



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

选择性必修第一册 WY

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

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主题素养积累

When we are kids, we laugh a lot. Children laugh **dozens of** times a day; they laugh at small things and big things; they laugh at silly jokes and serious things. But as we become adults, it is much more difficult to laugh so easily. Do you laugh too little in your life? Do you remember how you used to laugh as a child?

In fact, laughter has a lot of benefits. It's a great way to relax, not just on a **purely** emotional level, but also physically. It can reduce your blood pressure. **And it contributes to the release of hormones and neurotransmitters, which is good for our health; if we are laughing, it means that all is well.**

In addition to this, laughing has a social function. It helps us feel more **at ease** around new people and also connects us with others. **Laughing together is great for bonding, no matter what the situation.**

A good idea to laugh as **carefree** as a child is to allow yourself to play. Play is a natural activity that promotes a lot of laughter, whether it's through video games, outdoor games, or board games. Discover what you like to play and have fun with it!

Beyond that, you can also cultivate (培养) situations that promote laughter in your life. Watch funny films and videos, and read funny articles and books. Be silly with your friends, make jokes and

laugh at jokes. **Make a conscious effort** to include things, people, and events that make you laugh in your daily life. Try to see your friends more often.

Hang out with family members that are nice to be around, with whom you can have fun, laugh, and enjoy yourself.

【主题词句背诵】

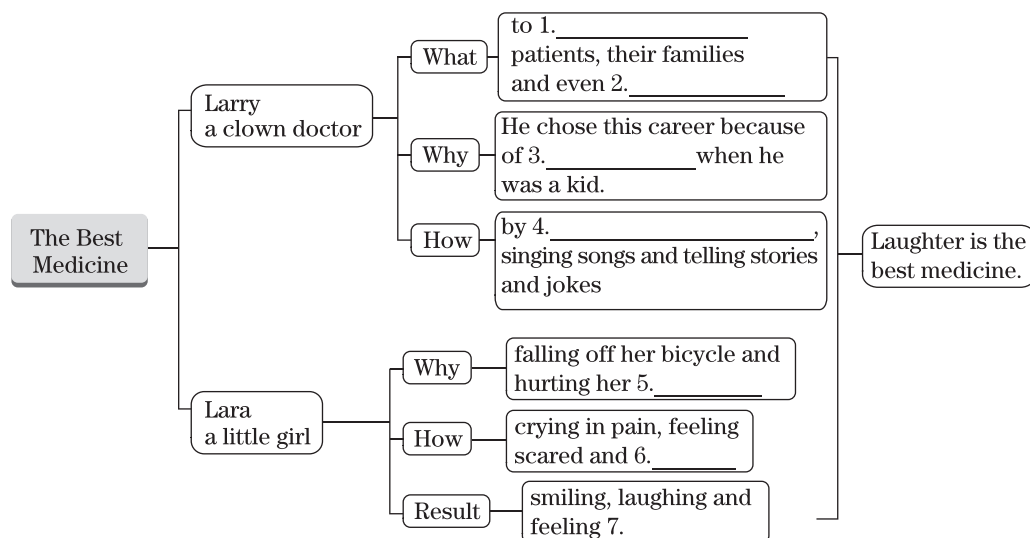
1. dozens of 几十个;许多
2. purely *adv.* 完全地,仅仅
3. contribute to 促成,导致,有助于
4. at ease 心情放松,安逸,舒适
5. bond *v.* 增强关系,建立纽带
6. carefree *adj.* 无忧无虑的
7. make a conscious effort 有意识地努力
8. hang out 闲逛;消磨时间
9. And it contributes to the release of hormones and neurotransmitters, which is good for our health; if we are laughing, it means that all is well.
并且它有助于激素和神经递质的释放,这对我们的健康有好处:如果我们笑,这意味着一切都很好。
10. Laughing together is great for bonding, no matter what the situation.
无论在什么情况下,一起笑有助于增进感情。
11. Hang out with family members that are nice to be around, with whom you can have fun, laugh, and enjoy yourself.
和容易相处的家人一起出去玩,和他们在一起你可以玩得开心,开怀大笑,享受自己。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

()1. Which of the following statements is the most usual scene in the hospital's waiting area?

- A. There are many clown doctors.
- B. There are many patients who are reading magazines with interest.
- C. There are crying kids and anxious parents.
- D. The patients are chatting happily with each other.

()2. Why does the author mention Lara?

- A. To highlight that Lara is in great pain and catches his eye.
- B. To explain that Lara likes his tricks.
- C. To tell us that Lara is the only patient he helps that day.
- D. To illustrate how he helps patients as a clown doctor.

()3. Which of the following statements belong to the clown doctor's job?

- ①Visiting hospitals and other health care facilities.
- ②Helping to keep the doctors and nurses updated on the patients.
- ③Cheering up patients, their families and the hospital staff.
- ④Doing magic tricks, singing songs and telling silly jokes.

- A. ①②③
- B. ①②④
- C. ①③④
- D. ②③④

()4. Which of the following words can best describe the author?

- A. Brave and hard-working.
- B. Determined and humorous.
- C. Skilled and brave.
- D. Humorous and caring.

Task 3: Micro-writing

As I approach the hospital 1. _____ (wear) my white coat, I look just like any other doctor. In the waiting area, people sit 2. _____ (uncomfortable) on plastic chairs and read magazines, all of 3. _____ have been read many times. A girl called Lara 4. _____ (send) to the hospital immediately by her parents after she fell off her bicycle. I think 5. _____ is my job to make her feel better. And my magic medicine does indeed seem to do the trick.

Scientific 6. _____ (study) show that laughter produces chemicals to make people feel better, which means clown doctors can be 7. _____ (help). I chose to be a clown doctor because 8. _____ my experience in hospital when I was a kid.

Visiting hospitals and other health care facilities, we clown doctors work closely with the doctors and nurses, who keep us 9. _____ (update) on each patient. When I take off my wig and my red nose after a day's work, I'm still wearing 10. _____ big smile.

词汇点睛

1. mood *n.* 心情

(教材 P1) Lift the **mood** with a joke and explore the area.

用一个笑话来提升情绪,并探索这个区域。

- (1) be in a good/happy/cheerful/relaxed/bad mood
心情愉悦/放松/情绪低落
be/feel in the/no mood for sth/to do sth
有/没有心情做某事
(2) moody *adj.* 情绪多变的;郁郁寡欢的

(1) 单句填空

It is difficult to predict his reaction because he is so _____ (mood).

(2) 完成句子/一句多译

① 想到即将到来的假期,我们每个人的心情都很好。

(读后续写之心理描写)

Thinking of the coming vacation, every one of us was _____.

② 他没有心情和我们闲谈,只是盯着远方。(读后续写之动作描写)

→ He was not _____ to chat with us, just staring into the distance.

→ He was _____ a chat with us, just staring into the distance.

2. amusement *n.* 娱乐,消遣

(教材 P2) an **amusement** park 一个游乐园

- (1) to one's amusement
令某人感到愉快/有趣的是
with amusement 津津有味地
(2) amuse *vt.* 逗笑;(使)娱乐
amuse oneself with/by... 以……自娱
(3) amused *adj.* 觉得好笑的;逗乐的
be amused at/by 觉得……好笑
(4) amusing *adj.* 有乐趣的,逗人笑的

(1) 单句填空

① Some passers-by stopped and watched the children playing football with _____ (amuse).

② It was too cold to play outside, so she amused _____ (she) with a book.

③ The comedian's _____ (amuse)

expression had everyone in the crowd laughing uncontrollably.

(2) 完成句子/句式升级

① 她被宠物狗顽皮的行为逗乐了,忍不住大笑了起来。(读后续写之动作描写)

She _____ her pet dog's playful behaviour and couldn't help but laugh.

② **To our great amusement**, his false beard fell off when he was performing on the stage. (话题写作之影视文化)

→ _____ his false beard fell off when he was performing on the stage. (主语从句)

3. look through 浏览;快速查看

(教材 P2) People sit uncomfortably on plastic chairs, **looking through** old magazines, all of which have been read hundreds of times previously.

人们不舒服地坐在塑料椅上,翻阅着那些之前已经被读过上百次的旧杂志。

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| look around/round | 环视,环顾;游览,参观 |
| look back on/upon | 回顾,回忆 |
| look down on/upon | 轻视,瞧不起 |
| look forward to | 期盼,期待 |
| look on | 旁观 |
| look into | 调查;审查 |
| look out | 小心,注意 |
| look up | 向上看;查阅 |

(1) 用 look 相关短语的适当形式填空

① I _____ those who always live off their parents.

② Thank you for your interest in this project. We _____ cooperating with your company!

③ I couldn't help _____ my childhood, which was full of my sweetest memories.

④ I _____ all my papers so far, but I still can't find the contract.

⑤ The police did not begin to _____ the case until yesterday afternoon.

(2) 完成句子/一句多译

① 抬起头,我看到了妈妈关切的眼神。(读后续写之动作描写)

_____, I saw my mother's concerned eyes.

(非谓语)

②当我翻看我的那些旧照片时,我完全沉浸在了回忆之中。(读后续写之情感描写)

→ _____,

I was totally lost in memory. (状语从句)

→ _____, I was totally

lost in memory. (非谓语)

4. entertain *v.* 使快乐,使有兴趣,娱乐;招待
(教材 P3) Being a clown doctor means I can help people by **entertaining** them. 当小丑医生意味着我可以通过使人们快乐来帮助他们。

(1)entertain sb with sth 用某物使某人快乐
entertain sb to dinner 招待某人吃饭

(2)entertainment *n.* 娱乐片,文娱节目;招待,款待

to one's (great) entertainment 使某人觉得(非常)好笑的

(3)entertaining *adj.* 有趣的;令人愉快的

(1)单句填空

① This law applies to theatres, cinemas and other places of _____ (entertain).

② There are lots of _____ (entertain) programmes on TV, in particular on weekends.

③ Humour will help your speech stand out and keep everyone _____ (entertain).

(2)一词多义

① Typical of China is the crosstalk show, where a pair of comedians **entertain** the audience with wordplay. _____

② They often **entertain** friends to dinner on weekends when they have spare time. _____

(3)完成句子

他喜欢在他的好朋友心情不好时用他的小把戏逗他们开心。(话题写作之人际关系)

He likes to _____

his tricks when they are in a bad mood.

5. cheer up (使)高兴起来,(使)振作起来
(教材 P3) On a typical day, we spend our time **cheering up** patients, their families, and more often than not, the hospital staff, too!

我们一天的工作内容通常是为病人、病人家属,甚至

是医院的工作人员带来欢乐!

(1)cheer *v.* 欢呼;喝彩;加油

n. 欢呼声;喝彩声

cheer sb on 为某人加油助威

cheer for 为……而欢呼

(2)Cheers! 【口语】 (用于祝酒)干杯!

(3)cheerful *adj.* 兴高采烈的

(1)单句填空

① At first sight, the overall scene of life in the capital city appears peaceful and _____ (cheer).

② Her performance on stage earned her recognition from the crowd, who applauded and cheered _____ her outstanding skills.

(2)完成句子

① 我的朋友和我决定给养老院的老人写信让他们高兴起来,我们想让他们知道没有人被遗忘。(话题写作之志愿服务)

My friends and I decided _____ in the nursing home by writing them letters. We wanted them to know that nobody was being forgotten.

② 瞥了一眼正在为他加油的妈妈,他立刻又变得精神抖擞。(读后续写之动作描写)

Glancing at his mother, _____, he immediately became energetic again.

6. do the trick 奏效,达到预期效果

(教材 P4) And my magic medicine does indeed seem to **do the trick**. 我的魔法药似乎确实奏效了。

(1)play a trick on sb = play tricks on sb

捉弄某人

(2)trick sb out of sth 骗取某人某物

trick sb into doing sth 骗某人做某事

(3)tricky *adj.* 狡猾的,诡计多端的;
难办的,难对付的

(1)单句填空

① The company had some _____ (trick) problems to solve in its first year in business.

② Research shows that young people are more likely to be tricked into _____ (participate) in illegal activities.

(2)完成句子

① 我相信这些药丸能起作用,你很快就会感觉好多了。(话题写作之健康生活)

I believe these pills can _____ and that you'll feel much better in no time.

②如果邻居什么糖也不给,那么孩子们也许会捉弄他们。(话题写作之节日习俗)

If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might _____ them.

③她的朋友说服她去了英国,并许诺过上更好的生活,结果却被骗走了一生的积蓄。

She was persuaded to go to the UK by her friend with the promise of a better life, only _____ her life savings.

7. employer *n.* 雇用者,雇主

(1)employ <i>vt.</i>	雇用;应用,使用
employ sb to do sth	雇用某人做某事
employ sb as...	雇用某人任……
be employed in (doing) sth = employ oneself in (doing) sth	忙于(做)某事
(2) employee <i>n.</i>	雇员
employment <i>n.</i>	雇用
unemployment <i>n.</i>	失业,失业率

(1)单句填空

①To resign means you want to give up a job or position by telling your _____ (employ) that you are leaving.

②During the holiday, the supermarket employed ten college students _____ (work) for it.

③Men and women must be treated equally in education and _____ (employ).

④We really need to employ someone _____ an assistant to help with all this paperwork.

(2)熟词生义

Your time could be usefully **employed** in attending to professional matters. _____

(3)完成句子/一句多译

①她很喜欢手工以至于把所有空闲时间都拿来做针线活。(话题写作之记人叙事)

She was so fond of the handwork that she _____ in sewing.

②这位教授忙着在实验室里做实验,没有注意到他的朋友已经离开了。

→ _____, the professor didn't notice his friend had left. (过去分词短语)

→ _____, the professor didn't notice his friend had left. (现在分词短语)

句型透视

1. (教材 P4) **We have to be very sensitive and work closely with the doctors and nurses, who keep us updated on each patient.** 我们必须非常善解人意,并与医生和护士密切合作,他们会为我们提供每个病人的最新情况。

句型公式

keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

【归纳拓展】

用法 归纳	(1)keep + <i>n. / pron.</i> + 现在分词 (2)keep + <i>n. / pron.</i> + 过去分词 (3)keep + <i>n. / pron.</i> + 形容词/副词/名词/介词短语
注意 事项	在“keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构中,现在分词与宾语之间为主动关系,过去分词与宾语之间为被动关系。

【温馨提示】常见的可接过去分词和现在分词作宾语补足语的动词有: find, leave, feel, see, hear, have, get, make 等。(注意: make 通常以过去分词作宾语补足语,较少以现在分词作宾语补足语。)

(1)单句填空

①The question kept me _____ (wonder) for the rest of the night, and I didn't know how to deal with it.

②It is necessary that we keep contestants _____ (inform) of the latest changes in rules in time.

(2)完成句子

这不仅能够防止我们变近视,而且能使我们身体健康。(话题写作之健康生活)

This can not only prevent us from getting short-sighted, but also _____ (keep)

2. (教材 P4) **And my magic medicine does indeed seem to do the trick.** 我的魔法药似乎确实奏效了。

句型公式

强调谓语动词

【归纳拓展】

“do/does/did + 动词原形”构成强调句,意为“确实,的确”,用来加强谓语动词的语气,但须符合以下两个条件:

(1)句子是肯定句;

(2)句子的时态为一般现在时或一般过去时。在一般现在时的句子中,do 随人称变化,第三人称单数用 does;在一般过去时的句子中,do 变成 did。其他时态的强调通过重读谓语动词来体现。

[温馨提示] 若强调主语、宾语、表语、状语等,则应用强调句型:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who 引导的从句。

完成句子/同义句改写(强调句中的谓语动词)

①我们确实希望这样一个有意义的课程在未来还会再次开展。(话题写作之学校生活)

We _____ will be carried out again in the future.

②He **looks like** his father, but they are different in character.

→ He _____ his father, but they are different in character.

③I **handed in** the paper yesterday, for which my teacher praised me.

→ I _____ the paper yesterday, for which my teacher praised me.

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. **make sense** 有意义,有道理,讲得通;是明智的

(教材 P6) If you take away the clauses, do the sentences still **make sense**?

如果你去掉从句,这些句子还讲得通吗?

- (1)make sense of 了解……的意义;懂得,理解
in a/some sense 在某种意义上
a sense of humour/direction/shame/responsibility
幽默感/方向感/羞耻感/责任感
(2)sense sth/that 意识到,感觉到

【经典句式】

①It makes sense to do sth. 做某事是合情合理的/明智的。

[温馨提示] make sense 主语通常是“物”,意为“有道理,讲得通”;make sense of 主语为“人”,意为“弄懂”。

②There is no sense (in) doing sth. 做某事是没有意义的。如:

There is no sense in persuading them to change their ideas. 说服他们改变想法是没有意义的。

完成句子/词汇升级

①那天对我来说真的很有意义,直到今天我都把那天发生的事记在心里。(读后续写之文末升华)

That day really _____ and I carry those happenings in my mind until today.

②一察觉到森林中的危险,他们撒腿就跑。(读后续写之动作描写)

On _____ in the forest, they broke into a run.

③随着我们渐渐长大,我们应该培养责任感。(话题写作之个人成长)

As we grow up, we should develop _____.

④和他们争论这个问题是没有意义的。

There is _____ with them over the matter.

⑤You can ask the teacher to speak slowly so that you can **understand** what he is saying.

→You can ask the teacher to speak slowly so that you can _____ what he is saying.

2. **impress** v. 使钦佩;给……留下深刻印象

(教材 P7)he thinks will **impress** Holmes
他认为……会给福尔摩斯留下深刻的印象

- (1)impress sb with sth 某事给某人留下深刻印象
be impressed by/with... 对……印象深刻/钦佩
impress... on/upon sth/sb 使……铭记……/使……意识到……的重要性
(2)impression n. 印象
leave/have/make an impression on/upon sb 给某人留下印象
(3)impressive adj. 令人印象深刻的;令人敬佩的

(1)单句填空

①The team's performance in the competition was highly _____ (impress).

②The teacher impressed the importance of keeping school rules _____ me.

(2)一句多译

观众和其他学生都对大卫最终完成比赛印象深刻。

→The audience and other students _____ the fact that David eventually finished the race. (impress)

→The fact that David eventually finished the race _____ the audience and other students. (impression)

3. put up 建造; 张贴; 提高(价格); 举起; (让某人)留宿

(教材 P7) They **put up** their tent under the stars and go to sleep. 他们在星空下搭起帐篷睡觉了。

put away	收起来放好; 积蓄
put down	写下, 记下
put forward	提出(建议等)
put off	推迟
put on	穿上; 上演
put out	扑灭, 熄灭
put up with	容忍, 忍受

(1) 一词多义

① With Christmas approaching, the shops started to **put up** Christmas decorations. _____

② I was hoping Kenny could **put me up** for a few days. _____

③ They're **putting up** several new office blocks in the centre of town. _____

④ I **put up** my hand and asked to leave the room. _____

⑤ Most big stores admit they aren't **put prices up** for fear of losing their customers. _____

(2) 用 put 相关短语的适当形式填空

① These clients' complaints were more than I could _____, so I quit the job.

② She was too busy and had to _____ going to the dentist's.

③ Be sure to _____ your toys after you play with them.

(3) 完成句子

昨天他在他的摊位旁竖起一个牌子以吸引顾客。

(读后续写之动作描写)

He _____ yesterday.

4. deserve v. 应得, 应受到

(教材 P7) We all **deserve** a second chance, I guess. 我认为我们都应该得到第二次机会。

deserve to do sth	应该/值得做某事
sth deserves doing = sth deserves to be done	某事值得被做, 应该做某事
deserve + n. (attention/consideration/admiration/praise/blame/punishment)	值得(关注/考虑/钦佩/表扬)或应受(责备/惩罚)

[温馨提示] deserve 后接 doing, 用主动形式表示被动

意义, 等于后接不定式的被动式。有相同用法的动词还有: need, want, require 等。

完成句子

① 她确实犯了一个错误, 但她不应该失去她的工作。

It's true that she made a mistake but she hardly _____.

② 她是一个负责任的老师, 值得被尊重。(话题写作之记人叙事)

She is such a responsible teacher that _____.

语法归纳

非限制性定语从句

一、作用

非限制性定语从句是对主句内容或先行词的补充、解释或附加说明。非限制性定语从句和主句的关系不密切, 没有它, 主句也能独立存在, 它与主句之间用逗号隔开。

二、关系代词引导的非限制性定语从句

1. 关系代词 which/who/whom 可以引导非限制性定语从句, 在从句中作主语或者宾语, 需注意的是, that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。如:

[2021·新高考全国 I 卷] Rome can be pricey for travellers, **which** is why many choose to stay in a hostel.

罗马对旅行者来说可能很昂贵, 这就是为什么许多人选择住在招待所。

[2023·新高考全国 II 卷] It just happened that I was planning another PNP flight with another pilot, Karen, **who** offered to take Tiffy from Kansas City to Virginia.

碰巧我正和另一位飞行员凯伦计划另一次 PNP 航班, 她提出带蒂菲从堪萨斯城飞往弗吉尼亚州。

Peter, **whom** you met in London, is going to Paris next week.

你在伦敦见过的彼得, 下周将要去巴黎。

2. 在 which 引导的非限制性定语从句中, 先行词既可以是一个词, 也可以是主句中的一部分或整个主句。如:

China Daily attracts a worldwide readership, **which** shows that more and more people all over the world want to learn about China.

《中国日报》的读者遍布全球, 这说明全世界越来越多的人想要了解中国。

3. whose 既可指人, 也可指物, 在定语从句中作定

语。先行词是人时,“whose + n.”相当于“the + n. + of whom”;先行词是物时,“whose + n.”相当于“the + n. + of which/of which + the + n.”。如:

The books on the desk, **whose** covers(= the covers of which/of which the covers)are shiny, are prizes for us.

桌子上那些封面闪亮的书是为我们准备的奖品。

4. as 引导非限制性定语从句时,先行词是整个主句。如:

[2022·全国甲卷]As we all know, the ocean plays an important role in our life.

众所周知,海洋在我们的生活中起着重要作用。

三、关系副词引导的非限制性定语从句

当先行词指时间或地点,且在定语从句中作状语时,用 when, where 引导非限制性定语从句, why 不引导非限制性定语从句,但可用 for which 代替。如:

We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, **when** the weather may be better.

我们将把在公园的野餐推迟到下周,届时天气可能会更好。

[2023·新高考全国 I 卷]Lenoue was assessed and later taken to a hospital, **where** she learned that she had serious injuries in one of her knees.

Lenoue 接受了评估,随后被送往了医院,在那里她得知自己的一个膝盖受了重伤。

四、“介词 + 关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句

在“介词 + 关系代词”中,关系代词用 whom 指人,用 which 指物。如:

The scientist made a special telescope, **through which** he could study the universe and stars.

那位科学家制作了一个特殊的望远镜,通过它,他可以研究宇宙和星星。

One day, I read the first chapter of a book, the title **of which** I've long since forgotten. I liked it so much that I started reading the remainder.

有一天,我读了一本书的第一章,书名我早就忘了。我非常喜欢这本书,于是开始读剩下的部分。

Camping popularity increases among young people, **most of whom** are nature lovers.

露营在年轻人中越来越受欢迎,他们大多是自然爱好者。

五、限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

1. 非限制性定语从句与主句的关系不是很密切,去掉了也不会影响主句的意思,中间用逗号隔开,译成

汉语时,通常译成两句话;而限制性定语从句是不可缺少的部分,去掉它,主句意思往往不明确,常与主句一起译成一句话。如:

Peter has two sisters, **both of whom** work as nurses.

彼得有两个姐姐,她们都是护士。

[2022·浙江 6 月考]The very best communicators are those **who** know how to adjust their language to match their audience.

最好的沟通者是那些知道如何调整自己的语言以适应听众的人。

2. 引导词不同:关系代词 that 与关系副词 why 均不可以引导非限制性定语从句。

3. 非限制性定语从句的引导词无论在从句中作什么成分,均不可省略;而在限制性定语从句中,作宾语的关系代词可省略。如:

The employer, **who/whom** all the employees respect, is concerned about his employees' working conditions.

这位所有雇员都尊敬的雇主很关心雇员的工作条件。

This is the latest work of the famous novelist (**that**) I have been looking forward to.

这就是我一直期待的这位著名小说家的最新作品。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. English is a language shared by several diverse cultures, each of _____ uses it differently.

2. John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of _____ are family members.

3. The number of smokers, _____ is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in just one year.

4. She showed the visitors around the museum, _____ construction had taken more than three years.

5. She grew up in a key middle school in her city, _____ her parents both taught Chinese.

6. I would like to extend my thanks to all our teachers, parents and families, _____ have done so much for us over the years.

7. I am planning to take a holiday with my wife next month, _____ we won't be so busy.

8. These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.

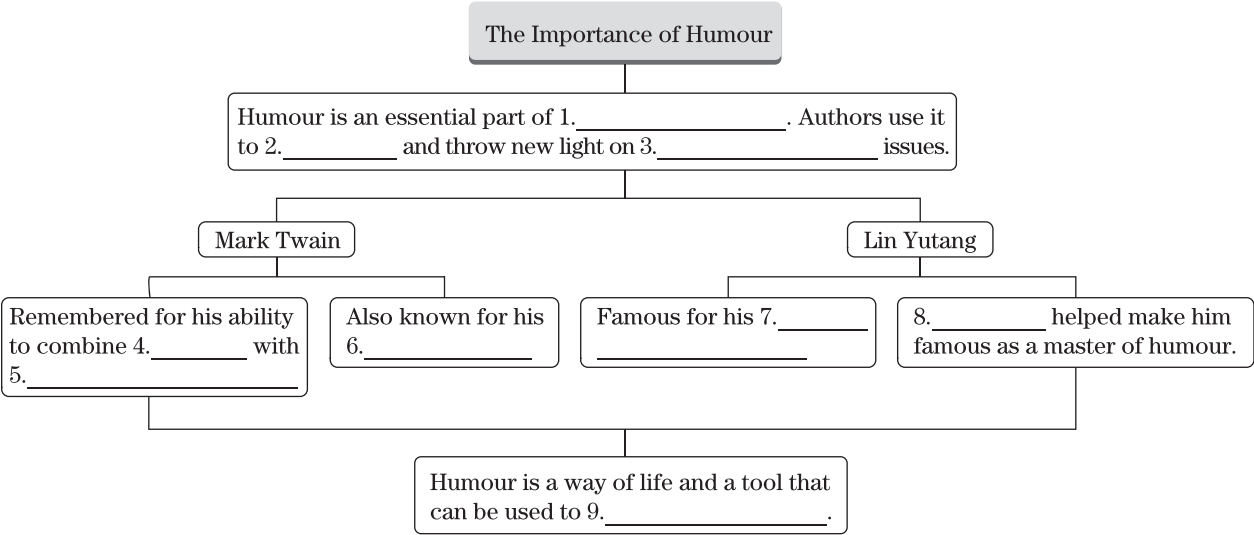
III 将下列句子改为含有非限制性定语从句的句子

1. It is known to all that smoking is harmful to people's health.
→ _____, smoking is harmful to people's health.
2. I have two foreign teachers, and both of them are from America.
→ I have two foreign teachers, _____.
3. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry. None of the theories has

- been proved.
→ Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry, _____.
4. Opposite is St Paul's Church. You can hear some lovely music there.
→ Opposite is St Paul's Church, _____.
5. The sports meeting will be put off till next month. We will have made all the preparations then.
→ The sports meeting will be put off till next month, _____.

Period Three Developing ideas

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. How does the author introduce Mark Twain's and Lin Yutang's humour?
A. By making comparisons.
B. By giving examples.
C. By analysing their writing style.
D. By quoting them.
- () 2. The phrase "cross out" in Paragraph 2 means _____.
A. remove B. add
C. increase D. understand
- () 3. What kind of person was Lin Yutang from the story?

- A. Clever and kind.
B. Witty and brave.
C. Humorous and wise.
D. Considerate and sensitive.
- () 4. The talk between the barber and Mark Twain showed Mark Twain was _____.
A. cold-hearted and proud
B. humorous and modest
C. humorous and proud
D. boring and modest

Task 3: Micro-writing

Humour has been an essential part of human behaviour for 1. _____ (thousand) of years.

Closer to modern times, someone 2. _____ is remembered for his ability to combine humour with more serious messages is American writer, Mark Twain. Besides, he is 3. _____ (equal) well-known for his witty remarks in his everyday interactions with people. While on a lecturing tour of the United States, Twain went into a barber's shop 4. _____ (get) a haircut and a shave. The barber asked if he had a ticket to the lecture. When Twain replied that he didn't, the barber told him that if he wanted to go to the event he would have to stand, as there were no seats 5. _____ (leave) in the theatre. Twain's 6. _____ (respond) was,

"That's just my luck. I always have to stand when that fellow lectures!"

Like Twain, but on 7. _____ other side of the world, Lin Yutang was well-known for his unique brand of humour. The word "youmo" which he borrowed from Ancient Chinese as the translation for the English word "humour" 8. _____ (use) in this way today. Lin's quick wit helped make him famous 9. _____ a master of humour.

Living and working with others can sometimes be complicated, and humour makes this much 10. _____ (easy).

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. spot *n.* 地点,处所;斑点;污迹 *vt.* 发现,看见 (教材 P11) Once, having been invited to dinner at a university, he was put on the **spot** when the president suddenly asked him to give a speech. 有一次,他被邀请到一所大学参加晚宴,当校长突然让他发表演讲时,他感到很为难。

(1) on the spot	当场;在现场;在原地
put sb on the spot	使某人难堪
(2) spot sb/sth doing sth	发现某人/物在做某事
(3) spotted <i>adj.</i>	有斑点的;有花点的
be spotted with	满是……斑点

[温馨提示] spot 作先行词,表示“地点,处所”时,若后面定语从句中的关系词在句中作地点状语,则关系词应用 where。

(1) 单句填空

① Neighbours spotted smoke _____ (come) out of the house.

② He showed me the exact spot _____ he had asked her to marry him.

③ You really put me _____ the spot by asking me to apologize before so many people.

(2) 一词多义

① Some of the **spots** on your trousers are hard to remove. _____

② I looked around and finally **spotted** David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. _____

③ She stood rooted to the **spot** with fear. _____

(3) 完成句子

我们躺在草地上,凝视着布满闪烁星星的夜空。(读后续写之动作描写)

We lay on the grass, staring at the night sky _____.

2. whisper *v.* 悄声说,低语 *n.* 耳语;谣言

(教材 P11) The man **whispered** something in the lion's ear, after which the lion shook its head and walked away unhappily. 那个人在狮子耳边低声说了些什么,然后狮子摇摇头,悻悻地走开了。

(1) whisper sth in one's ear	在某人耳边低语某事
whisper (to sb) that...	(对某人)低声说/私下说……
whisper (sth) to sb	对某人低声说(某事)
(2) in a whisper/in whispers = in a low voice	低声地

完成句子/词汇升级

① 彼得弯下身去,在汤姆的耳边低声说了些什么。(读后续写之动作描写)

Peter leaned over and _____.

② 这对双胞胎轻声对他们的妈妈说,他们非常爱她,每天都渴望看到她笑。(读后续写之情感描写)

_____ they loved her so much and that they were eager to see her smile every day.

③He always talks **in a low voice**, so sometimes it's difficult to hear what he's saying.

→He always talks _____, so sometimes it's difficult to hear what he's saying.

3. conclude v. 结束, 终止; 得出结论, 推断出 (教材 P13) A punch line **concludes** a joke and is intended to make people laugh.

一句妙语结束了一个笑话, 目的是使人发笑。

(1) conclude sth with sth 以……结束……
conclude sth (from sth)/conclude (from sth) that...
(从……中)得出结论/推断出……
to conclude 总之, 最后
(2) conclusion n. 结论
come to/draw/reach/get to/arrive at a conclusion (from...) (由……)得出结论
in conclusion 最后, 总之

(1) 单句填空

①When you come across such factual differences, do not rush to the _____ (conclude) that one of the news reports gives false information.

②The concert began with the national anthem and concluded _____ a piece of soft music.

③He concluded _____ their remarks that they were not in favour of the plan.

(2) 完成句子

①我从我自己的经历中得出结论: 有志者, 事竟成。
(读后续写之主题升华)

I _____ from my own experience: where there is a will, there is a way.

②总之, 散步是一种省钱、安全、有乐趣且易实施的锻炼方式。(话题写作之体育运动)

_____, walking is a cheap, safe, enjoyable and readily available form of exercise.

4. fall behind (with sth) 没有及时做, 不能按时完成(工作); 拖欠(付款)

(教材 P14) When a bee starts circling around Charlie's face, he **falls behind with** his work.

当一只蜜蜂开始绕着查理的脸转时, 他的工作就落下了。

fall down/over 跌倒, 摔倒
fall off (从……上)掉下来
fall apart 破碎, 破裂; (情感上)崩溃, 垮掉
fall in love with 爱上……

(1) 用 fall 相关短语的适当形式填空

①The door handle keeps _____ so I must have it repaired in no time.

②Tommy _____ and cut his knee badly.

③He _____ Mozart's classical music when he sang for the university choir.

④A few people do well despite the pressure while others _____ under pressure.

(2) 完成句子

他又没有按时完成学校的作业, 这令他的老师很生气。(话题写作之学校生活)

He _____ again, which made his teacher very annoyed.

句型透视

1. (教材 P10) While these same jokes might not be as funny to us now as they were then, their authors understood that humour could not only entertain but also throw new light on sensitive or emotive issues. 虽然现在对我们来说, 这些同样的笑话可能没有它们在中世纪的时候那么有趣, 但它们的作者明白, 幽默不只是一种娱乐的方式, 它还可以使人们对敏感问题或有争议的问题产生新的认识。

句型公式

while 引导的让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

while 在此句中意为“虽然”, 引导让步状语从句。while 还可以表示“在……期间, 当……时, 与……同时; (对比两件事物)……而, ……然而”等意义。

完成句子

①虽然我们在个性上完全不同, 但我们仍然是很好的朋友。(话题写作之友谊)

_____ each other in personalities, we are still great friends.

②暖色调, 如黄色, 可以让食物看起来更让人有食欲, 而冷色调会让我们感觉不是太饿。(话题写作之饮食文化)

Warm colours like yellow can make food appear more appetizing, _____ less hungry.

2. (教材 P11) Thinking on his feet, Lin started to tell a story about a cruel Roman emperor who tried to feed a man to wild animals. 林语堂急中生智, 开始讲述一个残忍的罗马皇帝要把一个人喂给野兽的故事。

句型公式

现在分词(短语)作状语

【归纳拓展】

(1)现在分词短语在句中作状语,可表示时间、条件、原因、结果、方式或伴随,其逻辑主语必须与句子的主语保持一致。

(2)从分词的时间意义上看,现在分词的一般式表示的动作与谓语动词表示的动作同时发生或几乎同时发生。现在分词的完成式表示的动作先于谓语动词的动作发生。

(3)从语态意义上看,现在分词的主动语态往往表示主动的动作,它所修饰的人或物是分词动作的执行者,其否定形式是在前面加 not。

【温馨提示】现在分词短语作结果状语时,一般表示“顺理成章”的结果;如表示“意料之外”或“不愉快”的结果,一般应使用不定式短语 only to do 的形式。

(1)单句填空

① _____ (live) far from my company, I have to get up early every morning.

② _____ (work) abroad for five years, he returned to China to work.

(2)完成句子

①听到这个消息时,他高兴地跳了起来。(读后续写之情感描写)

_____, he jumped with great joy.

②不知道怎么解出这个物理难题,他向老师寻求帮助。

_____ the difficult physics problem, he asked the teacher for help.

3. (教材 P11) **Then along came a tiger.** 接着来了一只老虎。

句型公式

完全倒装句

完全倒装四条件:

(1)表示方位或时间的副词,如 here, there, in, out, up, down, away, now, then 等或表示方位的介词短语置于句首;

(2)谓语动词是 be, lie, come, go, stand 等动词;

(3)时态为一般现在时或一般过去时;

(4)句子的主语是名词(若句子的主语是代词,则主谓不倒装)。

【温馨提示】完全倒装句中谓语动词的单复数要和其后的主语保持一致。

(1)单句填空

①Between the two buildings _____ (stand) a tall pine.

②In the middle of the woods _____ (lie) a deep lake, where you can find various fishes.

(2)完成句子

①最后一班火车开走了,所以你今晚得在旅馆里过夜。

There _____, so you have to put up at the hotel tonight.

②下雨了,伞都撑起来了。(读后续写之场景描写)

_____ and up went the umbrellas.

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

人物介绍

【写作指导】

对喜剧演员的介绍属于人物介绍类的记叙文。此类文章主要介绍喜剧演员的生平、趣闻轶事、代表作品及人们的评价等,写作时可重点突出该喜剧演员的表演风格。

写此类文章时要注意包含以下几个方面的内容:

(1)该喜剧演员的生平、主要事迹及他/她在戏剧领域中的地位;

(2)该喜剧演员的性格特点,可通过几个事例进行佐证;

(3)该喜剧演员的表演风格、代表作品及其作品给我们带来的生活启示;

(4)该喜剧演员所获得的荣誉及人们的评价。

【思路点拨】

1. 主题:介绍某一位喜剧演员

2. 体裁:记叙文

3. 人称:以第三人称为主

4. 时态:以一般现在时和一般过去时为主

5. 写作要点

写作要点	{	总体介绍
		演员的特点、表演风格、代表作等
		演员的荣誉、人们的评价或喜欢的原因

【主题词汇】

- 1. _____ n. 喜剧演员
- 2. _____ n. 角色
- 3. _____ n. 幽默
- 4. _____ n. 观众
- 5. award n. 奖
- 6. _____ adj. 独一无二的
- 7. outstanding adj. 杰出的
- 8. _____ n. 风格
- 9. _____ 毕业于
- 10. _____ 因……而出名
- 11. _____ 对……乐观
- 12. _____ 肢体动作
- 13. _____ 出色的表演技能
- 14. an instant hit 立刻大受欢迎
- 15. _____ 被认为是,被称作
- 16. _____ 被誉为
- 17. _____ 对……高度评价

【高级句式】

- 1. What impresses me most is...
最令我印象深刻的是……
- 2. A bit silly as Mr Bean is...
尽管憨豆先生有点傻……
- 3. In my opinion, he was one of the best comedians of his time.
我认为,他是他那个时代最好的喜剧演员之一。
- 4. Not only did he... but also...
总之,他不仅……而且……
- 5. It was in 1930 that he...
是在 1930 年他……

【写作实践】

罗温·艾金森(Rowan Atkinson)是著名的喜剧大师,在英国和其他国家都拥有众多的支持者。假设你是你们学校英语报的编辑,请根据下表提供的信息,写一篇英语短文介绍罗温·艾金森,然后刊登在英语报上。

人物	罗温·艾金森,英国著名的喜剧演员,1955 年 1 月 6 日出生于英格兰,毕业于牛津大学。
荧幕形象	因其扮演的憨豆先生而出名,这个角色有点傻,但是却告诉人们要对生活保持乐观。

表演方式	表演风格独特,通过丰富的肢体动作来展示自己的幽默,使观众发笑。
评价	出色的演技为他赢得了许多奖项,被称为继卓别林之后的又一位喜剧大师。

Rowan Atkinson, 1. _____
(一位著名的英国喜剧演员), was born in England on January 6th, 1955. Graduating from the University of Oxford, Rowan Atkinson 2. _____
_____ (以他的……角色而闻名) Mr Bean. A bit silly as Mr Bean is, he tells people to 3. _____
(对生活保持乐观). What impresses me most is his unique style of acting. He shows his humour and 4. _____
_____ (使观众开怀大笑) with rich body movements.
Not only did he 5. _____
_____ (因为出色的表演技能获得了很多奖项), but he was also honoured as another comedy master after Chaplin.

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 Eric 正在学习中国相声,他想请你为他介绍一位相声演员。请根据提示信息给他回信,向他介绍著名的相声演员马三立。

生卒时间	1914. 9. 25—2003. 2. 11
经历及贡献	1. 小时候因家境贫困,辍学学习相声; 2. 1930 年开始登台演出; 3. 一生创作了很多优秀的相声作品。
社会评价	独特的艺术风格,推动了相声艺术的发展,是当代的幽默大师。

- 注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。