



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

必修第二册 RJ

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

Archaeological ruins of Liangzhu City

Located in the Yangtze River Basin on the south-eastern coast of the country, the archaeological ruins of Liangzhu (about 3300—2300 BCE) show an early regional state with a unified belief system **based on** rice cultivation in Late Neolithic China. The property **is composed of** four areas—the Area of Yaoshan Site, the Area of High-dam at the Mouth of the Valley, the Area of Low-dam on the Plain and the Area of City Site. These ruins are an outstanding example of early urban civilization (城市文明) expressed in earthen monuments, urban planning, a water conservation system and a social hierarchy (等级制度) expressed in burials in cemeteries within the property.

It **is considered to be** the highest achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of China and East Asia over 5,000 years ago and an outstanding example of early urban civilization.

The importance of findings from the Neolithic Age in China has been greatly underestimated. *Cong* and *bi* unearthed from the Liangzhu historical site

represent a unity of values in the region. The complexity of society in Liangzhu was on a par with (与……平分秋色) that of a country. This is the origin of Chinese civilization.

Viewed from a global perspective, Liangzhu has brought the origin of the state and society in China to a level equal to that of civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and India. The historical site at the Liangzhu dam might be the earliest one in the world.

【主题词句背诵】

1. be located in 位于;坐落于
2. be based on 依据;根据
3. be composed of 由……组成
4. be considered to be/as 被当作
5. Viewed from a global perspective, Liangzhu has brought the origin of the state and society in China to a level equal to that of civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and India.

从全球的角度来看,良渚将中国的国家和社会起源提升到了与埃及、美索不达米亚和印度文明同等的水平。

Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. creatively *adv.* (in a creative manner) 创造性地;有创造力地

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (1) create <i>vt.</i> | 创造 |
| (2) creative <i>adj.</i> | 创造性的 |
| (3) creation <i>n.</i> | 创造;造物,作品,产物 |
| creativity <i>n.</i> | 创造力 |

【佳句背诵】

If you want to succeed, you have to work hard and think **creatively**.

如果你想成功,你必须勤奋工作并且创造性地思考。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① The company is known for its _____ (creative) designed products that stand out in the market.
- ② A city is the product of the human hand and mind, reflecting man's intelligence and _____ (create).
- ③ [2022·新高考全国I卷] I'm enjoying the _____ (create) activities, and it feels great to have done something useful.

◆完成句子

- ④ Congratulations to you again. I sincerely hope that

you'll _____
in your spare time. (应用文写作之祝贺信)
再次祝贺你。我衷心希望你在业余时间能创作出更多关于中国的精彩画作。

⑤ _____ will improve your chances of making a wise decision.
创造性思维将增加你做出明智决定的机会。

2. preserve *vt.* (to take care of a place or building in order to prevent it from being harmed or destroyed) 保存; 保护; 维持 *n.* 保护区

(1) preserve sth/sb	保护某物/某人, 维护某物/某人
preserve sb/sth from sth	保护……免遭……
(2) well preserved	保存完好的
(3) preservation <i>n.</i>	维护, 保护, 保存

【佳句背诵】
Studies show that social activities usually **preserve** old people **from** the loneliness of old age.
研究表明, 社交活动通常能防止老年人晚年孤独。

【活学活用】
◆单句填空

- ① They are trying their best to preserve the elephants as well as other animals hunted in Africa _____ being wiped out.
② The old building is in a good state of _____ (preserve) except for the wooden floor.
③ We will visit some Roman monuments in the world, which _____ (preserve) well.

◆完成句子/句式改写
④ [2022·全国甲卷] In my opinion, it is high time that the ocean departments from all over the world conducted various voluntary activities _____.

在我看来, 的确到了世界各地的海洋部门组织各种各样的志愿活动来保护海洋免受破坏的时候。
⑤ I think it worthwhile to visit that ancient town. All the traditional buildings there _____.
→ I think it worthwhile to visit that ancient town, _____.
(用定语从句改写)
那座古镇里所有的传统建筑都保存得很好, 我觉得不虚此行。

3. promote *vt.* (to support or encourage something) 促进; 提升; 推销; 晋级

(1) promote sth as sth	把……推广为……
get/be promoted to + 职务	被提升为……
(2) promotion <i>n.</i>	晋升
get a promotion	得到提升

【佳句背诵】
The activity is aimed at **promoting** the students' **awareness of** environmental protection, which is scheduled to be held next Monday in the school campus. 该活动旨在提高学生的环保意识, 该活动计划于下周一在校园内举行。 (应用文写作之活动介绍)

【活学活用】
◆单句填空
① While waiting for the opportunity to get _____ (promote), Henry did his best to perform his duty.
② The city is trying to lose its industrial image and promote itself _____ a tourist centre.
③ She had to accept that she did not get a _____ (promote) at work.

◆完成句子
④ [2020·全国新高考 I 卷应用文写作] Not only did the race build up our strength, but it also _____.
赛跑不仅强身健体, 而且增进了我们的友谊。
⑤ _____, the Han Chinese Clothing Show is scheduled to take place in the Art Hall of our school next Saturday.

为了提高同学们对中国传统文化的兴趣, 汉服展定于下周六在我校美术馆举行。 (应用文写作之通知)

4. application *n.* 应用(程序); 申请(表); 用途; 运用

(1) make an application (to sb) for sth	(向某人)申请……
(2) apply <i>v.</i>	适用, 适合; 申请, 请求; 应用, 使用; 涂抹
apply to	适用于
apply ... to ...	把……涂到……上; 把……运用于……
apply (to...) for... (向……) 申请……	
apply oneself to sth/to doing sth	专心从事某事; 致力于某事
(3) applicant <i>n.</i>	申请人

【佳句背诵】

Thanks to the **application** of this medical technology, some diseases can be treated at an early stage.

由于这项医学技术的应用,一些疾病可以在早期得到治疗。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空/一词多义

① After applying a little ointment(膏药) _____ his hand, Jeff soon applied himself _____ cleaning up the kitchen.

② [2021·北京卷] If you do not receive any update within six months, it means that your _____ (apply) has not been successful.

③ An interview provides an opportunity for the _____ (apply) to learn more about the job and the company, and to discover whether this job is right for him or her.

④ His **application** for membership of the organization was turned down. _____

⑤ The invention would have a wide range of **applications** in industry. _____

◆完成句子

⑥ Knowing that a Chinese painting exhibition will be held at the gallery next month, I am writing to _____.

得知画廊下个月将举办中国画展览,我写信申请成为一名志愿者。(应用文写作之申请信)

⑦ Over the past years, she _____ the study of ancient Chinese architecture.

过去的这些年里,她一直致力于研究中国古代建筑。

(话题写作之记人叙事)

5. take part in (to be involved in an activity with other people)参加

(1) take an active part in...

积极参加到……中去

take part in a competition/contest/festival/sport

参加一项比赛/竞赛/节日活动/体育运动

(2) play a part in 在……中起作用;在……中扮演角色

【佳句背诵】

Only if you **take an active part in** physical activity will you be able to keep fit and stay healthy.

你只有积极参加体育锻炼,才能保持身体健康。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [2022·新高考全国I卷] We are happy to be taking part _____ the project. It will really help connect our residents through a shared interest and creative activities.

② _____ (take) an active part in sports is not only for fun but also beneficial to health.

③ [2021·天津3月考] Dujiangyan Irrigation Project dates from over 2,000 years ago. However, it is still playing _____ important part in irrigation today.

◆完成句子

④ _____, which not only makes our school life colourful but also improves our grades, is very popular in our school.

参加课外活动在我们学校很盛行,这不仅使我们的学校生活丰富多彩,而且提高了我们的学习成绩。

(话题写作之学校生活)

⑤ [2021·全国乙卷书面表达] It goes without saying that online learning _____.

毋庸置疑,网络学习在我们的学习中起着重要的作用。

句型透视

(教材 P3) **The volunteers also visit middle schools in the area in order to talk to local teenagers.** 志愿者们还参观了该地区的中学,以便与当地青少年交谈。

句型公式

目的状语

【句式点拨】

in order to 引导目的状语,意为“为了……;目的是……”。

【归纳拓展】

(1) in order that + 从句 为了……;目的是……

(2) so that + 从句 为了……;目的是……

(3) so as to do sth 为了……;目的是……

[温馨提示] in order to 既可置于句首,又可置于句中;而 so as to 只可置于句中,不可置于句首。另外, in order to/so as to 的否定形式为 in order not to/so as not to。在 in order that/so that 引导的目的状语从句中,谓语动词前常带有 may, might, can, could 等情态动词。

【活学活用】

◆选词填空(in order to, so as to, in order that, so that)

- ①[2022·全国甲卷] Cao and Wu also collected garbage along the road, _____ promote environmental protection.
- ②_____ eat healthily, I usually avoid eating food high in fat, like French fries or cookies, which are junk foods.
- ③He took some books with him _____ he would not get bored during the long journey.

◆完成句子/句式改写

- ④[2021·全国甲卷书面表达] _____, our school intends to hold a theme class meeting, which is to be posted on an English website later.
- 为了传播中国文化,我们学校打算举办一次主题班会,稍后将在英语网站上发布。(话题写作之传统文化)
- ⑤They flew there in order that/so that they might be in time to attend the opening ceremony.
- They flew there _____.(用in order to 改写)

Period Two Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast reading for the structure of the text

① Skim the passage to find out the general idea of the text by filling in the chart below.

Para. 1: Introduce the topic	A big 1. _____—finding and keeping the right balance between progress and the protection of cultural sites.
Paras. 2—5: List the evidence	In the 1950s, what the government wanted to do was 2. _____ a new dam. In 1959, the government asked the UN for help. In 1960, the project 3. _____. In 1961, the first temple 4. _____. Over the next twenty years, many temples and cultural relics were 5. _____. In 1980, the project 6. _____.
Para. 6: Conclusion	The spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive today.

② Skim the passage to find out the main idea of the text.

The passage mainly tells us _____.

Task 2: Careful reading for the details of the text

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1. Which is NOT the reason why the Egyptian government attempted to build the Aswan Dam?
- A. To produce electricity.
B. To control floods.
C. To supply water.
D. To protect the temples.
- () 2. Why did the building of the dam lead to protests?
- A. It will damage the fields.
B. It will cost a lot of money.
C. It will damage the cultural relics.
D. It will damage the natural environment.

() 3. How did the government save the cultural relics?

- A. By stopping the project.
B. By moving them to a safe place.
C. By repairing cultural relics.
D. By calling for donation.

() 4. What can be learned from the Aswan Dam project?

- A. It is not suitable for the present time.
B. The protection of cultural sites is easy.
C. The cooperation can solve difficult problems.
D. The cultural heritage sites are disappearing because of construction.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

With the economy developing all over the world, it is 1. _____ (challenge) to keep

the balance between progress 2. _____ the protection of cultural sites. However, the Egyptian government set a good example to us on how 3. _____ (save) the cultural relics. In the 1950s, the Egyptian government wanted to build a new dam but it 4. _____ (meet) many problems that seemed impossible to deal with. At last, they turned 5. _____ the United Nations for help. As a result, challenges led to 6. _____

(solution). Experts from around the world conducted full research and made a 7. _____ (propose) for saving the buildings. Temples and other cultural sites 8. _____ (take) down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in a place 9. _____ they were safe from the water. After 20 years' hard work, the project ended, which was considered 10. _____ success. Nowadays, the spirit of the Aswan Dam project is still alive.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. give way to (to stop resisting sb/sth; to agree to do sth that you do not want to do) 屈服, 让步; 被……取代; 给……让路

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (1) give way | 屈服, 让步; 坍塌, 垮掉 |
| (2) lose one's way | 迷路 |
| make one's way | 前往 |
| feel one's way | 摸索着走 |
| push one's way | 推搡出一条路 |
| make way for | 给……让路; 让位于…… |

【佳句背诵】

(1) The roof **gave way** under the weight of the snow, and the whole house collapsed.

屋顶在积雪的重压下坍塌了, 结果整幢房子倒塌。

(2) When she saw the clown, the little girl's tear **gave way to** laughter.

当这个小姑娘看到小丑时, 破涕为笑。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

① You have to **give way to** traffic coming from the right. _____

② Anger **gave way to** fear when it struck me that it could happen again. _____

③ At last, the owners **gave way to** their demands for a pay increase. _____

◆完成句子

④ [2023 · 新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] I wrote it again and again. When I finally finished it, the thought of winning _____ of writing.

我写了一遍又一遍。当我最终完成它时, 获胜的想法已经变成了写作的乐趣。

2. balance *n.* (a situation in which different things exist in equal, correct or good amounts) 平衡; 均匀; 余额 *vt.* 使平衡; 使相等 *vi.* 保持平衡; 相等; 抵消

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) keep one's balance | 保持平衡 |
| lose one's balance | 失去平衡 |
| keep a balance between... and... | 保持……和……之间的平衡 |
| out of/off balance | 不平衡 |
| hang in the balance | 悬而未决, 尚未明朗 |
| (2) balance A against B | 在 A 和 B 之间权衡/比较 |
| (3) balanced <i>adj.</i> | 平衡的, 均衡的 |

【佳句背诵】

(1) Not only does the ocean offer us sufficient food, but also it **keeps the balance of** nature.

海洋不仅为我们提供了充足的食物, 而且还保持了自然的平衡。

(2) The economic recovery **hangs in the balance** as winter approaches.

随着冬季临近, 经济复苏前途未卜。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [2022 · 全国甲卷] It's kind of hard to find a balance _____ what you have to do and what you want to do.

② People in modern times are trying to have a varied and _____ (balance) diet to improve their living quality.

◆完成句子

③ [2021 · 全国乙卷书面表达] To study more efficiently, you'd better _____ online learning and offline learning.

为了更有效地学习,你最好在线上学习和线下学习之间保持平衡。(应用文写作之建议信)

④[2022·新高考全国I卷读后续写] After he _____, David wiped away his tears, struggled to his feet and made his way to the starting line, a relaxed smile appearing at the corners of his mouth.
权衡利弊之后,大卫擦去了眼泪,挣扎着站起来,向起跑线走去,嘴角露出了轻松的笑容。

3. lead to (to begin a process that causes something to happen) 导致;引起;通往

(1) lead sb to do sth
使/导致某人做某事(有时含有误导之意)
(2) lead/live/have a(n) ... life
过着……的生活

[温馨提示] 表示“引起、导致、造成”的表达方式还有: give rise to, result in, contribute to, bring about, cause 等。

【佳句背诵】

As we all know, hard work **leads to** success while laziness **leads to** failure.

众所周知,成功源自勤奋,而懒惰则会导致失败。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Though the path _____ (lead) to the farm was narrow, we were delighted to find our way home.

② Advertisements are always using various ways to lead consumers _____ (buy) what they don't need.

③ [2021·新高考全国II卷] Over the past 38 years, Mr Wang has pretended to be someone else many times, and has even learned to speak different dialects, leading to him _____ (describe) as an “Oscar-winning actor”.

◆完成句子

④ [2023·全国甲卷书面表达] He stressed the importance of education and self-improvement, _____ a harmonious society.
他强调教育和自我完善的重要性,他认为这会导致一个和谐的社会。

⑤ There is no doubt that it is human activity _____ in recent years rather than a random but natural phenomenon. (强调句)

毋庸置疑,近年来导致全球气候变暖的是人类的活动,而不是一种随机但自然的现象。(话题写作之环境保护)

4. proposal *n.* (a suggestion, sometimes a written one) 提议;建议

(1) put forward/make a proposal 提出建议
(2) propose *vt.* 提议;建议
propose doing sth 提议做某事
propose that... (should) + do 提议……

[温馨提示] 表示“建议”的词,如 suggest, advise, propose, recommend 等后接宾语从句时,从句的谓语动词需使用虚拟语气,即 should + 动词原形,其中 should 可省略。

【佳句背诵】

The **proposal** will go ahead despite strong objections from the public.

尽管公众强烈反对,这项提案仍将付诸实施。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The local government agreed with her _____ (propose) to plant one million trees in the region over ten years.

② My friends proposed _____ (have) dinner together in an Italian restaurant.

③ All of us agreed to the proposal that every cent _____ (use) where it is needed most.

◆完成句子

④ [2021·浙江6月考读后续写] In contrast with my mother, my dad was a little worried and _____.

与妈妈相反,爸爸有点担心,他建议打电话给消防部门。

⑤ A professor at the Academy _____ to raise money for the protection of the old temple.

学院的一位教授提议建立一个基金会来筹集资金保护那座古庙。

5. likely *adv.* (probably) 可能地;或许 *adj.* 可能的;合适的;有希望的

(1) be likely to do sth 可能做某事
It is likely that... ……是有可能的。
(2) unlikely *adj.* 不大可能的
It is unlikely that... ……是不大可能的。

【佳句背诵】

It's widely believed that whoever has necessary good qualities **is more likely to** achieve success in his career.

人们普遍认为任何具备必要优秀品质的人都更有可能取得事业上的成功。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The more stress you are under, the _____ (likely) you are to catch a cold.

②They are likely _____ (fire) by the company just because of their fault.

③Even if it was her own fault, it was _____ (likely) that she would admit it.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④What is important is that you'd better learn how to relieve stress. The more stress you are under, _____ in your work.

重要的是,你要学会减压。你所受的压力越大,越有可能在工作中犯错误。(应用文写作之建议信)

⑤如果你不懂中国人的餐桌礼仪,你可能会让你的朋友感到尴尬。(话题写作之传统文化)

→You _____ make your friends feel embarrassed if you don't know Chinese table manners.

→_____ you will make your friends feel embarrassed if you don't know Chinese table manners.

6. turn to (to go to someone for help when you are having difficulty dealing with a situation) 求助于;转向;变成;翻到

turn to sb for help	向某人寻求帮助;求助于某人
turn down	拒绝;把(声音)调小
turn up	来到;出现;把(声音)调大
turn on	打开
turn off	关闭
turn out	结果是;证明是

【佳句背诵】

No wonder the Internet has now become the first place that the majority of people **turn to** for information.

难怪因特网现在已经成为大多数人查找信息的首选途径。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①He **turns to** the dictionary whenever he meets a new word. _____

②Please **turn to** Page 66 for more information on the subject. _____

③When it freezes, water **turns to** ice. _____

④Follow the main road until it branches, and then **turn to** the right. _____

◆完成句子

⑤[2021·全国甲卷书面表达] Learning you are interested in Chinese culture, I want to _____ on the topics of the class meeting.

得知您对中国文化感兴趣,我想就班会的话题向您寻求一些建议。

⑥[2021·新高考全国I卷读后续写] The twins slid into the kitchen, _____ the stove (炉子) and began to cook porridge. But soon the porridge boiled over. Thankfully, Jeff stayed calm and _____ the gas quickly.

双胞胎溜进厨房,打开炉子,开始煮粥。但很快粥就煮溢了。谢天谢地,杰夫保持冷静,迅速关掉了煤气。

7. limit vt. 限制;限定 n. 限度;限制

(1) within the limits of...	在……范围内
without limit(s)	无限(制)地
set a limit to...	对……做出限制
(2) limit... to...	把……限制在……内
be limited to...	受限制于……
(3) limited adj.	有限的
limitless adj.	无限的

【佳句背诵】

There is a **limit** to one's life, but no **limit** to serving the people.

人的生命是有限的,但为人民服务是无限的。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①To lose weight, he limits himself _____ three cups of milk and several fruits a day.

②[2023·全国乙卷] Once we found the place, it was stressful getting lights and cameras set up in the _____ (limit) time.

③The speed of cars and trucks _____ (limit) to 30 kilometres per hour in large cities in China.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ You are required to _____. If your essay is beyond the limit, it will not be accepted.

要求你的文章限制在 800 词以内。如果你的文章超过限度,将不被录用。(应用文写作之征文通知)

⑤ His English _____ he can't understand what the native speakers say.

→ _____ that he can't understand what the native speakers say. (用倒装句改写)

他的英语非常有限,以至于他听不懂母语人士所说的话。

8. prevent *vt.* (to stop sb from doing sth; to stop sth from happening) 阻止; 预防, 防止

(1) prevent sb/sth (from) doing sth

阻止……做某事

stop sb/sth (from) doing sth 阻止……做某事

keep sb/sth from doing sth 阻止……做某事

(2) protect sb/sth from/against sth

保护……免遭……

(3) prevention *n.*

预防

[温馨提示] prevent/stop sb from doing sth 中 from 可以省略; keep sb from doing sth 中 from 不可以省略。但用于被动语态时,三个短语中的 from 都不能省略。

【佳句背诵】

The flat terraces catch the rainwater and **prevent** the soil **from** being washed away.

平坦的梯田吸收雨水并且防止土壤被冲走。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① As far as health is concerned, it is often said that _____ (prevent) is better than cure.

② Ted and his friends established a website offering useful information about thunderstorms _____ (prevent) similar accidents happening.

③ One of the advantages of wearing sunglasses is to protect one's eyes _____ the strong sunlight.

◆完成句子

④ The government has taken many steps to protect our environment and _____.

政府已经采取许多措施来保护我们的环境,保护它免受污染。(话题写作之环境保护)

⑤ [2022·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] David had a brain disease _____

like other children, but at school his classmates thought of him as a regular kid.

大卫患有使他不能像其他孩子一样走路或跑步的脑部疾病,但在学校他的同学们把他当作正常的孩子。

9. loss *n.* (the fact of no longer having something or having less of it than before) 丧失; 损失

(1) a great/heavy/huge loss to...

是……的巨大损失

at a loss

困惑; 不知所措

(2) lose *v.*

丢失; 丧失, 失去; 输掉; 错过(机会)

(3) lost *adj.*

迷路的; 丢失的

be lost in thought

陷入沉思

【佳句背诵】

The snowy mountaintops formed beautiful scenery, leaving us **at a loss** for words.

白雪皑皑的山顶构成了美丽的风景,美得无法用语言形容。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The _____ (lose) of big trees was the greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage.

② She _____ (lose) in thought, and did not seem to notice that everyone was looking at her.

◆完成句子

③ The death of the novelist means _____ the country.

这位小说家的去世对这个国家来说是一个巨大的损失。

④ [2021·全国甲卷] Without my beloved beaches and endless blue-sky days, I _____ and out of place. Until I made a new discovery.

在没有我心爱的海滩和无尽的蓝天的日子里,我感到迷茫和格格不入。直到我有了新发现。

10. contribution *n.* (a sum of money that is given to a person or an organization in order to help pay for sth) 捐款; 贡献; 捐赠

(1) make a contribution/contributions to...

为……做出贡献

(2) contribute *v.*

捐献; 做贡献; 撰稿

contribute to (doing) sth

有助于(做)某事

contribute... to...

向……捐赠……;

为……撰稿

【温馨提示】在短语 make a contribution/contributions to... 中, to 为介词, 后跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语。

【佳句背诵】

There is no denying that the invention of paper was a great **contribution** to human civilization.

不可否认, 纸的发明是对人类文明的一大贡献。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The scientist was rewarded by the government for having made such a great _____ (contribute) to the country.

② Every one of us should make a contribution to _____ (make) our gardens more beautiful.

③ More and more carbon dioxide is being released into the air, _____ (contribute) to the severer global warming effects.

◆完成句子

④ [2021 · 新高考全国 I 卷应用文写作] In my opinion, reading the English newspaper regularly _____ my English.

在我看来, 经常读英文报纸的确有助于提高我的英语水平。

⑤ [2021 · 浙江 6 月考读后续写] The next day I went to the farm again and felt glad to _____ the household.

第二天, 我又去了农场, 很高兴能为家里做点贡献。

11. conduct *n.* 行为; 举止; 管理方法 *vt.* (to organize and perform a particular activity or to lead someone to a place) 组织; 安排; 带领

- (1) conduct sb around (= show sb around)
带领某人参观
- conduct/do/make/perform/carry out an experiment
做实验
- conduct/behave oneself 举止, 表现; 为人
- (2) under the conduct of 在……的指导/管理下
- (3) conductor *n.* 售票员; (乐队) 指挥

【佳句背诵】

Under the conduct of the general manager, all employees of the company successfully completed their tasks as expected.

在总经理的指导下, 公司全体员工按预期顺利完成了任务。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The survey _____ (conduct) by the

company shows there is a large increase in customer satisfaction this year.

② Their efforts _____ (conduct) research in both fields may finally pay off.

◆完成句子/句式改写

③ The professor, as well as his assistants, _____ day and night lately.
教授和他的助手们最近日夜都在做这个实验。

④ _____ at these dinners? I know nothing about etiquette.

我在这类晚宴上该怎样做到举止得体呢? 对于礼仪我可是一窍不通。(读后续写之心理描写)

⑤ After they _____, the visitors were shown around the painting exhibition.

→ _____, the visitors were shown around the painting exhibition. (用分词改写)

参观了图书馆之后, 游客们又被带领参观绘画展览。

12. donate *vt.* (to give something such as money or goods to an organization, especially to a school, hospital, or charity) 捐赠; 赠送; 献(血)

- (1) donate sth to sb 把某物捐赠给某人
- (2) donation *n.* 捐献, 捐赠; 捐赠物
- give/make/present a donation to...
捐赠给……

【佳句背诵】

Donating blood is a simple thing to do, but it can make a big difference in the lives of others.

献血是一件简单的事情, 但是它可以对别人的生命产生重大影响。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The neighbourhood committee organized a charity activity to make a donation _____ those families that are in need of help.

② To raise the awareness of caring for the disadvantaged groups, our school is to organize a charity _____ (donate) at 5:30 pm next Thursday in the gym.

③ A large amount of money raised in the charity sale _____ (donate) to the local school since the earthquake broke out.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ Aiming to help those children in poor areas, our school launched the activity. It was applauded by all

students and teachers, _____.

为了帮助贫困地区的孩子,我们学校开展了这项活动。所有的学生和老师都为此鼓掌,他们尽可能多地捐赠书籍。(应用文写作之活动介绍)

⑤ Luckily, many people came to help and _____.
→ Luckily, many people came to help, _____.(用分词改写)

幸运的是,许多人来帮忙,向慈善机构捐赠食物和衣服。

13. attempt *n. & vt.* (to try to do something, especially something difficult) 企图; 试图; 努力, 尝试

- (1) attempt to do sth 试图做某事
- (2) make an attempt to do/at doing sth 试图做某事
- at the/one's first attempt 第一次尝试
- in an attempt to do sth 试图做某事
- (3) attempted *adj.* 未遂的

【佳句背诵】

Before **attempting** to solve any disagreement you must first listen to the other's feelings.
在你试图解决任何分歧前,首先要倾听他人的感受。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

- ① The road was closed due to the heavy snow, in an attempt _____ (reduce) traffic in the city.
- ② [2023·全国乙卷] I often leave early to seek the right destinations so I can set up early to avoid missing the moment I am attempting _____ (photograph).
- ③ A man is being questioned in relation to the _____ (attempt) murder last night.

◆ 完成句子/句式改写

- ④ When I returned home, lying in bed, I racked my brains all night _____ out of this mess but in vain. (读后续写之心理描写)
- 回到家里,我躺在床上,绞尽脑汁想了一整夜,试图找到摆脱困境的方法,但没有成功。
- ⑤ While she was attempting to save a child from drowning, she nearly lost her own life.
→ _____ from drowning, she nearly lost her own life. (用介词短语改写)

14. worthwhile *adj.* (important, enjoyable, interesting, etc.; worth spending time, money or effort on) 值得做的; 值得花时间的

【易混辨析】

worthwhile, worth, worthy

worthwhile	It's worthwhile doing...	值得做……
	It's worthwhile to do...	
worth	be worth + <i>n.</i>	值得……; 值……
	be worth doing	“某事值得被做”, 用动名词的主动形式表示被动意义
	It's worth it.	这是值得的。
worthy	be worthy of + <i>n.</i>	值得……
	be worthy of + being done	“某事值得被做”, 接动名词的被动式
	be worthy to be done	“某事值得被做”, 接不定式的被动式

【佳句背诵】

If what I do as a teacher can help turn a child like Graham into such a successful adult, then I know what I'm doing is **worthwhile**.
如果我作为一名教师所做的事情能够帮助像格雷厄姆这样的孩子成为如此成功的成年人,那么我知道我所做的是值得的。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

- ① When we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth _____ (take).
- ② I don't think it is worthwhile _____ (devote) so much time to discussing the matter.
- ③ How to deal with the test is an issue worthy _____ (consider).

◆ 完成句子/一句多译

- ④ [2021·浙江6月考应用文写作] All in all, _____ the show since it will offer you a deep insight into Chinese art culture.
总而言之,参观这个展览是值得的,因为它将让你对中国的艺术文化有一个深刻的了解。
- ⑤ 那座教堂是那些漂亮而古老的英国建筑物之一,值得去参观。(话题写作之旅行)
→ The church was one of those fine old English structures and _____. (worth)

→ The church was one of those fine old English structures and _____.
(worthy)

→ The church was one of those fine old English structures and _____.
(worthwhile)

句型透视

(教材 P4) **Not only had the countries found a path to the future that did not run over the relics of the past, but they had also learnt that it was possible for countries to work together to build a better tomorrow.** 这些国家不仅找到了一条不以牺牲古迹为代价的未来发展之路,而且明白了多个国家合作创造更好的未来的可能性。

句型公式

not only... but(also)... 不仅……而且……

【句式点拨】

not only... but(also)... 用于连接两个有并列关系的成分,着重强调后者,意为“不仅……而且……”;其中的 also 有时可以省略。若连接的两个成分作主语,其谓语动词通常与相近的主语保持数的一致。若连接两个句子,且 not only 位于句首时,not only 后面的句子要用部分倒装。如:

Not only has he read many books about Chinese chess, but also he has competed in many Chinese chess contests.

他不仅读过很多关于中国象棋的书籍,而且参加过很多中国象棋比赛。(not only 位于句首,句子部分倒装)

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Not only _____ (do) the television appeal to those who can read but to those who can't.

② Not only the teacher but also the students _____ (be) against the plan yesterday.

③ I believe these donated books will not only make you more familiar with China _____ help enhance your Chinese.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ The British and the Americans _____ a large number of social customs.

英国人和美国人不但讲同一种语言,而且有很多共同的社会习俗。

⑤ [2021·新高考全国 I 卷应用文写作] The English newspaper *Youth* _____ enriches my boring campus life _____ strengthens my learning ability.

→ _____

(用倒装句改写)

英文报 *Youth* 不仅丰富了我的枯燥的校园生活而且增强了我的学习能力。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

语言精讲

1. entrance *n.* (a door, gate, etc. by which you can enter a building or place) 入口; 进入

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| (1) the entrance to | ……的入口/大门 |
| gain entrance to | 获得进入……的许可 |
| an entrance fee | 入场费 |
| an entrance examination | 入学考试 |
| (2) enter <i>v.</i> | 进入 |

【温馨提示】“the + 名词 + to”结构: the answer to …… 的答案; the key to …… 的关键; the way/solution to …… 的方法

【佳句背诵】

Visitors can see many of these historic objects at the visitor centre **at the entrance to** Jamestown.

游客可以在詹姆斯敦入口处的游客中心看到许多这样的历史文物。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [2021·全国乙卷] Rome's Colosseum was 157 feet tall and had 80 _____ (enter), seating 50,000 people.

② [2020·全国卷 I] Many stations have wheelchair access from the car park or entrance _____ the station platforms.

◆完成句子

③ If you are free, I'll meet you _____ at 7:00 that evening.

如果你有空,我将于当晚 7 点在音乐厅门口等你。

(应用文写作之告知信)

2. process *n.* (a series of things that are done in order to achieve a result) 过程; 进程; 步骤 *vt.* 处理; 加工

- (1) in process(= in progress) (某事) 在进行中
in the process of(doing)sth 在(做)某事的过程中
(2) process... into... 把……加工成……
(3) processed *adj.* (食品) 经过加工的; 处理过的

【佳句背诵】

Writing an essay is a difficult **process** for most people. However, the **process** can be made easier if you learn to practise three simple techniques.

写论文对大多数人来说是一个困难的过程。然而,如果你学会练习三种简单的技巧,这个过程就会变得容易一些。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① Your application _____ (process) in five to ten business days, so please be patient.

② [2022·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] Once the registration form is received and _____ (process), we will send a confirmation e-mail within two business days.

③ Thanks to the robots, the human reporters do not have to spend a lot of time _____ (process) boring numbers and information.

◆ 完成句子

④ Compared with learning one's own mother tongue, _____ seems to be especially hard and long.

与学习一个人的母语相比,学习任何一门外语的过程都显得特别艰辛和漫长。(话题写作之语言学习)

⑤ Although this project _____ and needs some work, it looks promising. 尽管此项目仍在进行中,仍有一些工作要做,但前景可观。

语法归纳

【探究发现】

阅读下列 Reading and Thinking 中的句子,体会定语从句的用法。

① (教材 P4) There comes **a time when** the old must give way to the new, and it is not possible to preserve everything from our past as we move towards the future.

② (教材 P4) Water from the dam would likely damage a number of temples and destroy **cultural relics that** were an important part of Egypt's cultural heritage.

③ (教材 P4) After listening to **the scientists who** had studied the problem, and **citizens who** lived near the dam, the government turned to the United Nations for help in 1959.

④ (教材 P4) Temples and other cultural sites were taken down piece by piece, and then moved and put back together again in **a place where** they were safe from the water.

【自我总结】

1. 关系副词在定语从句中作时间状语(句 _____);关系副词在定语从句中作地点状语(句 _____)。
2. 关系代词在定语从句中作主语,指人(句 _____)。
3. 关系代词在定语从句中作主语,指物(句 _____)。

【语法精析】

限制性定语从句(3)

一、引导限制性定语从句的关系代词

指代对象	指代人	指代物
主语	who, that, as	which, that, as
宾语	who, whom, that	which, that
定语	whose	whose

如:

The man who/that is talking with my father is a teacher.

正和我父亲说话的那个男子是一位教师。

Guilin is a **city which/that** has a very long history. 桂林是一座历史非常悠久的城市。

The man (who/whom) you met just now is my father.

你刚刚遇到的那个人是我父亲。

Nobody wants the house **whose roof** has fallen down.

没有人想要这个屋顶已经坍塌的房子。

[注意] (1) 关系代词 that 既可指人也可指物,有时可与关系代词 which/who/whom 互换,但是当 which, whom 放在介词的后面作宾语时,that 不能与其互换。
(2) 在从句中作宾语或表语时,who 与 whom 一般可互换,但是当紧跟在介词后面作宾语时只可用 whom。whom 在从句中不能作主语。

- (3)关系代词在从句中作宾语时可省略。
- (4)关系代词在从句中作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于先行词。
- (5)whose 引导定语从句时,可与“the + n. + of which/whom”及“of which/whom + the + n.”互换。
- (6)as 引导定语从句,可构成“the same ... as, such ... as”结构。

[温馨提示] 关系词只用 that 而不用 which 的情况:

1. 当先行词为 all, everything, nothing, anything, little, much 等不定代词以及先行词被这些词修饰时。如:

All that can be done has been done.

一切能做的都已经做了。

2. 当先行词被形容词最高级或序数词修饰时。如:

This is **the largest ship that** I have ever seen.

这是我曾经见过的最大的船。

3. 当先行词被 the only, the very, the last 修饰时。如:

This is **the very book that** I am looking for.

这正是我要找的那本书。

4. 当先行词中既有人又有物时。如:

We often talk about **the persons and things that** we remember.

我们常常谈起我们记得的那些人和事。

5. 当主句是以 who 或 which 开头的疑问句时,为避免重复用 that。如:

Who is the boy **that** shook hands with you just now?

刚才和你握手的男孩是谁?

6. 当先行词在从句中作表语时。如:

Shanghai is no longer **the city that** it used to be.

上海已不再是过去的那个城市了。

二、引导限制性定语从句的关系副词

关系副词	先行词	功能
when	表示时间的名词	时间状语
where	表示地点的名词	地点状语
why	reason	原因状语

如: We will never forget **the days when** we stayed at that beautiful countryside.

我们永远不会忘记在那个美丽乡村待着的那些日子。

Can you explain **the reason why** you don't help him?

你能解释一下你不帮助他的原因吗?

This is **the factory where**(= in which)the explosion happened.

这就是发生爆炸的那家工厂。

[注意] (1)当先行词分别为表示时间、地点或原因的名词,且从句中需要相应的时间、地点或原因作状语时,则用关系副词。

(2)why 引导定语从句时,先行词一般为 reason。

[温馨提示] 1. “介词 + which/whom” 引导的定语从句:

在“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句中,关系代词只能用 which 或 whom。先行词指物时,用 which;先行词指人时,用 whom。在这个结构中,介词的使用原则是:

(1)根据从句中谓语动词的搭配习惯。如:

This is the book { **on which** I spent 10 yuan .
 for which I paid 10 yuan .

这是我花 10 元买的那本书。

(2)根据先行词的搭配习惯。如:

The company in which Peter is working is very famous.

彼得就职的那家公司非常有名。

(3)根据从句中形容词的搭配习惯。如:

The student **with whom** she is strict has made great progress.

她要求很严的那位学生取得了很大进步。

(4)表“所有”关系或“整体中的一部分”时,用 of。如:

The old woman has two sons, **both of whom** are doctors.

这位老太太有两个儿子,他们两个都是医生。

2. 抽象的地点名词与定语从句:

像 situation, case(情况,实例), point, stage(阶段), activity, position, scene 等表示抽象“地点”的名词作先行词时,若定语从句中缺少主语、宾语或表语,应用关系代词 which 或 that 来引导;若定语从句中缺少地点状语,应用关系副词 where 来引导。如:

Have you met with **the case where** you are misunderstood by others?

你遇到过被人误解的情形吗?

Have you met with **the case which/that** is similar to this one?

你遇到过和这种情况相似的情形吗?

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. In the spring, a season _____ we are learning new rhythms of life, many of us find comfort in the natural world.
2. I still remember the park _____ we met for the first time.

3. At the Chinese art festival, there are different stands _____ artists show their skills.
4. William Hastie once suggested that history informs us of past mistakes from _____ we can learn without repeating them.
5. We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.
6. Their child is at the stage _____ she can say individual words but not full sentences.
7. In ancient China lived an artist _____ paintings were almost lifelike.
8. 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.
9. I decided that if I learned of a company _____ used a lot of plastic, I'd send it an e-mail urging it to cut back.
10. BMI is an internationally recognized measurement tool _____ gives an indication of whether someone is a healthy weight.

II 语法与写作

1. When the starting gun rang, all the participants knew there came a time _____.
发令枪一响,所有参赛者们都知道必须挑战自我的时候到了。
2. Despite some difficulties, there are special moments _____
for mums to take care of children at home.
尽管有一些困难,但也有一些特殊的时刻,让妈妈们在家里照顾孩子是值得的。
3. [2021·全国甲卷书面表达] Word came that our school is going to hold a class meeting _____.
有消息说我们学校要召开一次班会,主题是关于中国传统习俗的。
4. To learn English well, you should put yourself in situations _____.
要学好英语,你应该把自己置身于被迫用英语交流的环境中。
5. _____ is that I have a problem in respect of the writing style.
我给你写这封信的原因是我在写作风格方面有问题。

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

- 1. forgive** *vt. & vi.* (forgave; forgiven) (to stop blaming or being angry with someone for something)
原谅;宽恕 *vt.* 对不起;请原谅

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| (1) forgive sb sth | 宽恕某人某事 |
| forgive sb for (doing) sth | 原谅某人(做了)某事 |
| (2) forgiveness <i>n.</i> | 原谅;宽恕;宽宏大量 |

【佳句背诵】

Although Chinese families will **forgive you for your being late**, I suggest you should arrive on time.
虽然中国家庭会原谅你迟到,但我建议你应该准时到达。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① I don't think she's ever quite forgiven me _____ getting her name wrong that time.
- ② He admitted he had done her wrong and asked for

_____ (forgive).

- ③ Looking at the crowds out shopping, you could _____ (forgive) for thinking that everyone has plenty of money.

◆完成句子

- ④ It was what happened that day that made me realize that _____.
正是那天发生的事情让我意识到,宽恕是一种美德。

(读后续写之个人感受)

- ⑤ How could I make such cruel remarks about her dressing? _____.
我怎么能对她的穿着发表如此刻薄的评论呢? 如果她永远都不原谅我,那该怎么办呢? (读后续写之心

理描写)

- 2. quality** *n.* (how good or bad something is) 质量;品质;素质;特征 *adj.* (of a high standard) 优质的;高质量的

(1) of good/high quality(= high-quality)

质量高的

in quality

在质量方面

(2) quantity *n.*

量;数量;数目,数额

in quantity

在数量上

a large/small quantity of

大量的/少量的

quantities of

大量;许多

【佳句背诵】

In production, we should always keep an eye not only on **quantity** but also on **quality**.

在生产中,我们不仅要密切关注数量,而且要注意质量。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The professional player has many good _____ (quality) and has made a great contribution to sports.

② There is no obvious difference _____ quality between the two products.

③ Large quantities of water _____ (pollute) recently, so the lake smells terrible.

◆完成句子

④ The comfortable shirt I bought yesterday _____ from Xinjiang, China.

我昨天买的这件舒适的衬衣是由中国新疆优质棉花制成的。

⑤ As is reported, _____ has improved over the past few months.

据报道,这个城市的空气质量在过去几个月里有所改善。

3. comparison *n.* (examining or looking for the differences between two or more things) 比较;对比

(1) make a comparison (with) (与……) 做比较

in/by comparison with...

和……相比

stand/bear comparison with

比得上;可(与……)

相媲美

(2) compare *v.*

比较

compare... with/to...

把……和……相比较

compare... to...

将……比作/比喻

为……

compared to/with

与……相比(作状语)

【佳句背诵】

He's a good writer but he doesn't **bear/stand comparison with** Shakespeare.

他是一位好作家,但无法与莎士比亚相提并论。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① You can't really draw a _____ (compare) between the two cases—they're entirely different.

② The tallest buildings in London are small in comparison _____ New York's skyscrapers.

③ [2023·北京卷] Compared _____ the developments of AI, advances in ALife are harder to recognize.

◆完成句子

④ _____ will show there is no similarity between the two in nature.

仔细比较一下就会发现两者在本质上没有相似之处。

⑤ My favourite season is autumn because the weather is more agreeable _____ summer.

我最喜欢的季节是秋天,因为与夏天相比,秋天的气候更加宜人。

4. contrast *vt.* (to compare two people or things in order to show the differences between them) 对比;对照 *n.* 对比;对照

(1) contrast... with...

把……与……进行对比

contrast with

与……对比鲜明

(2) in contrast to/with

与……截然不同;

与……对比鲜明

by contrast

相比之下

make a contrast with

与……形成对比

【佳句背诵】

As we all know, there is a **sharp/striking contrast** between the cultures of East and West.

众所周知,东西方文化之间存在着明显的差异。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The snow was icy and white, _____ (contrast) with the brilliant blue sky.

② In contrast _____ your belief that we shall fail, I know we shall succeed.

③ He is an old farmer, whose grey hair makes a sharp contrast _____ his dark skin.

◆完成句子

④ If you _____ her later writing, you can see just how much she has improved.

如果你对比一下她早期的一些书法和后期的书法,就会看出她进步有多大。

⑤ When you look at their new system, _____ ours seems very old-fashioned.

当你看他们的新系统时,相比之下,我们的系统就显得很过时了。

5. identify *vt.* (to recognize someone or something and be able to say who or what they are) 确认;鉴定;识别,辨认出

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) identify oneself | 证明自己(的身份) |
| identify... as | 认定为……;确定为…… |
| (2) identity <i>n.</i> | 身份 |
| (3) identification <i>n.</i> | 识别,鉴定;身份证明 |

【佳句背诵】

Even the smallest baby can **identify** its mother by her voice.

就连年龄最小的婴儿也能根据声音分辨出自己的妈妈。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① To avoid _____ (identify) by his acquaintances, Wu wore a mask and a pair of dark glasses at first.

② The woman who was on passport control asked me if I had any further _____ (identify).

③ Despite the poor quality of the video, the police believe the robbers are distinct enough _____ (identify).

◆完成句子

④ With thick snow everywhere, the shapes of houses were _____.

由于到处都是厚厚的积雪,房屋的形状难以辨认。

⑤ After sharing the story online, I heard from someone, _____ Erin Smith.

在网上分享了这个故事之后,我收到了一个人的信,这个人认出了这位女士就是艾琳·史密斯。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **As one researcher who is working on the project explains, “Appreciating one’s own cultural heritage is very important for understanding oneself...”** 正如一位参与这个项目的研究人员所解释的,“欣赏自己的文化遗产对于了解自身非常重要……”

句型公式

as 引导的非限制性定语从句

【句式点拨】

as 在此引导非限制性定语从句,意为“正如,正像”,指代整个主句的内容,在从句中作主语或宾语,从句常放在句首,偶尔也可放在句中或句末。如:

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

正如中国俗语所说:“好人长命百岁。”

【相关拓展】

as is known to all 众所周知

as we all know 我们都知道

as we can see 正如我们所看到的那样

as is reported 正如报道的那样

as is often the case 这是常有的事

as is mentioned above 如上所述

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① _____ you can see, the children are really encouraged, and they are also enthusiastic about reading all of these books.

② The number of smokers, _____ is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in just one year.

◆完成句子/一句多译

③ _____ the function of the device is wonderful. (mention)

如上所述,该设备的功能非常棒。

④ 众所周知,月球一个月围绕地球转一次。

→ _____ everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month. (as)

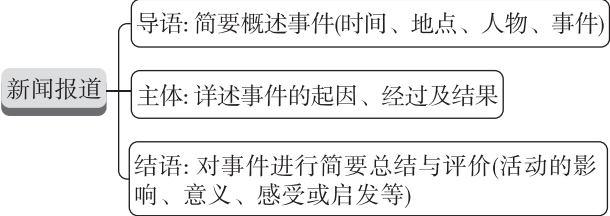
→ _____ everybody is that the moon travels round the earth once every month. (what)

→ _____ the moon travels round the earth once every month. (用 it 充当形式主语)

新闻报道之文化遗产保护

【写作点拨】

新闻报道是记叙文的一种,其特点是以事实为依据,对人的经历或事件发生的过程给予明确的、实事求是的报道。



本单元的写作任务是就文化遗产保护写一篇新闻报道。新闻报道一般涉及时间、地点、人物、事件以及感悟。

【范例】

假定你是学校英语报的编辑李华,你校上周举办了一场主题为“保护我们的文化遗产”的传统文化艺术展,请你就此活动,写一篇英文报道。内容包括:

1. 具体事件(时间、地点、人物、形式、原因等);
2. 活动的意义。

【高级词汇】

1. 举办……的展览
2. 保护文化遗产
3. 目标是
4. 提升……的意识
5. 参加
6. 表演他们的技艺
7. 对……有更好的理解

【高级句式】

1. 上周,我们学校在图书馆举办了一场以“保护我们的文化遗产”为主题的传统文化和艺术展览。
Last week, our school _____ in our school library, _____ “Protect our cultural heritage”.
(定语从句)
2. 这次展览旨在提高学生保护中国文化遗产的意

识,所有的学生和老师都参加了展览。
The exhibition _____, with all the students and teachers _____.

3. 本次活动的组织者学生会邀请了我市的一些著名艺术家在观众面前表演他们的技艺,从剪纸到书法。
The Students' Union, organizer of this activity, invited some famous artists in our city to _____, from paper-cutting to calligraphy.
4. 还有很多照片是从几家知名博物馆拍摄的。
There were also a lot of pictures _____.
5. 这个活动很有趣,也很有教育意义。从中,学生们更好地了解了我们丰富而珍贵的文化遗产。
This activity is interesting and educational. From it, students _____.

【连贯成文】

【活学活用】

- 假定你是校新闻社的一名记者,你得知有一群年轻人成立了一个组织来采取行动保护文化遗产,请用英语写一篇有关他们的新闻报道。内容包括:
1. 寻找文物并拍照;
2. 把照片展示给公众并筹集资金;
3. 把资金用来帮助修复古建筑。
- 注意:
1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 文章应包括以上要点,可适当发挥。

单元话题续写——文化遗产及保护

【话题词汇】

文化遗产		保护	
heritage	<i>n.</i> 遗产	preserve	<i>vt.</i> 保存;保护;维持 <i>n.</i> 保护区

文化遗产		保护	
relic	<i>n.</i> 遗物;遗迹	promote	<i>vt.</i> 促进;提升;推销;晋升
mount	<i>n.</i> 山峰 <i>vt.</i> 爬上;骑上 <i>vi.</i> 爬;登上	take part in	参与(某事);参加(某活动)
tradition	<i>n.</i> 传统;传统的信仰(或风俗)	make a proposal	提出建议
historic	<i>adj.</i> 历史上著名(或重要)的;有史时期的	keep a balance	保持平衡
dragon	<i>n.</i> 龙	contribute	<i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 捐献;捐助
cave	<i>n.</i> 山洞;洞穴	donate	<i>vt.</i> (尤指向慈善机构)捐赠;赠送;献(血)
image	<i>n.</i> 形象;印象	fund	<i>n.</i> 基金;专款
pyramid	<i>n.</i> (古埃及的)金字塔;棱锥体	loss	<i>n.</i> 丧失;损失
the Forbidden City	紫禁城	attempt	<i>n.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 企图,试图,尝试
creative	<i>adj.</i> 创造性的;有创造力的;有创意的	investigate	<i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 调查;研究
document	<i>vt.</i> 记录;记载(详情) <i>n.</i> 文件;公文;(计算机)文档	turn to	向……求助
process	<i>n.</i> 过程;进程;步骤 <i>vt.</i> 处理;加工	establish	<i>vt.</i> 建立;创立
quality	<i>n.</i> 质量;品质;素质;特征 <i>adj.</i> 优质的;高质量的	worthwhile	<i>adj.</i> 值得的;值得花时间的
disappear	<i>vi.</i> 消失;灭绝;消亡	professional	<i>adj.</i> 专业的;职业的 <i>n.</i> 专业人员;职业选手
all over the world	世界各地	archaeologist	<i>n.</i> 考古学家

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作金句

1. The trees _____
(mirror)
树木倒映在静静的湖水中。
2. _____ as we figured out the truth.
当我们查明真相时,我们脸上的笑容消失了。
3. _____, the Old Town of Lijiang looks like a jade ink stone in spring and summer. (surround)
丽江古城被田地、山脉和河流环绕,春夏如玉。
4. Every year, visitors from all over the world come to admire the mountains, lakes, streams, trees, underground springs and waterfalls, _____
_____.
每年,来自世界各地的游客都会来欣赏山脉、湖泊、溪流、树木、地下泉水和瀑布,使九寨沟成为一个自然美景出众的地区。
5. All of this explains why Shennongjia earned—and deserves—its place on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as highlighting how _____
_____.

a unique and wonderful part of our natural world. (contribute)

以上这些解释了为什么神农架能够并理应入选联合国教科文组织的《世界遗产名录》,同时也强调了理解、意识和付出是如何促进对这一自然界独特且美好区域的保护的。

❷ 话题语段

Heritage protection is at the top of the agenda for the benefit of all mankind. The more we acknowledge the outstanding universal value of our heritage sites, 1. _____
_____ (我们越可能会尊重它们). These sites are the great wonders of our world and tell the story of human civilization. We all share a joint responsibility 2. _____ (来保护、保存它们), not just for ourselves, 3. _____
(而是利于后代). If your heart breaks like mine at the thought of our irreplaceable heritage 4. _____
(会永久消失), please take action. 5. _____
_____.
(如果你们感兴趣,请查看我们的网站,以任何方式参与进来!)