尽管很危险,但钟南山和他的同事们日夜努力治疗感染新冠肺炎的病人。

, Zhong Nanshan and his workmates worked hard day and night to treat the patients infected with COVID-19.

5. 他对工作和对人的奉献是令人钦佩的,这确实激励了我将来要成为一个像他这样的人。

His dedication to work and to people is admirable, to become a man like him in the future.

#### 【连句成文】



【活学活用】

假定你是李华,准备参加你校英语社举办的英语演讲比赛,主题为“我最敬佩的人”,参赛者需提前写好演讲稿并提交。内容包括:

1. 人物介绍;

2. 敬佩的原因。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for your listening.

单元总结提升

