



# 导学案

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全品

# 学练考

## 高中英语

选择性必修第三册 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

你听说过《蒙娜丽莎》吗？知道它是谁的名作吗？让我们一起来了解一下吧！



**She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last forever.** But at over 500 years of age, time is **catching up with Mona Lisa**.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo da Vinci (莱昂纳多·达·芬奇) during 1503—1506, is **getting worse by the year, according to** the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆) where it is housed. “The thin, wooden panel (嵌板) on which Mona Lisa is painted in oils has lost its shape since experts checked it two years ago,” the museum said. Visitors have noticed the change but repairing the world’s most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current chemical state.

Nearly six million people go to see *Mona Lisa* every year, and many are attracted by the mystery of her smile. “**It is very interesting that when you’re not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops,**” said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University. “**It’s because direct vision is excellent at picking up details, but less suited to looking at shadows.** Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows.”

However, the actual history of *Mona Lisa* is just **as mysterious as the smile. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with**

**him until his death, and it was eventually sold to France’s King Francis I in 1519.**

In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre Museum by a former employee, who took it out of the museum hiding it under his coat. He said he had planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later.

During World War II, the French hid the painting in small towns to keep it out of the hands of German forces.

Like many old ladies, Mona Lisa has some interesting stories to tell.

【主题词句背诵】

1. catch up with 赶上, 追上
2. get worse by the year 一年比一年差
3. according to 按照, 根据, 据……所说
4. as mysterious as the smile 和微笑一样神秘
5. She is widely seen as proof that good looks can last forever.

她被广泛视为美貌可以永存的证据。

6. It is very interesting that when you’re not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops...

很有趣的是, 当你不看她的时候, 她似乎在微笑, 然后你看她时, 她却不笑了……

7. It’s because direct vision is excellent at picking up details, but less suited to looking at shadows.  
这是因为直视善于捕捉细节, 但不太适合观察阴影。

8. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him until his death, and it was eventually sold to France’s King Francis I in 1519.  
达·芬奇本人非常喜欢这幅画, 以至于他总是随身携带它, 直到他去世, 1519 年它最终被卖给了法国国王弗朗西斯一世。



Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

Task 1 Text Structure Analysing

A SHORT HISTORY OF WESTERN PAINTING		
Periods	Themes	Artistic Characteristics
The Middle Ages (from the 5th to the 15th century)	1. _____	To paint in a(n) 2. _____ way.
The Renaissance (from the 14th to the 17th century)	To show 3. _____ and the world around us.	To adopt a more 4. _____ attitude to life; To draw things in 5. _____; Oil paints developed.
Impressionism (late 19th to early 20th century)	To show scenes of 6. _____ or daily life.	To show not just the 7. _____ image of subjects, but their inner 8. _____ and humanity as well.
Modern Art (from the 20th century to today)	Not to show 9. _____.	To paint in a(n) 10. _____ or realistic way.

Task 2 Fast Reading

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

Task 3 Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. What was the change in Western art in the 13th century?
- A. The paintings had religious themes.  
B. The paintings were primitive and two-dimensional.  
C. The paintings showed real people in a real environment.  
D. The main characters were made larger than everyone else.
- ( ) 2. Who was the first to use perspective to paint?
- A. Giotto di Bondone.    B. Masaccio.  
C. Michelangelo.        D. Leonardo da Vinci.
- ( ) 3. What did the painters lay emphasis on during the Renaissance?
- A. Religious themes.  
B. The light and movement in the scene.  
C. The outer image as well as inner warmth and humanity.  
D. People and the world around them.

- ( ) 4. What did Picasso do in response to artists' question—"What do we do next"?
- A. He attempted to show reality.  
B. He turned to abstract art.  
C. He gave a realistic but dream-like quality.  
D. He tried to analyse the shapes with Cubism.

Task 4 Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

There have been so many different styles of Western art 1. \_\_\_\_\_ it is impossible to describe them all in a short text. So the best way to understand it may be 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at its development over the centuries.

During the Middle Ages, artists mainly concentrated 3. \_\_\_\_\_ religious themes. Changes took place in the 13th century, when Giotto painted realistic scenes, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ set his paintings apart from other paintings.

During the Renaissance, a more humanistic attitude to life 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (adopt). An important breakthrough was the use of perspective. Some 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) painters built upon innovations to produce some of the greatest art.

Another innovation was the use of oil paints.

Western art developed slowly until the invention of photography. Impressionism 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) in France. The name of this new movement came from the painting *Impression, Sunrise*, in which the painter's aim was to convey the light and movement in the scene—the subjective 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (impress) the scene gave him—but

not a detailed record of the scene 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (it).

After Impressionism, subsequent artists began to ask, “What do we do next?” Painters such as Picasso tried to analyse the existing shapes with Cubism. Still others turned to abstract art, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (attempt) to ask the question, “What is art?”

## Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

### 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

#### 词汇点睛

##### 1. in particular 尤其;特别

(教材 P2) **In particular**, his paintings are set apart from other paintings by their realistic human faces and deep emotional impact.

他的绘画作品尤其因逼真的人脸和强烈的情感冲击而有别于其他绘画作品。

(1) particular *adj.* 特别的;特定的;格外的

be particular about... 对……讲究、挑剔

(2) particularly (= in particular) *adv.*

特别,尤其;特别地;明确地

##### 【佳句背诵】

As people often say, any exercise is better than none, but long-distance running **in particular** has a lot of benefits.

正如人们常说的,运动总比不运动好,特别是长跑有很多益处。

##### 【活学活用】

###### ◆单句填空

① He is very particular \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen—everything has to be perfectly clean and in its place.

② [2023·浙江1月考] The temperature on rail cars is often hard to control. In the summer \_\_\_\_\_ particular, the air conditioning can make them quite cold.

③ [2020·全国卷Ⅲ] In India, \_\_\_\_\_ (particular) outside cities, young women are expected to move in with their husband's family when they get married.

###### ◆完成句子/句式改写

④ As a Chinese \_\_\_\_\_, I would like

to introduce my favourite city—Beijing to you.

作为一个对旅游特别感兴趣的中国人,我想向大家介绍我最喜欢的城市——北京。(应用文写作之发言稿)

⑤ Mrs Green \_\_\_\_\_ her housework that few servants want to work for her.

→ \_\_\_\_\_ her housework that few servants want to work for her.

(用倒装句改写)

格林太太对家务活太挑剔了,以至于几乎没有佣人想给她干活。

##### 2. set...apart from 使与众不同;使突出;使优于……

(教材 P2) In particular, his paintings **are set apart from** other paintings by their realistic human faces and deep emotional impact.

他的绘画作品尤其因逼真的人脸和强烈的情感冲击而有别于其他绘画作品。

set about doing sth 开始做某事

set out to do sth 开始做某事

set aside 放在一边;节省或保留(钱或时间);暂时不考虑

set down 写下;记下

set off 出发;引发;引爆(炸弹);触发(警报)

set up 建立;设立;搭起

##### 【佳句背诵】

Park's works **are set apart from** (= are different from) typical modern art in that they're regarded as an extension of traditional culture.

帕克的作品与典型的现代艺术不同,因为它们被视为传统文化的延伸。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆用 set 短语的适当形式填空

①He had a particular voice, which \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ others in our small town.

②I sincerely hope you can \_\_\_\_\_ some time for our English speech contest and be a judge.

③[2022·新高考全国I卷] The Chinese government recently finalized a plan to \_\_\_\_\_ a Giant Panda National Park(GPNP).

④To make his fortune abroad, he \_\_\_\_\_ making the necessary preparations.

⑤As midnight approaches, Luo Yan takes his parents, wife and son outside to \_\_\_\_\_ firecrackers.

### ◆完成句子/一句多译

⑥I'm convinced that my strong passion for work and constant pursuit of excellence \_\_\_\_\_.

我相信我强烈的工作热情与精益求精的工作态度会让我脱颖而出。(应用文写作之申请信)

⑦他与大多数工程师的不同之处在于他不断地渴望创新和实验。

→ \_\_\_\_\_ is his constant desire to innovate and experiment. (set apart from)

→ \_\_\_\_\_ is his constant desire to innovate and experiment. (distinguish)

**3. influential** *adj.* (having a lot of influence on someone or something) 有很大影响力的; 有支配力的 (教材 P2) **Influential** painters such as Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519), Michelangelo (1475—1564), and Raphael (1483—1520) built upon Giotto and Masaccio's innovations to produce some of the greatest art that Europe had ever seen.

一些颇具影响力的画家, 例如莱昂纳多·达·芬奇(1452年—1519年)、米开朗琪罗(1475年—1564年)和拉斐尔(1483年—1520年), 在乔托和马萨乔的创新基础上继续发展, 创作出欧洲前所未见的一些最伟大的艺术作品。

(1) be influential in 在某方面有影响

(2) influence *n.* 影响, 作用; 有影响的人(或物)

*v.* 影响

have an influence/impact/effect on/upon

对……有影响

under one's influence (= under the influence of)

受……的影响

## 【佳句背诵】

Chaplin was not just a genius; he was among the most **influential** figures in film history.

卓别林不仅是个天才, 还是电影史上最具有影响力的人物之一。

## 【活学活用】

### ◆单句填空

①[2020·全国新高考I卷] To test the effect of social influence \_\_\_\_\_ eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments.

②[2022·新高考全国I卷] We invite \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) people in different fields to share their thoughts with us each week.

③So powerful are advertisements that no one can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (influence) by them in modern society.

### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2020·全国卷I 书面表达] \_\_\_\_\_, I have grown increasingly interested in physics. In other words, my physics teacher is my role model, who \_\_\_\_\_ me. So he is the person I respect most.

在我物理老师的影响下, 我对物理越来越感兴趣。换句话说, 我的物理老师是我的榜样, 他对我的影响极大。因此, 他是最尊敬的人。(应用文写作之人物描写)

⑤这位年轻的艺术家在父亲的影响下, 从大自然中汲取灵感, 形成了自己独特的艺术风格。

→The young artist, \_\_\_\_\_ his father, drew the inspiration from nature and formed his unique artistic style. (influence *n.*)

→The young artist, \_\_\_\_\_, drew the inspiration from nature and formed his unique artistic style. (influence *vt.*)

**4. rank** *n.* 地位; 级别; 行列 *vt. & vi.* (to give sb/sth a particular position on a scale according to quality, importance, success, etc.) 把……分等级; 使排成行

(教材 P2) Kings, nobles, and people of high **rank** wanted to purchase accurate pictures of themselves and the people they loved.  
国王、贵族和地位高的人想要购买画有他们自己和他们所爱之人的精确画像。

(1) social rank	社会等级
of high rank	级别高的;地位高的
(2) rank among	跻身于……;属于……之列
rank (sth) as...	(把某事物)评为/列为……
rank/be ranked first/second...	排名第一/第二……

【佳句背诵】

Learning that you **ranked** first in the English speech competition held last week, I am writing to offer my sincere congratulations to you.  
得知你在上周举行的英语演讲比赛中排名第一,我写信向你表示衷心的祝贺。(应用文写作之祝贺信)

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① Today's match ranks \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most exciting games that these two have ever played.
- ② Toronto is the largest city in Canada, \_\_\_\_\_ (rank) among the most multicultural cities in the world.

◆完成句子

- ③ [2023·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] To my surprise, when I learned that my essay \_\_\_\_\_ in the contest, a mix of excitement and doubt washed over me.

令我吃惊的是,当我得知我的作品在比赛中排名第一时,兴奋和怀疑的情绪涌上心头。(读后续写之心理描写)

- ④ The teacher is paying particular attention to Mary, who is constantly putting forward questions in class in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

老师特别关注玛丽,她经常在课堂上提出问题,以便跻身于最好的学生之列。

5. **purchase** *vt.* (to buy something) 购买;采购  
*n.* 购买;购买的东西

(教材 P2) Kings, nobles, and people of high rank wanted to **purchase** accurate pictures of themselves and the people they loved.

国王、贵族和地位高的人想要购买画有他们自己和他们所爱之人的精确画像。

(1) purchase sth for...	花(多少钱)购得某物
(2) make a purchase	采购
a good purchase/bargain	便宜货
for the purchase of...	为了购买……
(3) purchaser <i>n.</i>	买方;购买人

【佳句背诵】

Thanks to his hard work and kindness, Bobby was finally able to raise enough funds to **purchase** a new wheelchair for Mrs Killinger.  
多亏了他的努力和善良,鲍比终于筹集到足够的资金为基林格夫人买一台新轮椅。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① The group is the second largest \_\_\_\_\_ (purchase) of fresh fruit in the US.
- ② I bought a second-hand computer for only 20 dollars in a sale; it was really \_\_\_\_\_ good purchase.
- ③ The prices of goods, \_\_\_\_\_ (purchase) from the Internet, can be lower than those from commercial stores.

◆完成句子

- ④ She ran quickly to the store, her heart pounding with excitement, \_\_\_\_\_ she had been eyeing for weeks.

她快速地跑向商店,兴奋得心跳加速,渴望购买她几周以来一直在盯着的新裙子。(读后续写之心理描写)

- ⑤ The first time they went abroad, the tourists were so curious about everything that they \_\_\_\_\_ many goods, which made it difficult to control the budget.

游客们第一次出国时会对一切充满好奇心以至于禁不住会买很多东西,这样一来就很难控制预算了。

6. **emerge** *vi. & vt.* (to appear by coming out of something or from behind something) 出现;浮现;暴露

(教材 P3) From this, Impressionism **emerged** in France. 由此,印象主义在法国出现。

(1)emerge from	从……出现/浮现/露出
(2)emerging <i>adj.</i>	新兴的;发展初期的
(3)emergence <i>n.</i>	出现,浮现;发生;露头
with the emergence of	随着……的出现/涌现
(4)emergency <i>n.</i>	紧急情况;突发事件
in case of emergency	万一遇到紧急情况

### 【佳句背诵】

Soon after, young Chinese modern dancers began to **emerge** on the world stage with their unique style.  
不久,年轻的中国现代舞蹈演员便开始以独特的风姿在世界舞坛崭露头角。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①[2023·北京卷] \_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) research suggests that courses in lower-ranked universities, on average, scored higher on teaching than courses in higher-ranked universities.

②The annual competition has encouraged the \_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) of several talented young musicians.

③[2021·全国乙卷] The collapse was disastrous, requiring the \_\_\_\_\_ (emerge) medical team and good teamwork.

#### ◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2022·新高考全国I卷读后续写] We sat down next to each other, but David wouldn't look at me. A flood of sympathy and sadness \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.  
我们挨着坐下,但大卫不愿看我。一股同情和悲伤的情绪从我心底油然而生。(读后续写之心理描写)

⑤随着移动互联网的出现,手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。

→ \_\_\_\_\_,  
shopping on the phone has gradually become a trend.  
(emergence)

→ \_\_\_\_\_,  
shopping on the phone has gradually become a trend.  
(emerge)

**7. convey** *vt.* (to make ideas, feelings, etc. known to another person) 传达,表达;(to take sb/sth; to carry sb/sth; to transport sb/sth) 运送  
(教材 P3) In this work, Monet's aim was to **convey** the light and movement in the scene—the subjective impression the scene gave him—but not a detailed

record of the scene itself.

在这幅作品中,莫奈的目的是传达场景中的光和运动——即场景给他的主观印象,而不是对场景本身的详细记录。

convey sth to sb	向某人传达某事
convey sth/sb to someplace	把某物/某人送到某地
convey sth from... to...	把某物从……运送到……
convey one's feelings/meanings	表达某人的感情/意思

### 【佳句背诵】

Words failed me to **convey** my gratitude for your kindness and generosity.

我无法用言语表达我对你的善意和慷慨的感激之情。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①She realized that Johnson was trying to convey \_\_\_\_\_ her that he was lonely.

②During battle, messages \_\_\_\_\_ (convey) by the carrier pigeon got through more often than those sent by plane.

③You may rely on it that your baggage will \_\_\_\_\_ (convey) from the airport to your hotel.

#### ◆完成句子

④[2023·新高考全国I卷读后续写] No more words could \_\_\_\_\_.

It was he who made me realize nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

再多的话也无法表达我对他的感激之情。正是他让我意识到,对于一颗愿意付出的心来说,没有什么是不可能的。

⑤[2023·浙江1月考读后续写] It seemed almost as if the bird was waiting for me, its beady eyes locked on mine as if \_\_\_\_\_.

那只鸟似乎在等着我,它那圆溜溜的眼睛紧紧地盯着我,似乎想表达某种深深的、不言而喻的感激之情。

### 句型透视

**1. (教材 P2) While his paintings still had religious themes, they showed real people**



**in a real environment.** 他的画虽然仍然有宗教主题，但它们展示了真实环境中的真实人物。

**句型公式**

while 引导的让步状语从句

**【句式点拨】**

while 引导的让步状语从句常置于句首，while 的意思相当于 although/though，意为“虽然，尽管”。此外，while 还可以引导时间状语从句，意为“当……时”，或用作并列连词，表示前后分句的对比、转折，意为“而……”。

**【归纳拓展】**

让步状语从句的其他表达：

- (1) though/although 表示“虽然，纵然”之意；
- (2) even if, even though 表示“即使……”，“纵使……”之意；
- (3) whether...or.../or not 表示“不管是……还是……”之意；
- (4) “no matter + 疑问词”或“疑问词-ever”表示“不管……都……”之意；
- (5) as 引导的让步状语从句必须以部分倒装的形式出现，被倒装的部分可以是表语、状语或动词原形。  
如：Angry as he was, he couldn't help smiling.  
尽管他很生气，他还是忍不住笑了。

**【活学活用】**

**◆单句填空**

- ①[2023·北京卷] Picking up a new habit takes a few week, \_\_\_\_\_ building a healthy habit takes a shorter time.
- ②We will go on with the work, \_\_\_\_\_ we can find the necessary tools or not.

**◆完成句子/句式改写**

- ③[2021·浙江6月考应用文写作] \_\_\_\_\_, we will not only enjoy the folk artworks but also learn a lot.

当我们参观这个展览时，我们不仅会欣赏到民间艺术作品，还会学到很多东西。(应用文写作之活动描写)

- ④ \_\_\_\_\_, they got along quite well in the summer camp.

学生们尽管来自不同的国家，但是他们在夏令营中相处得很融洽。

- ⑤ \_\_\_\_\_, they managed to accomplish it in time.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, they managed to accomplish it in time. (用 as 倒装句改写)  
虽然这个任务很难，他们还是设法按时完成了它。

**2. (教材 P3) He sought to show not just the outer image of his subjects, but their inner warmth and humanity as well.** 他力求既表现出绘画对象的外在形象，又展现其内在的温暖和人性。

**句型公式**

not just... but... as well

**【句式点拨】**

句中的 not just... but... as well 表示“不仅……，而且……”，相当于 not only... but (also)...，用来连接两个并列的句子成分。当连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词必须与就近的主语的人称和数保持一致。

**【归纳拓展】**

适用于就近原则的结构：not... but... ; either... or... ; neither... nor... ; not only... but also... ; ...or... 等。

**【活学活用】**

**◆单句填空**

- ①[2023·全国乙卷] If we are to find the other half of that conversation, we have to read not just the texts, \_\_\_\_\_ the objects.
- ②Since the earthquake occurred, not just the doctor but her workmates as well \_\_\_\_\_ (engage) in saving the injured round the clock.
- ③Either you or the headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to hand out the prizes to these gifted students at the meeting.

**◆完成句子**

- ④What benefits me most is your selfless guidance on my English pronunciation, \_\_\_\_\_, but \_\_\_\_\_, but boosts my confidence to face up to the challenge as well.

最让我受益的是您对我英语发音的无私指导，这不仅让我有了流利表达自己的能力，也让我有了敢于面对挑战的信心。(应用文写作之感谢信)

- ⑤[2023·新高考全国I卷读后续写] From then on, \_\_\_\_\_ I also knew the truth—fear never builds the future, but hope does.

从那时起，我不仅能很好地写作，而且我也明白了真相——恐惧永远不会建立未来，但希望会。

## Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

### 语言精讲

#### 1. investment *n.* (the money that you invest)

投资额;投资;(时间、精力的)投入

(教材 P4) You need to have realistic expectations of the returns from **investments**.

你需要对投资回报有现实的预期。

(1)invest *v.* 投资

invest time/energy/money/...in (doing) sth

把时间/精力/钱/……投入……中

invest in 投资到……

(2)investor *n.* 投资者

#### 【佳句背诵】

There has been a significant **investment** of time and energy in order to make the project a success.

为了使这个项目成功,(人们)已经投入了大量的时间和精力。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①Government bonds are a sound \_\_\_\_\_ (invest) because they combine good profits and high security.

②With around \$ 500, 000 \_\_\_\_\_ (invest) so far, a promising system is just emerging from the laboratory.

③While Mr Johnson has considerable money \_\_\_\_\_ (invest) in the company, he has no say in its management.

##### ◆完成句子

④[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] Having made up my mind, I \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ than ever before and finally achieved unexpected success.

下定决心后,我在那个项目上投入了比以往更多的时间和精力,最终取得了意想不到的成功。

⑤The recent economic situation taken into consideration, the manager has cut down on the amount of money \_\_\_\_\_ the stock market. 考虑到最近的经济形势,经理减少了即将投入股票市场的金额。

2. **memorial** *n.* (a statue, stone, etc. that is built in order to remind people of an important past event or of a famous person who has died) 纪念碑(或像等); 纪念物; 纪念品 *adj.* (created or done in order to remember sb who has died) 纪念的; 悼念的 (教材 P5) What the survivors attempted to do was to build a **memorial** to the heroes who saved their lives. 幸存者们试图做的是为拯救他们生命的英雄们建一座纪念碑。

(1)a memorial to... .....的纪念碑/纪念物

memorial hall 纪念馆; 纪念堂

memorial meeting/service 追悼会; 纪念会

(2)memorize/se *vt.* 记住, 熟记; 记忆

(3)memorable *adj.* 难忘的; 值得纪念的

(4)memory *n.* 记忆, 记忆力

in memory of 为了纪念; 作为对某人的纪念

#### 【佳句背诵】

This site is located in Qufu, Shandong Province, and is **a memorial to** Confucius.

这个遗址位于山东省曲阜,是对孔子的纪念。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆单句填空

①The museum will serve as a memorial \_\_\_\_\_ the millions who passed through Ellis Island.

②The most \_\_\_\_\_ (memory) part of our trip was a visit to historic Quebec City.

③The crowd observed a minute's silence in memory \_\_\_\_\_ those who had died.

##### ◆完成句子

④The painting will be \_\_\_\_\_ the remarkable woman.

这幅油画将成为对这位杰出女性的永久纪念物。

⑤[2024·浙江1月考读后续写] Walking through the hallways, Eva would now concentrate on \_\_\_\_\_, rather than \_\_\_\_\_ the entire building.

穿过走廊时,伊娃现在会集中精力一次记住一个走廊,而不是试图记住整个建筑。

**3. criticise (NAme-ize)** *vi. & vt.* (to express disapproval of someone or something) 批评; 指责;  
(to judge the good and bad qualities of sth) 评价  
(教材 P5) For a humble person, one of the hardest things might be to **criticise** other people.

对于一个谦逊的人来说, 最难的事情之一可能就是批评别人。

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) criticise sb for sth | 因……指责某人             |
| (2) criticism <i>n.</i>  | 批评; 指责; 评论          |
| (3) critical <i>adj.</i> | 批评的, 批判性的; 关键的; 危急的 |

#### 【佳句背诵】

He was **criticized** by the committee **for** failing to report the accident.

他因未对事故进行汇报而受到委员会的批评。

#### 【活学活用】

##### ◆ 单句填空

① [2024 · 浙江 1 月考] Many supermarkets are no longer doing “buy one get one free” promotions because of the \_\_\_\_\_ (criticise) that they lead to waste.

② Education can help individuals develop \_\_\_\_\_ (criticise) thinking skills, which will enable them to act based on judgement.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ (criticise) someone's speech is said to be easier than coming up with a better one.

##### ◆ 完成句子/句式改写

④ It is the second time this year that the company \_\_\_\_\_ letting out its users' personal information.

这是该公司今年第二次因泄露用户个人信息而受到批评。

⑤ My brother \_\_\_\_\_, and strongly denied breaking the vase.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_, my brother strongly denied breaking the vase. (用形容词作状语改写)

(由于) 害怕受到父母的批评, 我弟弟坚决否认打碎了花瓶。

## 语法归纳

### Infinitives (2) as the predicative

#### (不定式作表语)

#### 【探索发现】

- Perhaps the best way to understand Western art is to look at the development of Western painting over the centuries.
- During the Middle Ages, the purpose of Western art was to teach people about Christianity.
- In this work, Monet's aim was to convey the light and movement in the scene...
- What they attempted to do was no longer (to) show reality, but instead to ask the question, “What is art?”

#### 【自我总结】

- 不定式在句中作\_\_\_\_\_。
- 第 4 句中的 (to) show 中的不定式符号 to 可省略是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

#### 【用法归纳】

##### 一、不定式作表语的用法

不定式作表语常用来解释或说明主语要去做什么事。主语常常是表示意向、打算、计划等的词, 如 wish, idea, task, purpose, duty, goal, dream, job 等。如:

The goal is **to raise** as much money as possible.  
目的是筹集到尽可能多的资金。

1. 表目的。  
The purpose of education is **to develop** a fine personality in children.  
教育的目的是发展儿童良好的性格。

2. 表示事态发展的结果、预期的结果、不幸的命运或预言。

You must be frank with me about what happened, if we are **to remain** friends.

如果我们还要继续做朋友的话, 对于发生的一切你就必须对我坦言相告。

3. 用于第一人称的问句, 表示征求意见。

What am I **to say** if they ask me the question?  
要是他们问我这个问题, 我该怎么回答呢?



4. 表示“同意、安排、命令、决定、劝告、意愿、禁止”等。

They are **to marry** next week.

他们将在下周结婚。(安排)

## 二、不定式和现在分词作表语的区别

1. 动词不定式作表语，通常表示具体的或将来的动作。

Our first assignment was **to read** two short stories.

我们的首要任务是读两篇短篇故事。

2. 现在分词作表语，表示抽象的一般行为。

My work **is teaching** Chinese.

我的工作是教中文。

### 【注意事项】

1. “疑问词 + 不定式”也可以用作表语。如：

The question is how **to carry out** the plan.

问题是如何实施这项计划。

2. 不定式作表语时 to 的省略。

不定式作表语时，前面主语中出现实义动词 do 的各种形式时，后面的不定式可省略 to。

What they want to do is (**to**) **have** a good sleep.

他们想做的是睡个好觉。

The only thing you have to do is (**to**) **press** the button.

你唯一要做的是按下按钮。

3. 在主系表结构的句子中，当主语和表语都是动词时，可以都用不定式(也可以都用动名词)形成前后对称；不可以一个用不定式，另一个用动名词。如：

To choose time is **to save** time.

选择时间就是节省时间。

### 【实战演练】

#### ① 单句填空

1. Now your first important task is \_\_\_\_\_ (take) good care of the wounded soldiers.

2. When I saw him at that moment, he seemed \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a novel.

3. What the boys' parents told them just now was not \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the street. It was too dangerous.

4. Something proved \_\_\_\_\_ (go) wrong with that engine.

5. The purpose of developing new technologies is \_\_\_\_\_ (make) life easier.

6. What we need to do at this critical moment is \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home and not meet people face-to-face.

7. The duty of soldiers is \_\_\_\_\_ (defend) their motherland.

8. Whether to participate in that competition remains \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) and decided.

9. There is a famous saying, "To see is \_\_\_\_\_ (believe)."

10. All the members in that family seem \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill already.

## ② 语法与写作

1. His dream is \_\_\_\_\_ .

他的梦想是有一天能成为一名伟大的足球运动员。

2. Li Hua seemed \_\_\_\_\_ before he came here.

李华似乎在来这儿之前就已经感冒了。

3. Her plan \_\_\_\_\_ sooner or later.

她的计划迟早是要失败的。

4. The goal of this activity is \_\_\_\_\_ .

这个活动的目的是满足普通人的需求。

5. Her work is \_\_\_\_\_ in the rest home every day.

她的工作是每天为养老院的老人清扫房间。

## ③ 语篇填空

Whenever you have to write a paper, a letter, or any other document for work or school, you probably head towards the computer. Now, most people reach for 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (keyboard) faster than they pick up pens. In a Scottish primary school, however, Mr Norman Lewis is taking a different approach. He feels that neat handwriting 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) still an important skill, so he has his students write not only by hand but also 3. \_\_\_\_\_ old-fashioned fountain pens.

Fountain pens 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) in schools long ago and have been regaining popularity lately because they are refillable. Today, a writer 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (simple) throws an empty pen away and gets 6. \_\_\_\_\_ new one.

So far, Mr Lewis is pleased with the results of his experiment. He reports that his students are taking more care with their work, and their self-confidence has improved as well. He is happy with the 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) he sees in his students' writing 8. \_\_\_\_\_ in his own

writing. He knows that computers are here 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) and that they will not disappear. However, he believes that the practice with fountain pens helps students to focus, to write faster, and they can feel proud of 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (they).

Period Four Using Language

Task 1 Text Structure Analysing

ANCIENT CHINESE  
ART ON SHOW

- Para. 1: A new 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is to be presented.
- Para. 2: The 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of this exhibition is a painting of Tang Yin.
- Para. 3: Also of primary note is a collection of nearly 100 3. \_\_\_\_\_ objects.
- Para. 4: Last but not least, there are many fine examples of Tang Dynasty 4. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Para. 5: This exhibition can 5. \_\_\_\_\_ that visitors will experience more than above.
- Paras. 6—9: Visitors should pay attention to the opening time and 6. \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, no photos or food and drink are allowed in the museum.

Task 2 Fast Reading

The passage is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, which mainly tells us something about \_\_\_\_\_.

Task 3 Careful Reading

- Read the text and then choose the best answer.
- ( ) 1. Which of the following are NOT on show most probably?
- A. Bronze bowls.      B. Ceramic vases.
- C. Ink wash paintings.      D. Calligraphy works.
- ( ) 2. What is the painting *Clearing After Snow on a Mountain Pass* like?
- A. Old and torn.      B. Out of date.
- C. Fresh and lively.      D. Dull and lifeless.
- ( ) 3. What was the intention of the Tang Dynasty sculptures on show?
- A. To influence Chinese sculpture.
- B. To spread Buddhism.
- C. To show great skill in creating them.
- D. To help the trade along the Silk Road.

Task 4 Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

A new exhibition is to be presented, whose goal is 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (display) the Chinese artistic genius from ancient times.

The highlight of this exhibition is a painting of Tang Yin. Though 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) over 500 years old, the painting looks as fresh and full of life as the day it was created. Tang Yin turned to painting after he sought and failed to gain entry into the civil service. In time, he 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) as one of the greatest artists in the history of China. Also of primary note is 4. \_\_\_\_\_ collection of nearly 100 bronze objects, but 5. \_\_\_\_\_ is not known who made them. Besides, some of the items are thought 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from the collection of Emperor Qianlong. Finally, there are many fine examples of Tang Dynasty sculptures, most of 7. \_\_\_\_\_ are of

Buddhist origin. Buddhism did not really begin to expand until the seventh century. The Silk Road contributed to the introduction of Buddhist art to China, thus 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (high) influencing Chinese sculptures.

Actually, it is 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) that this exhibition will show you more. Visitors should pay attention to the opening time and 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (admit). Moreover, no photos or food and drink are allowed in the museum.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

**1. representative** *adj.* (typical of a particular group of people or things) 典型的; 有代表性的 *n.* 代表  
(教材 P6) These pictures are **representative** of ink wash animation films.  
这些图片是水墨动画电影的代表。

(1) be representative of	代表……/是……的代表
(2) represent <i>vt.</i>	代表, 象征; 表现; 描绘; 作为……的代表 (或代理人)
represent sb/sth as sth	把……描述成……

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

- ① [2021 · 新高考全国 II 卷] A company \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) wrote back and told me the airline was switching over from plastic to paper cups on all of its 1,200 daily flights.
- ② Yesterday, another student and I, \_\_\_\_\_ (represent) our university's student union, went to the Capital International Airport to meet this year's international students.
- 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

- ④ \_\_\_\_\_, I'm writing to invite you to give us a speech on Chinese history.  
我代表学生会写信邀请您给我们做一个关于中国历史的演讲。(应用文写作之邀请信)
- ⑤ [2021 · 全国甲卷书面表达] In order to spread

splendid Chinese culture and \_\_\_\_\_ of my country, my school intends to hold a theme class meeting, which is to be posted on an English website later.  
为了传播灿烂的中华文化, 展示具有我国特色的东西, 我校计划举办一次主题班会, 稍后将在英文网站上发布。

**2. decline** *n.* (数量、价格、质量等的) 减少; 下降; 衰落 *vi. & vt.* (to become less, worse, or lower) 减少; 下降; 衰落; 谢绝  
(教材 P6) an explanation of the **decline** in ink wash animation 水墨动画衰落的说明

(1) fall/go into (a) decline	开始衰落, 衰弱下去; 走下坡路
on the decline (= in decline)	在下降, 在衰退
a decline in...	……的下降/减少
(2) decline by...	下降/减少了……
decline to...	下降/减少到……
(3) decline to do sth	婉言拒绝做某事
decline an offer/invitation	谢绝帮助/邀请

【佳句背诵】

Mr Black **declined to get** the money but accepted the brothers' suggestions of doing some work in his garden.  
布莱克先生拒绝收钱, 但接受了兄弟们在他的花园里干点活的建议。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

- ① The number of tourists to the scenic spot has declined \_\_\_\_\_ 10% in recent years \_\_\_\_\_ only 5 million.
- ② The number of animals used in laboratory tests \_\_\_\_\_ (decline) over the last 20 years.
- ③ The President declined \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) by reporters on account of a sore throat.

### ◆完成句子

④[2020·全国新高考I卷读后续写] As \_\_\_\_\_, some people in the town had lost their jobs. Many of their families were struggling to make ends meet.

由于经济衰退,镇上有些人失业了。他们中许多家庭都在努力维持生计。

⑤When I was about to say goodbye, the girl asked if I'd had lunch. Surprise dominated me, urging me to \_\_\_\_\_.

当我正要再说再见的时候,那个女孩问我是否吃过午饭。我的内心充满了惊讶,(它)促使我谢绝了她暖心的邀请。

**3. recognition** *n.* (agreement that something is true or legal) 承认;认出;赞誉

(教材 P8) In time, he gained **recognition** as one of the greatest artists China has ever known.

终于,他被公认为中国有史以来最伟大的艺术家之一。

(1) beyond/out of (all) recognition

难以认出

(2) recognize *v.* 认出,承认

recognize sb/sth as/to be...

承认某人/物是……

It is (widely/generally) recognized that...

人们公认……

(3) recognized *adj.* 公认的;认可的

### 【佳句背诵】

After the earthquake, my beautiful workplace lay **beyond recognition**, even some in ruins.

地震过后,我美丽的工作场所变得面目全非,甚至有些变成了废墟。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆单句填空

①In the torchlight, he caught sight of a figure whom he immediately recognized \_\_\_\_\_ Bill Wilkins, our local grocer.

②With the development of its economy, the little town has changed beyond \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) in the last few years.

③[2023·新高考全国I卷] Shanghai may be the \_\_\_\_\_ (recognize) home of the

soup dumpling, but food historians will actually point you to the neighbouring ancient canal town of Nanxiang as *xiao long bao*'s birthplace.

### ◆完成句子

④[2021·全国乙卷书面表达] \_\_\_\_\_ online learning is a significant way to study. (it 作形式主语)

人们普遍认为在线学习是一种重要的学习方式。

⑤[2023·新高考全国II卷读后续写] \_\_\_\_\_, I couldn't have written this article.

没有你的认可和指导,我就写不出这篇文章。

**4. bring... to life** 赋予……生命;使……鲜活起来

come to life 活跃起来;显得逼真;苏醒

come back to life 复活;苏醒

### 【佳句背诵】

Waterbirds playing in the lake, and cattle and sheep wandering the grasslands **bring the scenery to life**.

水鸟在湖中嬉戏,牛羊在草原上漫步,使景色栩栩如生。

### 【活学活用】

#### ◆用 come 短语的适当形式填空

①It was not until 3 days later that the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (苏醒过来) and explained to the police what had happened to him.

②The moment we learnt that we would take part in the farm work programme, we all \_\_\_\_\_ (活跃起来).

③After a few months' repair, the old city was \_\_\_\_\_ (鲜活起来) again.

### ◆完成句子

④I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter \_\_\_\_\_ by pieces of fascinating knowledge.

我喜欢这本书清晰的编写方式,各种引人入胜的知识给每一章都赋予了生命。

**5. guarantee** *vt.* (to promise that something will happen or exist) 保证;确保;肯定……必然发生 *n.* 保证;保修单;担保物

(教材 P8) We **guarantee** that "From Shang to Qing: Chinese Art Through the Ages" will transport you to

another time with its amazing collection of works.  
我们保证“从商到清：中国历代艺术”展览将通过其精彩的藏品带你进入另一个时代。

(1)guarantee to do sth 保证/担保做某事  
guarantee sb sth( = guarantee sth to sb)  
向某人保证/担保某事  
guarantee that... 保证……  
(2)give sb a guarantee that...  
向某人保证……  
under guarantee 在保修期内

【佳句背诵】

The shop said they would replace the television for us since it was still **under guarantee**. 商店说他们会给我们更换那台电视机,因为它还在保修期内。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①\_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) its economic growth, China needs to deal with the population issue properly, as its workers are getting older.
- ②The computer has been in use for many years, far beyond its \_\_\_\_\_ (guarantee) lifespan.
- ③All the products that you have bought in our store will be repaired for free if they are still \_\_\_\_\_ guarantee.

◆完成句子

④[2021·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] Such a tasty breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ to make their mum joyful on Mother’s Day.

这样一顿美味的早餐保证会让他们的妈妈在母亲节快乐。

⑤[2021·新高考全国Ⅰ卷应用文写作] I \_\_\_\_\_ that you will be fond of it once you read the English newspaper *Youth*. Reading newspaper can \_\_\_\_\_.  
我向你保证你一旦读了这份英文报《青年报》就会爱上它。读报会保证你多彩的业余生活。

**6. worthy** *adj.* (deserving respect, admiration, or support) 值得……的;值得尊敬的,值得赞赏的 (教材 P10) If you are not interested in works of art by classical masters, contemporary art by emerging artists is also **worthy** of your attention.

如果你对古典大师的艺术作品不感兴趣,那么新兴

的艺术家的当代艺术作品也值得你关注。

(1) be worthy of being done/to be done ( = be worth doing) (某事)值得做  
be worthy of sth 值得某物,应获得某物  
(2)worthwhile *adj.* 值得(花时间、金钱、精力)的  
be worthwhile to do/doing sth 值得做某事

【佳句背诵】

People say: “Guilin’s scenery is peerless in the world.” It was not until I visited the place that I found it really **worthy of** the reputation/fame.

人们都说“桂林山水甲天下”,我到桂林一看,才发现果然名不虚传。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①It remains to be seen whether this film worth \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) can win the first prize of the competition.
- ②[2021·浙江6月考] All in all, it is worthwhile \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) a visit to the show since it will offer you a deep insight into Chinese art culture.
- ③How to deal with the test is an issue worthy of \_\_\_\_\_ (consider).

◆一句多译

④此外,我们的课程值得参加,因为你可以体会到中西方教学方法的差异。

→Furthermore, our classes \_\_\_\_\_, because you can appreciate the differences between Chinese and Western teaching methods. (worthy)

→Furthermore, our classes \_\_\_\_\_, because you can appreciate the differences between Chinese and Western teaching methods. (worth)

→Furthermore, our classes \_\_\_\_\_, because you can appreciate the differences between Chinese and Western teaching methods. (worthwhile)

句型透视

**1. (教材 P8) Some of the items on display are thought to have come from the collection of Emperor Qianlong ( 1711—**

1799), a great admirer of Shang Dynasty bronze. 其中一些展品被认为是来自对商朝青铜器大为赞赏的乾隆皇帝(1711 年—1799 年)的收藏品。

句型公式

sb/sth be thought to do/to be doing/to have done sth

【句式点拨】

句中 sb/sth be thought to do ... 意为“……被认为……”，此结构是由“It is thought that...”转化而来，在此句型中，动词不定式可用一般式 to do/to be done (未来动作)，进行式 to be doing (进行动作) 或完成式 to have done/to have been done (发生了的动作)，根据具体语境选用正确的时态和语态。

【相关拓展】

常用句型有：

- (1) It is said/reported that ... → Sb/Sth is said/reported to... 据说/据报道……
- (2) It is announced/claimed that ... → Sb/Sth is announced/claimed to... 据宣布/据声称……
- (3) It is supposed/believed/thought that ... → Sb/Sth is supposed/believed/thought to... 人们认为……
- (4) It is known that... → Sb/Sth is known to... 众所周知……
- (5) It is hoped that... → Sb/Sth is hoped to... 人们希望……
- (6) It is suggested that... → Sb/Sth is suggested to... 有人建议……

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① He is said \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a new novel, but when he will finish it remains unknown.
- ② The treasure is said \_\_\_\_\_ (bury) on this unknown island by pirates a century ago.
- ③ Several new subway lines are reported \_\_\_\_\_ (build) in the city next year, which will make it more convenient for people to go out.

◆完成句子/句式改写

- ④ [2021 · 浙江 1 月考读后续写] The video filmed by my mum \_\_\_\_\_, making me widely known in the town.

我妈妈拍的视频被认为很有趣，使我在镇上广为人知。

- ⑤ [2022 · 全国乙卷] It is believed that today's children and teenagers are consuming three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease.

→ Today's children and teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ three times the recommended level of sugar, putting them at a higher risk of the disease. (用动词不定式改写)

- ⑥ It is reported that a number of paintings in this castle were destroyed in a big fire in 2009.

→ A number of paintings in this castle \_\_\_\_\_ in a big fire in 2009. (用动词不定式改写)

2. (教材 P8) **Even though Buddhism entered China much earlier, it did not really begin to show expansion until the seventh century.** 虽然佛教传入中国更早，但直到公元七世纪它才真正开始广泛传播。

句型公式

not... until... 直到……才……

【句式点拨】

句中“not ... until ...”引导时间状语从句，意为“直到……才……”，主句谓语动词一般用短暂性动词，如 go, come, leave, die, arrive, buy, enter 等。另外，until 用于肯定句时，意为“到……时，直到……为止”，主句谓语动词用延续性动词。

【相关拓展】

- (1) “not ... until ...”的强调句结构：“It is/was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其他.”，意为“直到……才……。”
- (2) “not... until...”的倒装结构：“Not until + 从句 + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + (主句) 主语 + 谓语 + 其他.”，意为“直到……才……。”

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① It was not until near the end of the letter \_\_\_\_\_ she mentioned her own plan.
- ② Not until a doctor came into the room \_\_\_\_\_ I realize that I was in the hospital.



◆完成句子/一句多译

③[2021·浙江6月考读后续写] I would keep working on the farm \_\_\_\_\_, to help my father buy a new tractor.  
我将一直在农场工作直到我挣到足够的钱帮助爸爸买辆新拖拉机。

④[2023·新高考全国I卷读后续写] 直到我听到消息,我才意识到自己赢得了比赛。  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ that I had won the contest. (倒装句)  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ that I had won the contest. (强调句)

## Period Five Writing

### 单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

### Write an announcement for an art exhibition

#### 写一则艺术展览的通知

#### 【写作点拨】

本单元的写作话题是为一场艺术展览写一则通知。

英语的通知分为书面通知和口头通知。书面通知主要由四部分组成:标题(NOTICE)、通知正文、发布单位和发布日期。标题写在正文上方的中间位置,发布单位一般写在正文右下角,发布日期一般写在正文右下角发布单位的下方。口头通知通常是现场发布,所以不需要发布日期和发布单位,只包括称呼语、正文和结尾,其所使用的语言具有明显的口语特征,通俗易懂。

#### [常用称呼语]

Boys and girls,/Dear friends,/Dear comrades,/Ladies and gentlemen,/Hello, everyone./Good morning, everyone./Teachers and classmates!

#### [开头](交代原因或目的)

1. 为了……,……将在……(地点/时间)举办。(书面通知)

To celebrate the approaching New Year, a New Year party is scheduled to be held in the school music hall on January 1st.

2. 考虑到/由于……,学生会决定……。(书面通知)

Considering/Given that... the Students' Union...

Aimed at presenting a good platform where students can show talents as well as cultivate team spirit, the Students' Union has decided to launch a sports festival next week.

3. May I have/call your attention, please? I have an announcement to make.(口头通知)

4. Attention, please, everybody! I have something important to tell you.(口头通知)

#### [篇中句]

1. Those who are interested in the activity are welcome.

2. Those who want to take part in it can sign up at the Students' Union.

3. Please come and join in it. Everyone is welcome to attend it.

4. Remember to take your...

5. Please come on time and don't be late.

6. Please pass on this message to those who are not here today.

#### [篇尾句]

1. Hopefully, every student can have a healthy and colourful school life.

2. Looking forward to your active participation.

3. I hope you can have a good time.

4. That's all. Thank you.

#### 【范例】

你们学校将于本周六下午6点在大礼堂组织一场艺术展。展品包括老师、学生及家长制作的具有中国传统特色的剪纸(paper cuttings)及书画作品(calligraphy works and paintings)等。请你代表学校学生会口头通知你们学校的外国留学生来参加。

注意:1. 词数80个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【高级词汇】

- 1. 代表……
- 2. 展览的作品
- 3. 各种各样的
- 4. 不仅……而且……
- 5. 数以百计的作品
- 6. 讨论这些作品

【高级句式】

- 1. I have something important to tell you

我代表学生会有重要的事情要告诉大家。

- 2. The exhibition includes , traditional Chinese paper cuttings, excellent calligraphy works and paintings.

这次展览包含了各种各样的作品,不仅有中国传统剪纸还有精美的书画作品。

- 3. Don't miss it

如果你对中国传统文化感兴趣的话,一定不要错过。

【连贯成文】

Dear foreign students,

May I have your attention, please? I have something important to tell you on behalf of the Students' Union. An art exhibition will be held at 6

pm this Saturday in the Great Hall. The items on display are all made by teachers, students and parents. The exhibition includes a variety of works, not only traditional Chinese paper cuttings, but also excellent calligraphy works and paintings, which have been chosen from hundreds of works. Further surprises not mentioned here are awaiting you. Don't miss it if you're interested in traditional Chinese culture. The artists will be available to discuss their works. See you this Saturday afternoon!

That's all. Thank you.

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,老师让你通知班里的同学们一起参加中国绘画展。请你写一则口头通知,内容包括:

- 1. 展览时间、地点;
  - 2. 展览内容;
  - 3. 展览后一起交流参观心得。
- 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——艺术

【话题词汇】

动作描写			
purchase	vt. 购买;采购 n. 购买;购买的东西	emerge	vi. & vt. 出现;浮现;暴露
convey	vt. 表达;传递(思想、感情等);传送	criticise (NAmeE-ize)	vi. & vt. 批评;指责;评价
decline	vi. & vt. 减少;下降;衰落;谢绝 n. (数量、价格、质量等的)减少;下降;衰落	guarantee	vt. 保证;确保;肯定……必然发生 n. 保证;保修单;担保物
set...apart from	使与众不同;使突出;使优于……	bring...to life	赋予……生命;使……鲜活起来
人物描写			
influential	adj. 有很大影响力的;有支配力的	noble	n. 贵族成员;出身高贵的人 adj. 崇高的;宏伟的;高贵的
be fond of	喜爱;喜欢	humble	adj. 谦逊的;虚心的;卑微的



艺术特征			
precise	adj. 准确的;精确的	realistic	adj. 现实的;逼真的
primitive	adj. 发展水平低的;原始的;远古的 n. 文艺复兴前的艺术家(或作品)	humanistic	adj. 人文主义的
subjective	adj. 主观的	visual	adj. 视觉的;视力的
permanent	adj. 永久的;永恒的;长久的	representative	adj. 典型的;有代表性的 n. 代表
artistic	adj. 艺术的;艺术家的	contemporary	adj. 当代的;现代的;属同时期的 n. 同代人;同辈人
艺术品			
sculpture	n. 雕像;雕刻品;雕刻术	animation	n. (电脑、录像)动画制作;动画片
exhibition	n. 展览;(技能、感情或行为的)表演	bronze	n. 青铜;深红褐色 adj. 青铜色的;深红褐色的
ceramic	n. 陶瓷制品;制陶艺术	vase	n. 花瓶;装饰瓶

【跟踪演练】

❶ 写作金句

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ visiting museums, in particular, museums of art. The diverse collections of bronze sculptures, ceramic vases, ink wash paintings are \_\_\_\_\_ visual delights \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我喜欢参观博物馆,尤其是艺术博物馆。青铜雕塑、陶瓷花瓶、水墨画等丰富多彩的藏品不仅给人视觉享受,也让历史栩栩如生。
2. Recently an exhibition of Western art is ongoing, \_\_\_\_\_. (定语从句)
- 最近正在举办西方艺术展,展出了各个时代的代表作品。
3. Through the influential paintings of those artistic geniuses, I \_\_\_\_\_ the history of Western art.
- 通过那些艺术天才的有影响力的画作,我对西方艺术史有了深刻的了解。
4. \_\_\_\_\_ impressionist artists \_\_\_\_\_ was their use of light and colours \_\_\_\_\_. (主语从句)
- 印象派艺术家的与众不同之处在于他们运用光线和色彩来表达他们对自然的主观印象。

❷ 语段表达

Mya was about to say she couldn't do it. However, looking around the room, she saw 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (笑容浮现在所有人的脸上) as they looked eagerly towards her, especially her great-grandma. Her eyes were sparkling like diamonds. It was a big day for her. Nevertheless, Mya 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (心提到了嗓子眼) at the thought that everyone would be sitting in a big circle facing the piano, which would be worse than playing at the shopping centre. Just then, she remembered what Ms Jackson had said. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (深吸一口气), Mya dragged her feet to the piano hesitantly.

She sat down on the bench and played *Silent Night*. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (她触碰琴键的那一刻), her previous fear as well as anxiety faded away. Immersing herself in melody, she made no mistake all the way through. What a relief! Then, 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (当她再一次弹奏时), everyone began to sing cheerfully to the piano. A warm feeling chased away the butterflies in her stomach. Mya just had to do it. And she did! Ms Jackson was right. By doing 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (让你害怕的事情), you'll gain a completely new perspective on yourself.