



# 导学案

主编 肖德好

全品

# 学练考

## 高中英语

必修第三册 RJ

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

天津出版传媒集团  
天津人民出版社

# 目录 Contents

## 01 Unit 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

Period One	Listening and Speaking	导 115
Period Two	Reading and Thinking	导 117
Period Three	Discovering Useful Structures	导 125
Period Four	Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing	导 127
▶ 单元话题续写——节日及庆祝		导 131

## 02 Unit 2 MORALS AND VIRTUES

Period One	Listening and Speaking	导 132
Period Two	Reading and Thinking	导 134
Period Three	Discovering Useful Structures	导 141
Period Four	Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing	导 145
▶ 单元话题续写——道德与美德		导 149

## 03 Unit 3 DIVERSE CULTURES

Period One	Listening and Speaking	导 152
Period Two	Reading and Thinking	导 153
Period Three	Discovering Useful Structures	导 158
Period Four	Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing	导 161
▶ 单元话题续写——多元文化		导 165

---

## 04 Unit 4 SPACE EXPLORATION

---

Period One      Listening and Speaking      导 167

Period Two      Reading and Thinking      导 168

Period Three      Discovering Useful Structures      导 174

Period Four      Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing      导 177

▶ 单元话题续写——太空探索      导 183

## 05 Unit 5 THE VALUE OF MONEY

---

Period One      Listening and Speaking      导 185

Period Two      Reading and Thinking      导 189

Period Three      Discovering Useful Structures      导 193

Period Four      Viewing and Talking & Reading for Writing      导 197

▶ 单元话题续写——金钱的价值      导 201

◆ 参考答案      导 203

主题语境——人与社会之传统节日

主题素养积累

【导读】元宵节是中国重要的传统节日，已有2000多年的历史。今天，在国内外，这个节日仍十分受欢迎。这一天，有中国人的地方都会举行一些庆祝活动。

The Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month, usually in February or March in the Gregorian calendar. **As early as** the Western Han Dynasty, it had become a festival **of great significance**.

Today, the Lantern Festival is still held each year around the country. **Lanterns of various shapes and sizes are hung in the streets, attracting countless visitors.** “Guessing lantern riddles” is an essential part of the festival. Lantern owners write riddles on a piece of paper and **post them on** the lanterns. If visitors have **solutions to** the riddles, they can pull the paper off and go to the lantern owners to check their answers. If they are right, they will get a little gift.

People will eat *yuanxiao*, or rice dumplings on this day, so it is also called the “Yuanxiao Festival”. *Yuanxiao* also has another name, *tangyuan*, which in Chinese **has a similar pronunciation with** “tuanyuan”, meaning reunion, harmony and happiness for the family.

In the daytime of the festival, performances **such as** a dragon lantern dance, a lion dance, and a

*yangge* dance will be staged.

On the night, **except for** magnificent lanterns, fireworks form a beautiful scene. Most families spare some fireworks from the Spring Festival and **let them off** on the Lantern Festival. Some local governments will even organize a fireworks party. **On the night when the first full moon enters the New Year, people become really lost in the magnificent fireworks and bright moon in the sky.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. as early as 早在
2. of great significance 具有重大意义的
3. post sth on 把某物张贴在……
4. a solution/solutions to ……的解决方法
5. have a similar pronunciation with 与……有相似的发音
6. such as 例如
7. except for 除了……之外
8. let sth off 放(枪);开(炮);使爆炸
9. Lanterns of various shapes and sizes are hung in the streets, attracting countless visitors. 街上挂着形状和大小各异的灯笼,吸引着无数的游客。
10. On the night when the first full moon enters the New Year, people become really lost in the magnificent fireworks and bright moon in the sky. 在晚上,当新年的第一轮满月出现后,人们便陶醉于天空中华丽的烟花和明月之中。

Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **dress (sb) up** (to put on formal clothes for a special occasion) 穿上盛装;(to put on special clothes

in order to change your appearance) 装扮  
(教材 P2) **dress up** in carnival costumes 穿上狂欢节盛装



- (1) dress (sb) up as... (把某人)打扮成……  
 be dressed up as 扮成……  
 (2) be dressed in 穿着……(表示状态)

### 【佳句背诵】

For children, Halloween is all about **dressing up** and collecting as many tasty treats as possible.

对于孩子们,万圣节最重要的就是打扮起来,并搜集尽可能多的美味糖果。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空/熟词生义

①[2023·浙江1月考] The employees dressed \_\_\_\_\_ as movie characters, and every customer received a discount card.

②[2023·全国乙卷] James Barry (c.1789—1865) was born Margaret Bulkley in Ireland but, \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) as a man, she was accepted by Edinburgh University to study medicine.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) in a Santa Claus costume, she slipped into the room without being noticed.

④ She has the capability to **dress up** her story and makes it seem twice as interesting as it was.

#### ◆完成句子

⑤ To capture the public's attention, she \_\_\_\_\_ a lady of high society every time she attends a party. 为了吸引大众的注意力,每次参加聚会,她总是打扮成一位上流社会的女士。

⑥ \_\_\_\_\_, students will make a bow to their teachers and parents with hands folded in front.

学生们身着传统汉服,双手抱拳,向老师和家长鞠躬。(应用文写作之活动场景描写)

**2. march** *vi. & n.* (to walk with a regular, especially forceful step like a soldier) 行进;前进;(to walk through the streets in a large group in order to protest about sth) 示威游行

(教材 P2) **march** along the streets 沿街游行

- (1) march along 沿着……前进  
 march into 长驱直入,进入/冲入  
 march through 行经;穿过  
 (2) on the march 在行军中,在行进中

### 【佳句背诵】

The athletes were **marching into** the stadium to the cheerful sound of music.

运动员们在欢快的音乐声中步入体育场。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912 but had died with his four companions \_\_\_\_\_ the march back.

② Monday morning saw over four thousand people \_\_\_\_\_ (march) through London to protest against the proposed new law.

#### ◆完成句子

③[2022·新高考全国I卷读后续写] I watched as David moved up to the starting line with the other runners. Awkwardly as he walked, he \_\_\_\_\_ determinedly.

我看着戴维和其他选手一起向起跑线走去。尽管他走起来有点笨拙,但是他坚定地向前走。

④ \_\_\_\_\_ a group of students in school uniforms who are doing voluntary work for communities.

沿着街道行进的是一群穿着校服的学生,他们正在为社区做志愿工作。(应用文写作之活动场景描写)

**3. congratulation** *n.* (a message congratulating sb) 祝贺;恭喜

(教材 P2) receive **congratulations** from... 收到……的祝贺

- (1) Congratulations! 恭喜!  
 (2) offer/send one's congratulations to sb on sth 向某人祝贺某事  
 (3) congratulate *v.* 向(某人)道贺;(因某事)感到自豪  
 congratulate sb on sth 就某事向某人表示祝贺

[温馨提示] congratulate 的宾语必须是“受到祝贺的人”，介词 on 表示原因，后跟名词、代词、动名词或 what 从句。

【佳句背诵】

Delighted to learn that you have won the first prize in the Chinese calligraphy contest, I'm writing to **express my sincere congratulations to you.**

喜闻你在汉字书法比赛中获得一等奖，我写信想向你表达真诚的祝贺。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① I had hoped to send Peter a gift to congratulate him \_\_\_\_\_ his marriage, but I couldn't manage it.

② [2023·浙江1月考] Welcome to our programme, Miss Johnson. \_\_\_\_\_ (congratulate) on winning the Teacher of the Year award.

③ The audience burst into thunderous cheers, \_\_\_\_\_ (congratulate) him on breaking the record.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ [2023·新高考全国I卷读后续写] Holding my hands, he said, “\_\_\_\_\_! You are a good writer, so keep writing.”

他握着我的手说：“祝贺你！你是一个好作家，所以继续写作吧。”

⑤ 我写这封信是为了祝贺你在最近举行的英语演讲比赛中获得了第一名。(应用文写作之祝贺信)

→ I'm writing to \_\_\_\_\_ your winning the first prize in the English Speech Competition held recently. (congratulate *vt.*)

→ I'm writing to \_\_\_\_\_ your winning the first prize in the English Speech Competition held recently. (congratulation *n.*)

4. **after all** 毕竟；别忘了

(教材 P3) **After all**, as you know, I love to dance! 毕竟，你知道的，我喜欢跳舞！

above all	最重要的是；尤其是
first of all	首先
in all	总共；总计
(not) at all	一点儿也(不)；完全(不)

[温馨提示] after all 有两个用法：表示“毕竟”“终究”“到底”，含有和预期的情况相反或“虽然，但还是……”的让步意义，一般放句末；表示“别忘了……”“总之”“毕竟”，一般放在句首，用来提醒对方似乎忘记了一个重要事实，忽略了某个重要的理由或论点。

【佳句背诵】

Bob thought he couldn't go to the party because he had to write a report, but he went **after all**.

鲍勃认为他不能去参加聚会了，因为他得写一份报告，但他最终还是去了。

【活学活用】

◆用含有 all 的短语填空

① I thought I was going to fail the exam, but I passed \_\_\_\_\_.

② We must work, and \_\_\_\_\_ we must believe in ourselves.

③ There are thirty \_\_\_\_\_ in the party who will travel to Lanzhou.

④ I wish to thank you, \_\_\_\_\_, for holding this party for me.

◆完成句子

⑤ You shouldn't have scolded the boy \_\_\_\_\_, for he is a child \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_, he made only two mistakes \_\_\_\_\_.

你根本不该责备那个男孩，因为他毕竟还是孩子。最重要的是，他总共才出了两处错误。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

WHY DO WE CELEBRATE FESTIVALS?	
Common reasons	The spirit of sharing 1. _____, gratitude, love, or peace.
The agricultural festival	People celebrate it to show that they are 2. _____ for the year's supply of food.

The significance of customs	Customs play a 3. _____ role in festivals and can 4. _____ over time.
The commercialisation of celebrations	Festivals are becoming more and more 5. _____ in the way they are celebrated.
The importance of festivals	Festivals are an important part of 6. _____.

Task 2: Fast Reading

The text is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

Task 3: Careful Reading

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

( )1. Which festival can be found in almost every culture?

- A. About famous figures.
- B. About religions.
- C. About the harvest season.
- D. About important events.

( )2. Which country celebrated the harvest festival during the springtime?

- A. Ancient Japan.      B. Ancient Egypt.
- C. Ancient China.      D. Ancient India.

( )3. Why is lighting firecrackers forbidden in Chinese Spring Festival?

- A. To drive away the evil spirits.
- B. To reduce air pollution.
- C. To become an exciting festival for children.
- D. To save money and spend more on gifts.

( )4. What will you find if you study festivals carefully?

- A. Festivals are an important part of society.
- B. Customs play a significant role in festivals.
- C. Different cultures have much in common.
- D. Festivals are becoming more and more commercial.

Task 4: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

People all over the world celebrate festivals for varieties of reasons, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (range) from religions to important events or others. However different festivals may seem, they do have the common spirit of sharing joy, gratitude, love, or peace.

One of the most important 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) festivals is the harvest festival, which 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (celebrate) in almost every culture. People celebrate it in order to show their gratitude 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the year's good supply of food after all the crops have been harvested.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (significant), customs have a great influence on festival celebrations. As time goes by they can change, however. Therefore, some traditional customs are fading 6. \_\_\_\_\_, and their celebrations are 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (gradual) changing, too. One of the typical 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (change) is that festivals are becoming more and more commercial.

There is no doubt that festivals are an important part of society because they not only reflect people's wishes, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (belief), faiths, and attitudes towards life, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ help us understand where we came from, who we are, and what to appreciate, perhaps which is why we celebrate festivals.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

**1. range** *n.* (a number of people or things that are different, but are of the same general type) 一系列; (the limits within which amounts, quantities, ages etc.) 范围、界限 *vi.* (to vary or extend between specified limits) (在一定范围内) 变动, 变化; 包括 (教材 P4) They have a wide **range** of origins, such as the seasons of the year, religions, famous

figures, and important events. 它们(节日)的由来多种多样, 如时节、宗教、著名人物和重大事件。

- (1) a range of 一系列……; 各种各样的……  
in/within range 在射程以内; 在……范围内  
beyond/out of range 在射程外; 在……范围外
- (2) range from... to... 包括从……到……之间  
range between... and... 在……和……范围内变动

### 【佳句背诵】

Walking along the Bund, you can appreciate different styles of architecture, **ranging from** the 18th century **to** the 20th century. 沿外滩一路走来,你可以欣赏到从 18 世纪到 20 世纪的各种不同风格的建筑。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①[2020·全国新高考Ⅱ卷] Each volume in the set explores \_\_\_\_\_ wide range of material, explains the basic concepts of major applications of digital systems, and discusses the influences they have on everyday life.

②Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was \_\_\_\_\_ our range, so we declined.

③[2023·浙江1月考] Campers enjoy a staff-to-child ratio \_\_\_\_\_ (range) from 1:4 to 1:7 depending on the age group.

#### ◆完成句子

④[2021·浙江6月考应用文写作] There are \_\_\_\_\_ on the exhibition that can satisfy all kinds of visitors.

展览上的绘画种类繁多,可以满足各种各样的参观者。

⑤[2021·全国甲卷书面表达] It's widely acknowledged that China boasts abundant and unique culture with its long history, \_\_\_\_\_ themed exhibitions of artworks and calligraphy to folk dances and local operas.

众所周知,中国历史悠久,有着丰富而独特的文化,从艺术品和书法的主题展览到民间舞蹈和地方戏曲,应有尽有。

**2. figure** *n.* 人物;数字;身材 *vt.* 认为;认定 (教材 P4) They have a wide range of origins, such as the seasons of the year, religions, famous **figures**, and important events.

它们(节日)的由来多种多样,如时节、宗教、著名人物和重大事件。

- |                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| (1) a political figure | 一位政治人物  |
| keep one's figure      | 保持身材    |
| have a good figure     | 身材好     |
| (2) figure out         | 计算出;弄明白 |

### 【佳句背诵】

I couldn't **figure out** how she managed to keep her **figure**. She told me she **figured** that exercise was the best way to lose weight.

我不知道她是如何保持身材的。她告诉我她认为运动是最好的减肥方法。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆一词多义

①Regular exercise helps the film star get into shape and keep a slim **figure**.

②I could see a **figure** in the distance, but I couldn't make out who it was.

③Lincoln is regarded as one of the most inspiring **figures** in the world.

④Every time he adds up the **figures**, he gets a different answer.

⑤I **figured** that if I took the night train, I could be in Scotland by morning.

#### ◆完成句子

⑥[2023·全国甲卷书面表达] Confucius' teachings have continued to influence Chinese society for over 2,000 years. He is still \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese history today.

孔子的学说持续影响了中国社会两千多年。他至今仍是中国历史上最重要的人物之一。

⑦[2021·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] Seeing the black bread and the spilled porridge, Dad suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ . A smile of understanding flashed across his face. (读后续写之心理描写)

看到黑面包和洒出来的粥,爸爸突然明白了他们的秘密,他的脸上闪过理解的微笑。

**3. grateful** *adj.* (feeling or showing thanks because sb has done sth kind for you or has done as you asked) 感激的;表示感谢的 (教材 P4) People celebrate to show that they are **grateful** for the year's supply of food.

人们举行庆祝活动,对这一年收获的食物表达感谢。

(1) be grateful to sb for sth

因为某事感激某人

I would be grateful if you could/would...

如果你能……我将不胜感激。

(2) gratitude *n.* 感激;感谢

express one's gratitude to sb for sth

因为某事向某人表达感激之情

### 【佳句背诵】

Recalling the rewarding experience of being a volunteer, he **is** still **grateful to** the local residents who helped him at that time.

回忆起那段收获满满的志愿者经历,他依旧对当时给予他帮助的当地居民心怀感激。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

①She was grateful \_\_\_\_\_ everything that the medical and nursing team had done for her.

②Women-owned businesses are willing to ask for help and are grateful \_\_\_\_\_ those who provide it.

③[2020·全国新高考Ⅰ卷] After he heard the plan, Bernard's blue eyes turned watery with happiness and \_\_\_\_\_ (grateful).

### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④I \_\_\_\_\_ if you could spare some time to look through the article attached to the e-mail and polish it.

如果你能抽出时间浏览电子邮件所附的文章并加以润色,我将不胜感激。(应用文写作之求助信)

⑤[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] 我感谢我的老师,他的鼓励和支持让我发现了自己的潜能。

→I \_\_\_\_\_, whose encouragement and support helped me discover my potential. (grateful *adj.*)

→I \_\_\_\_\_, whose encouragement and support helped me discover my potential. (gratitude *n.*)

**4. decorate** *vt.* (to add something to an object or a place, especially in order to make it more attractive) 装饰; 装潢

(教材 P4) Today, in some European countries, people **decorate** churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and get together to celebrate over a meal. 如今, 在一些欧洲国家, 人们用鲜花和水果装饰教堂和市政厅, 并聚在一起吃饭庆祝。

- |                                |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) decorate... with...        | 用……装饰……        |
| decorate... in (red/green) ... | 用(红色/绿色)……装饰…… |
| (2) decoration <i>n.</i>       | 装饰; 装饰品        |
| (3) decorator <i>n.</i>        | 装潢设计师          |

## 【佳句背诵】

With the approach of Christmas, people are busy buying gifts and **decorating** Christmas trees.

圣诞节临近, 人们忙着购买礼物、装饰圣诞树。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

①[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] This is why \_\_\_\_\_

(decorate) with plants, fruits and flowers carries special significance.

②[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] Oranges; orange trees are more than \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate); they are a symbol of good fortune and wealth.

③[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] They make great gifts and you see them many times \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

### ◆完成句子/句式改写

④What impressed me most was that I \_\_\_\_\_, put up couplets and made dumplings with my parents happily.

给我印象最深的是, 我高兴地和父母一起用红灯笼装饰我们的房子, 贴对联, 包饺子。(话题写作之传统节日)

⑤The wall of the living room looks better after it \_\_\_\_\_ her children's photos.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ her children's photos, the wall of the living room looks better. (用分词改写)

用她的孩子们的照片来进行装饰后, 客厅的墙看起来更好看了。

**5. significant** *adj.* (important or noticeable) 有重大意义的; 显著的

(教材 P4) Customs play a **significant** role in festivals, but sometimes they can change over time. 风俗在节日中起着重要的作用, 但有时它们会随着时间的推移而改变。

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (1) be significant to/for...            | 对……是重要的     |
| (2) significance <i>n.</i>              | 意义; 意思; 重要性 |
| be of (great/no) significance to/for... | 对……(很/不)重要  |
| attach (great) significance to...       | 认为……(很)重要   |
| (3) significantly <i>adv.</i>           | 显著地; 明显地    |

## 【佳句背诵】

It is of great significance for the middle school students to improve their English listening comprehension ability.

对中学生来说, 提高英语听力理解能力是非常重要的。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

①Only then did he realize the \_\_\_\_\_ (significant) of protecting wild animals.

②My piano playing has improved \_\_\_\_\_ (significant) since I started with a new teacher.



③To me, nothing can be \_\_\_\_\_  
(significant) than to carry others through hard times.

#### ◆完成句子/句式改写

④In my opinion, the competition \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. Not only does it improve our  
labour skills, but also it makes us experience the fun  
of labour and understand the importance of labour.  
在我看来,这次比赛意义重大。它不仅提高了我们的  
劳动技能,而且让我们体验劳动的乐趣,理解劳动  
的重要性。(应用文写作之活动感悟)

⑤Many people \_\_\_\_\_  
healthy lifestyle, but it hasn't drawn enough  
attention of the young generation.

→Healthy lifestyle, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, hasn't drawn  
enough attention of the young generation. (用“介词  
+ 关系代词”改写)

很多人很看重健康的生活方式,但还没有引起年轻  
一代的足够关注。

**6. fade** *vi. & vt.* (to disappear gradually; to lose  
colour, brightness, or strength gradually) 逐渐消失;  
(使)褪色;(身体)变得虚弱  
(教材 P4) With the development of modern society  
and the spread of new ideas, some traditions may  
**fade** away and others may be established.

随着现代社会的发展和新思想的传播,有些传统会  
渐渐消失,而另一些传统则得以建立。

fade away	逐渐消失;(身体)变得虚弱
fade out	(画面)淡出,渐隐;(声音)渐弱
fade from (memory/mind/sight)...	从(记忆/脑海/视线)……中消失

#### 【佳句背诵】

As the movie ended, the music **faded away** and the  
lights came on.

随着电影的结束,音乐逐渐消失了,灯光亮了起来。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆一词多义

①[2020·全国卷 I] The engineers are also trying  
to develop an on and off “switch” where the glow  
would **fade** when exposed to daylight. \_\_\_\_\_

②[2020·天津卷] But his smile **faded** as he rubbed  
his beard with bony fingers, in thought. \_\_\_\_\_

③She was **fading** fast because of the deadly illness.  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### ◆完成句子

④As minutes passed by, hopes of saving the trapped  
miners \_\_\_\_\_. 随着时间一分一  
分过去,救出被困矿工的希望越来越渺茫。

⑤Little as I remembered about what he taught in the  
history class, the lessons learned outside the  
classroom \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

尽管我对他在历史课上所教的内容记忆甚少,但课  
堂之外所学的东西让我永远难忘。(读后续写之个  
人感悟)

**7. typical** *adj.* 典型的;有代表性的;平常的

(教材 P4) One example is the **typical** Chinese Spring  
Festival custom of lighting firecrackers to drive away  
the evil spirits and celebrate the new year.

中国春节燃放鞭炮驱鬼神、贺新年这一典型风俗就  
是一个例子。

(1) be typical of...	具有……的典型特征; 是典型的……
It is typical of sb to do sth.	某人一向做某事。
(2) typically <i>adv.</i>	通常;一般;典型地;具 有代表性地

#### 【佳句背诵】

Warm temperature conditions **are typical of** South  
Africa, making it a popular destination for sunshine-  
seekers.

温暖的气候条件是南非的典型特征,使其成为寻求  
阳光的人的热门目的地。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

① *Hutongs* with different shapes, lengths and  
directions are very typical \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.

②[2023·全国甲卷] If people remove food and  
attractants from their yards and campsites, grizzlies  
will \_\_\_\_\_ (typical) pass by without  
trouble.

##### ◆完成句子/一句多译

③ \_\_\_\_\_  
on time or some time earlier than the appointed  
time.

中国人通常会准时或者比约定的时间提早到达。

④因为近视,她一向眯着眼。

→ \_\_\_\_\_, she narrows her eyes because she has short sight.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ to narrow her eyes because she has short sight. (用 it 句式)

## 8. in spite of 不管;尽管

(教材 P4) Another example is Halloween, which slowly became an exciting festival for children, **in spite of** its religious origins. 另一个例子是万圣节,虽然起源于宗教,万圣节渐渐成了孩子们纵情玩乐的一个节日。

despite	即使;尽管
regardless of	不加理会;不顾

[温馨提示] in spite of 与 despite 同义,是介词(短语);in spite of/despite the fact that... “尽管……”(that 引导同位语从句);although/though 意为“尽管;不顾”,为连词,引导让步状语从句。

### 【佳句背诵】

**In spite of** all the difficulties, we fulfilled our task ahead of schedule.

尽管困难重重,我们还是提前完成了任务。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① \_\_\_\_\_ spite of ups and downs, she never takes her fate lying down.

② Regardless \_\_\_\_\_ how often I correct him, he always makes the same mistake.

③ Despite the fact \_\_\_\_\_ she was wearing a seat belt, she was thrown sharply forward.

#### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④ [2021·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] \_\_\_\_\_ it was the first time that they had made breakfast, the food turned out tasty.

尽管这是他们第一次做早餐,饭菜却是很好吃的。

⑤ 虽然雨下得很大,但元宵节那天街上到处都是人。  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, the streets were full of people on the Lantern Festival. (although)

→ \_\_\_\_\_, the streets were full of people on the Lantern Festival. (in spite of)

**9. reflect** *vt.* (to show, express, or be a sign of something) 显示;反映;反射

(教材 P5) They **reflect** people's wishes, beliefs, faiths, and attitudes towards life. 它们(节日)反映了人们的愿望、信仰、信心以及对生活的态度。

(1) reflect sb/sth in	在……中映出某人/某物的影像
reflect on/upon	思考;回忆;反省
(2) reflection <i>n.</i>	映像;反映;沉思,思考
(3) reflective <i>adj.</i>	反射的,反光的;反映的;沉思的

### 【佳句背诵】

An eagle flew over the snow-capped mountains, which were **reflected** in the still lake below.

白雪皑皑的山峰倒映在山下平静的湖面上,一只鹰掠过山顶。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① [2021·浙江6月考] She was extremely pretty, and her house was a \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) of herself, everything in good taste and in perfect order.

② When the sun's rays hit the earth, a lot of heat \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) back into space.

③ A city is the product of the human hand and mind, \_\_\_\_\_ (reflect) man's intelligence and creativity.

#### ◆完成句子

④ [2022·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] David lowered his head, sat on the ground quietly and \_\_\_\_\_ just now.

戴维低下头,静静地坐在地上,反思着我刚才对他说的话。

⑤ Some of works of art date back 200 years, which \_\_\_\_\_ over the last two centuries.

一些艺术品可以追溯到 200 年前,反映了我们地区过去两个世纪的历史。

**10. occasion** *n.* 特别的事情(或仪式、庆典);(适当的)机会

(教材 P5) They are **occasions** that allow us to relax and enjoy life, and forget about our work for a little while.

它们(节日)是让我们放松下来、享受生活、暂时忘却工作的时刻。

(1) on occasion(s) (= once in a while)

偶尔,有时

on special occasions 在特殊场合

on no occasion 绝不;在任何条件下都不(置于句首,句子要部分倒装)

(2) occasional *adj.* 偶然的;临时的

(3) occasionally *adv.* 偶尔地

[温馨提示] occasion 作定语从句的先行词,在从句中作状语的时候,如果表示时间,意为“时刻;机会”,关系副词用 when;如果表示地点,意为“场合”,关系副词用 where。

### 【佳句背诵】

Many view these meetings as an **occasion** to share ideas and refresh friendship.

很多人把这些聚会看作交流思想、重叙友情的机会。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①[2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] Several times a year, students cook the vegetables they grow, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (occasion) make salads for their entire schools.

②In a sports team each plays a clear role, and there are few occasions \_\_\_\_\_ members are confused or uncertain of their roles.

③There are certain historic occasions \_\_\_\_\_ are likely to remind people of what happened in the past and set people reflecting on them.

#### ◆完成句子/句式改写

④The Mid-Autumn Festival is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ will I not go home for a get-together. 中秋节是一个家庭团聚的特殊时刻,在任何情况下,我都会回家聚会。(话题写作之传统文化)

⑤You should \_\_\_\_\_ try to cheat others, for once they find you dishonest, they will never believe you anymore.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, for once they find you dishonest, they will never believe you anymore. (用倒装句改写)

在任何场合你都不应该试图欺骗别人,因为一旦他们发现你不诚实,他们就再也不会相信你了。

**11. have sth in common** (兴趣、想法等方面) 相同;有相同的特征

(教材 P5) And if you study festivals carefully, you may be surprised to find that different cultures actually **have a lot in common** after all.

如果你仔细研究各种节日,你会惊奇地发现不同的文化实际上有很多共同点。

(1) have nothing/little in common with...

和……没有/几乎没有共同点

have everything/much/a lot in common with...

和……完全相同/有很多共同点

(2) in common 公有,共有

in common with 和……一样;与……相同

[温馨提示] “in + 名词 + with” 短语

in combination with 与……联合(结合)

in company with 与……一起

in comparison with 与……比较

in competition with 与……竞争

in conflict with 同……相冲突(有抵触、有矛盾)

in connection with 与……有联系;与……有关;关于

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①Though Lucy and Lily are sisters, they have little \_\_\_\_\_ common in terms of personality.

②In common \_\_\_\_\_ many of my classmates, I think it is necessary to update the multimedia equipment in the classroom.

#### ◆完成句子

③In addition, it is extremely important that you should use this platform to make more friends \_\_\_\_\_ . (应用文写作之建议信)

另外,你应该利用这个平台来结交更多和你有很多共同点的朋友,这一点非常重要。

④Though we \_\_\_\_\_ each other, we two have become really good friends. 尽管我们彼此没有共同之处,但我们两个已经成为真正的好朋友。

### 句型透视

**1. (教材 P5) Festivals are becoming more and more commercial, with businesses taking advantage of the celebrations.** 节日正变得越来越商业化,商家会利用这些庆祝活动(进行促销)。

#### 句型公式

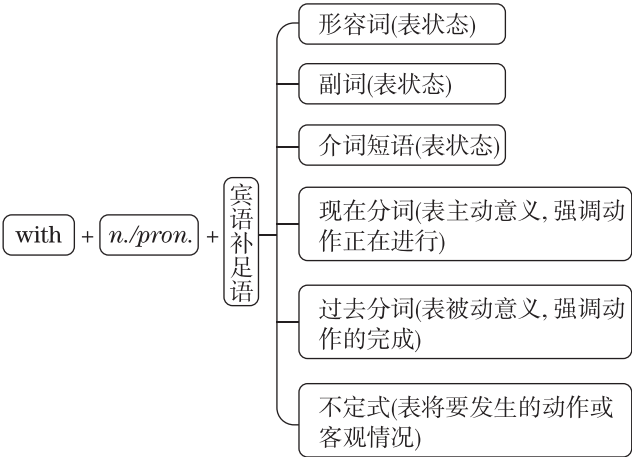
“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

### 【句式点拨】

句中的 with businesses taking advantage of the celebrations 为“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,此结构可位于句首或句尾,常作时间、原因、方式、伴随状语,亦可作后置定语。



【相关拓展】



(1) with + 名词 + 形容词

It is considered to be impolite in some cultures to speak **with your mouth full**. 在某些文化中,嘴里塞满食物说话被认为是不礼貌的。(表示伴随情况)

(2) with + 名词 + 介词短语

The teacher came into the classroom **with a book in his hand** (= book in hand).

老师手里拿着本书走进了教室。(表示伴随情况)

(3) with + 名词 + 过去分词

All the afternoon he worked **with the door locked**. 整个下午他都锁着门工作。(表示伴随, locked 是被动完成的动作)

(4) with + 名词 + 现在分词

We are sure that everything will be better **with time going by**. 我们确信随着时间的推移,一切都会变得更好。(表示伴随, going by 是主动进行的动作)

(5) with + 名词 + 不定式

**With so many clothes to wash**, I cannot go with you to the concert.

有那么多衣服要洗,我不能和你一起去音乐会了。(表示原因, to wash 是将来的动作)

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① \_\_\_\_\_ the production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.

② You can't imagine how she finished the relay race with her foot \_\_\_\_\_ (wound) so severely.

③ China's image is improving steadily, with more countries \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) its role in international affairs.

④ With so many essays \_\_\_\_\_ (write), he won't have time to go shopping this morning.

◆完成句子/句式改写

⑤ She was deeply moved by what the old man had done, \_\_\_\_\_ without control.

老人的所作所为让她深受感动,泪水不受控制地滚落下来。

⑥ When he embraced me \_\_\_\_\_, I felt my throat choked with sobs.

当他张开双臂拥抱我时,我感到喉咙哽咽。

⑦ The couple cannot go out for a vacation because the kids are at school.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, the couple cannot go out for a vacation.

⑧ The man whose arms are crossed on his chest is the headmaster of our school.

→ The man \_\_\_\_\_ is the headmaster of our school.

2. (教材 P5) Online shopping websites and social media apps have made it much easier for the public to spend more on gifts for their loved ones.

购物网站和社交媒体应用程序极大地方便了人们为至亲至爱花更多的钱购买礼物。

句型公式

make it + *adj.* / *n.* + for sb to do sth  
使某人做某事……

【句式点拨】

本结构中 it 为形式宾语,动词不定式短语是真正的宾语。常用于此结构的动词有: think, feel, find, make, consider 等。

【温馨提示】 it 作形式宾语时,除指代不定式之外,还可指代动名词或从句。

(1) 动词 + it + no good/no use/useless/a waste of time/worthwhile 等 + 动名词(doing)。

(2) appreciate/hate/love/like/dislike 等 + it + if/when 从句。

(3) 在一些“动词 + 介词”构成的短语(如: depend on, rely on, see to)后常先接 it,再接 that 引导的从句。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① I find it important for us students \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) a balance between learning and relaxation.

② People in the West make it a rule \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) Christmas presents for their relatives and friends.

③ We consider it no good \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the experiment again without the guide of the teacher.

④ I hate it \_\_\_\_\_ she calls me at work—I'm always too busy to carry on a conversation with her.

## ◆完成句子

⑤ It is the Internet \_\_\_\_\_  
to get the latest information from all over the world.  
正是互联网使从世界各地获取最新的信息变得更加容易。

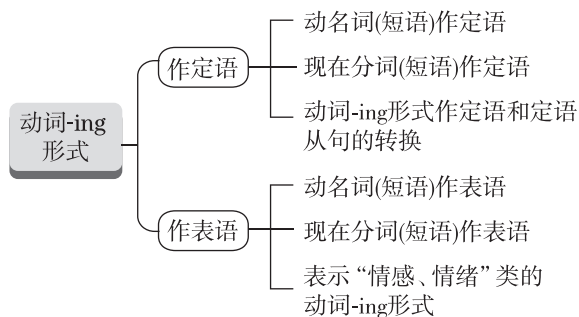
⑥ I would \_\_\_\_\_ if you could let me  
know in advance whether or not you will come.  
如果你能提前告诉我你是否会来,我将不胜感激。

# Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

## 语法归纳

### 动词-ing 形式作定语和表语

#### 【语法图解】



#### 【探究发现】

- (教材 P4) Another example is Halloween, which slowly became an **exciting** festival for children, in spite of its religious origins.
- (教材 P5) Online **shopping** websites and social media apps have made it much easier for the public to spend more on gifts for their loved ones.
- (教材 P6) During the Mid-Autumn Festival in China, families gather to admire the **shining** moon and enjoy delicious mooncakes.
- (教材 P6) The performances were just **amazing**.

#### 【自我归纳】

1—3 是动词-ing 形式作 \_\_\_\_\_; 4 是动词-ing 形式作 \_\_\_\_\_。

#### 【语法详解】

##### 一、动词-ing 形式作定语

1. 动名词(短语)作定语: 表示被修饰词的属性、作用或用途, 作“供……用”讲, 相当于介词 for 构成的短语, 常置于被修饰词前。

a **swimming** pool = a pool **for swimming** 游泳池  
a **reading** room = a room **for reading** 阅览室  
a **washing** machine = a machine **for washing** 洗衣机  
a **walking** stick = a stick **for walking** 拐杖

2. 现在分词(短语)作定语: 表示被修饰词的动作或状态, 被修饰词与现在分词之间是主动关系, 相当于一个定语从句。

单个的现在分词作定语时, 放在被修饰词前; 现在分词短语作定语时, 则放在被修饰词后。

a **smiling** face = a face that is smiling 一张笑脸  
a **rolling** stone = a stone that is rolling 一块滚石

She went on board the train **leaving for Shanghai**.  
她坐上了去上海的火车。

#### 3. 动词-ing 形式作定语和定语从句的转换

动词-ing 形式作定语时, 要注意所表示的动作发生的时间。一般来说, 主要有下面三种情况:

(1) 表示经常性、习惯性的动作或现在(当时)的状态(变为从句时多用一般时态)

We live in a room **facing south**.

→ We live in a room **that faces south**.

我们住在一间朝南的房间里。

(2) 表示正在进行的动作(变为从句时需要用进行时态)

Did you notice the girl **talking with** your brother?

→ Did you notice the girl **who was talking with** your brother?

你注意到正和你弟弟谈话的那个女孩了吗?

(3) 表示被动进行的动作(变为从句时需要用被动进行时态)

The book **being discussed** a lot will be published next month.

→ The book **which is being discussed** a lot will be published next month.

人们谈论得很多的那本书将在下个月出版。

#### 【即时演练 1】

1. Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure and offers a place where you can sit down to rest your \_\_\_\_\_ (ache) legs.

2. Look over there—there's a very long, winding path \_\_\_\_\_ (lead) up to the house.

3. On receiving a phone call from his wife \_\_\_\_\_ (say) she had a fall, Mr Gordon immediately rushed home from his office.

4. The lecture, \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at 7:00 pm last night, was followed by an observation of the moon with telescopes.

5. The room is empty except for a bookshelf \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in one corner.

##### 二、动词-ing 形式作表语

1. 动名词(短语)作表语, 表示抽象的一般性行为, 用来说明主语的内容, 与主语通常是同一概念, 表语和主语常可互换位置。

The police's job is **keeping public order**.

→Keeping public order is the police's job.

警察的工作就是维护公共秩序。

2. 现在分词(短语)作表语,表示主语的某种性质和特征,这类分词通常可以看作形容词。

①The news that I'm admitted to the key university is **encouraging**.

我被那所重点大学录取这一消息是鼓舞人心的。

②The problem which he met in the new school was quite **puzzling**.

他在新学校遇到的问题很令人费解。

【温馨提示】表示“情感、情绪”类的动词,其-ing形式作表语用来表示主语所具有的特征,意为“(事物)令人感到……的”,其-ed形式作表语则表示主语所处的状态。这类词有: amaze, annoy, astonish, bore, confuse, disappoint, interest, move, puzzle, surprise, shock等。

①The news was very **exciting**. After hearing the news, we felt quite **excited**.

这个消息是非常令人兴奋的,听到这个消息我们感到非常兴奋。

②How **disappointed** I was when I heard the **disappointing** news! 当我听到这个令人失望的消息时,我是多么失望!

### 【即时演练2】

1. We all believe that if a book is \_\_\_\_\_ (interest), it will surely interest the readers.

2. It was \_\_\_\_\_ (astonish) to see the animals and plants that are found nowhere else in the world.

3. The comedy was so \_\_\_\_\_ (amuse) that the audience kept laughing all the time.

4. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) at the fact that a sick person could feel much better after seeing a doctor.

### 【实战演练】

#### ① 单句填空

1. He gave us an \_\_\_\_\_ speech and we were all \_\_\_\_\_. (inspire)

2. Peter received a letter just now \_\_\_\_\_ (say) his grandma would come to see him soon.

3. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) the desert.

4. Don't respond to any e-mails \_\_\_\_\_ (request) personal information, no matter how official they look.

5. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) sweet in the

botanic garden attract visitors to the beauty of nature.

6. The traffic rule says young children under the age of four and \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) less than 40 pounds must be in a child safety seat.

7. When I was a child, going to hospital was a very \_\_\_\_\_ (frighten) thing to me.

8. The new building \_\_\_\_\_ (build) now in the east of our city will be a hospital.

9. When he saw a young child \_\_\_\_\_ (hang) from a sixth-floor apartment balcony (阳台), Henry ran one hundred metres, jumped over a 1.2-metre fence, and held out his arms to catch the \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) child.

10. We had seen the \_\_\_\_\_ (smile) faces of the astronauts waving to the world as they stepped into the shuttle.

#### ② 语法与写作

1. The national park has a large collection of wildlife, \_\_\_\_\_ butterflies to elephants. (range)

国家公园有大量的野生动物,包括从蝴蝶到大象等。

2. [2022·全国甲卷书面表达] World Ocean Day, \_\_\_\_\_, is aimed at raising awareness of ocean conservation. (fall)

世界海洋日是在6月8日,目的是提高海洋保护意识。

3. [2022·全国乙卷书面表达] However, those \_\_\_\_\_ and visit English learning websites only account for 18% and 12%. (choose)

然而,那些选择阅读英语书和访问英语学习网站的人分别只占18%和12%。

4. [2022·全国乙卷书面表达] According to a survey, most students \_\_\_\_\_, specifically 65%, choose to listen to English songs. (interview)

根据一项调查,大部分正接受采访的学生,确切地说是65%的学生,选择听英文歌曲。

5. [2022·新高考全国I卷应用文写作] It is ten years since "Talk and Talk" was established. This is \_\_\_\_\_ where you can share your ideas with students. (amaze)

"Talk and Talk"节目创立十年了。这是一个很棒的节目,你可以在节目中和学生分享你的看法。

# 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. go off** 爆炸;走火;离开;(警报或闹钟)突然响起;(食物)变质

(教材 P7) But, to be frank, the fireworks **going off** throughout the night were really annoying.

但是,说实话,整晚的烟花燃放声真的很烦人。

go through	穿过;经历;仔细检查
go against	违反;违背
go over	仔细检查
go up	上升,上涨

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆一词多义

① I was late again today because the alarm clock didn't **go off**.

② A few minutes later the bomb **went off**, destroying the vehicle.

③ Before I **went off** to university my parents gave me a few words of wisdom.

④ You'd better put the fish in the fridge, or it will soon **go off** in the hot weather.

#### ◆完成句子

⑤ When \_\_\_\_\_, she hit the snooze button and rolled onto her side, wishing she could just stay in bed all day.

当她的闹钟在早上 6 点响的时候,她按下了打盹按钮,侧滚过去,希望自己能整天躺在床上。(读后续写之动作描写)

**2. except for** 除……之外

(教材 P7) Anyway, **except for** that, everything was fine. 总之,除了那个,一切都很好。

### 【易混辨析】

except, except for, except that 和 besides 的区别

except	表示“除……外”,是指从整体中除去一部分,常与 all/every/everyone/none/nobody/everything/nothing 等总括词连用。
except for	表示“除……外”,多指对整体部分的肯定和对局部的否定,能置于句首,表达 except 的含义。
except that	表示“除……外”,后接宾语从句。
besides	表示“除……外(还有)”,是包括在内的意思,常与 more, else, other, another 等连用。

[温馨提示] apart from 也表示“除……外”之意,兼有 besides 和 except for 两种含义,后接名词、代词或动名词。

### 【佳句背诵】

Your composition is good **except for/apart from** a few spelling mistakes.

除了几处拼写错误以外,你的作文写得很好。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

① She looked out of the window, but could see nothing \_\_\_\_\_ the darkness.

② I know nothing about him except \_\_\_\_\_ he lives in Paris.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful forests and sunny beaches, Hainan Province has a lot more for you to explore.

④ Everybody in the class \_\_\_\_\_ Li Ming thinks that the composition can get a high mark except \_\_\_\_\_ some spelling and grammatical mistakes.

#### ◆完成句子/句式改写

⑤ She recognized her son in an instant, who hadn't changed so much \_\_\_\_\_. 她一瞬间认出了儿子,除了额头上的一些皱纹外,他没有什么变化。

⑥ The translation is well done \_\_\_\_\_ a few small mistakes.

→ The translation is well done \_\_\_\_\_. (用从句改写)

除却几处小错,翻译工作做得不错。

**3. represent** *vt.* (to be a sign or symbol of something or to be something) 象征;代表;相当于 (教材 P8) Naadam means “games” in Mongolian, and it is **represented** by three events: horse racing, wrestling, and archery, which are all so exciting to watch! “那达慕”在蒙语中意为“游戏”,主要表现为三大赛事:赛马、摔跤和射箭,每项运动都动人心魄!

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) represent sth to sb       | 向某人说明/传达某事            |
| represent... as...            | 把……描绘成……              |
| represent oneself as/to be... | 自称是……                 |
| (2) representation <i>n.</i>  | 表现;描述;描绘              |
| (3) representative <i>n.</i>  | 代表                    |
|                               | <i>adj.</i> 典型的;有代表性的 |

### 【佳句背诵】

Smile is a kind of language that **represents** kindness, friendliness, courtesy and consideration.

微笑是一种语言,它代表了友善、亲切、礼貌和体谅。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①[2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] In artists' \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) of books and reading, we see moments of shared humanity that go beyond culture and time.

②[2022·北京卷] More researchers, policymakers and \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) from the food industry must learn to look beyond their direct lines of responsibility and adopt a systems approach.

③[2023·浙江1月考] In contrast to the court life and upper-class culture \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) by the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the *hutongs* reflect the culture of grassroots Beijingers.

#### ◆完成句子

④I'm glad to hear that you want to buy some gifts for your mother \_\_\_\_\_. And I'm writing to give you some advice.

我很高兴听到你想给你妈妈买一些代表中国文化的礼物。我写信是想给你一些建议。(应用文写作之建议信)

⑤\_\_\_\_\_, the Mid-Autumn Festival has been enjoying great popularity, which means Chinese people extremely value family reunion.

作为中国最具代表性的节日之一,中秋节一直很受欢迎,这意味着中国人非常重视家庭团聚。(话题写作之传统节日)

**4. set off** 出发;动身;启程;引起;使爆炸  
(教材 P8) On the first day, I **set off** to the games early with my friend Burin.

第一天,我和我的朋友布林早早出发来到了会场。

set up	建立;创立
set out (to do)	出发;开始做
set about doing	开始做
set aside	放在一边;留出;不考虑
set down	写下,记下

### 【佳句背诵】

It is a tradition for Chinese people to **set off** firecrackers in order to enhance festival atmosphere. 对于中国人来说,用放鞭炮来增加节日气氛是一个传统。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆一词多义

①As midnight approaches, Luo Yan takes his parents, wife and son outside to **set off** firecrackers.

②[2023·浙江1月考] The sun was beginning to sink as I **set off** into the Harena Forest.

③The oil truck caught fire and **set off** a chain of explosions.

#### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] As the gun fired, other kids whistled by like bullets but David \_\_\_\_\_ and like before, he just concentrated on his own race.

当枪声响起时,其他孩子像子弹一样呼啸而过,但戴维以他一贯的速度出发了,和以前一样,他只是专注于自己的比赛。

⑤有了这些你搜集到的信息,你就可以开始着手准备你的商业计划了。

→Armed with the information you have gathered, you can \_\_\_\_\_ your business plan. (用 set out)

→Armed with the information you have gathered, you can \_\_\_\_\_ your business plan. (用 set about)

**5. fancy** *adj.* (complicated; expensive) 花哨的; 精致的; 昂贵的 *vt.* (to want to have or do something) 想要; 倾慕; (to imagine or think that something is so) 自认为是 *n.* 想象的事物; 想象(力); 想要

(教材 P8) I saw a lot of people wearing **fancy** Mongolian robes. 我看到许多人穿着华丽的蒙古袍。

(1)fancy (doing) sth 想要(做)……

fancy that... 想象……

fancy oneself as/to be... 自以为是……, 自命为……, 自诩为……

(2)take one's fancy 让人中意, 让人喜欢(主语是物)

take a fancy to 喜欢上/爱上……(主语是人)

### 【佳句背诵】

She saw that the picture had **taken my fancy** and insisted on giving it to me as a present.

她看出我对这幅画很感兴趣,坚持要把它作为礼物送给我。



## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

- ①[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] Fancy \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you here. How long have you been shopping?  
②She took a fancy \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful garment, but she didn't buy it because she couldn't afford it.  
③He started to chat to me and I could tell that he really fancied \_\_\_\_\_ (he).

### ◆完成句子

- ④In Grandpa's big leather rocker sat Maya, all dressed up and formal-looking and \_\_\_\_\_ as if she'd just been to a party.  
玛雅坐在爷爷的大皮革摇椅里,打扮得很正式,穿着漂亮的鞋子,好像刚参加过一个派对一样。(读后续写之人物描写)

- ⑤\_\_\_\_\_, my hometown, a beautiful northern ice city—Harbin, should be given priority to.  
说到我最喜欢的地方,首先想到的是我的家乡,一个美丽的北方冰城——哈尔滨。(应用文写作之地理介绍)

## 6. respect *n.* & *vt.* 尊敬;尊重

(教材 P10) It is a day for people in China to show **respect** to seniors. 在中国,这一天是人们向老人表达尊敬的日子。

- |                             |            |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| (1) respect sb for sth      | 因某事而尊敬某人   |
| (2) show respect to/for sb  | 对某人表示尊重    |
| out of respect (for)        | 出于(对……)尊重  |
| (3) respect <i>n.</i>       | (事物的)方面,细节 |
| in this/that/every respect  | 在这/那/各个方面  |
| (4) respectful <i>adj.</i>  | 尊敬的;表示敬意的  |
| be respectful to sb         | 对某人表示尊重    |
| (5) respectable <i>adj.</i> | 体面的;值得尊敬的  |
| (6) respected <i>adj.</i>   | 受尊敬的,受敬重的  |
| respective <i>adj.</i>      | 分别的;各自的    |
| respectively <i>adv.</i>    | 分别;各自;依次为  |

## 【佳句背诵】

**Respecting** the traditional culture in tourism destinations is of great significance to every tourist. 尊重旅游目的地的传统文化对每一位游客而言都具有重要意义。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

- ①[2020·全国卷Ⅰ] There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (respect) people around us. They may be our teachers, parents or one of our elders.  
②Smith is a \_\_\_\_\_ professor, and all his students are \_\_\_\_\_ to him. (respect)

- ③[2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] They make me feel valued and \_\_\_\_\_ (respect), no matter my level of artistic ability.

- ④After morning exercises, the classes went to their \_\_\_\_\_ (respect) rooms.

### ◆完成句子

- ⑤[2020·全国卷Ⅰ书面表达] She has been devoted to her work, \_\_\_\_\_.

她全身心投入工作,我非常敬重她这一点。

- ⑥By contrast, playing computer games, doing sports and reading books proved to be less popular, \_\_\_\_\_.

相比之下,玩电脑游戏、运动和读书的受欢迎程度较低,分别占22%、13%和9%。(应用文写作之图表分析)

## 句型透视

(教材 P8) **Burin told me that Mongolians travel every year from near and far to attend the festival, just as their ancestors had done for centuries.** 布林告诉我,蒙古人每年都会从四面八方赶来参加这个节日,正如他们的祖先几个世纪以来所做的那样。

### 句型公式

(just) as... 正如……/按照……的方式

## 【句式点拨】

as 在此引导方式状语从句,意为“正如……,按照……的方式(样子/办法)”。此外,as 还可以引导以下从句:

- (1) 引导原因状语从句,意为“由于,因为”;  
(2) 引导时间状语从句,意为“当……时,随着”;  
(3) 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管,虽然”;从句用部分倒装语序,即“名词/形容词/副词/分词/动词 + as + 主语 + 系动词 be/助动词”结构;  
(4) 用作关系代词,引导定语从句。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆用 as 引导的从句完成下列句子

- ①\_\_\_\_\_ (当她在公园散步时), she heard a girl singing. (时间状语从句)  
②\_\_\_\_\_ (因为天太晚你不能回家了), you'd better stay overnight at this place. (原因状语从句)  
③\_\_\_\_\_ (虽然他很年轻), he has been one of the most famous painters in our country. (让步状语从句)  
④\_\_\_\_\_ (众所周知), the moon travels round the earth. (定语从句)  
⑤\_\_\_\_\_ (正如我们打扫我们的房间一样), we should sweep backward ideas from our minds. (方式状语从句)

如何描述节日或节日庆祝经历

【写作任务】

假设你是李华,你的英国朋友 John 想了解中国的春节,请你给他写一封电子邮件介绍这一节日。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右(开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数);

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:阴历的 lunar 春联 red couplets 鞭炮 firecracker 压岁钱 gift money

Dear John,

Best wishes.

Yours,  
Li Hua

【写作点拨】

一、审题定调

介绍节日时,要注意介绍该节日的特色活动或描述该节日的主要特征。人称常用第三人称,时态以一般现在时为主。

二、谋篇布局

本写作可分为三部分。

第一部分:引出正文;

第二部分:详细介绍(节日概况、节日时间、过节方式);

第三部分:表达愿望(希望 John 来中国感受春节文化)。

三、组织语言

第一部分:引出正文。

普通表达	高级表达
I'm very glad to tell you...	It's my pleasure to introduce you...

第二部分:详细介绍春节的地位与春节前、春节期间人们的活动。

普通表达	高级表达
• The Spring Festival is the first day in Chinese lunar year and it's the most important festival in China.	• As the most significant traditional Chinese festival, the Spring Festival is the first day in Chinese lunar year and it marks the beginning of the New Year.

(续表)

普通表达	高级表达
• Before the festival comes, all the families clean...	• With the festival approaching, all the families clean...
• ...children are very happy to get some gift money...	• ...what makes children very happy is getting some gift money...

第三部分:表达愿望(希望 John 来中国感受春节文化)。

普通表达	高级表达
I hope you can come to celebrate this special festival next year if possible.	I am expecting/looking forward to your coming to enjoy such a joyful festival next year if possible.

【范文展示】

普通范文:

Dear John,

I'm very glad to tell you something about the Chinese Spring Festival.

The Spring Festival is the first day in Chinese lunar year and it's the most important festival in China. **Before the festival comes**, all the families clean their houses, put up red couplets on their doors to pray for blessings and prepare various delicious foods. **On New Year's Eve**, family members get together to have a big meal and **set off firecrackers**. **During the New Year**, people say "Happy New Year" to each other. And children are very happy to get some gift money from their parents, grandparents and so on.

I hope you can come to celebrate this special festival next year **if possible**.

Best wishes.

Yours,  
Li Hua

高级范文:

Dear John,

It's my pleasure to introduce you to the Chinese Spring Festival.

**As the most significant traditional Chinese festival**, the Spring Festival is the first day in Chinese lunar year and **it marks the beginning of the New Year**. **With the festival approaching**, all the families clean their houses, put up red couplets on their doors to **pray for sincere blessings** and

prepare various delicacies. On New Year's Eve, people get together with their families to have a family reunion dinner and set off firecrackers. During the New Year, people say "Happy New Year" to each other. And what makes children very happy is getting some gift money from their parents, grandparents and so on.

I am expecting your coming to enjoy such a joyful festival next year if possible.

Best wishes.

Yours,  
Li Hua

【活学活用】

某英文杂志社 Chinese Festival 专栏正面向中学生征稿, 请你写一篇短文应征, 介绍中国的中秋节 (the Mid-Autumn Festival)。

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

▶ 单元话题续写——节日及庆祝

【话题词汇】

节日及起源		庆祝	
carnival	n. 狂欢节; 嘉年华	lantern	n. 灯笼; 提灯
Christmas	n. 圣诞节	riddle	n. 谜语; 神秘事件
Coming-of-Age Day	成人节	firecracker	n. 鞭炮; 爆竹
Halloween	n. 万圣节前夕	go off	爆炸; 走火; 离开
Thanksgiving (Day)	感恩节	ceremony	n. 典礼; 仪式
origin	n. 起源; 起因; 出身	march	vi. & n. 行进; 前进; 示威游行
religion	n. 宗教; 宗教信仰	gather	vi. 聚集; 集合 vt. 聚集; 搜集; 收割
congratulate	vt. 向(某人)道贺	costume	n. (某地或某历史时期的) 服装; 戏装
gratitude	n. 感激之情; 感谢	dress (sb) up	穿上盛装; 装扮

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作金句

1. I could see a group of around 20 Brazilian dancers and a band in fancy costumes \_\_\_\_\_. Some of them carried flags, \_\_\_\_\_. 我看到一群人, 其中有大约二十名巴西舞者以及一支乐队, 他们身着华丽的服装站在街头, 有人还拿着旗子, 旗子随风飘荡着。
2. The crowd began to cheer, clap and sing. The whole group started \_\_\_\_\_. 人群开始欢呼、鼓掌、歌唱, 歌舞队全体开始沿街前行。
3. I was so caught up in the party fever that \_\_\_\_\_! 我深深地沉迷于派对的狂热中, 不知不觉五个小时已经过去了。
4. Despite the cold outside, their happy faces fill the air with warmth while \_\_\_\_\_. 虽然外面天寒地冻, 他们幸福的脸庞却让屋内的空气暖洋洋的, 欢声笑语处处可闻。

❷ 话题语段

When I was a little boy, the dinner on the eve of

the Spring Festival was 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (我最期待的事情). It was not only 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (因为我们平时难以吃到的美食), 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (而且全家人能有机会团聚在一起). I would run around the house, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (听大人们闲聊他们这一年的情况). I'd get under my mother's feet in the kitchen, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (看她包饺子). She'd put tokens in some dumplings: 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (糖果寓意生活甜美, 花生代表健康长寿). In the evening, all of us would sit around the table, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (享受美食和团圆的乐趣). We toasted each other, we laughed, and 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (简简单单的家常菜吃起来比顶级大厨做的菜都要美味)。

I hope my children and their children will still 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (珍视一起准备年夜饭的回忆). To me, the process is 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (比年夜饭本身更重要)。