



# 导学案

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全品

# 学练考

## 高中英语

必修第三册 YLNJ

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

It was a village in India. The people were poor. However, they were happy. After all, their **forefathers** had lived in the same way for centuries.

Then one day, some visitors from the city arrived. **They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog legs.** However, they did not have enough frogs of their own, so they wanted to buy frogs from other places.

This seemed like **money for nothing**. There were millions of frogs in the fields around, and they were no use to the villagers. All they had to do was catch them. An **agreement** was reached, and the children were sent into the fields to catch frogs. Every week a truck arrived to collect the frogs and **hand over** the money. For the first time, the people were able to **dream of** a better future. But the dream didn't last long.

The change was hardly noticed at first, but it seemed as if the crops were not doing so well. More worrying was that the children **fell ill** more often, and that there seemed to be more insects around lately.

The villagers decided that they couldn't just wait to see the crops failing and the children getting weak. They would have to use the money earned to buy pesticides and medicines. Soon there was no

money left.

Then the people realized what was happening. It was the frogs. They hadn't been useless. They had been doing an important job—eating insects. **Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly.** They were damaging the crops and **spreading** diseases.

Now, the people are still poor. But in the evenings they sit in the village square and listen to sounds of insects and frogs. These sounds of the night now have a much deeper meaning.

【主题词句背诵】

- forefather *n.* 祖先, 祖宗
- money for nothing 不劳而获的钱
- agreement *n.* 协议
- hand over 移交
- dream of 梦想
- fall ill 生病
- spread *v.* 传播, 扩散
- They told the villagers there were some people elsewhere who liked to eat frog legs.  
他们告诉村民其他地方有一些人喜欢吃青蛙腿。
- Now with so many frogs killed, the insects were increasing more rapidly.  
现在, 这么多的青蛙被杀死了, 昆虫增长的速度更快了。

Period One

Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①jungle <i>n.</i> (热带) 丛林, 密林 ②play a significant role in 在……中发挥重要作用 ③ecosystem <i>n.</i> 生态系统	<b>The Amazon rainforest: a natural treasure</b> Welcome to the <b>jungle</b> <sup>①</sup> , [1]a huge sea of green alive with the sounds of animals. This is the Amazon rainforest. As the largest rainforest in the world, it <b>plays a significant role in</b> <sup>②</sup> maintaining the fine balance of the Earth's <b>ecosystem</b> <sup>③</sup> . [1]画线部分为名词短语, 作名词 jungle 的同位语。	<b>亚马孙雨林: 大自然的宝藏</b> 欢迎来到丛林, 这是一片绿色的海洋, 处处可闻各种动物的声音。这里是亚马孙雨林。作为世界上最大的雨林, 它在维系地球生态系统的微妙平衡上扮演着举足轻重的角色。

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
④overseas <i>adj.</i> 海外的, 国外的 <i>adv.</i> 在海外 ⑤region <i>n.</i> 地区, 区域; 行政区 ⑥continent <i>n.</i> 大陆, 陆地; 洲 ⑦million <i>num.</i> 一百万; 许多, 大量 ⑧length <i>n.</i> 长, 长度; 时间的长短; 篇幅 ⑨roughly <i>adv.</i> 大致, 粗略地 ⑩biodiversity <i>n.</i> 生物多样性 ⑪species <i>n.</i> ( <i>pl.</i> species) 种, 物种 ⑫nut <i>n.</i> 坚果 brazil nut 巴西坚果 ⑬lily <i>n.</i> 百合(花) water lily 睡莲 ⑭variety <i>n.</i> 不同种类; 变化, 多样性 ⑮wildlife <i>n.</i> 野生动植物, 野生生物 ⑯beneath <i>prep.</i> 在……下面, 在……下方 ⑰mass <i>n.</i> 大量; 团, 块, 堆 <i>adj.</i> 大批的 ⑱be made up of 由……组成, 由……构成 ⑲towering <i>adj.</i> 高大的, 高耸的; 出色的 ⑳hardwood <i>n.</i> 阔叶树; 硬材(阔叶树的木材) ㉑living <i>adj.</i> 活着的, 活的 <i>n.</i> 生计, 谋生 ㉒mammal <i>n.</i> 哺乳动物 ㉓jaguar <i>n.</i> 美洲豹, 美洲虎 ㉔survive <i>vi.</i> 生存, 存活 <i>vt.</i> 幸存, 幸免于难 ㉕frog <i>n.</i> 蛙, 青蛙 ㉖in turn 相应地, 转而 ㉗feed on 以……为食 ㉘insect <i>n.</i> 昆虫	<p>The Amazon rainforest crosses into eight countries, including Brazil and Peru, and one <b>overseas</b><sup>④</sup> <b>region</b><sup>⑤</sup> of France, all on the South American <b>continent</b><sup>⑥</sup>. With an area of around 6 <b>million</b><sup>⑦</sup> square kilometres, the Amazon rainforest is more than half the size of China. The Amazon River, [2] <u>from which the rainforest gets its name</u>, is close to 6,400 kilometres in <b>length</b><sup>⑧</sup> — <b>roughly</b><sup>⑨</sup> 100 kilometres longer than the Yangtze River. On its journey from the mountains to the ocean, the river supports many different ecosystems. They give this area the richest <b>biodiversity</b><sup>⑩</sup> on the Earth: one in ten known species in the world can be found here. [2]画线部分为“介词 + 关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the Amazon River.</p> <p>Of the 390,000 plant <b>species</b><sup>⑪</sup> [3] <u>known to us</u>, more than 40,000 can be found in the Amazon. This tall and ancient <b>brazil nut</b><sup>⑫</sup> tree produces nuts [4] <u>that we can eat</u>; these <b>water lilies</b><sup>⑬</sup> are big enough to lie down on. The forest's different levels support an unbelievable <b>variety</b><sup>⑭</sup> of <b>wildlife</b><sup>⑮</sup>. At the bottom, there is a system of roots <b>beneath</b><sup>⑯</sup> the ground. [5] <u>Above that is the mass</u><sup>⑰</sup> of leaf litter on the dark forest floor. The next level <b>is made up of</b><sup>⑱</sup> shorter plants with large leaves. Then there are the <b>towering</b><sup>⑲</sup> ancient <b>hardwoods</b><sup>⑳</sup>, and finally the tops of the tallest trees many metres above the ground. Each level of the forest forms its own little world, home to different kinds of <b>living</b><sup>㉑</sup> things. [3]画线部分为过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词短语 the 390,000 plant species. [4]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 nuts. [5]画线句为作表语的介词短语置于句首引起的完全倒装句.</p> <p>More than 1,300 species of birds and over 400 species of <b>mammals</b><sup>㉒</sup> hide among the jungle's plant life. This <b>jaguar</b><sup>㉓</sup> is one example. It has a yellowish-brown coat with black spots. [6] <u>While a significant number of jaguars survive</u><sup>㉔</sup> here, they are only one element of this forest's food chain. They feed on at least 87 species, including <b>frogs</b><sup>㉕</sup>. These frogs, <b>in turn</b><sup>㉖</sup>, <b>feed on</b><sup>㉗</sup> <b>insects</b><sup>㉘</sup> [7] <u>which eat leaves and fruit</u>.</p>	<p>亚马孙雨林穿过包括巴西、秘鲁在内的八个国家, 以及一块法国的海外领地, 都位于南美洲大陆。亚马孙雨林的面积约为 600 万平方千米, 比中国国土面积的一半还要大。亚马孙雨林得名于亚马孙河, 亚马孙河长约 6400 千米, 比长江还长大约 100 千米。这条河从高山流向海洋, 沿途维系着多种不同的生态系统。它们赋予这片区域地球上最丰富的生物多样性: 全世界十分之一的已知物种都可以在这里找到。</p> <p>在人类已知的 390 000 种植物物种中, 在亚马孙可以找到 40 000 多种。这棵高大、古老的巴西坚果树结出的坚果我们可以食用; 这些睡莲(叶片)大到可以躺在上面。雨林的不同层次使种类多到难以置信的野生动植物得以生存。最底层是地下的根系。往上是阴暗森林地表厚实的落叶层。再往上一层由低矮的阔叶植物组成。然后是高耸、古老的阔叶树, 最后是那些离地数米之高的大树的树冠。雨林的每一层都自成一个小世界, 成为各种生物的家園。</p> <p>1300 多种鸟和 400 多种哺乳动物藏身于这片丛林的植被中。这只美洲豹就是个例子。它黄棕色的皮毛上遍布着黑点。尽管这里生存着数量可观的美洲豹, 但它们仅仅是雨林食物链上的一环。它们捕食的物种至少有 87 种, 其中包括青蛙。相应地, 这些青蛙的食物是以树叶和水果为食的昆虫。</p>



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②microorganism <i>n.</i> 微生物 ③break down 使分解(为), 使变化(成) ③nutrient <i>n.</i> 营养素, 营养物 ③breathe life into 给……带来起色, 注入活力 ③carbon <i>n.</i> 碳 ④oxygen <i>n.</i> 氧, 氧气 ⑤thus <i>adv.</i> 因此, 从而; 这样 ⑥irreplaceable <i>adj.</i> 不能替代的 ⑦disappear <i>vi.</i> 不复存在, 灭绝, 消亡 ⑧due to 由于, 因为 ⑨agriculture <i>n.</i> 农业, 农学 ⑩cattle <i>n.</i> 牛 ④impact <i>n.</i> 影响, 作用; 撞击 <i>v.</i> 有影响 ④in danger of 有……危险, 可能遭受…… ④extinction <i>n.</i> 灭绝, 绝种 ④damage <i>vt.</i> & <i>n.</i> 损害, 伤害, 损坏, 破坏	When a jaguar dies, a tiny army of <b>microorganisms</b> <sup>②</sup> helps <b>break down</b> <sup>③</sup> its body and return the <b>nutrients</b> <sup>③</sup> to the earth. [6]while 引导让步状语从句, 意为“尽管, 虽然”。 [7]which 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 insects. The Amazon rainforest <b>breathes life into</b> <sup>③</sup> the planet by fixing <b>carbon</b> <sup>③</sup> and producing over 20 per cent of all the Earth's <b>oxygen</b> <sup>④</sup> . <b>Thus</b> <sup>⑤</sup> , it is often known as the “lungs of the planet”. Moreover, the Amazon rainforest is a treasure house of species [8] <u>that can be used for food or medicine</u> . Yet there is one major danger to these <b>irreplaceable</b> <sup>⑥</sup> plants and animals: us. Over the past 50 years, about 17 per cent of the rainforest has <b>disappeared</b> <sup>⑦</sup> <b>due to</b> <sup>⑧</sup> human activities such as <b>agriculture</b> <sup>⑨</sup> and <b>cattle</b> <sup>⑩</sup> farming. [9] <u>As the <b>impact</b><sup>④</sup> of human activities continues to grow and the list of species <b>in danger of</b><sup>④</sup> <b>extinction</b><sup>④</sup> becomes longer,</u> we are left with a question: can we afford to <b>damage</b> <sup>④</sup> the “lungs of the planet”? [8]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 species. [9]as 引导时间状语从句, 意为“随着”。	美洲豹死后, 一小支微生物军队会助力其尸体的分解, 让营养素重回土壤之中。 亚马孙雨林通过固定碳(二氧化碳), 并生成占全球总量20%以上的氧气, 来为地球注入活力。因此, 它也常常被称作“地球之肺”。此外, 亚马孙雨林还是食用物种和药用物种的宝库。然而, 这些无可取代的动植物面临的一个主要威胁就是: 我们。在过去的50年里, 由于农耕和养牛等人类活动, 大约17%的雨林已经消失了。随着人类活动影响的不断增加, 濒危物种的名单越来越长, 这留给我们一个问题: 我们能承担得起损害“地球之肺”的后果吗?

Task 1: Fast Reading

The Amazon rainforest: a natural treasure

Area: around 1. \_\_\_\_\_ square kilometres

Length of river: close to 6,400 kilometres

Countries: crosses into 2. \_\_\_\_\_ countries

Species of plants: more than 40,000

Species of birds: more than 1,300

Species of mammals: 3. \_\_\_\_\_

Oxygen: producing over 4. \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of all the Earth's oxygen

Present situation: about 5. \_\_\_\_\_ per cent has disappeared

Task 2: Careful Reading

- ( )1. Which of the following shows the richest biodiversity of the Amazon rainforest?
- A. It is the largest rainforest in the world.
- B. It covers an area of around 6 million square kilometres.
- C. One in ten known species in the world can be found here.
- D. It helps maintain the fine balance of the Earth's ecosystem.

- ( )2. What can we learn from the third paragraph?
- A. There is a lot of leaf litter beneath the ground.
- B. There is little wildlife in the Amazon rainforest.
- C. There are about 390,000 plant species in the world.
- D. Each level of the forest forms a small world with many living things.
- ( )3. Why is the example of jaguars mentioned in Paragraph 4?
- A. To show jaguars are close to extinction.
- B. To show jaguars are very important in the Amazon rainforest.
- C. To show the rich species of mammals in the Amazon rainforest.
- D. To show the Amazon rainforest can support diverse species.
- ( )4. Which of the following may be the major threat to the rainforest?
- A. Human beings.                      B. Animals.
- C. Plants.                                D. Natural disasters.

Task 3: Micro-writing

As the 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (large) rainforest in the world, the Amazon rainforest plays 2. \_\_\_\_\_ significant part in maintaining the good balance of the Earth's ecosystem.

The Amazon rainforest stretches across Brazil, Peru, and one overseas region of France, etc., all on the South American continent. The Amazon River, from 3. \_\_\_\_\_ the rainforest gets its name, is close to 6,400 kilometres in 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (long).

Of the 390,000 species of plants known to humans, more than 40,000 can 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in the Amazon. The forest's different 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (level) support an unbelievable variety of wildlife.

Apart from the plants, there are many abundant species of birds and mammals which hide among the jungle's plant life.

The Amazon rainforest breathes life into the planet by fixing carbon and 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (produce) over one-fifth of all the Earth's oxygen. Thus, it is often well-known 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the "lungs of the planet". However, over the past 50 years, a small part of the rainforest 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear) due to human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming. With the impact of human activities continuing to grow and the list of species in danger of extinction becoming longer, we are left with a question: can we afford 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (damage) the "lungs of the planet"?

Period Two Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

语言知识梳理 直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **harm** *n. & vt.* 伤害, 损害  
(教材 P1) The human race has done much **harm**.  
人类已经造成了很多的伤害。

(1) harm sb/sth = do harm to sb/sth = do sb/sth harm	对某人/某物造成损害, 损害某人/某物
(2) harmful <i>adj.</i> be harmful to...	有害的, 导致损害的 对……有害
(3) harmless <i>adj.</i>	无害的

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- ① Tears help to protect the eye from potentially \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) foreign bodies.
- ② The doctor says that this drug is \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) to human beings and has no impact on our health.
- (2) 一句多译
- Staying up to study \_\_\_\_\_ your health and it will affect your study the following day for lack of energy. (*n.*)
- Staying up to study \_\_\_\_\_ and it will affect your study the following day for lack of energy. (*adj.*)
- 熬夜学习对你的健康有害, 你还会因为精力不足而

影响第二天的学习。(话题写作之健康的生活方式)

2. **variety** *n.* 不同种类; 变化, 多样性; 变种, 变体  
(教材 P3) The forest's different levels support an unbelievable **variety** of wildlife.  
雨林的不同层次使种类多到难以置信的野生动植物得以生存。

(1) a variety of = varieties of	各种各样的
(2) vary <i>v.</i> vary from... to... vary with... vary in...	变化; 改变 从……到……变化 随……而变化 在……方面不同
(3) various/varied <i>adj.</i>	各种各样的

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- ① In my free time, I enjoy taking part in \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) activities, such as swimming and running.
- ② Generally speaking, prices of fruit and vegetables vary \_\_\_\_\_ the season.
- ③ Rooms vary \_\_\_\_\_ size and some are equipped with televisions and computers.
- (2) 完成句子
- ① People's opinions about making net-friends \_\_\_\_\_, but the majority of people object to it.

人们对交网友的看法各不相同,但大部分人反对交网友。(话题写作之网络科技)

②Our Spoken English Club regularly organises \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage us to speak English as well as get pleasure. 我们的英语口语俱乐部定期组织各种各样有意义的活动,鼓励我们说英语,同时获得快乐。(话题写作之学校生活)

**3. survive** *vi.* 生存,存活 *vt.* 幸存,幸免于难 (教材 P3) While a significant number of jaguars **survive** here, they are only one element of this forest's food chain. 尽管这里生存着数量可观的美洲豹,但它们仅仅是雨林食物链上的一环。

(1) survive sth 幸免于……;从……中艰难度过  
survive on... 依靠……生活  
survive sb (by... years) 比某人活的时间长(……年)  
(2) survival *n.* 生存,存活;残存物,幸存事物  
(3) survivor *n.* 幸存者

[温馨提示] survive 用作及物动词表示“幸存”时,可直接跟“疾病、灾难、事故、危机”等名词,其后不加任何介词。

**【活学活用】**

(1) 单句填空  
① Though rescuers spare no effort to look for signs of lives, no \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) has been found so far.  
② Efficient management of these resources is essential to the success, even to the \_\_\_\_\_ (survive) of every business.  
③ It is reported that the non-smokers survive smokers \_\_\_\_\_ 10 years on average.  
④ In many parts of the country a family of five might struggle to survive \_\_\_\_\_ as little as \$ 80 a month.  
(2) 完成句子  
In the film *The Battle at Lake Changjin*, Qianli Wu \_\_\_\_\_, but many of his friends died of hunger and coldness.

在电影《长津湖》里,伍千里幸运地在战争中存活下来,但是他的许多朋友死于饥饿和寒冷。(话题写作之影视文化)

**4. in turn** 相应地,转而,轮流 (教材 P3) These frogs, **in turn**, feed on insects which eat leaves and fruit.

相应地,这些青蛙的食物是以树叶和水果为食的昆虫。

by turns 轮流地,交替地  
take turns to do sth/(in) doing sth 轮流做某事  
It is one's turn to do sth. 轮到某人做某事。

**【活学活用】**

(1) 单句填空  
① When it was his turn \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) his speech, he walked towards the platform, nervous and embarrassed.  
② At the meeting they took turns \_\_\_\_\_ (put) forward a number of suggestions aiming to promote the reform of education systems.  
③ When my leg was injured, my roommates took care of me \_\_\_\_\_ turns, which made me feel warmth pouring into my heart.  
(2) 完成句子  
I think the quality of perspicacity will be important, because this insight can help us constantly find our own shortcomings in our lives, \_\_\_\_\_.

我认为洞察力的质量很重要,因为这种洞察力可以帮助我们不断发现自己生活中的缺点,这反过来又可以帮助我们提高自己。(读后续写之文末总结句)

**5. break down** 使分解(为),使变化(成);出故障,坏掉;崩溃,情不自禁地哭起来;(讨论、关系等)失败

(教材 P3) When a jaguar dies, a tiny army of microorganisms helps **break down** its body and return the nutrients to the earth. 美洲豹死后,一小支微生物军队会助力其尸体的分解,让营养素重回土壤之中。

break in 打断,插话;闯入(不及物动词短语)  
break into 突然开始(笑、唱等);强行闯入(及物动词短语)  
break out 爆发;突然开始

break up	分手;(婚姻关系)结束;拆开;解散;(学校)期末放假
break off	折断;突然停止
break through	突破,突围
break away from...	逃脱……;摆脱……

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)一词多义

- ①He **broke down** and wept when he heard the bad news. \_\_\_\_\_
- ②We had gone about fifty miles when the car **broke down**. \_\_\_\_\_
- ③He showed us the whole dance, and then **broke it down** so that we could learn it more easily. \_\_\_\_\_
- ④News reports say the peace talks between the two countries have **broken down** with no agreement reached. \_\_\_\_\_

#### (2)用 break 相关短语的适当形式填空

- ①The police were called in to \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd to lessen the traffic jam.
- ②I could tell the story much more easily if you didn't \_\_\_\_\_ so often.
- ③Believe it or not, I \_\_\_\_\_ the guard and rushed into the hall.
- ④A big fire \_\_\_\_\_ last night in our community and the security department was burnt to the ground.
- ⑤Have you heard that a store \_\_\_\_\_ and some jewels were stolen?

**6. breathe life into** 给……带来起色,注入活力  
(教材 P3) The Amazon rainforest **breathes life into** the planet by fixing carbon and producing over 20 per cent of all the Earth's oxygen.

亚马孙雨林通过固定碳(二氧化碳),并生成占全球总量 20%以上的氧气,来为地球注入活力。

(1)breathe in	吸入;吸气
breathe out	呼出;呼气
breathe a sigh of relief	松了口气
(2)breath <i>n.</i>	呼吸的空气
out of breath	上气不接下气,气喘吁吁
take a deep breath	深吸一口气
hold one's breath	屏住呼吸
(3)breathless <i>adj.</i>	气喘吁吁的,上气不接下气的
breathhtaking <i>adj.</i>	令人惊叹的

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

- ①Tom stood at the top of the mountain, \_\_\_\_\_ (breathe) in the fresh air.
- ②After a 10-kilometre race, I was a little \_\_\_\_\_ (breath) and my heartbeat was fast.
- ③He believes that the Internet could breathe new life \_\_\_\_\_ traditional industries.

#### (2)完成句子

- ①All the participants \_\_\_\_\_ when the result was announced.

宣读结果时,所有的参赛者都屏住了呼吸。(读后续写之动作描写)

- ②Mother \_\_\_\_\_, ran her fingers through her messy hair and looked into my eyes with a puzzled look.

母亲深吸了一口气,用手指捋了捋凌乱的头发,困惑地看着我的眼睛。(读后续写之动作描写)

- ③Seeing her son was still alive, the mother \_\_\_\_\_.

看见她的儿子还活着,这位母亲松了一口气。(读后续写之动作描写)

### 7. due to 由于,因为

(教材 P3) Over the past 50 years, about 17 per cent of the rainforest has disappeared **due to** human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming.

在过去的 50 年里,由于农耕和养牛等人类活动,大约 17% 的雨林已经消失了。

due to = owing to = because of = as a result of =	
thanks to	由于,因为
be due to do sth	预计/预期做某事
be due to sb	应支付/归于某人
be due for sth	应得到某物

[温馨提示] due 用作表语时,指“……预期到来或到期了”。

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)一词多义

- ①Our happy childhood is **due to** our parents' hard work. \_\_\_\_\_
- ②Have they been paid the money which is **due to** them? \_\_\_\_\_
- ③A new version of the app is **due to** be released in December. \_\_\_\_\_

(2)完成句子

①The match \_\_\_\_\_ this Saturday afternoon in the city's stadium, whose aim is to help us communicate with our friend schools and promote our friendship.

这场比赛将于本周六下午在市体育场举行,目的是帮助我们与友谊学校沟通,增进友谊。(应用文写作之通知)

②I'm sorry that I failed to spare some time to help you with your oral English \_\_\_\_\_ for the final examinations.

很抱歉由于我期末考试的时间很紧,我没能抽出时间来帮你练习英语口语。

**8. build up** 逐渐增加,扩大;创建,开发;积累

(教材 P5) For another thing, due to the Amazon's hot climate, it is difficult for the soil to **build up** enough nutrients.

另一方面,由于亚马孙的炎热气候,土壤很难积累足够的养分。

(1)build up one's body/strength/confidence

强身健体/树立信心

(2)bring up 抚养;培养;提出;呕吐

come up 升起;长出来;走近;被提及

make up 编造;组成;化妆

take up 占据;开始从事

set up 建立

**【活学活用】**

完成句子

①It was you who helped \_\_\_\_\_ during senior high.

正是您在高中期间帮助我树立了信心。(应用文写作之感谢信)

②Here comes another Earth Day, which \_\_\_\_\_ to draw attention to protecting our shared home.

又一个地球日到来了,它是为了引起(人们)对保护我们的共同家园的关注而设立的。(话题写作之环境保护)

③Recently I \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese martial arts, which has great fun.

最近我学起了中国武术,这很有趣。

④ \_\_\_\_\_ in a pleasant family atmosphere, I am always optimistic.

在愉快的家庭氛围中被抚养大,我总是很乐观。

**句型透视**

**1. (教材 P2) With an area of around 6 million square kilometres, the Amazon rainforest is more than half the size of China.** 亚马孙雨林的面积约为 600 万平方千米,比中国国土面积的一半还要大。

**句型公式**

倍数表示法

**【句式点拨】**

句中 more than half the size of 表示倍数。

**【相关拓展】**

倍数表示法有:

(1)A + be + 倍数 + the + 名词(size/weight/length/...) + of + B

(2)A + be/实义动词 + 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词(原级) + as + B

(3)A + be/实义动词 + 倍数 + 形容词/副词(比较级) + than + B

(4)A + be + 倍数 + what 从句

**【温馨提示】** (1)表示“两倍”时用 twice 或 double,三倍或三倍以上用“基数词 + times”表达。(2)此句型中倍数也可以用分数、百分数、half 等其他程度状语来表达。

**【活学活用】**

(1)单句填空

①My school has expanded into a big one, which is three times as big \_\_\_\_\_ the previous one.

②The electronic waste stream is increasing three times \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than traditional garbage as a whole.

③The number of students now in this school is four times \_\_\_\_\_ it was ten years ago.

(2)一句多译

The new stadium being built will be \_\_\_\_\_ the playground. (size)

→The new stadium being built will be \_\_\_\_\_ the playground. (as)

→The new stadium being built will be \_\_\_\_\_ the playground. (than)

正在建的新体育馆是操场的两倍大。

**2. (教材 P3) Above that is the mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor.** 往上是阴暗森林地表厚实的落叶层。

**句型公式**

完全倒装句

**【句式点拨】**

(1)本句使用了完全倒装结构,主语为 the mass of



leaf litter on the dark forest floor. 其正常语序为 “The mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor is above that.”。

(2)在英语句子中,有时为平衡句子结构或突出、强调某个成分,将表语提到句首,构成“表语 + 系动词 + 主语”的完全倒装结构。注意:其主语必须为名词,谓语动词的数要与后面主语的数一致。

【相关拓展】

常见的完全倒装句式有:

(1)作地点状语的介词短语 + 谓语 + 主语(名词)。如: Inside the hall was an exhibition of the most up-to-date inventions of the 21st century.

大厅里面展示的是 21 世纪最新的发明。

(2)表示方向、地点和时间的副词(now, then, there, here, up, down, away, in, out 等) + 谓语(go, come, run, walk, rush, fall 等) + 主语(名词)。如: Away went the crowd one by one.

人们一个个地离开了。

注意:there 引出完全倒装句,除了最常见的 there be 句型以外,there 还可以接 appear, exist, lie, remain, seem to be, stand 等,一般都译成“有”,句子进行完全倒装。如:

There stands a stone bridge built last century across the river.

河上有一座上世纪建造的石桥。

(3)分词/形容词 + 谓语 + 主语(名词)。如:

Standing under the tree is my father.

站在树下的是我的父亲。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①At the foot of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) a village, where people now still live a peaceful life.

②Seated in the studio \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the professor, along with his two students, receiving the interview now.

(2)完成句子

①Among these collections \_\_\_\_\_, which appeal to visitors from all over the world.

在这些收藏品中有一些美丽的中国花瓶,吸引着来自全世界的游客。(话题写作之传统文化)

②Then \_\_\_\_\_ we had been looking forward to.

我们一直盼望的时刻终于到来了。

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

语言精讲

1. come up with 想出,想到

(教材 P6) All of them **come up with** creative ideas on how to solve these problems.

他们都对如何解决这些问题提出了创造性的想法。

come about	发生,产生
come across	偶遇;偶然发现;被理解
come out	出版;开花;出来,出现
come to	共计,达到;苏醒
come up	升起;被提及;发生,发芽; 走近
when it comes to...	当谈到……

【温馨提示】 come up 的主语是物,表示“(计划、建议、方案等)被提出”,为不及物动词短语,不能用于被动语态;而 come up with 的主语是人或团体组织,表示“(某人)提出”,为及物动词短语。

【活学活用】

(1)用 come 相关短语的适当形式填空

①Is this your necklace, Mary? I \_\_\_\_\_ it

when I was cleaning the room this morning.

②To our shock, his new book \_\_\_\_\_ next week.

③Several students \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions of their own so far.

④How did the problem \_\_\_\_\_ in the first place?

⑤A young girl \_\_\_\_\_ to me and asked for money.

(2)完成句子

\_\_\_\_\_ spoken English, my suggestion is that you should listen to and speak English as often as possible.

说到提高英语口语,我的建议是,你应该尽可能多地听和说英语。(应用文写作之建议信)

2. application n. 应用,运用;申请

(教材 P6) Some call for the **application** of modern technology, and others a change of lifestyle.

有人要求应用现代科技,也有人要求改变生活方式。

(1)make an application (to... ) for...	(向……)申请……
(2)apply v.	运用;申请;应用;涂抹
apply (to sb/sth) for sth	(向……)申请某物
apply to do sth	申请做某事
apply sth to sth	把某物应用于/涂抹于……
apply oneself to	致力于/集中精力于……
	(to 为介词)
(3)applicant n.	申请人

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①She submitted her college \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) early because she was eager to begin her academic journey.

②The \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) has experience in teaching and, more relevantly, in industry.

#### (2)熟词生义

**Applying** oil to the injured areas is a bad idea, as it will keep the heat in the wounds and may cause infection. \_\_\_\_\_

#### (3)完成句子

①I am writing \_\_\_\_\_ the position of volunteer during the coming Art Festival.

我写信是为了申请即将到来的艺术节期间的志愿者职位。(应用文写作之申请信)

②Since you are interested in Chinese chess, you can \_\_\_\_\_ this club.

既然你对中国象棋感兴趣,你可以申请加入这个俱乐部。(应用文写作之建议信)

③Since last year, he \_\_\_\_\_ traditional Chinese medical science.

从去年开始,他一直致力于研究中医学。(话题写作之记人叙事)

### 3. spring to mind 突然记起(或想到)

(教材 P8) When you think of a fearsome hunter, images of lions and sharks may **spring to mind**.

当你想到一个可怕的捕猎者,狮子和鲨鱼的形象可能会立刻跃入脑海。

bear/keep...in mind	记住……
change one's mind	改变主意;变卦
make up one's mind (to do sth)	下定决心,打定主意(做某事)
have...in mind	心里已有……

### 【活学活用】

#### 完成句子

①When it comes to influential modern artists, three names immediately \_\_\_\_\_.

当谈到有影响力的现代艺术家时,有三个名字一下子出现在脑海中。

②It's equally important to analyse your weaknesses and \_\_\_\_\_ a plan \_\_\_\_\_ to show how you intend to strengthen them.

同样重要的是要分析你的弱点,并在心里有一个计划来表明你打算如何加强它们。(应用文写作之建议信)

③He was frowning, too, and the desperate look on his face meant that he \_\_\_\_\_.

他也皱着眉头,脸上绝望的表情意味着他将不会改变主意。(读后续写之人物神态描写)

### 4. (教材 P8) As the human population continues to grow, so does the effect we have on animals.

随着人口的持续增长,我们对动物的影响也在不断增加。

#### 句型公式

so 引导的倒装句

### 【句式点拨】

(1)本句是一个主从复合句,主句是 so 引导的倒装句,相当于 the effect we have on animals continues to grow as well。句中 so 表示前者的情况同样适用于后者,常用结构为“so + 助动词/情态动词/系动词 + 主语”;

(2)当前面句子中含有两个或多个不同类型的谓语动词或既有肯定情况又有否定情况时,表示相同的情况也适合后者,则用 so it is with sb 或者 it's the same with sb。

### 【活学活用】

#### 完成句子

①The soldiers deserve our highest respect and \_\_\_\_\_.

军人们应该得到我们最高的尊重,他们的家人也应该得到同样的尊重。

②Mike is from Canada and he speaks Chinese very well. So \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. / It is \_\_\_\_\_ Ann. 迈克来自加拿大并且汉语说得很好,安也是如此。

### 语法归纳

#### 省略

为了避免重复或使句子更简练,在一些英语句子中常常省去一个或几个成分,这种语法现象在英

语中叫省略。在英语句子中,常见的省略情况有以下几种:

### 一、简单句中的省略

1. 省略主语:一般情况下,主语是不能省略的,但在祈使句和其他不容易引起歧义的情况下,特别是在口语中,主语常常省略。如:

(You) Want a hand? (你)需要帮忙吗?

(I) Beg your pardon. 请再说一遍。

2. 省略宾语:当上下或前后两个句子的宾语一致时,下句或后句常省略宾语。如:

—Do you **know** Miss Smith?

—I don't **know** (her).

“你认识史密斯女士吗?”“我不认识。”

3. 省略主语和谓语(或谓语的一部分):在某些具体的场合下,主语和谓语都很明确,此时为了简化或显得亲切等,可将主语和谓语(或谓语的一部分)同时省略,只剩下表语、宾语、状语或其他成分。如:

(You come) This way, please.

请这边走。(省略了主语和谓语)

(Have you) Got any ink?

你有墨水吗?(省略了主语和谓语的一部分)

### 二、并列句中的省略

在由 and 或 but 连接的并列句中,常省略一些重复的词或词组。

1. 省略共同的主语或宾语。如:

Tom picked up a book on the floor **and** (Tom) handed it to his teacher.

汤姆从地上捡起了一本书并把它交给了老师。

2. 若主语不同,而谓语部分的系动词、助动词或情态动词相同,则省略后面的系动词、助动词或情态动词。如:

Jack **must have been** playing football and Mary (**must have been**) doing her homework.

杰克肯定一直在踢足球,玛丽肯定一直在做家庭作业。

3. 若主语与谓语动词相同,则省略后面的主谓成分。如:

**His advice made** me happy, but (**his advice made**) Jim angry.

他的建议使我高兴,却使吉姆生气。

4. 若主语不同,但主要动词及后续部分相同,则省略主要动词及后续部分。如:

He **has knowledge of first aid** but his friend doesn't (**have knowledge of first aid**).

他了解急救知识,但他朋友不了解。

### 三、复合句中的省略

#### 1. 状语从句的省略

(1)在 when, while, if, as if, though, although, as, until, once, whether, unless, whenever 等连接的时间、条件、让步状语从句中,当从句主语跟主句的主语相同或从句的主语为 it 且从句谓语中含有系动词 be 时,从句中的主语和 be 动词常被省略。如:

Will you be free this Sunday? **If (it is)** so, let's go camping.

这个周日你有空吗? 如果有,我们去野营吧。

[特别提醒] 若省略句中的谓语动词和主语之间构成主动关系,则使用现在分词;若构成被动关系,则使用过去分词;若谓语动词表示的动作尚未发生,则使用不定式。如:

Wood gives off much smoke **while (it is)** burning.

木头燃烧时产生很多烟。

**When (it is)** heated, ice can turn into water.

冰被加热可以变成水。

(2)在 than, as 等引导的比较状语从句中常省略某些成分。如:

They don't use more water **than (it is)** necessary.

他们使用的水没有超出需要量。

He runs as fast **as** Bob (**runs**).

他和鲍勃跑得一样快。

[特别提醒] 并非所有的状语从句都可以省略主语和 be 动词,由 after, before, because 等词引导的状语从句一般要改写成介词短语等,用动名词代替 be 动词。如:

Because he was ill, he didn't attend the meeting.

→**Because of being ill**, he didn't attend the meeting. (正)

→**Being ill**, he didn't attend the meeting. (正)

→**Because ill**, he didn't attend the meeting. (误)

由于生病了,他没有出席会议。

#### 2. 定语从句的省略

(1)在限制性定语从句中,作宾语的关系代词 whom, which, that 可省略(但 whom, which 紧跟在介词后时不能省略)。如:

The exact year (**which/that**) Angela and her family spent together in China was 2008.

安杰拉和她的家人一起在中国度过的那一年是2008年。

(2)修饰 way 的关系词 that/in which 可以省略。如:  
The **way (that/in which)** he speaks to us is really annoying.

他对我们讲话的方式真是让人生气。

### 3. 宾语从句的省略

(1) 及物动词后接宾语从句时, 连接词 **that** 一般可以省略; 但如果及物动词后接两个或两个以上 **that** 引导的宾语从句, 那么只有第一个 **that** 可以省略。如:

I truly believe (**that**) beauty comes from within.

我真的相信美丽来自内心。

He said (**that**) the text was very important and **that** we should learn it by heart.

他说这篇课文很重要, 我们应该用心记住它。

(2) **when**, **where**, **how** 和 **why** 引导的宾语从句有时可以仅保留引导词。如:

I know that a movie star **will come to our city** but I don't know when (**he will come to our city**).

我知道一个电影明星将要来我们市, 但我不知道他什么时候来。

### 四、其他的省略情况

#### 1. 动词不定式的省略

(1) 当不定式在形容词 **afraid**, **anxious**, **eager**, **glad**, **happy**, **ready**, **willing** 等后作状语时, **to** 后的内容常常省略。如:

You can't force him to answer the question if he's not **willing to (answer the question)**.

如果他不愿意回答这个问题, 你不能强迫他。

(2) 在某些使役动词(如: **make**, **let**, **have** 等)和感官动词(如: **see**, **watch**, **notice**, **observe**, **hear** 等)后面作宾补的不定式需省略 **to**, 但若这些动词用于被动语态, 则 **to** 不省略。如:

We often **hear** her **sing** an English song in the classroom.

→ She is often **heard to sing** an English song in the classroom. (被动语态)

我们经常听见她在教室唱英文歌。

(3) 并列的不定式可以省略后面的不定式符号 **to**; 但若两个不定式之间表示对比关系时, 不能省略 **to**。如:

He likes to swim **and (to)** skate. (并列)

他喜欢游泳和滑冰。

He believes it important to study **rather than to** make friends. (比较)

他认为重要的是学习而不是交朋友。

(4) 当不定式在某些动词后作宾语时, 常可保留不定式符号 **to**, 省略其他成分。常见的动词(短语)有 **agree**, **afford**, **expect**, **forget**, **hope**, **know**, **manage**, **pretend**, **remember**, **refuse**, **want**, **wish**, **would like** 等。如:

Mike lied to us but he didn't **want to (lie to us)**.

迈克对我们撒了谎, 但是他并不想这样做。

(5) 介词 **but**, **except**(除……之外)前有实义动词 **do** 的某种形式时, 后面的不定式不带 **to**。如:

All he could do was nothing **but wait and see**.

他所能做的只有静观其变。

【特别提醒】如果省略的不定式结构中含有 **be**, **have** 或 **have been**, 一般要保留 **be**, **have** 或 **have been**。如:

—Are you on holiday?

—No, but I'd like to **be (on holiday)**.

“你在度假吗?”

“不, 但我想去度假。”

#### 2. 使用 **so**, **not** 等的省略

在英语中, 可以用 **so**, **not** 或其他方式来省略上文或问句中的一部分或整个句子。如:

—Can you finish your work today?

“你今天能完成工作吗?”

—I think **so**.

“我认为能。”

—I **don't** think **so**. / I think **not**.

“我认为不能。”

【特别提醒】**hope**, **guess**, **be afraid** 的否定形式只能用 **not** 的形式, 不能用 **not...so** 的形式。如:

—The boys are not doing a good job at all, are they?

—I **guess not**.

“男孩子们工作做得一点儿也不好, 是吗?”

“我猜是没做好。”

#### 3. 介词的省略

(1) 一些与动词、名词或形容词搭配的介词常常可以省略, 而保留介词后的动名词。常见的结构有:

① **have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth** 做某事有困难

② **be busy (in) doing sth** 忙于做某事

③ **spend some time (in) doing sth** 花时间做某事

④ **stop/prevent sb (from) doing sth** 阻止某人做某事

如:  
The heavy rain **prevented him (from) arriving** there on time.

大雨使他没能按时到达那里。

(2) 表示时间的介词 **at**, **on** 和 **in** 在 **next**, **last**, **this**, **these**, **yesterday**, **tomorrow**, **one**, **any**, **every**, **each**, **some** 等词之前时, 一般省略。如:

We go to school (**on**) **every day** except Sundays.

除星期天外, 我们每天都去上学。

#### 【实战演练】

##### ① 单句填空

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for his requirements about his salary, Jack kept silent and made no answer.

2. She stood at the gate as if \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for someone anxiously.
3. He said he had two sons and \_\_\_\_\_ they both had been admitted to the same college.
4. I would not go to Paris for vacation with Jim unless \_\_\_\_\_ (invite).
5. We will try our best to prevent anything unpleasant \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
6. If not well \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange), the party will be a mess.
7. I know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher praised just now.
8. Many parents frankly admit that they have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) up their children.

II 句型训练(省略句)

1. I hope everyone present can participate positively

and take notes \_\_\_\_\_.

我希望在场的每个人都能积极参与,并在必要时做笔记。

2. \_\_\_\_\_, but does it really work?

对我来说这听起来像个好主意,但它真的有效吗?

3. When \_\_\_\_\_, some of us pushed the car while others pulled it out with all strength. 到达海滩时,我们中的一些人推着车,而另一些人则竭尽全力把车拉了出来。

4. The child wanted to play in the street, but her mother \_\_\_\_\_.

孩子想在街上玩,但她妈妈告诉她不要那样做。

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

尽管被警告有危险,他还是冒着生命危险进入洞穴。

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①resident <i>n.</i> 居民,住户	<b>News that Matters: pollution in Norgate</b>	《焦点新闻》:诺盖特市的污染
②chief <i>n.</i> 首领,最高领导人 <i>adj.</i> 主要的	HOST: Good evening and welcome to <i>News that Matters</i> . Our topic today is pollution in Norgate. [1] <u>Joining us in the studio tonight are James Smith, a local resident<sup>①</sup>; Vincent Brown, senior manager of a local factory; and Julie Archer, chief<sup>②</sup> of the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee<sup>③</sup>.</u> Welcome.	主持人:晚上好,欢迎收看《焦点新闻》。我们今天的话题是诺盖特市的污染。今晚来到我们演播室的有本地居民詹姆斯·史密斯、本地一家工厂的高管文森特·布朗,还有诺盖特环境保护委员会的负责人朱莉·阿彻。欢迎你们。
③committee <i>n.</i> 委员会	[1]画线句为现在分词置于句首引起的完全倒装句。	诺盖特市的高速发展付出了高昂的环境代价。史密斯先生,您已经在这座城市生活了二十多年。您能说说这二十年间污染造成的影响吗?
④awful <i>adj.</i> 很坏的;可怕的	Norgate's rapid development has had significant environmental costs. Mr Smith, you've lived in this city for over 20 years. How would you describe the effects of pollution over that time?	史密斯:非常糟糕,真的。我刚搬来时,这里空气清新、草绿水清。后来重工业工厂迁来了,情况变得截然不同了。我再也不喜欢户外活动了。河水又脏又臭。空气中的烟雾把天空都染成了烟灰色;这还让我患上了咳嗽,久治不愈。单是出于健康和安全的考虑,重工业也必须迁走。
⑤entirely <i>adv.</i> 完全地,全部地,完整地	SMITH: It's been <b>awful<sup>④</sup></b> , really. When I first moved here, the air was fresh, the grass green and the water clear. Then heavy industry factories moved in, and things became <b>entirely<sup>⑤</sup></b> different. I don't enjoy outdoor activities any more. The river is dirty and <b>smelly<sup>⑥</sup></b> .	
⑥smelly <i>adj.</i> 有臭味的;有难闻气味的	The <b>smog<sup>⑦</sup></b> in the air has <b>coloured<sup>⑧</sup></b> the sky a smoky grey; it's also given me a cough [2] <u>that I can't get rid of<sup>⑨</sup></u> . For health and safety reasons alone, heavy industry has to go.	
⑦smog <i>n.</i> 雾霾,烟雾	[2]that 引导定语从句,修饰名词 cough.	
⑧colour <i>vt.</i> 为……着色;(尤指负面地)影响		
⑨get rid of 摆脱,丢弃,扔掉		



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑩ protest <i>v. &amp; n.</i> 反对, 抗议</p> <p>⑪ tend to do sth 往往会做某事, 倾向于做某事</p> <p>⑫ irresponsible <i>adj.</i> 不负责任的, 无责任感的</p> <p>⑬ profit <i>n.</i> 利润, 收益 <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 获益</p> <p>⑭ defence <i>n.</i> 辩护; 防御, 保护; 防御物 in defence of 为……辩护, 为保卫……</p> <p>⑮ point out 指出</p> <p>⑯ speak for 为……辩护; 代表……讲话</p> <p>⑰ various <i>adj.</i> 各种不同的, 各种各样的</p> <p>⑱ take measures 采取措施</p> <p>⑲ process <i>n.</i> 过程, 进程 <i>vt.</i> 加工, 处理</p> <p>⑳ draw one's attention to 把某人的注意引到……上</p> <p>㉑ economic <i>adj.</i> 经济(上)的; 可赚钱的</p> <p>㉒ on the rise 在增加, 在上涨</p> <p>㉓ policy <i>n.</i> 政策, 方针; 原则</p> <p>㉔ observe <i>vt.</i> 遵守(规则、法律等)</p> <p>㉕ work hand in hand with 与……携手合作</p> <p>㉖ branch <i>n.</i> (政府)部门; 分部; 树枝</p> <p>㉗ strategy <i>n.</i> 策略, 行动计划; 策划</p> <p>㉘ recycle <i>vt.</i> 回收利用, 再利用</p> <p>㉙ subway <i>n.</i> 地铁; 地下人行道</p>	<p>HOST: Mr Smith <b>protested</b><sup>⑩</sup> against heavy industry. Mr Brown, would you like to respond?</p> <p>BROWN: Well, I'm sorry you feel that way, Mr Smith. People <b>tend to</b><sup>⑪</sup> connect factories with pictures of clouds of dirty smoke and <b>irresponsible</b><sup>⑫</sup> businessmen eager to make huge <b>profits</b><sup>⑬</sup>. <b>In defence of</b><sup>⑭</sup> the factories, however, I'd like to <b>point out</b><sup>⑮</sup> [3] <u>that we also try to control the amount of pollution we produce.</u> I think I <b>speak for</b><sup>⑯</sup> all factory managers when I say we're deeply concerned about the environment. We've been <b>taking various</b><sup>⑰</sup> <b>measures</b><sup>⑱</sup>, including the use of new technologies, [4] <u>to reduce pollution in the production process</u><sup>⑲</sup>, [5] <u>even though these measures raise our production costs.</u> I'd also like to <b>draw your attention to</b><sup>⑳</sup> the <b>economic</b><sup>㉑</sup> benefits [6] <u>factories have brought to Norgate.</u> We've created many jobs for local residents and helped the city's economy grow.</p> <p>[3]that 引导宾语从句, 作动词短语 point out 的宾语; we produce 为定语从句, 修饰名词 pollution, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 which。</p> <p>[4]画线部分为不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>[5]even though 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>[6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 benefits, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 which。</p> <p>HOST: Thank you, Mr Brown. With pollution levels <b>on the rise</b><sup>㉒</sup>, the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee is searching for ways to fight the problem. Mrs Archer, what are your thoughts on [7] <u>how to deal with pollution?</u></p> <p>[7]画线部分为“特殊疑问词 + 不定式”结构, 在句中作介词 on 的宾语。</p> <p>ARCHER: Well, our committee has a major role to play in maintaining air and water quality. We have to achieve a balance between environmental protection and economic development. We've made environmental <b>policies</b><sup>㉓</sup> for businesses to <b>observe</b><sup>㉔</sup>, like strict clean-up requirements. We also <b>work hand in hand with</b><sup>㉕</sup> other <b>branches</b><sup>㉖</sup> of government [8] <u>to ensure that development strategies</u><sup>㉗</sup> <u>are followed in an environmentally friendly way.</u> However, fighting pollution isn't just a task for factories and the government. It has to be a community-wide effort, and everyone can help by following the golden rule: reduce, reuse and <b>recycle</b><sup>㉘</sup>. For example, you can save energy by taking the bus or the <b>subway</b><sup>㉙</sup>, or using the bike-sharing system.</p> <p>[8]画线部分为不定式短语作目的状语; that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 ensure 的宾语。</p>	<p>主持人: 史密斯先生反对重工业。布朗先生, 您想做出回应吗?</p> <p>布朗: 好吧, 对于您那样的感受我很抱歉, 史密斯先生。一提到工厂, 人们总是将其与浓烟滚滚的画面和急于牟取暴利、不负责任的商人形象联系在一起。不过, 我要为工厂说句话, 我想指出, 我们也在努力控制我们制造的污染。我们对环境问题深感担忧, 我想, 我是代表所有的工厂负责人说的这句话。我们一直在采取各种各样的措施, 包括新科技手段的运用, 来减少生产过程中产生的污染, 尽管这些措施会增加我们的生产成本。我还希望您能注意到, 这些工厂给诺盖特市带来的经济效益。我们为当地居民创造了许多就业岗位, 并对这座城市的经济增长起到了助推作用。</p> <p>主持人: 谢谢您, 布朗先生。鉴于污染程度不断加重, 诺盖特环境保护委员会正在设法应对这个问题。阿彻女士, 您如何处理污染问题有何见解?</p> <p>阿彻: 是的, 我们委员会在维护空气质量和水质方面发挥着重要作用。我们必须在环境保护与经济发展之间求得平衡。我们已经制定了供各行业遵守的环境政策, 比如严格的净化要求。我们也与其他政府部门携手, 确保以一种环境友好的方式贯彻发展战略。然而, 与污染做斗争不仅仅是工厂与政府的任务, 应该全社会通力协作, 人人都可以通过遵守“减少使用、重复使用、回收利用”这一黄金法则来助力。打个比方, 您可以乘坐公交车、地铁, 或者使用共享单车来节约能源。</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑩ former <i>adj.</i> 昔日的, 前任的; 以前的 ⑪ official <i>n.</i> 官员, 要员 <i>adj.</i> 公务的 ⑫ poverty <i>n.</i> 贫穷, 贫困; 贫乏 ⑬ fortune <i>n.</i> 命运 ⑭ inseparable <i>adj.</i> 不可分离的	HOST: Thank you, Mrs Archer, and thanks again to all of our guests. A <b>former</b> <sup>⑩</sup> UN <b>official</b> <sup>⑪</sup> once said, “Saving our planet, lifting people out of <b>poverty</b> <sup>⑫</sup> , advancing economic growth...these are one and the same fight.” The <b>fortunes</b> <sup>⑬</sup> of our environment and our economy are <b>inseparable</b> <sup>⑭</sup> . [9] <u>It’s our duty to protect the environment while we aim for economic development.</u> It’s our duty to leave a better, cleaner and healthier planet to our children. It’s our duty to build a human community with a shared future. [9]it 作形式主语, 不定式短语 to protect the environment 作真正的主语; while 引导时间状语从句。	主持人: 谢谢您, 阿彻女士, 再次感谢我们所有的嘉宾。一位联合国前官员曾经说过: “拯救我们的地球, 让人们摆脱贫困, 实现经济增长……这是同一场战斗。”我们的环境与经济的命运休戚与共。在追求经济发展的同时保护环境, 这是我们的责任。将一个更美好、更清洁、更健康的星球留给我们的后人, 这是我们的责任。构建人类命运共同体, 这是我们的责任。

Task 1: Fast Reading

News that Matters:  
pollution in Norgate

James Smith

Heavy industry 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the pollution.

Vincent Brown

Factories have been taking measures to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution and they have brought many economic benefits.

Julie Archer

The Norgate Environmental Protection Committee is trying to achieve a balance between environmental protection and economic development and 3. \_\_\_\_\_ everyone to join in.

Task 2: Careful Reading

- ( )1. What can we learn from the host’s words “Norgate’s rapid development has had significant environmental costs”?
- A. Norgate’s rapid development needs a lot of money.  
B. Norgate’s rapid development has done damage to the environment.  
C. Norgate’s rapid development has raised public awareness of the environment.  
D. Norgate’s rapid development has promoted its development of the environment.
- ( )2. Which side does Mr Brown stand for?
- A. The local residents.      B. The government.  
C. The factories.              D. The community.
- ( )3. Mr Brown speaks for all factory managers for the reasons EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is difficult to run a company  
B. they take a lot of measures  
C. they spend a lot of money reducing pollution  
D. they create jobs for local residents

- ( )4. How to deal with environmental protection in Archer’s view?
- A. All sides should work together.  
B. The government should make environmental policies alone.  
C. The factories should follow the rules.  
D. The residents should offer advice to the government.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Three 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (guest)—James Smith, Vincent Brown and Julie Archer—talk about the pollution in Norgate with the host in the studio.

James Smith, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ has lived in this city for over 20 years, remembers that the air 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fresh, the grass green and the water clear when he first moved here. Then heavy industry factories moved in, and things became 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (entire) different. So he thinks heavy industry has to go for health and safety reasons alone. However, Mr Brown points out that factories also try to control the amount of pollution they produce and they have been taking 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) measures to tackle it in the

production process. He also stresses the economic benefits factories have brought 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Norgate.

Julie Archer, chief of the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee, talks about her thoughts on how 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with pollution. She says a balance between environmental protection and economic development must 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve).

## 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

### 词汇点睛

#### 1. get rid of 摆脱; 丢弃; 扔掉

(教材 P11) The smog in the air has coloured the sky a smoky grey; it's also given me a cough that I can't **get rid of**.

空气中的烟雾把天空都染成了烟灰色; 这还让我患上了咳嗽, 久治不愈。

rid... of... 使……摆脱……, 使……去除……  
rid oneself of 摆脱, 从……中解脱

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1) 单句填空

① After ten years of hard work, she eventually rid \_\_\_\_\_ (her) of debt.

② To rid the world \_\_\_\_\_ hunger, we should take some measures to educate farmers first.

##### (2) 完成句子

Mum really didn't want to \_\_\_\_\_ —it was new and had a lot of use left in it—but neither could she stand wearing it.

妈妈真的不想扔掉这顶帽子——它是新的, 还有很多用处——但她也无法忍受戴着它。

#### 2. protest vi. 反对, 抗议 vt. 反对; 坚持声称, 申辩 n. 抗议, 反对

(教材 P11) Mr Smith **protested** against heavy industry. 史密斯先生反对重工业。

(1) protest against/about/at... = make a protest against... 对……提出抗议  
(2) without protest 一声不吭地; 心甘情愿地  
under protest 不情愿地, 极不乐意地

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1) 单句填空

Many people gathered to protest \_\_\_\_\_ killing wild animals for food.

However, fighting pollution is not just a task for factories and the government. It has to be a community-wide effort, and everyone can help by 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the golden rule: reduce, reuse and recycle.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is our duty to protect our environment while we aim for economic development and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

##### (2) 完成句子

Tom stood in a corner silently and accepted his punishment \_\_\_\_\_.

汤姆默默地站在角落里, 毫无怨言地接受了惩罚。

(读后续写之动作描写)

#### 3. defence n. 辩护; 防御, 保护; 防御物; 国防; 防守

(教材 P11) In **defence** of the factories, however, I'd like to point out that we also try to control the amount of pollution we produce.

不过, 我要为工厂说句话, 我想指出, 我们也在努力控制我们制造的污染。

(1) in defence of 保护/为了保卫……; 为……辩护  
(2) defend v. 保卫; 保护; 防守; 辩解  
defend... against/from... 保护……以免受……  
defend oneself 自卫; 为自己辩护

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1) 单句填空

White blood cells help defend the body \_\_\_\_\_ infection.

##### (2) 完成句子

When a dog was approaching, I picked up a stick \_\_\_\_\_.

一只狗走近时, 我捡起一根棍子保护自己。(读后续写之动作描写)

##### (3) 词汇升级

More and more women today have learned to arise to **protect** their legal rights.

More and more women today have learned to arise \_\_\_\_\_ their legal rights. (介词短语)

#### 4. process n. 过程, 进程; 步骤, 流程 vt. 加工, 处理

(教材 P11—12) We've been taking various measures, including the use of new technologies, to reduce pollution in the production **process**, even though these measures

raise our production costs.

我们一直在采取各种各样的措施,包括新科技手段的运用,来减少生产过程中产生的污染,尽管这些措施会增加我们的生产成本。

- (1) in the process of 在……的过程中;正在……  
(2) processed *adj.* 加工过的,经加工的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

I recommend that you avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (process) foods whenever possible.

(2) 完成句子

\_\_\_\_\_ their careful watching and recording the celestial movements the Chinese provided valuable and interesting information for future generations.

中国人在仔细观察、记录天体运动的过程里,为后代提供了宝贵而又有趣的资料。(话题写作之太空探索)

5. consequence *n.* 结果,后果;重要性

- (1) as a consequence = in consequence = as a result 因此,结果  
(2) as a consequence of = in consequence of = as a result of 因为,由于  
(3) consequent *adj.* 作为结果的,随之发生的  
(4) consequently *adv.* 所以,因此

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

The state's economy was poor. \_\_\_\_\_ (consequent), many college graduates were forced to move elsewhere in order to find jobs.

(2) 完成句子

\_\_\_\_\_ the lack of support from the government, the plan broke down soon.  
由于缺少政府的支持,这项计划很快就失败了。

6. give rise to 引起;使发生(尤指令人不愉快或意想不到的事)

(教材 P13) For example, in many parts of the world, the poor quality of the local drinking water **gives rise to** public health problems.

例如,在世界上的许多地区,当地饮用水质量差导致了公共卫生问题。

- on the rise 在增加;在上涨  
rise to one's feet 站起来

【温馨提示】表示“引起,导致”的短语还有 lead to, result in, contribute to, bring about 等。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① As is known to us all, success lies in hard work while laziness \_\_\_\_\_ failure.

众所周知,成功源于勤奋,而懒惰导致失败。(读后续写之哲理句)

② I adjusted my clothes, confidently \_\_\_\_\_ and strode onto the stage.

我调整好衣服,自信地站起来,大步走上舞台。(读后续写之动作描写)

③ The technical cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two countries are daily \_\_\_\_\_.  
两国间的技术合作和文化交流日益增多。

句型透视

(教材 P11—12) **We've been taking various measures, including the use of new technologies, to reduce pollution in the production process, even though these measures raise our production costs.** 我们一直在采取各种各样的措施,包括新科技手段的运用,来减少生产过程中产生的污染,尽管这些措施会增加我们的生产成本。

句型公式

even though 引导让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

句中的 even though 意为“即使,尽管”,用来引导让步状语从句,even though 可用 even if 替换。

【相关拓展】

as if/though 表示“似乎,好像”,引导表语从句或方式状语从句。如:

He looked back at me from time to time, **as if/though** worried that I would suddenly disappear.  
他时不时地回头看看我,好像担心我会突然消失。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① \_\_\_\_\_ they met for the first time, they talked \_\_\_\_\_ they had been old friends.

尽管他们是第一次见面,他们交谈起来就像他们是老朋友一样。

② I always cheer up and never stop chasing my goal \_\_\_\_\_.

我总是振作起来,从不停止追逐我的目标,即使我遇到困难。

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

保护动物

【写作点拨】

保护动物是一个常见的话题。写作时需要注意：首先介绍一种动物以及该动物濒危的情况，分析一些濒危的原因（人类对其栖息地的破坏、人类为了获取经济利益对其进行捕杀等）；然后要说明我们为了保护动物应采取的一些措施；最后呼吁大家为了我们共同的家园，保护动物刻不容缓。

【典题示例】

请根据以下信息写一篇保护华南虎的英文海报，词数 80 个左右。要点如下：

动物	华南虎(South China Tiger)——世界级濒危动物之一
栖息地	中国
现有数目	野生虎的数量为 0；只有 30~80 只华南虎生活在保护区
濒危的原因	栖息地的减少；人类为了获取虎皮和虎骨对其进行捕杀
保护措施	拒绝购买虎制品

【高级词汇】

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 栖息地
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 濒危的
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 处于危险中
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 采取行动做某事

【高级句式】

1. 完成句子

- (1) 华南虎是世界上最濒危的动物之一。  
The South China Tiger is one of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
- (2) 华南虎的栖息地在中国。  
The South China Tiger's \_\_\_\_\_.
- (3) 只有 30~80 只华南虎生活在保护区。  
There are only 30 to 80 South China Tigers \_\_\_\_\_.
- (4) 野外没有(华南虎)。  
There are none \_\_\_\_\_.
- (5) 它们的栖息地的减少和人类的捕杀使其处于危险之中。  
The reduction of their habitats and people's hunting

- have left them \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) 所以现在是我们采取行动来保护它们的时候了。  
So it is high time that we \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) 不要买任何虎制品，否则在不久的将来我们只会在博物馆里看到它们了。  
Don't buy any tiger products \_\_\_\_\_  
in the museums in the near future.

2. 句式升级

- (8) 将句(1)和句(2)合并为含有非限制性定语从句的句子  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (9) 将句(3)和句(4)合并为含有 with 复合结构的句子  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

【参考范文】

**Don't wait to see them only in the museums!**

The South China Tiger, whose habitat is in China, is one of the most endangered animals in the world. There are only 30 to 80 South China Tigers living in the reserve with none in the wild. The reduction of their habitats and people's hunting for their fur and bones have left them in danger.

So it is high time that we should take action to protect them. Don't buy any tiger products or we will only see them in the museums in the near future.

【活学活用】

- 请根据以下要点写一篇题为“Save cute pandas”的英文倡议书，号召人们加入到保护大熊猫的行动中来。主要内容包括：
- 1. 大熊猫的现状；
  - 2. 保护大熊猫的措施。
- 注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；  
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。
- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_