



导学案

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全品

学练考

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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

Tabichi's father, uncle, and cousins have all worked as teachers. He could see that his relatives were making a real difference to people's lives and wanted to do the same. So for the past 12 years, Tabichi has worked as a maths and science teacher **in the hope that** his lessons will give students a chance to improve their situations.

However, working at a remote village school in Kenya hasn't been easy. The unique challenges and obstacles have forced Tabichi to find unique solutions for his students. The school only has one computer and **unreliable** Internet access. The school also has no library or laboratory. **To make matters worse**, there are not enough books for all the students and the school is desperately in need of more teachers. Most of the students are not able to concentrate, because they haven't had enough meals at home.

One of the other major challenges that Tabichi faces is keeping kids in school as long as possible. So Tabichi spends most of his time outside the classroom working on ways to keep kids in school. **When the 36-year-old gets the feeling that a student is at risk of dropping out, he works to persuade his family to put more value in education.** To help those **in poverty** afford food, uniforms, and books, Tabichi also **gives away** 80 percent of his salary. **Despite all the obstacles he faces, Tabichi is credited with improving the school and keeping many of the village's young people in school.** He has also managed to set up science clubs and **addressed**

food insecurity issues.

Thanks to his tireless work, his students have excelled in science. In recent years, students have won national and international science competitions. In March of 2019, Tabichi was voted the best teacher in the world and won the prize of \$ 1 million.

【主题词句背诵】

1. in the hope that... 抱着……的希望
2. unreliable *adj.* 不可靠的;不能信赖的
3. to make matters worse 更糟糕的是
4. at risk of 有……的危险
5. drop out 辍学;退出
6. in poverty 在贫穷中
7. give away 赠送;捐赠
8. credit *vt.* 认为是……的功劳,归功于
9. address *vt.* 设法解决;处理;对付
10. One of the other major challenges that Tabichi faces is keeping kids in school as long as possible. 塔比奇面临的其他主要挑战之一是让孩子们尽可能长时间地上学。
11. When the 36-year-old gets the feeling that a student is at risk of dropping out, he works to persuade his family to put more value in education. 当这位 36 岁的教师感觉到一个学生有辍学的风险时,他努力说服他的家人更加重视教育。
12. Despite all the obstacles he faces, Tabichi is credited with improving the school and keeping many of the village's young people in school. 尽管面临着种种障碍,塔比奇因为改善了学校并使村里的许多年轻人留在学校而得到赞誉。

单元知识概览

核心单词	lawyer; assistant; physician; architect; receptionist; consultant; operator; fascinated; department; institution; economy; administration; management; reliable; persuade; credit; brilliant; impressive; intelligence; employ; determine; intelligent; predict; deserve; lower; association; internal; adjust; announce; disability; willing; disabled; react; trend; financial; comprehension; guarantee; motivated; profession; prospect; retirement; relevant; decent; salary; innovator; specialist; occupation; pace; qualify; likelihood; multiple; essential; security; employer; photographer; applicant; journalist; elderly; district; vision; respectfully; option
核心短语	at a(n) ... pace; follow in one's footsteps; end up doing sth; get on with; have a lot to do with; in terms of; be willing to do sth; compared to; be involved in; get ahead; lead a(n) ... life; react to; be based on; out of date; rather than
重点句型	1. It is + 过去分词 + that 从句. 2. 同位语从句 3. 特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式 4. What if...? 5. 表语从句 6. 状语从句的省略
单元语法和词法	语法:过去分词 词法:表达否定意义的词或词组
单元写作	写一封申请信

词汇点睛

1. assistant *n.* 助手, 助理, 副手

(1) assist <i>v.</i>	帮助, 协助, 援助
assist sb in/with sth	协助某人某事
assist sb in doing sth/to do sth	协助某人做某事
(2) assistance <i>n.</i>	帮助; 援助
with one's assistance (= with the assistance of...)	在……的帮助下
come to one's assistance	帮助某人

【佳句背诵】

Your generous **assistance** and immediate response are enthusiastically expected and truly appreciated. 我们热切期待并衷心感谢您的慷慨援助和立即响应。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① When he returned from England, Dunbar took up a position as an _____ (assist) librarian at the Library of Congress.

② [2022·浙江6月考] By offering the voluntary _____ (assist), we can not only actually comfort the poor people, but also lift up our own spirits.

③ Water, which regulates body temperature, delivers oxygen all over the body, and assists us _____ (digest) food, makes up more than 60% of the human body.

(2) 完成句子

_____ a few passers-by, I carried him into the car and rushed to the hospital. 在几个路人的协助下, 我把他抬上车, 急忙赶去医院。(话题写作之救援)

2. reliable *adj.* 可信赖的, 可靠的

rely <i>vi.</i>	依靠, 依赖
rely on/upon	依赖, 依靠
rely on/upon it that...	相信……; 指望……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① _____ (rely) too much on your parents in your childhood will make you unable to be independent when you grow up.

② Testing students by examination has always been viewed as a _____ (rely) method to measure students' level.

(2) 完成句子

① [2020·全国卷I书面表达] I respect my uncle most because _____ he can offer me some practical suggestions whenever I am in trouble.

我最尊敬我的叔叔, 因为每当我处于困境中时, 我都可以指望他给我一些实用的建议。

② Awareness of just how much we _____ can help us step away from it and communicate with each other better.

意识到我们有多依赖社交媒体可以帮助我们远离它, 更好地相互交流。(话题写作之网络科技)

3. persuade *vt.* 说服, 劝服

(教材 P106) I'm fascinated by how companies develop under the market economy and how they **persuade** clients to buy products.

我对公司如何在市场经济下发展以及如何说服客户购买产品很着迷。

(1) persuade sb to do sth/into doing sth	说服某人做某事
persuade sb not to do/out of doing sth	说服某人不做某事
persuade sb that...	使某人相信……
(2) persuasion <i>n.</i>	说服, 劝说; (宗教或政治) 信仰
(3) persuasive <i>adj.</i>	有说服力的; 令人信服的

【佳句背诵】

To **persuade** someone who is not enthusiastic to join our team is a waste of time, as their lack of interest and passion makes **persuasion** efforts ineffective.

说服不热心的人加入我们的团队是浪费时间, 因为他们缺乏兴趣和激情, 导致说服工作无效。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It didn't take much _____ (persuade) to get her to tell us where he was.

② After Jane made her _____ (persuade) speech, the committee members agreed to her proposal.

(2) 完成句子

I was really upset, but I tried to _____.

我真的很沮丧,但我努力说服自己保持微笑。(读后

续写之情感描写)

4. impressive *adj.* 给人深刻印象的,令人钦佩的(教材 P106) You got your bachelor's degree at the University of Cambridge and your master's at the University of London—that's **impressive**.

你在剑桥大学获得了学士学位,在伦敦大学获得了硕士学位,那令人印象深刻。

(1) **impress** *vt. & vi.* 使钦佩,给……留下深刻印象,使意识到;使铭记;使明白

impress sth on/upon sb 使某人铭记某事物

impress sb with sth 某物给某人留下深刻印象

be impressed by/with... 对……印象深刻

(2) **impression** *n.* 印象;感想

make/leave an impression on/upon...

给……留下印象

【佳句背诵】

Students are required to take original photos with a mobile phone or camera, documenting **impressive** sporting scenes on campus.

学生们被要求用手机或相机拍摄原始照片,记录校

园里令人印象深刻的体育场面。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① China's rich culture, beautiful scenery and especially its enthusiastic people left a deep _____ (impress) on me, all of which made me feel at home.

② The athlete's performance was truly _____ (impress), breaking the long-standing world record.

(2) 熟词生义

I had always **impressed** upon the children that if they worked hard they would succeed in life. _____

(3) 完成句子

① The little girl _____ her wonderful performance at yesterday's evening party.

小女孩在昨天晚会上的精彩表演给观众留下了深刻的印象。

② _____ was that she was a beautiful girl, with a high-bridged nose, dark eyes, and cherry lips.

我对玛丽的第一印象是她是一个有着高鼻梁、乌黑的眼睛和樱桃嘴的漂亮女孩。(读后续写之外貌描写)

③ This is really an educative and eye-opening activity, in which I _____ the convenience and benefits brought by technology.

这真是一项有教育意义的、令人大开眼界的活动,在这项活动中技术带来的便利和好处给我留下了深刻的印象。(应用文写作之介绍信)

Period Two Lesson 1 EQ: IQ (Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
① EQ = Emotional Quotient 情商 quotient <i>n.</i> (质量、情感等的)指数,程度 ② intelligence <i>n.</i> 智力,智慧,理解力 IQ = Intelligence Quotient 智商 ③ determine <i>vt.</i> 决定,直接影响;测定,确定	Success Comes with a High EQ ^① Most students do an IQ (Intelligence Quotient ^②) test early in their school life. [1] <u>Even if they never see their results, they feel [2] that their IQ is what determines^③ how well they are going to do in life.</u> When they see other students doing better than them, they usually believe [3] <u>that those students have a higher IQ and that there is nothing they can do to change their situation.</u> However, new research into EQ (Emotional Quotient) suggests [4] <u>that success is not simply the result of a high IQ.</u>	成功伴随着高情商 大多数学生会在学生生涯早期做智商测试。即使从未看到过测试结果,他们也认为是智商决定了自己日后生活中的表现。当看到其他学生比自己优秀,他们通常会认为那些学生智商更高,无论做什么也改变不了自身这一劣势。然而,最新的情商研究表明,成功并不仅仅是高智商的结果。

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
④intelligent <i>adj.</i> 机智的, 有才智的; 有智慧的, 聪明的	[1]even if 引导让步状语从句, even if 意为“即使”。 [2]that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 feel 的宾语; what 引导表语从句; how 引导宾语从句, 作动词 determines 的宾语。 [3]and 连接两个 that 引导的宾语从句, 均作动词 believe 的宾语; they can do 为定语从句, 修饰代词 nothing, 从句省略关系代词 that; 不定式 to change their situation 作目的状语。	智商表明你到底有多聪明, 而情商表明你把智慧运用得多好。最先使用情商一词的沙洛
⑤term <i>n.</i> 词语, 措辞, 术语	[4]that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 suggests 的宾语, suggest 意为“表明”。 [5]While your IQ tells you how intelligent ^④ you are, your EQ tells you [6]how well you use your intelligence.	维教授这样描述: 在工作上, 帮你找到工作的是智商, 但让你
⑥description <i>n.</i> 描述, 说明	Professor Salovey, [7]who invented the term ^⑤ EQ, gives the following description ^⑥ : at work, [8]it is IQ that gets you employed ^⑦ , but [9]it is EQ that gets you promoted ^⑧ .	升职的是情商。在其研究的基础上, 沙洛维教授建议, 在预测
⑦employ <i>vt. & n.</i> 雇用	[10]Supported by his research, Professor Salovey suggests [11]that when predicting ^⑨ someone's future success, their character, as measured ^⑩ by EQ tests, might actually matter ^⑪ more than their IQ.	某人未来的成功时, 由情商测定的性格实际上可能比智商更
⑧promote <i>vt.</i> 晋升	[5]while 为并列连词, 意为“而, 然而”, 表示对比; how 引导宾语从句, 作动词 tells 的直接宾语。 [6]how 引导宾语从句, 作动词 tells 的直接宾语。	重要。
⑨predict <i>vt.</i> 预言, 预料, 预测	[7]who 引导定语从句, 修饰 Professor Salovey。 [8]画线句为强调句, 强调 IQ。 [9]画线句为强调句, 强调 EQ。 [10]过去分词短语作状语。	沙洛维教授或许是对的。举个例子, 你有没有想过, 为什么
⑩measure <i>vt.</i> 衡量, 测量	[11]that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 suggests 的宾语; when predicting... 为“连词 + 分词”结构, 作状语; as 引导非限制性定语从句, as 意为“正如”。	班里那些最聪明的学生, 那些
⑪matter <i>vi.</i> 要紧, 有重大影响	Professor Salovey may be correct. For example, have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class, [12]who you think deserve ^⑫ good grades, sometimes end up ^⑬ failing exams? Perhaps their failure is because of their lower ^⑭ EQ. People are often mistaken in thinking [13]that those with high IQs always have high EQs as well ^⑮ . This association ^⑯ can exist, but [14]it is just as possible for someone with a low IQ to have a high EQ or someone with a high IQ to have a low EQ.	你认为本应取得好成绩的学生, 有时却考试不及格? 也许
⑫deserve <i>vt.</i> 应得, 应受到(奖赏或惩罚)	[12]who 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 some of the smartest students。 [13]that 引导宾语从句, 作 thinking 的宾语。 [14]it 作形式主语, 不定式 to have a high EQ 和 to have a low EQ 作真正的主语。	他们的失败是因为情商较低。人们常误以为高智商的人也同样拥有高情商。这种关联可能
⑬end up doing sth 以做某事结束		存在, 但同样也有可能低智商的人拥有高情商, 或者高智商的人拥有低情商。
⑭lower <i>adj.</i> (数字或数量) 较小的; 较低级的; 下面的		
⑮as well 也		
⑯association <i>n.</i> 联系; 协会, 社团		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①7 be open to 易接受</p> <p>①8 trouble <i>vt.</i> 使烦恼,使苦恼</p> <p>①9 internal <i>adj.</i> 内心的;内部的;国内的</p> <p>②0 on the other hand (从)另一方面(来说)</p> <p>②1 get on with sb 与某人和睦相处</p> <p>②2 hence <i>adv.</i> 因此,所以</p> <p>②3 adjust <i>vi. & vt.</i> 适应,(使)习惯;调整,调节</p> <p>②4 have a lot to do with 与……有很大关系</p> <p>②5 in terms of 在……方面,从……角度看</p> <p>②6 announce <i>vt.</i> 宣布,宣告,公布</p> <p>②7 disability <i>n.</i> 伤残,残障,障碍</p> <p>②8 willing <i>adj.</i> 乐意、愿意(做某事)的 be willing to do sth 愿意做某事</p> <p>②9 be involved in 参与……</p> <p>③0 disabled <i>adj.</i> 残障的,残疾的,有学习障碍的</p> <p>③1 altogether <i>adv.</i> 总而言之,总的说来;完全,全部</p> <p>③2 lead a(n) ... life 过……的生活</p> <p>③3 react <i>vi.</i> (作出)反应 react to 对……作出反应</p> <p>③4 make sure 确保</p> <p>③5 solely <i>adv.</i> 仅,只</p>	<p>[15] It is generally believed that people with high EQs <u>are open to</u> new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life. They are also less likely to be troubled by internal problems. On the other hand, there is little doubt [16] <u>that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with</u> other people and dealing with difficult situations; hence they have a harder time adjusting in life and in their careers.</p> <p>[15] it 作形式主语, that 引导的主语从句作真正的主语。 [16] that 引导同位语从句, 作名词 doubt 的同位语。 People generally believe [17] <u>that a person's IQ is determined by birth.</u> However, most social scientists agree [18] <u>that EQ has a lot to do with</u> education. Some are trying to study the possibility of improving a person's EQ, especially in terms of "people skills", such as understanding and communication.</p> <p>[17] that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 believe 的宾语。 [18] that 引导宾语从句, 作动词 agree 的宾语。 Professor Mayer, [19] <u>recognised by many as a leading expert in the study of changes to people's EQs,</u> recently announced the results of a study on senior secondary school students. When students were introduced to those [20] <u>who had disabilities</u>, they found that, afterwards, the non-disabled students were more willing to help people with difficulties. [21] <u>Compared to students who had not been involved in</u> the study, they also showed a better understanding of the disabled students' feelings. There was also an obvious change in the disabled students' attitudes. They became more positive about life and more willing to try new things.</p> <p>[19] 过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰 Professor Mayer。 [20] who 引导定语从句, 修饰代词 those。 [21] 过去分词短语作状语; who 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 students。 Altogether, the results of studies show that EQ is as important, [22] <u>if not more important than IQ.</u> [23] <u>To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life</u> requires getting on well with other people and being able to understand and react to situations in the best way possible. A high EQ is necessary for this—the higher the better. And the fact [24] <u>that it might be possible to raise EQs</u> means that schools need to make sure that their students are receiving an education [25] <u>they really need, not solely</u> based on IQ but on developing the entire character.</p> <p>[22] 画线部分为状语从句的省略, 其完整形式为 if it is not more important than IQ。 [23] 不定式短语作主语。 [24] that 引导同位语从句, 作名词 fact 的同位语。 [25] 画线句为定语从句, 修饰名词 education, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 which。</p>	<p>人们普遍认为,情商高的人容易接纳新思想,对待生活积极乐观,很少为自身问题所困扰。另一方面,情商低的人毫无疑问往往在与人相处、解决困难方面存在问题。因此,他们适应生活和职业生涯中的变化也就更困难。</p> <p>人们普遍认为人的智商是一出生就决定了的。然而,大多数社会学家认为,情商与教育有很大关系。一些科学家正试图研究提升情商的可能性,特别是“人际技能”方面,例如:理解和沟通。</p> <p>梅尔教授是公认的人类情商变化研究领域的顶级专家,他最近公布了一项针对高中生的研究结果。他们发现,介绍学生认识残障学生之后,这些身体健全的学生会更愿意帮助残障人士。与未参与这一研究的学生相比,他们能更好地理解残障学生的感受。同时,残障学生的态度也发生了明显的变化,他们对待生活更加积极,更愿意尝试新事物。</p> <p>总之,一系列研究表明情商即使不比智商更重要,至少也是同等重要。要在这个世界上出人头地,过上快乐又成功的生活,必须要与他人融洽相处,并能够尽可能以最好的方式理解和应对各种状况。要做到这些,高情商必不可少,而且是越高越好。此外,情商是可以后天提高的,这就意味着学校需要确保学生接受真正所需的教育,是全人发展的教育,而不仅仅是基于智商的教育。</p>

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the passage on Page 8—9 and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

() Para. 1 () Para. 2 () Para. 3

() Para. 4 () Paras. 5—6 () Para. 7

- A. EQ can be developed by education.
- B. EQ matters more than IQ as for someone's future success.
- C. People with high IQs do not always have high EQs.
- D. Success is not merely the outcome of a high IQ.
- E. A high EQ is necessary for a happy and successful life.
- F. EQ is important for a positive life.

Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

- A. Every student feels how well they are going to do in life depends on their IQ.
- B. A student with a higher IQ can do better than one who has a lower IQ.
- C. New research suggests one's EQ also influences his or her success.
- D. A student with a high IQ also has a high EQ.

() 2. Which of the following does Professor Salovey most probably agree with?

- A. One can get hired only if he or she has a high IQ.
- B. One with a high EQ is easier to get promotion.
- C. An intelligent person often has a high EQ.
- D. IQ and EQ play the same role in one's future success.

() 3. How did the author prove Professor Salovey's theory according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Following the order of time.
- B. Analysing causes.
- C. Making comparisons.
- D. Providing examples.

() 4. What should schools do to develop students' EQ?

- A. Have lessons about people skills.

B. Teach them more basic knowledge.

C. Improve students' study skills.

D. Have more EQ tests.

() 5. Where does the essay probably come from?

- A. A science fiction novel.
- B. An advertisement.
- C. A scientific magazine.
- D. A book review.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

While your IQ tells you how smart you are, your EQ tells you how well you use your 1. _____ (intelligent). Professor Salovey, 2. _____ invented the term EQ, gives the following description: at work, it is IQ that gets you hired, but it is EQ that gets you 3. _____ (promote). He suggests that when 4. _____ (predict) someone's future success, their character might actually play a more important role than their IQ. People are often mistaken in assuming that those with high IQs always have high EQs as well. However, the fact may be exactly the opposite.

5. _____ is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life. Besides, most 6. _____ (society) scientists agree that EQ has a lot to do 7. _____ education.

In a word, the results of studies show that EQ is as important, if not more important than IQ. To get ahead in the world and lead a happy successful life 8. _____ (require) being on good terms with other people and being capable of communicating in the best way possible. This requires a high EQ—the higher the better. And the fact that it might be possible 9. _____ (raise) EQs means that schools need to guarantee that their students are receiving an education they really need and know that their future is not 10. _____ (entire) determined by their IQ.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. employ vt. & n. 雇用

(教材 P8) Professor Salovey, who invented the term EQ, gives the following description: at work, it is IQ that gets you **employed**, but it is EQ that gets

you promoted.

最先使用情商一词的沙洛维教授这样描述:在工作上,帮你找到工作的是智商,但让你升职的是情商。

(1) employ sb to do sth 雇用某人做某事
employ sb as... 雇用某人任……

be employed in (doing) sth = employ oneself in (doing) sth	忙于(做)某事
(2) employee <i>n.</i>	雇员
employer <i>n.</i>	雇用者, 雇主
employment <i>n.</i>	雇用; 就业
unemployment <i>n.</i>	失业, 失业率

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

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

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

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

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

(2) 熟词生义

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

(3) 完成句子/一句多译

① She was so fond of the handwork that she _____ in sewing.

她很喜欢手工以至于把所有空闲时间都拿来做针线活。(话题写作之记人叙事)

② 这位教授忙着在实验室里做实验, 没有注意到他的朋友已经离开了。

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

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

2. determine *vt.* 决定, 直接影响; 测定, 确定

(教材 P8) Even if they never see their results, they feel that their IQ is what **determines** how well they are going to do in life.

即使从未看到过测试结果, 他们也认为是智商决定了自己日后生活中的表现。

(1) determine to do sth	决心做某事(表动作)
(2) determined <i>adj.</i>	坚决的, 有决心的, 果断的
be determined to do sth	决心做某事(表状态)
(3) determination <i>n.</i>	决心, 决定

【佳句背诵】

Determined to plan a surprise for Julie as a “family”, Corrina gathered other girls.

科里娜决心作为“家人”为朱莉计划一个惊喜, 于是召集了其他女孩。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① I am determined _____ (find) out the rights and wrongs of this matter.

② He is a _____ (determine) man and he believes _____ (determine) and effort can lead to success.

(2) 完成句子

Living in a small city, I took several odd jobs, _____ in my power to support my family. (形容词短语作状语)

住在一个小城市, 我打了几份零工, 决心尽我所能养家。

3. deserve *vt.* 应得, 应受到(奖赏或惩罚)

(教材 P8) For example, have you ever wondered why some of the smartest students in your class, who you think **deserve** good grades, sometimes end up failing exams?

举个例子, 你有没有想过, 为什么班里那些最聪明的学生, 那些你认为本应取得好成绩的学生, 有时却考试不及格?

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

温馨提示 deserve 后接 doing, 用主动形式表示被动意义, 等于后接不定式的被动式。有相同用法的动词还有: need, want, require 等。

【佳句背诵】

His children's poems are classics which **deserve to be known** by more young readers.

他的儿童诗歌是值得更多年轻读者了解的经典之作。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① It's true that she made a mistake but she hardly _____.

她确实犯了一个错误, 但她不应该失去工作。

②She is such a responsible teacher that _____
_____.

她是一个负责的老师,值得被尊重。(话题写作之
记人叙事)

4. adjust *vi. & vt.* 适应,(使)习惯;调整,调节
(教材 P9) On the other hand, there is little doubt
that people with low EQs often have problems getting
on with other people and dealing with difficult situations;
hence they have a harder time **adjusting** in life and
in their careers.

另一方面,情商低的人毫无疑问往往在与人相处、解
决困难方面存在问题。因此,他们适应生活和职业
生涯中的变化也就更困难。

(1)adjust to (doing) sth	适应(做)某事
adjust... to...	调整……以适应……
adjust oneself to...	使自己适应……
(2)adjustment <i>n.</i>	调整;调节;适应
make an adjustment to...	对……进行调整
(3)adjustable <i>adj.</i>	可调整的,可调节的

[温馨提示] 英语中,除 adjust to 外,“习惯于,适应”还可
表达为:adapt (oneself) to, be/become/get accustomed
to, be/become/get used to 等,其中 to 均为介词。

【佳句背诵】

After the camp, he realised it was important to
adjust his lifestyle, so he decided to take control of
his life and find new ways to relax.

训练营结束后,他意识到调整生活方式很重要,所以
他决定掌控自己的生活,找到新的放松方式。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Her mother was worried about whether she could
adjust to _____ (live) in the mountainous village
alone.

②I'm sorry to tell you that an _____ (adjust)
has been made to the two-day Agricultural Field Trip,
which was scheduled for this Friday.

③Gas cookers are _____ (adjust) in height
to line up with your kitchen worktop.

④When you get to university, you have to adjust
yourself _____ the new school life.

(2)完成句子

All of a sudden, the world became still. I _____
_____ and began to run, eventually
winning the second place.

突然间,世界静止了。我调整了一下跑步鞋,开始奔
跑,最终获得了第二名。(读后续写之动作描写)

5. announce *vt.* 宣布,宣告,公布

(教材 P9) Professor Mayer, recognised by many as a
leading expert in the study of changes to people's
EQs, recently **announced** the results of a study on
senior secondary school students.

梅尔教授是公认的人类情商变化研究领域的顶级专
家,他最近公布了一项针对高中生的研究结果。

(1)announce sth to sb	向某人宣布某事
It is announced that...	据宣布……
(2)announcement <i>n.</i>	公告;宣告
make an announcement	发表公告

[温馨提示] announce 不能跟双宾语,即没有 announce
sb sth 结构。若要表达“向某人宣布某事”,要用
announce sth to sb,类似用法的动词还有:suggest,
explain,report 等。

【佳句背诵】

Just then he suddenly heard the **announcement** from
the broadcast that he won the third prize.

就在这时,他突然听到广播里宣布,他获得了三等奖。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Wild applause broke out when the waiting crowd
heard the _____ (announce) of the arrival of
the pop star at their community.

②One day, Mrs Casazza announced _____ the
class that they would have a spelling bee on Thursday.

(2)完成句子

_____ a portrait of
Queen Elizabeth will be displayed next weekend. (形
式主语)

据宣布,伊丽莎白女王的肖像将于下周末展出。

(应用文写作之新闻报道)

6. react *vi.* (作出)反应

(教材 P9) To get ahead in the world and lead a happy
successful life requires getting on well with other
people and being able to understand and **react** to
situations in the best way possible.

要在这个世界上出人头地,过上快乐又成功的生活,
必须要与他人融洽相处,并能够尽可能以最好的方
式理解和应对各种状况。

(1)react to sb/sth	对……作出反应
react with	与……起(化学)反应

react against 反对; 反抗

(2) reaction n. 反应

【佳句背诵】

The moment she saw my **reaction**, she froze with fright, as if rooted to the ground.

她一看到我的反应,就吓得僵住了,好像扎根在地上。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① He was shocked to find what he said caused such a strong _____ (react).

② Children tend to react _____ their parents by going against their wishes.

③ The experiment shows how iron reacts _____ air and water.

(2) 完成句子

Only when we _____ can we solve problems in a better way.

只有当我们在生活中冷静应对紧急状况时,我们才能以更好的方式解决问题。

句型透视

1. (教材 P9) **It is generally believed that people with high EQs are open to new ideas and have positive attitudes towards life.** 人们普遍认为,情商高的人容易接纳新思想,对待生活积极乐观。

句型公式

It is + 过去分词 + that 从句.

【句式点拨】

本句属于“**It be + 过去分词 + that 从句.**”结构,其中 that 引导主语从句, it 作形式主语。

【归纳拓展】

常见的“**It be + 过去分词(短语) + that 从句.**”结构有:

It is said that... 据说……

It is reported that... 据报道……

It has been proved that... 已证明……

It must be pointed out that... 必须指出……

[温馨提示] “**It be + 过去分词 + that 从句.**”可以改写为“**Sb/Sth be + 过去分词 + 不定式**”。

【佳句背诵】

It has been proved that sorting out your desk can improve your learning and working efficiency.

事实证明,整理书桌可以提高你的学习和工作效率。

【活学活用】

完成句子/句式改写

① _____ good health is the key to a happy life and a successful career.

人们普遍认为,健康是幸福生活和事业成功的关键。

② _____ the upcoming election will be highly competitive, with both candidates campaigning actively for support.

据报道,即将到来的选举将竞争激烈,两位候选人都在积极争取支持。

③ **It is said that she is writing** a report on wildlife protection at present.

→ She _____ a report on wildlife protection at present. (同义句改写)

2. (教材 P9) **On the other hand, there is little doubt that people with low EQs often have problems getting on with other people and dealing with difficult situations; hence they have a harder time adjusting in life and in their careers.** 另一方面,情商低的人毫无疑问往往在与人相处、解决困难方面存在问题。因此,他们适应生活和职业生涯中的变化也就更困难。

句型公式

同位语从句

【句式点拨】

在 idea, fact, news, hope, belief, thought, doubt 等名词后面,用 that 或者连接代词、连接副词引导的从句被称为同位语从句。同位语从句是对从句前面的名词的解释,说明前面的名词的具体内容。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The fact _____ I had lost my lucky coin made me shed tears of sadness.

② We'll discuss the problem _____ the sports meeting can be held on time.

(2) 完成句子(同位语从句)

① Her tale _____ even the most ordinary person has their own courage, love, and dignity.

她的故事给我们上了一课,即使是最普通的人也有自己的勇气、爱和尊严。(读后续写之文末总结句)

② I can't wait to tell you the good news _____ !

我迫不及待地要告诉你一个好消息,我在英语演讲比赛获得了第一名! (应用文写作之告知信)

Period Three Lesson 2 Career Skills

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

guarantee *vt.* 保证,担保 *n.* 保修单;保证,担保
(教材 P108) Going to university does not **guarantee** a job.

上大学不能保证有工作。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (1) guarantee sb sth | 保证某人某事 |
| guarantee to do sth | 保证做某事 |
| be guaranteed to do sth | 肯定会……;必定会…… |
| (2) under guarantee | 在保修期内 |
| give sb a guarantee that... | 向某人担保/保证…… |

【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】

(1) 单句填空

① We guarantee _____ (refund) your money if you are not delighted with your purchase.

② All the products that you have bought in our store will be repaired for free if they are still _____ guarantee.

(2) 一词多义

① Every new television comes with a **guarantee**. _____

② We can give you a **guarantee** that all our produce offered to you is fresh. _____

(3) 完成句子

① [2021·新高考全国 I 卷] I _____ that you will be fond of it once you read the English newspaper *Youth*. Reading newspapers can _____.

我向你保证一旦你读了这份英文报《青年报》你就会

爱上它。读报会保证你多彩的生活。(应用文写作之短文投稿)

② Why don't you try to listen to some great country music? I _____ !

你为什么试着听一些优美的乡村音乐呢?我保证你会喜欢的! (应用文写作之建议信)

句型透视

(教材 P107) **As many old, routine jobs disappear or are done by AI, people will be required to do more creative work, coming up with new ideas and thinking about how to improve existing processes and activities.** 随着许多旧的、日常的工作消失或由人工智能完成,人们将被要求做更多的创造性工作,提出新的想法,并思考如何改进现有的流程和活动。

句型公式

特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式

【归纳拓展】

“特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式”在句中可以作主语、宾语(包括双重宾语)、表语等。其功能相当于名词,很多时候可以与名词性从句互换。

【活学活用】

完成句子/用“特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式”改写句子

① He had watched Mum do laundry lots of times, so he knew _____ the washing powder and _____ it into the machine.

他曾多次看着妈妈洗衣服,所以他知道在哪里可以找到洗衣粉,以及如何将洗衣粉倒入洗衣机。

② Can you tell me **how I can improve** my oral English?
→ Can you tell me _____ my oral English?

③ I haven't decided **which major I will choose after entering university**.

→ I haven't decided _____.

Period Four Lesson 3 Meet the New Boss: You (Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①footstep <i>n.</i> 脚步声 follow in one's footsteps 继承某人的事业,步某人的后尘</p> <p>②profession <i>n.</i> 专业,行业</p> <p>③workshop <i>n.</i> 车间,工厂</p> <p>④prospect <i>n.</i> 可能性,希望</p> <p>⑤retirement <i>n.</i> 退休,辞职</p> <p>⑥intention <i>n.</i> 打算;意图</p> <p>⑦relevant <i>adj.</i> 有关的,切题的</p> <p>⑧out of date 过时</p> <p>⑨lottery <i>n.</i> 抽彩给奖法;碰运气的事</p> <p>⑩decent <i>adj.</i> 相当好的,像样的,可接受的</p> <p>⑪salary <i>n.</i> 薪金,工资</p> <p>⑫recipe <i>n.</i> 方法</p> <p>⑬innovator <i>n.</i> 革新者,创新者</p> <p>⑭specialist <i>n.</i> 专家</p> <p>⑮rather than 而不是</p>	<p>Up until the 1980s, people in many countries regularly followed in their parents' footsteps^① by working in the family business or joining the same profession^② as them. You'd follow your father to sea, onto the farm or into the workshop^③. You'd follow your mother into the kitchen or sewing room. In your grandparents' time, there was the prospect^④ of doing the same job from graduation until retirement^⑤. [1]How times have <u>changed!</u> Most people now have no intention^⑥ of following in their parents' footsteps or even staying at one job for very long.</p> <p>[1]how 引导的感叹句。</p> <p>In fact, [2] <u>planning to work in the same field or industry for your entire working life</u> just isn't practical anymore. One reason for this is technology. The skills [3] <u>you have now</u> are unlikely to remain relevant^⑦ and be enough to help you through your entire career. In fact, they will probably be out of date^⑧ very soon. And then what will you do? Work hard? Win the lottery^⑨? Hope for the best? You might be lucky. These strategies might bring you a nice, comfortable life: working at a job you like, earning a decent^⑩ salary^⑪ and retiring [4] <u>while you're still young and healthy</u>. But most of us today have to look beyond the little box called "career".</p> <p>[2]动名词短语 <u>planning to work...</u> 作主语。 [3]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词 <u>skills</u>,从句省略关系代词 <u>that</u> 或 <u>which</u>。 [4]while 引导时间状语从句,while 意为“当……的时候”。</p> <p>If you think you can work eight hours a day and build a career, think again. You might be able to keep your job if you finish [5] <u>what you are asked to do</u>, but this is hardly a recipe^⑫ for great career success. Instead, you'd better keep looking for smarter ways [6] <u>to do your work</u>. You'll need to be a risk taker, an innovator^⑬, a problem solver, and a hard worker. [7] <u>Keep doing this, and you can become an expert or a specialist</u>^⑭ in something one day. You have a chance to choose to build a career, rather than^⑮ being told to stay or to go.</p> <p>[5]what 引导宾语从句,作动词 <u>finish</u> 的宾语。 [6]不定式短语 <u>to do your work</u> 作定语,修饰名词 <u>ways</u>。 [7]画线句为“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”。</p>	<p>一直到 20 世纪 80 年代,在很多国家人们往往子承父业,参与家族生意,或选择与父母从事同一职业。你可能会像父亲一样出海、去农场、进车间,也可能像妈妈一样进厨房、去缝纫室。在你祖父母的时代,人们的预期是从毕业到退休都做同样的工作。现在时代变了!如今大多数人不再想子承父业,甚至不愿长时间做同一份工作。</p> <p>事实上,在同一个领域、同一行业工作一辈子的想法已经不现实了。其中一个原因是技术进步。你现在拥有的工作技能不可能一直有用,也不足以支撑你的整个职业生涯。事实上,这些技能可能很快就会过时,然后你会怎么做?努力地工作?中彩票?尽量往好处想?你可能会运气不错。这些做法可能会带来美好舒适的生活:从事一项自己喜欢的工作,挣着一份体面的薪水,退休时还年富力强。但是,今天我们都必须跳出“职业生涯”这个小框来看待问题。</p> <p>如果以为一天工作 8 个小时就可以成就一番事业,那么你得重新想想了。完成别人安排的任务,也许可以保住你的工作,但绝不是取得巨大职业成就的方法。相反,最好要不断寻找更巧妙的工作方法,要成为一个冒险者、一个创新者、一个问题解决者,以及一个努力工作的人。持之以恒,这样有一天你才会成为某个行业的专家或专业人士。你有机会去选择成就一番事业,而不是让别人决定自己的去留。</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①⑥ occupation <i>n.</i> 工作, 职业 ①⑦ pace <i>n.</i> 速度, 进度 at a(n) ... pace 以……的速度 ①⑧ outsource <i>vt.</i> 外包, 外办 ①⑨ retrain <i>vt.</i> (为从事新工作) 接受再培训, 对……再训练 ②⑩ qualify <i>vi. & vt.</i> (使) 有资格, 有权利; 取得资格, 达到标准 ②⑪ likelihood <i>n.</i> 可能, 可能性 in all likelihood 极有可能; 十之八九 ②⑫ multiple <i>adj.</i> 多的, 多种的, 涉及多个人(物, 事等)的 ③ be prepared for 为……做准备 ④ force <i>vt.</i> 强迫, 迫使 be forced to do sth 被迫做某事 ⑤ in short 总之; 简言之 ⑥ essential <i>adj.</i> 极其重要的; 最基本的 ⑦ security <i>n.</i> 保障, 保护; 保安措施, 安全工作 ⑧ employer <i>n.</i> 雇用者, 雇主 ⑨ no longer 不再	Jobs and occupations [®] come and go at an amazing pace [®] these days. If you think you can't be replaced by software, or your job can't be outsourced [®] to some robots on the moon, you are wrong. [8] <u>What if your job disappears after working for 10 years in the field?</u> You may have to go back to the classroom and be retrained [®] [9] <u>in order to qualify</u> [®] to work in another field. In fact, in all likelihood [®] , you will have to do this multiple [®] times. But you can be prepared for [®] developments and changes before you are thrown out of a career. It is entirely your choice to learn, or to be forced to learn [®] . [8] What if... 意为“如果……怎么办”, 用于疑问句句首, 尤其用于询问不希望看到的事发生后的结果。 [9] 画线部分作目的状语。 In short [®] , [10] <u>if you want to succeed in a 21st century career</u> , you will have to develop new essential [®] skills. Lifetime security [®] from one employer [®] is no longer [®] certain or even likely. The truth is [11] <u>that you are the boss of your career, and it is up to you to decide what you can do and how well you can do it.</u> Are you ready for this? [10] if 引导条件状语从句。 [11] that 引导表语从句; what 引导的宾语从句和 how 引导的宾语从句并列, 作动词 decide 的宾语。	如今, 工作更换、职业更替的速度惊人。如果认为自己不会被软件所取代, 或者自己的工作不可能外包给月球上的机器人, 那就大错特错了。假如自己工作了十年的岗位消失了怎么办? 你可能不得不重新回到教室, 接受再培训, 才能取得在其他领域工作的资格。事实上, 你非常有可能要这样重复很多次。但是在被职业抛弃之前, 你可以为未来的发展变化做好准备。选择主动学习还是被迫学习, 完全取决于你自己。 简言之, 如果你想在 21 世纪的职业生涯中取得成功, 就必须培养新的必备技能。从同一个雇主那里获得终身职业保障已不再可靠也不再可能。实际上, 你才是自己职业生涯的老板, 也只有你才能决定自己能做什么、能做多好。你准备好了吗?

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the passage on Page 14—15 and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

- () Para. 1 () Para. 2 () Para. 3
 () Para. 4 () Para. 5
- A. What should you do to succeed in your future jobs?
 B. What were jobs like in the past?
 C. It's improper to think people can't be substituted by robots.
 D. Working in the same field all one's life will be unrealistic.
 E. One can scarcely get great career success by working eight hours per day.

Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

- () 1. What was the trend of job choices in the 1980s?
 A. People would try different jobs in diverse fields.
 B. People would do the identical job as their parents.

- C. People would work on the farm or at the sea.
 D. People would work as cooks or farmers.
- () 2. What makes it impossible to work in one field for a lifetime?
 A. The advance in technology.
 B. The requirement of a decent salary.
 C. The lack of education.
 D. High unemployment.
- () 3. In the author's view, which of the following persons cannot build a career?
 A. A person who would like to take risks.
 B. A person who is willing to solve problems.
 C. A person who works hard.
 D. A person who works eight hours a day.
- () 4. According to the passage, what should we do to keep up with the fast pace of the society?
 A. Change jobs frequently.
 B. Keep learning.

- C. Do the same job for years.
D. Make correct decisions.
- ()5. Which of the following proverbs reflects the author's view?
- A. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
B. Kill two birds with one stone.
C. Never too old to learn.
D. Well begun is half done.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Up until the 1980s, there was a trend that people in many countries regularly 1. _____ (work) in the family business or joined the same profession as their parents. People would do the same work from graduation until 2. _____ (retire).

Now it's of course not that case. One reason 3. _____ most people don't intend to stay at

one job for very long is technology. People's present skills will 4. _____ (probable) be out of date very soon so that they are unlikely 5. _____ (remain) relevant. Working eight hours a day will hardly contribute to 6. _____ successful career. You are advised to keep looking 7. _____ smarter ways to do your work. Being a risk taker, an innovator, a problem solver, and a hard worker will be needed. Therefore, it's wrong that you think you can't 8. _____ (replace) by software, or your job can't be outsourced to some robots on the moon. Maybe you need to learn to be prepared for developments and changes before 9. _____ (throw) out of a career.

In 10. _____ (conclude), you are the boss of your career. To be a success in a 21st century career, you will have to develop new essential skills.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. retirement *n.* 退休, 退职

(教材 P14) In your grandparents' time, there was the prospect of doing the same job from graduation until **retirement**.

在你祖父母的时代, 人们的预期是从毕业到退休都做同样的工作。

- (1) retire from 从……退休, 从……退役
retire as 从某职位退休
(2) retired *adj.* 退休的

【佳句背诵】

My instructor is an experienced pilot who has flown big jets but is nearing **retirement**.

我的教练是一位经验丰富的飞行员, 曾驾驶过大型喷气式飞机, 但即将退休。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① He pursued art all his life and still made art during his _____ (retire), including toy animals from recycled materials and handmade kites.
② "I'm _____ (retire), but an artist never retires," Anneke said.
③ Since retiring _____ the company, she has done voluntary work for a charity.
④ He has decided to retire _____ editor of the

magazine next month because of his poor health.

(2) 完成句子

He _____ and said he wanted to spend time relaxing and fishing.

他答应有一天会退休, 并说他想花时间放松一下, 出去钓鱼。

2. relevant *adj.* 有关的, 切题的

(教材 P15) The skills you have now are unlikely to remain **relevant** and be enough to help you through your entire career.

你现在拥有的工作技能不可能一直有用, 也不足以支撑你的整个职业生涯。

(1) be relevant to sb/sth 与……有关

(2) irrelevant *adj.* 无关紧要的; 不相关的

【佳句背诵】

Knowing you're keen on the photos I posted on the WeChat last week, I'm writing to share some **relevant** details.

我知道你很喜欢我上周在微信上发布的照片, 所以我写信分享一些相关细节。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① In an era of information explosion, people can easily be distracted by _____ (relevant) information.

② Data and statistics relevant _____ this topic should be presented to people present at the meeting so that they can make informed choices.

(2) 完成句子

The reason why I apply for the job is that I have _____.

我之所以申请这份工作,是因为我有相关的经验。

(应用文写作之申请信)

3. occupation *n.* 工作, 职业; 占用

(教材 P15) Jobs and **occupations** come and go at an amazing pace these days.

如今,工作更换、职业更替的速度惊人。

(1) occupy *v.* 使用, 占用; 使全神贯注; 占领

occupy oneself with sth/(in) doing sth

从事于……; 忙于……; 专心于……

be occupied in/with (doing) sth

忙于(做)某事

(2) occupied *adj.* 被占的; 有人用的; 被占领的

【佳句背诵】

(1) With their chins on their hands, they **occupy** themselves staring out of the window or up at the ceiling.

他们双手托着下巴,全神贯注地盯着窗外或天花板。

(2) When the enemy **occupied** the city, the scientist **was occupied with** his research.

当敌人占领这个城市时,这位科学家正忙于他的研究。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① When I hurried back into the reading room, I found my seat _____ (occupy) by a newcomer.

② It was a very small room, with a big bed _____ (occupy) most of the space.

③ He returned from Paris and found his office was under someone else's _____ (occupy).

(2) 完成句子/句式升级

① [2021·新高考全国 I 卷] The twins soon found themselves _____ while their father _____ the breakfast.

这对双胞胎很快发现自己忙于打扫厨房,而他们的父亲则忙于做早餐。

② The professor **is occupied with his office work** and he has little time for the housework.

→ _____, the professor has little time for the housework. (过去分词短语作状语)

4. pace *n.* 速度, 进度, 节奏 *v.* 走来走去

(教材 P15) Jobs and occupations come and go at an amazing **pace** these days.

如今,工作更换、职业更替的速度惊人。

(1) keep pace with sb/sth 与……并驾齐驱;

与……步调一致

pick up the pace

加快节奏(或步伐)

at a fast pace

快速地; 快节奏地

(2) pace back and forth/pace up and down

来回踱步

【佳句背诵】

I want to teach because I like the **pace** of life offered by the school calendar. What's more, two long vacations offer me an opportunity to think, study and write.

我想教书是因为我喜欢学校的日程安排提供的生活节奏。更重要的是,两个长假给了我思考、学习和写作的机会。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① She _____ in the garden yesterday, not knowing how to handle the situation. 昨天她在花园里走来走去,不知道如何应对这个局面。

② New knowledge is constantly being generated and what we already know is being revised all the time, to such an extent that it can be difficult to _____.

新的知识不断产生,我们已经知道的东西也在不断被修正,以至于很难跟上最新的发展。(话题写作之

生活与学习)

③ Trade relations between the two countries have developed _____.

两国间的贸易关系得到了快速发展。

5. qualify *vi.* & *vt.* (使)有资格,有权利;取得资格,达到标准

(教材 P15) You may have to go back to the classroom and be retrained in order to **qualify** to work in another field.

你可能不得不重新回到教室,接受再培训,才能取得在其他领域工作的资格。

(1) qualify sb for/to do sth 使某人有资格做某事

(2) qualified *adj.* 有资格的,合格的;有条件的
be qualified for... (= be fit for...)

适合……/符合……的条件

(3) qualification *n.* 限定条件;资格

【佳句背诵】

Jack and I looked at each other with a broad smile, feeling that we were **qualified** volunteer wildlife rescuers now.

杰克和我相互对视,笑容灿烂,感觉我们现在是合格的野生动物志愿救援人员了。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2021·新高考全国 II 卷] Come and work out with our _____ (qualify) personal trainer, Jodie McGregor, on the grounds of the Middleton Lodge estate.

② Xie Lei is studying for a business _____ (qualify) at a university in China.

(2) 完成句子

① I think I _____, because I have been learning Chinese painting since childhood.

我认为我能胜任这份工作,因为我从小就在学习中国画。(应用文写作之申请信)

② This course can _____ in any secondary school.

这门课程可以让你获得在任何中学任教的资格。

(应用文写作之介绍信)

句型透视

1. (教材 P15) **What if your job disappears after working for 10 years in the field?** 假如自己工作了十年的岗位消失了怎么办?

句型公式

What if...?

【句式点拨】

“What if...?”常用来提出假设、建议、邀请、要求等,意为“倘若……将会怎样/如果……将会怎样?”,后面经常跟一般现在时,有时根据语境判断也可以跟虚拟语气。

【相关拓展】

(1) How/What about doing...? ……怎么样?

(2) Why not...? 为什么不……?

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Bob is a man of the world; _____ not go to him for advice?

② Tomorrow will be sunny. How about _____ (go) to Mount Gu for a picnic?

③ I don't like to have you go boating in such weather. What _____ a storm should come up?

(2) 完成句子

[2023·浙江1月考] The thought of leaving them fills me with fear. _____?

_____?

一想到要离开他们,我就害怕。如果其中一个摔倒了怎么办?如果他们一起跌倒了呢?

2. (教材 P15) **The truth is that you are the boss of your career, and it is up to you to decide what you can do and how well you can do it.** 实际上,你才是自己职业生涯的老板,也只有你能决定自己能做什么、能做多好。

句型公式

表语从句

【归纳拓展】

引导表语从句的连接词

连接词: that, whether;

连接代词: who, what, which, whom, whose, whatever, whoever, whichever 等;

连接副词: when, where, why, how 等;

其他连接词: because, as if, as though 等。

【温馨提示】

(1) 从句一定要用陈述语序。

False: The question is when can he arrive at the hotel.

Right: The question is when he can arrive at the hotel.

(2) 不可以用 if, 而要用 whether 引导表语从句。

False: The question is if the enemy is marching towards us.

Right: The question is whether the enemy is marching towards us.

(3) that 在表语从句中一般不能省略,但在口语中有时可省略。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① “Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea.” This is _____ my mother used to tell me.

② However dark the road ahead is, always keep your head up to the sky because that's _____ your dreams lie.

③What the doctor really doubts is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.

(2)完成句子

①Another recommendation _____ in your leisure time, which not only provides a full-body workout but also cultivates team spirit during the play.

另一个建议是,你应该在业余时间打篮球,这不仅能提供全身锻炼,还能在比赛中培养团队精神。(应用文写作之建议信)

②My confidence began to crumble, and it was _____ from my dad had been a lie.

我的信心开始崩溃,就好像这些年来父亲对我的赞扬和鼓励都是谎言。(读后续写之情感描写)

③Local governments are ambitious to make China's cities greener. That's _____ these days.

地方政府雄心勃勃地要让中国的城市有更多绿色植物。那就是为什么现在城市里有更多的公园。(话题写作之环境保护)

Period Five Grammar

语法归纳

过去分词

过去分词(Past Participle)是非谓语动词中分词的一种,英文缩写为PP。规则动词的过去分词一般是由动词加-ed构成,也有一些不规则变化。过去分词在句中常常可以作定语、表语、宾语补足语和状语。

一、过去分词作定语

过去分词作定语时通常用于修饰名词或代词,有前置和后置两种情况,表示“完成”或“被动”的意义。

1. 前置定语

单个的 *v.*-ed 形式,一般放在被修饰名词的前面,作前置定语。如:

Lost time (= Time which is lost) can never be found again. 逝去的时光无法再找回。

2. 后置定语

(1)修饰不定代词的过去分词往往放在其后面,少数单个 *v.*-ed 形式,如 left 等,只能作后置定语。如:

You should keep in mind that **everything used** should be marked.

你应该牢记:每一个用过的东西都应该被标记。

(2) *v.*-ed 短语作定语时,通常要放在被修饰名词或不定代词的后面,相当于一个定语从句。如:

This proverb, **put forward**(= which was put forward) by the famous Chinese philosopher Laozi, illustrates the idea that every great endeavor starts with the first step.

这句谚语是由著名的中国哲学家老子提出的,它阐明了每一次伟大的努力都始于第一步的理念。

[温馨提示] (1)不及物动词的过去分词常表示“完成”

的动作,而不表示“被动”的意义。如:

fallen leaves 落叶(表完成)

the exploded bomb 已爆炸的炸弹

a retired miner 一位已退休的矿工

(2) learn, light 都有两种形式的过去分词,但作定语时,只能用拼写较长的过去分词。如:

a learned lawyer 一位博学的律师

a lighted lamp 一盏点亮的灯

二、过去分词作表语

过去分词作表语时,总是在系动词(如 be, appear, feel, remain, seem, look 等)之后,构成系表结构。如:

She didn't pass the final exam, so she **looked** very **disappointed**.

她没有通过期末考试,所以看起来很失望。

三、过去分词作宾语补足语

过去分词可以在“主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语”句型中充当宾语补足语。在这一结构中, *v.*-ed 形式和它前面的宾语构成逻辑上的被动关系。如:

The battery is running out. You'd better **have it charged**.

电池快要没电了。你最好给它充电。

1. 过去分词可作表示感觉和心理状态的动词的宾语补足语,这类动词包括 see, hear, watch, notice, feel, find, think, suppose, consider 等。如:

They **considered the matter settled** and then happily drove to Paris for vacation.

他们认为这个问题解决了,然后愉快地开车去巴黎度假了。

2. 过去分词可作使役动词的宾语补足语,这类动词包括 make, get, have, keep, leave 等。如: