



# 导学案

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全品

# 学练考

## 高中英语

选择性必修第四册 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

The deepest friendship spans (跨越) time and space. So we asked some people how they've **managed to make** their bonds unbreakable.

**Honesty** is always the best policy. Heather Hopkins **credits** her long-lasting friendship **to** her honesty.

Just keep calling, even if there's nothing to really say. Nicki Bandklayder's over 20 years' friendships are going strong because she's always willing to get on the phone.

Just be a good listener. "My best friend in the world is from freshman year in college," shares Judy Gropen. "She says that it is because I actually listen to her, and I am shocked by how smart and kind she is and **different from** anyone I know."

Sometimes one party forgets to be present, but that's OK. "My best friend Helen and I are going on 32 years, and we never call out the other person on being an absentee friend," shares Angela Randall. "**Life happens and when you are in different places and going through different things, just pick up where you both are.**"

Turn technology to your advantage. "It's said that technology is destroying relationships, but there are few things as nice as being connected with your

best friends since elementary school by an ongoing group text," says Lauren Schwartz Gamsey. "**We are busy working mums across seven cities in three states, and we can still share everyday thoughts, big news, and silly stories as if we had never moved away from each other.**"

【主题词句背诵】

- 1. manage to do... 设法做成……
- 2. honesty *n.* 诚实
- 3. credit... to... 把……归于;认为是……的功劳
- 4. (be) different from 与……不同
- 5. go through 经历
- 6. Life happens and when you are in different places and going through different things, just pick up where you both are.  
生活是会变化的,当你们在不同的地方,经历不同的事情时,就从你们各自在的地方重新开始。
- 7. We are busy working mums across seven cities in three states, and we can still share everyday thoughts, big news, and silly stories as if we had never moved away from each other.  
我们是(生活)在三个州,分散在七个城市的忙碌的职场妈妈,我们仍然可以分享每天的想法、重大消息和傻乎乎的故事,就好像我们从未离开过彼此一样。

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension

课前自主探究

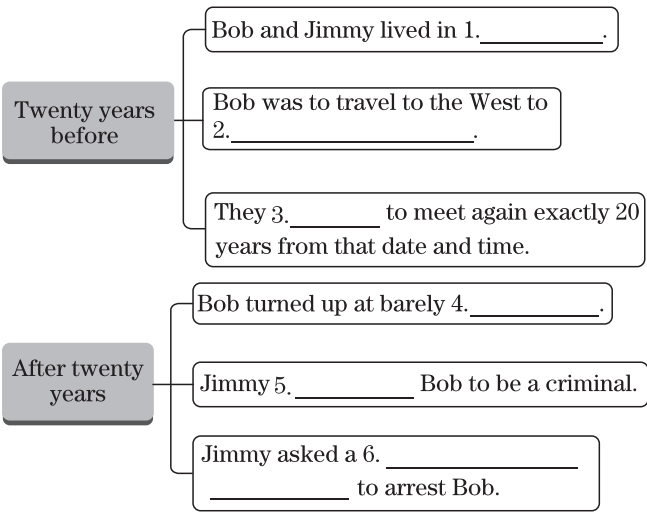
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①on the beat(警察)值勤,当班,巡逻 ②barely <i>adv.</i> 刚好;仅仅,勉强可能;几乎不;刚才 ③slow down 放慢,减速 ④cigar <i>n.</i> 雪茄烟	<p><b>After Twenty Years</b></p> <p>The policeman <b>on the beat</b><sup>①</sup> walked along the street [1]as he always did. It was <b>barely</b><sup>②</sup> ten o'clock at night. When he had walked about halfway around a certain block, the policeman suddenly <b>slowed down</b><sup>③</sup>. [2]In the doorway of a store stood a man, with an unlit <b>cigar</b><sup>④</sup> in his mouth. As the policeman walked up to him the man spoke up quickly.</p> <p>[1]as 引导方式状语从句,as 意为“照……方式”。 [2]作地点状语的介词短语置于句首引起的完全倒装句。</p>	<p><b>二十年后</b></p> <p>当班巡逻的警察像往常一样沿街走着。差不多要到晚上十点了。当他绕着一个街区走了大约一半时,突然放慢了脚步。一个男人站在一家店门口,嘴里叼着一支未点燃的雪茄。当警察向他走来时,那个男人立马大声开口说话了。</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑤appointment <i>n.</i> 约定, 约会; 任命, 委托; 职务	“It’s all right, officer,” he said. “I’m just waiting for a friend. It’s an <b>appointment</b> <sup>⑤</sup> [3] <u>made twenty years ago</u> . There used to be a restaurant [4] <u>where this store stands—‘Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.</u> ”	“没什么事, 警官,” 他说。 “我只是在等一个朋友。这是二十年前定下的一个约定。这家店的位置以前是一家餐馆——‘大乔’布雷迪餐厅。”
⑥tear down 拆毁, 拆除	[3]过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 appointment。 [4]where 引导地点状语从句。	“直到五年前它还在这里,” 警察说。“后来被拆掉了。”
⑦keen <i>adj.</i> 灵敏的, 敏锐的; 渴望, 热切, 热衷于	“It was here until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was <b>torn down</b> <sup>⑥</sup> then.”	门口那个男人划了根火柴, 点燃了雪茄。火光映出他苍白的脸, 他有一双锐利的眼睛, 方下巴, 右边眉毛附近还有一道小小的白色伤疤。他的领带别针是一颗硕大的钻石, 镶嵌得有些古怪。
⑧jaw <i>n.</i> 颌; 下巴	The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale face, with <b>keen</b> <sup>⑦</sup> eyes, a square <b>jaw</b> <sup>⑧</sup> and a little white <b>scar</b> <sup>⑨</sup> near his right <b>eyebrow</b> <sup>⑩</sup> . His <b>scarfpin</b> <sup>⑪</sup> was a large <b>diamond</b> <sup>⑫</sup> , [5] <u>oddly set</u> .	“二十年前的今晚,” 那个男人说, “我和我最好的朋友吉米·韦尔斯在这里吃饭。他和我就像兄弟俩。那时我十八岁, 吉米二十岁。第二天早上, 我就要离开纽约, 出发去西部赚大钱。嗯, 那天晚上我们约定, 二十年后的同一日期、同一时间, 我们将再次在此相聚, 不管我们的处境将会如何, 也不管来的路程会有多远。我们觉得, 二十年的时间里, 我们两个都会拥有自己的生活, 并且发家致富。”
⑨scar <i>n.</i> 伤疤; (精神上) 的创伤; 污点	[5]过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 diamond。 “Twenty years ago tonight,” said the man, “I dined here with Jimmy Wells, my best friend. He and I were just like two brothers. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to leave New York and travel to the West [6] <u>to make my fortune</u> <sup>⑬</sup> . Well, we agreed that night [7] <u>that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time</u> , [8] <u>no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come</u> . We figured [9] <u>that in twenty years each of us ought to have built a life and made our fortunes.</u> ”	“这听起来很有意思,” 警察说。“不过, 两次见面相隔的时间真是相当长啊。你离开后难道就没有收到过你朋友的消息吗?”
⑩eyebrow <i>n.</i> 眉毛	[6]不定式短语作目的状语。 [7]that 引导宾语从句。 [8]两个由“no matter + 特殊疑问词”引导的让步状语从句。 [9]that 引导宾语从句。	“哦, 我们保持联络了一两年, 然后就断了联系。但是我知道如果吉米还活着就一定会来这里见我, 因为他一直是这个世界上最真诚、最可靠的伙伴。他绝对不会忘的。我千里迢迢赶过来, 就是为了今晚能站在这个门口, 如果我的老朋友出现, 那一切都是值得的。”
⑪scarfpin <i>n.</i> 领带别针, 围巾夹	“It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman. “Rather a long time between meetings, though. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”	这个等待的男人掏出一块镶有小钻石的精致手表。还有三分钟就到十点了。
⑫diamond <i>n.</i> 钻石	“Well, we kept in touch for a year or two, and then we <b>lost contact</b> <sup>⑭</sup> . But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive, [10] <u>for he always was the truest and most reliable</u> <sup>⑮</sup> fellow in the world. He’ll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this doorway tonight, and it’s <b>worthwhile</b> <sup>⑯</sup> if my old partner <b>turns up</b> <sup>⑰</sup> .”	“我得走了,” 警察说。“希望你的朋友出现。”
⑬make one’s fortune 发财	[10]for 引导原因状语从句, for 意为“因为”。 The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, [11] <u>set with small diamonds</u> . It was three minutes to ten.	
⑭lose contact 失去联系	[11]过去分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 watch。 “I’ll be on my way,” said the policeman. “Hope your friend turns up.”	
⑮reliable <i>adj.</i> 可信赖的, 可依靠的; 真实可信的, 可靠的		
⑯worthwhile <i>adj.</i> 值得花时间(或花钱、努力等), 重要的, 令人愉快的		
⑰turn up (常指出其不意地或经长久等待后) 出现, 到来, 露面		



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑮keep an appointment 赴约,践约	“I'll give him half an hour at least. Bye, officer.” The man [12]who had come a thousand miles to <b>keep an appointment</b> ® with the friend of his youth smoked his cigar and waited. About twenty minutes later, a tall man in a long overcoat, [13]with <b>collar</b> ® turned up to his ears, hurried toward him. [12]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 man。 [13]由“with+宾语+过去分词短语作宾语补足语”构成的 with 复合结构。	“我至少会再等他半小时。再见,警官。” 那个千里迢迢赶来与年少时的朋友赴约的男人抽着雪茄,等待着。大约二十分钟后,一个高个子男人急匆匆地径直向他走来。那人穿着一件长大衣,衣领竖着,翻到耳朵边。
⑯collar <i>n.</i> 衣领;颈圈; 圈,箍	“Is that you, Bob?” he asked, doubtfully. “Is that you, Jimmy Wells?” shouted the man in the doorway.	“是你吗,鲍勃?”他迟疑地问道。 “是你吗,吉米·韦尔斯?”门口的男人喊道。
⑰bless <i>vt.</i> (表示惊奇); 祝福	“Bless”® my heart!” cried the new arrival. “Well, well, well! Twenty years is a long time! How has the West treated you, old man?”	“老天保佑!”新来的人大声说。“啧啧,啧啧!二十年可真久啊!在西部干得怎么样,老朋友?”
⑱inch <i>n.</i> 英寸,少量,短 距离	“It has given me everything [14]I asked it for. You've changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were tall by two or three <b>inches</b> ®.” [14]本句为定语从句,修饰代词 everything,从句省略关系代词 that。	“它给了我想要的一切。你的变化不小啊,吉米。我根本没想到你长高了两三英寸。”
⑲arm in arm 臂挽着臂	“Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty. Come on, Bob; we'll go to a place [15]I know and have a good long talk about old times.” [15]本句为定语从句,修饰名词 place,从句省略关系代词 that/which。	“哦,二十岁过后我又长了点个儿。来吧,鲍勃,我们去一个我知道的地方,好好叙叙旧。”
⑳outline <i>vt.</i> 概述,略述 <i>n.</i> 概述;轮廓线,略图	The two men walked up the street, <b>arm in arm</b> ®. The man from the West was beginning to <b>outline</b> ® the history of his career. At the corner stood a drugstore, brilliant with electric lights. Each of them turned to stare at the other's face. The man from the West stopped suddenly and released his arm.	这两个男人挽着手臂,沿街走着。那个西部来的男人开始讲起他的事业成功史。街拐角处有一家药店,电灯通明。两人都转过身来仔细看着对方的脸。西部来的男人突然停了下来,松开了他的手臂。
㉑suspect <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 疑 有,觉得 <i>n.</i> 嫌疑犯,可疑 对象	“As I <b>suspected</b> ®, you're not Jimmy Wells,” he said, impatiently with anger. “Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change the shape of a man's nose.” “It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one,” said the tall man, [16] <b>taking charge of</b> ® the situation.	“正如我所怀疑的,你不是吉米·韦尔斯,”他愤怒且不耐烦地说道。“二十年确实很长,但还没长到改变一个人鼻子的形状。” “二十年的时间有时候会把一个好人变成坏人,”高个子男人一边说着,一边掌控住了局势。“你已经被捕十分钟了,‘滑头’鲍勃。芝加哥警方料到你可能会顺道来我们这里,给我们发了电报。他们想和你聊聊。在我们去警局之前,这还有张便条给你,是韦尔斯巡警写的。”
㉒take charge of 负责; 控制,掌管	“You've been <b>under arrest</b> ® for ten minutes, ‘Silky’ Bob. Chicago police thought you might have dropped over our way and <b>wired</b> ® us. They want to have a chat with you. Before we go to the station, here's a note for you. It's from Patrolman Wells.” [16]现在分词短语作伴随状语。	那个西部来的男人展开了纸条。这张便条相当短。
㉓arrest <i>n. &amp; vt.</i> 逮捕, 拘捕	The man from the West unfolded the paper. The note was rather short.	“鲍勃:我准时到了约定的地点。当你划火柴点雪茄时,我发现这就是在芝加哥被警方通缉的那个罪犯的脸。无论如何,我无法亲自逮捕你,所以我找了一位便衣警察来做这件事。吉米。”
under arrest 被逮捕	“Bob: I was at the appointed place <b>on time</b> ®. When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the <b>criminal</b> ® <b>wanted</b> ® in Chicago. Anyhow I couldn't arrest you myself, so I got a plain-clothes man to do the job. JIMMY.” (Adapted from O. Henry's short story of the same title)	(选自欧·亨利的同名短篇小说)
㉔wire <i>vt.</i> 给(某人)打 电报;接通(电源) <i>n.</i> 金 属丝;电线;铁丝网		
㉕on time 按时,准时		
㉖criminal <i>n.</i> 罪犯 <i>adj.</i> 犯法的,犯罪的;刑事的; 不道德的		
㉗wanted <i>adj.</i> 受通缉的		

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- ( ) 1. What can we learn about the waiting man from the text?
- A. He grew up in the West.  
B. He liked to live in his hometown.  
C. He seemed to have made some money.  
D. He used to work for “Big Joe” Brady’s restaurant.
- ( ) 2. Why did the man leave New York?
- A. He didn’t like to live in a big city.  
B. He planned to meet his friend 20 years later.  
C. He thought the West was a better place to travel.  
D. He thought the West was a better place for his development.
- ( ) 3. Who was at the appointed place early?
- A. The man in plain clothes.  
B. Bob.  
C. Jimmy Wells.  
D. An old friend of Bob’s.
- ( ) 4. What is the primary reason for Bob’s confidence that Jimmy Wells would meet him at the appointed time?

- A. Bob has been in contact with Jimmy regularly since they parted.  
B. Bob believes that their friendship is strong enough to withstand the test of time.  
C. Bob is certain that Jimmy will remember their agreement after twenty years.  
D. Bob received a letter from Jimmy confirming their meeting time.

Task 3: Micro-writing

After Twenty Years

Shortly before ten o’clock at night, a policeman arrived where “Big Joe” Brady’s restaurant used to stand. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in the doorway was a man with an unlit cigar in his mouth. The policeman walked up to the man, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ then started talking about an appointment he had made twenty 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (year) earlier with his best friend Jimmy Wells.

Actually, the policeman was just Jimmy Wells and he turned up there for the appointment. Seeing the man’s keen eyes and that square jaw, Jimmy recognized Bob, his old friend, although they 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out of contact for many years. But then Jimmy noticed the scar and was shocked to realize that Bob was the criminal 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (want) in Chicago.

Jimmy could 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (bare) think clearly. What was it that turned the decent, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (rely) Bob into a criminal? Should he keep his appointment and reveal his identity to Bob 8. \_\_\_\_\_ should he arrest Bob on the spot? It was indeed a difficult choice to make. Anyhow, he knew he had to stick 9. \_\_\_\_\_ his principle. So he walked away without telling Bob who he actually was and asked a plain-clothes man 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) his friend.

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. **barely** *adv.* 刚好; 仅仅, 勉强可能; 几乎不; 刚才 (教材 P2) It was **barely** ten o’clock at night. 差不多要到晚上十点了.
- bare** *adj.* 光秃秃的; 裸露的; 无遮盖的

- [温馨提示]
- (1) **barely** 与 **when/before** 连用表示“一……就……”时, 主句谓语动词多用过去完成时, 而从句谓语动词则用一般过去时.
- (2) 与 **hardly**, **rarely**, **scarcely** 等一样, **barely** 作为否定副词位于句首时要引起主句谓语的部分倒装, 即

“barely + 助动词 + 主语 + 实义动词”, 如无助动词, 则须添加一个 do。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2023·浙江1月考] She was covered in spider-webs (蜘蛛网) and was \_\_\_\_\_ (bare) able to move her wings.

(2) 完成句子

Barely \_\_\_\_\_ when his wife started complaining.

他刚到家, 他的妻子就开始抱怨起来。

2. appointment *n.* 约定, 约会; 任命, 委任; 职务

(教材 P2) It's an **appointment** made twenty years ago. 这是二十年前定下的一个约定。

(1) have/make an appointment with sb	与某人预约
keep an/one's appointment	准时赴约
break an/one's appointment	违约, 失约
(2) appoint <i>vt.</i>	任命; 委任; 安排, 确定(时间、地点)
appointed <i>adj.</i>	指定的
appoint sb as...	任命某人为……
appoint sb to do sth	派某人去做某事
(3) disappoint <i>v.</i>	使失望
disappointment <i>n.</i>	失望
disappointed <i>adj.</i>	失望的, 沮丧的
disappointing <i>adj.</i>	令人失望的, 令人沮丧的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2024·新课标 II 卷] He chatted with Susan for 30 minutes before keeping his \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) with the manager.

② The boss has appointed a secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you at the airport.

③ Some people start to feel \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) at the local culture, because they haven't seen its feature.

④ What made me feel upset was that responses to our advertisement have been \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint).

⑤ The government has recently appointed Mike \_\_\_\_\_ headmaster of the school.

(2) 完成句子

① She and Darla \_\_\_\_\_ to play in the city park on Saturday morning.

她和达拉约好星期六早上在城市公园玩。

② With \_\_\_\_\_, he murmured, "My classmates made fun of my haircut. Nobody in this world could know my sorrow."

他脸上带着沮丧, 低声说: “我的同学取笑我的发型。这个世界上没有人知道我的悲伤。” (读后续写之情

感描写和语言描写)

3. make one's fortune 发财

(教材 P2) The next morning I was to leave New York and travel to the West to **make my fortune**. 第二天早上, 我就要离开纽约, 出发去西部赚大钱。

(1) seek one's fortune	找出路
try one's fortune	碰运气
have good/bad fortune	运气好/坏
(2) fortunate <i>adj.</i>	幸运的
unfortunate <i>adj.</i>	不幸的
fortunately <i>adv.</i>	幸好; 幸运地
unfortunately <i>adv.</i>	不幸地
misfortune <i>n.</i>	厄运, 不幸; 不幸的事故(或情况、事件)

【活学活用】

(1) 用 fortune 的正确变形形式填空

① The boy fell into the lake and it was \_\_\_\_\_ that the water was shallow.

② \_\_\_\_\_ for Tom, he has hurt his leg and won't be able to play in tomorrow's football match.

③ The fire spread quickly. \_\_\_\_\_, all the people were able to escape from the burning house.

④ All people, whether they are old or young, rich or poor, have been trying their best to help those \_\_\_\_\_ people since the disaster.

⑤ Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 完成句子

One day, they heard stories of a hidden treasure buried deep in the forbidden forest. Motivated, they decided to start up a search to find the treasure and hoped to \_\_\_\_\_.

一天, 他们听说在禁忌森林深处埋藏着一笔隐藏的宝藏。受到激励, 他们决定开始寻找这笔宝藏, 希望能够发财。

4. **reliable** *adj.* 可信赖的, 可依靠的; 真实可信的, 可靠的

(教材 P2) But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he's alive, for he always was the truest and most **reliable** fellow in the world.

但是我知道如果吉米还活着就一定会来这里见我, 因为他一直是这个世界上最真诚、最可靠的伙伴。

(1) <b>rely</b> <i>v.</i>	依靠, 依赖
<b>rely on/upon</b>	指望; 依赖; 信任
<b>rely on/upon sb to do sth</b>	指望某人做某事
<b>rely on it that...</b>	对……放心
(2) <b>reliably</b> <i>adv.</i>	可靠地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2024 · 新课标 II 卷] The innovative design requires little effort to achieve a \_\_\_\_\_ (rely) weekly supply of fresh greens.

② Don't rely on him \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) the truth. He's always lying, you know.

③ You can rely on \_\_\_\_\_ that the team will complete the project on time, as they have always met their deadlines in the past.

(2) 完成句子

Since my diagnosis in August 2018, far too often, it seemed that I had to \_\_\_\_\_.

自从我在 2018 年 8 月被确诊以来, 我似乎太常需要依赖他人的帮助。

5. **worthwhile** *adj.* 值得花时间(或花钱、努力等), 重要的, 令人愉快的

(教材 P2) I came a thousand miles to stand in this doorway tonight, and it's **worthwhile** if my old partner turns up.

我千里迢迢赶过来, 就是为了今晚能站在这个门口, 如果我的老朋友出现, 那一切都是值得的。

(1) It is worthwhile to do/doing sth.	做某事是值得的。
(2) <b>worth</b> <i>adj.</i>	值得的
<b>be worth doing</b>	(某事) 值得做
(3) <b>worthy</b> <i>adj.</i>	值得……的
<b>be worthy of sth</b>	值得……的
<b>be worthy to be done/of being done</b>	值得被做

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It is up to you to decide whether it is worthwhile \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) the part-time job.

② The suggestion you have put forward in the meeting is worthy \_\_\_\_\_ (consider).

③ [2021 · 浙江卷] All in all, it is worth \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) a visit to the show since it will offer you a deep insight into Chinese art culture.

(2) 一句多译

那座教堂是那些古老而美丽的英国建筑物之一, 值得去参观。(话题写作之旅行)

→ The church was one of those fine old English structures and \_\_\_\_\_. (worth)

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

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

句型透视

(教材 P2) **Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come.**

嗯, 那天晚上我们约定, 二十年后的同一日期、同一时间, 我们将再次在此相聚, 不管我们的处境将会如何, 也不管来的路程会有多远。

句型公式
“no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

这是一个主从复合句, 其中 no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come 是让步状语从句。no matter what 在此处相当于 whatever。

【归纳拓展】

(1) 英语里, “no matter + 疑问词”可引导让步状语从句, 意思是“无论……, 不管……”, 常可与“疑问词 + ever”互换。

(2) 主句是一般将来时, 这类让步状语从句中应用一般现在时表将来。

[温馨提示] no matter which/what 只能引导让步状语从句,而 whichever/whatever 既可引导让步状语从句又可引导名词性从句。当 whichever/whatever 引导名词性从句时,不可用 no matter which/what 进行替换。

【活学活用】

完成句子

①[2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] \_\_\_\_\_ I teach English at the Berlin Zoo, I almost always get a questioning look. 每当我告诉人们我在柏林动物园教授英语时,他们几乎总是会露出一个疑惑的表情。

② \_\_\_\_\_,

his mother will wait for him to have dinner together. 不管多晚,他妈妈都会等他一起吃晚饭。

③ \_\_\_\_\_, you must return it in a week.

你无论借哪本书,都必须在一周内归还。(应用文写作之告知信)

④I hold the view that \_\_\_\_\_, we should learn to relax ourselves besides concentrating on our studies.

我认为,无论我们选择什么俱乐部,除了集中精力学习之外,我们还应该学会放松自己。(应用文写作之建议信)

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

语言精讲

1. resign v. 辞职,辞去

(教材 P6) Eventually he **resigned** his post in the UK and returned to China to work at Jilin University in Changchun.

最终,他辞去了在英国的职务,回到中国,来到长春的吉林大学工作。

(1)resign oneself to 使听从于;顺从  
resign from 辞职,辞去  
(2)resigned *adj.* 顺从的;逆来顺受的  
be resigned to 只好接受;安于

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Johnson resigned \_\_\_\_\_ the company in order to take a more challenging job.

②Pat and I resigned ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ yet another summer without an air conditioner.

(2)一句多译

不要听天由命,世界尽在你的掌握中。(读后续写之哲理句)

→Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your fate; the world is in your hands. (*v.*)

→Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your fate; the world is in your hands. (*adj.*)

2. ashamed *adj.* 惭愧,羞愧,尴尬

(教材 P7) I was so **ashamed** of myself.

我为自己感到非常羞愧。

(1)be/feel ashamed of (doing) sth 为(做)某事而感到惭愧

be ashamed to do sth 因惭愧而不愿意做某事  
be/feel ashamed that... 为……而感到惭愧/羞耻  
(2)shame *v.* 使羞愧  
*n.* 羞愧;让人遗憾的事  
It is a shame that... 很遗憾……  
It is a shame (for sb) to do sth. (对某人来说)做某事是一种耻辱。  
(3)shameful *adj.* 可耻的;丢脸的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

Hanging her head down, Ruby felt so regretful and \_\_\_\_\_ (shame) that she realized it was her fault that put them into this situation.

(2)完成句子

①[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] It suddenly dawned on me that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ . I guided him into my arms, "I have faith in you and you will not be looked down upon." 我突然意识到他对自己的身体状况感到羞愧。我抱着他,说:"我相信你,你不会被看不起的。"

②He \_\_\_\_\_ he had lied, so he didn't dare look his father in the eye. 他很惭愧他撒了谎,所以不敢直视他的父亲。

③ \_\_\_\_\_ some students should drop litter randomly on campus. 一些学生竟然在校园中乱扔垃圾,这真是太不应该了。



3. **forgive** *v.* (forgave, forgiven) 原谅, 宽恕; 免除(债务)

(教材 P7) I hope my fans can **forgive** me.  
我希望我的支持者们能原谅我。

- (1) forgive sb for (doing) sth 原谅某人(做)某事  
(2) forgiveness *n.* 原谅; 宽恕; 宽宏大量

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Such a person may \_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) if he is late, but not those who are deliberately late to create an impression.

② If I have behaved badly towards my good friend, the feelings of guilt and sadness might motivate me to apologize and ask for his \_\_\_\_\_ (forgive).

③ The teacher finally \_\_\_\_\_ (forgive) the boy because he had realized his mistake and promised not to make one again.

(2) 完成句子

\_\_\_\_\_ so much of your time and accept my best wishes for your health and happiness.

原谅我占用了你这么多时间,并接受我对你健康和幸福的最美好的祝愿。

4. **pretend** *vi. & vt.* 假装; 装扮, 扮作; 自诩, 自认为

(教材 P8) Then I walked away, **pretending** not to have heard anything.

然后我走开了, 假装什么也没听到。

- pretend to do sth 假装做某事  
pretend to be doing sth 假装正在做某事  
pretend to have done sth 假装做过某事  
pretend + that(从句) 假装……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Don't pretend \_\_\_\_\_ (know) when you don't, which makes yourself embarrassed.

② She buried her head under the covers, \_\_\_\_\_ (pretend) to be asleep.

③ He pretended \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an important paper when the boss entered.

④ He pretended \_\_\_\_\_ (know) me before, but in fact, he didn't.

(2) 完成句子

More often, it will be better if we \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ strong when we feel weak or \_\_\_\_\_ we are brave when we're afraid.

通常, 如果在我们感到脆弱时不假装感到坚强, 在我们感到害怕时不假装勇敢, 事情会变得更好些。

(读后续写之文末总结句)

(3) 同义句改写

He tried hard to hold himself in and **pretended that** he hadn't heard the sad news.

→ He tried hard to hold himself in and pretended \_\_\_\_\_ the sad news.

语法归纳

复习状语从句

一、时间状语从句

1. 时间状语从句常用连词 when, as, while, before, after, since, till (until), as soon as 等引导。

2. 引导时间状语从句的还有 the moment, the minute, immediately, the first time, every time, by the time, next time 等特殊连接词。如:

**Every time** I switch on the TV, there is football. It's boring indeed.

我每次打开电视都是足球节目,真是烦人。

**By the time** the firefighters arrived, the fire had burnt (itself) out.

消防员赶到时火已经熄灭了。

3. 主句是一般将来时, 时间状语从句用一般现在时代替将来时; 如果主句是过去将来时, 相应地, 时间状语从句用一般过去时。如:

**I will get** everything ready **before** my boss **comes** back next Monday.

我要在老板下周一回来之前把一切都准备妥当。

He told me they **would start** their journey **as soon as** the rain **stopped**.

他告诉我, 雨一停, 他们就启程去旅行。

二、结果状语从句

1. 结果状语从句是补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的结果的, 通常位于主句之后。在 so... that... 和 such... that... 句型中, that 引导的是结果状语从句, 表示“如此……以至于……”, 其中 such 是限定词, 修饰名词; so 是副词, 修饰形容词或副词。

2. 在 so... that..., such... that... 句型中, 若 so, such 结构位于句首, 句子部分倒装。如:

**So little money does the man earn that** he can hardly feed his family.

这个男人赚的钱很少, 几乎不能养家糊口。

**Such a clever boy is my brother that** he can work out some problems that I can't.

我弟弟很聪明,他能计算出一些我算不出来的问题。

### 三、原因状语从句

1. 原因状语从句通常用 **because, since, as** 等连接词引导,表示“由于”或“因为”。

2. 引导原因状语从句的还有 **now that, given (that), considering (that), in that, seeing (that)** 等特殊连接词。如:

Stay in bed longer today, **seeing that** you stayed up late last night.

由于昨晚你熬夜了,今天就多睡一会儿吧。

**Considering that** he is no more than 12, his height of 180 cm is quite remarkable.

考虑到他还不到 12 岁,一米八的身高算是相当惊人了。

### 四、条件状语从句

1. 条件状语从句通常由连词 **if, unless** 等引导。

2. **as/so long as, once, providing/provided (that), suppose/supposing (that), on condition (that)** 等也可用作连接词,引导条件状语从句。如:

I don't care about the price, **so long as** the car is in good condition.

我不计较价钱,只要车状况良好就行了。

**Supposing** something should go wrong, what would you do then?

假如出了什么问题,你会怎么做?

3. 主句是一般将来时,条件状语从句用一般现在时代替将来时;如果主句是过去将来时,相应地,条件状语从句用一般过去时。如:

**I will help** you with this work **if I am** not much too busy this weekend.

这个周末如果不是太忙,我会帮助你做这项工作的。

He said he **would come** to our party **so long as** he **was invited**.

他说过,只要他被邀请,他会来参加我们的聚会的。

### 五、让步状语从句

1. 让步状语从句由 **although, though, even if/though, as, while, whether ... or ..., no matter ..., whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever** 等引导。

2. **as** 作“虽然”讲,引导让步状语从句时,常将表语或状语提前,构成部分倒装。如:

**Child as he is**, he can run as fast as an adult.

他虽然还是小孩,却能跑得和成年人一样快。

**Unsatisfied as he was** with the pay, he took the job just to get some work experience.

他虽然对薪酬并不满意,但还是接受了这份工作,只是为了获得一些工作经验。

### 六、方式状语从句

1. 方式状语从句引导词常见的有表示“像……”的 **as** 和表示“好像……”的 **as if/though**。the way 也可用作连词,引导方式状语从句,表示“以……方式”。

2. 在 **as if/though** 引导的方式状语从句中,谓语动词常用虚拟语气。如:

Eliza remembers everything exactly **as if/though** it happened yesterday.

伊丽莎清楚地记得一切,就像是昨天发生的一样。

He behaves **as if/though** he had no common sense. 他表现得好像没有常识似的。

### 七、地点状语从句

地点状语从句表示地点、方位,这类从句通常由 **where, wherever** 引导。如:

The church was built **where** there had once been a Roman temple.

教堂建在曾经是罗马神庙的地方。

Having suffered from heart trouble for years, Professor White must take some medicine with him **wherever** he goes.

怀特教授患有心脏病多年,无论走到哪里都必须随身携带一些药。

### 八、目的状语从句

1. 目的状语从句引导词常见的有 **so that, in order that** 等。

2. **in case (that), for fear (that), in the hope that** 等也可引导目的状语从句。如:

They watched him closely **in case** he should escape. 他们严密监视他,以防他会逃脱。

He worked hard **for fear that** he might be fired by the boss.

他拼命地干活唯恐被老板解雇。

### 九、比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由 **as** 或 **than** 引导。如:

She is not **as tall as** her brother, but she makes up for it with her athletic skills.

她没有她哥哥高,但她在运动技能上弥补了这一点。

This year's sales figures are better **than** those from last year, indicating a positive trend for the company.

今年的销售数据比去年好,这表明公司积极的发展趋势。

【实战演练】

① 用方框里的连接词填空(每词只能用一次)

that, while, when, wherever, even if, now that, as if, as long as

1. For some unknown reasons, Valor offered Jack peace and comfort and was content to keep him company \_\_\_\_\_ he went.
2. Hardly had Ian arrived \_\_\_\_\_ we began to unload from the truck, which was filled with plenty of sand, palm trees, beach toys and other necessities for the party.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you practise singing more in front of strangers, you will become braver little by little.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm has passed, we can go outside and assess the damage done to the neighbourhood.
5. The old man is so energetic \_\_\_\_\_ he were still in his twenties.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.
7. We were in such an anxious rush when we left

\_\_\_\_\_ we forgot the airline tickets.

8. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, \_\_\_\_\_ they are different from your own.

① 句型训练(状语从句)

1. My doctor has many times advised me to live \_\_\_\_\_.  
我的医生多次劝我在空气更清新的地方居住。
2. \_\_\_\_\_, he was sitting in a corner, lonely and nervous.  
我第一次在一个关怀中心看到他时,他坐在角落里,孤独而紧张。
3. I found my cousin Lily staring at me \_\_\_\_\_ to her.  
我发现表妹莉莉盯着我看,好像根本不认识我似的。
4. \_\_\_\_\_, we will carry on with the project.  
不论有多少困难,我们都会把该项目继续做下去。
5. \_\_\_\_\_, the film had been on for almost 10 minutes.  
等到我们赶到电影院时,电影差不多已经放了十分钟了。

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

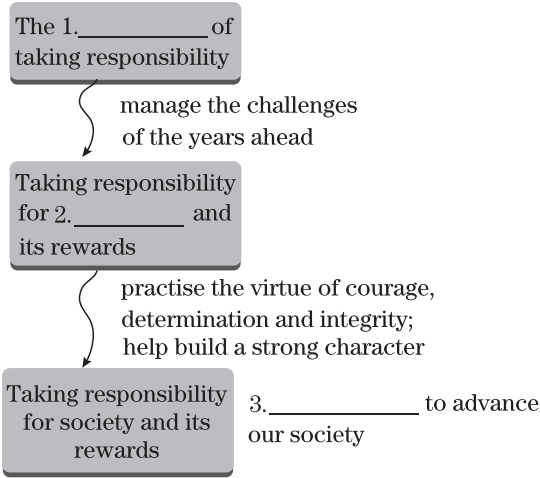
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①privilege <i>n.</i> 荣幸;特殊利益 <i>vt.</i> 给予特权,特别优待</p> <p>②present <i>vt.</i> (以某种方式)展现,显示,表现</p> <p>③adulthood <i>n.</i> 成年</p> <p>④embrace <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 欣然接受;包含;拥抱</p> <p>⑤phase <i>n.</i> 阶段,时期</p> <p>⑥in store for 就要出现在……身上,即将发生在……身上</p> <p>⑦a well-developed sense of responsibility 一种高度的责任感</p> <p>⑧be responsible for 对……负责</p> <p>⑨burden <i>vt.</i> (使)担负(沉重或艰难的任务、职责等);负重</p>	<p><b>Taking responsibility</b></p> <p>Honoured guests, teachers and students, it is my pleasure and <b>privilege</b><sup>①</sup> to welcome you here today and <b>present</b><sup>②</sup> my thoughts on this special occasion. Students, the time has arrived for you to fully accept your passage into <b>adulthood</b><sup>③</sup>. I have seen you grow from nervous Senior 1 students into confident young adults, [1]who sit before me today, ready to <b>embrace</b><sup>④</sup> the next <b>phase</b><sup>⑤</sup> of your lives. You must be both excited and anxious about the new experiences [2]that are <b>in store for</b><sup>⑥</sup> you. Don't worry, [3]for you are all <b>responsible young people</b>, well prepared and well equipped to successfully manage the challenges of the years ahead.</p> <p>[1]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 adults.</p> <p>[2]that 引导定语从句,修饰名词 experiences.</p> <p>[3]for 引导原因状语从句,for 意为“因为,由于”。</p> <p>At school, you have gradually understood the importance of <b>a well-developed sense of responsibility</b><sup>⑦</sup>. You accept that you <b>are responsible for</b><sup>⑧</sup> your successes and your failures. Hopefully, you have learnt to treat responsibility not as a weight [4]that <b>burdens</b><sup>⑨</sup> you, but rather as a foundation [5]which will support your future development.</p>	<p><b>承担责任</b></p> <p>尊敬的各位来宾、老师和学生们,我很高兴也很荣幸能够欢迎大家出席今天的典礼,并在这个特殊的时刻分享我的一些想法。</p> <p>同学们,你们已经到了完全接受自己即将步入成年的时候了。我见证了你们从紧张的高一新生成长为自信的青年,今天,你们坐在我面前,准备好迎接你们生命的下一个阶段。对于即将到来的种种新体验,你们一定感到既兴奋又焦虑。不用担心,因为你们都是负责的年轻人,你们已经做好了充分的准备,能够成功应对未来的挑战。</p> <p>在学校里,你们已经逐渐认识到具有高度责任感的重要性。你们明白你们应该为自己的成功和失败负责。但愿你们已经学会不去把责任当作困扰你们的一种负担,而是把它当作支撑你们未来发展的一个基础。</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑩ anchor <i>n.</i> 锚; 给以安全感的人(或物) <i>vi.</i> &amp; <i>vt.</i> 抛锚; 使固定</p> <p>⑪ mercy <i>n.</i> 仁慈, 宽恕 at the mercy of 任……处置, 对……无能为力</p> <p>⑫ likewise <i>adv.</i> 同样地; 也, 而且</p> <p>⑬ take ... seriously 认真对待……</p> <p>⑭ deadline <i>n.</i> 最后期限, 截止日期</p> <p>⑮ guidance <i>n.</i> 指导; 导航 follow sb's guidance 听从某人的指导</p> <p>⑯ go far beyond 远远超过……, 远远不止于……</p> <p>⑰ encounter <i>vt.</i> 遭遇; 遇到(尤指令人不快或困难的事)</p> <p>⑱ go wrong(情况)出岔子, 出差错</p> <p>⑲ instead of 而不是</p> <p>⑳ fault <i>n.</i> 过错, 责任; 弱点, 缺点</p> <p>㉑ virtue <i>n.</i> 美德; 正直的品性; 优点</p> <p>㉒ integrity <i>n.</i> 诚实正直; 完整, 完好</p> <p>㉓ betterment <i>n.</i> 改进; 改善; 改良</p> <p>㉔ organic <i>adj.</i> 有机的, 统一的; 绿色的; 生物的</p> <p>㉕ starfish <i>n.</i> 海星, 星鱼</p> <p>㉖ discouraged <i>adj.</i> 灰心的, 泄气的</p> <p>㉗ make a difference to 对……有影响, 改变……</p>	<p>A ship without an <b>anchor</b><sup>⑩</sup> is <b>at the mercy of</b><sup>⑩</sup> the waves and winds; <b>likewise</b><sup>⑫</sup>, a person [6] <u>who has no sense of responsibility</u> is at the mercy of their own careless and thoughtless behaviour.</p> <p>[4] that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 weight.</p> <p>[5] which 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 foundation.</p> <p>[6] who 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 person.</p> <p>As students, you must <b>take</b> your studies <b>seriously</b><sup>⑬</sup> and accept responsibility for your own learning. This means meeting <b>deadlines</b><sup>⑭</sup> for your schoolwork, <b>following your teachers' guidance</b><sup>⑮</sup>, and of course, always aiming for academic excellence. However, your responsibilities <b>go far beyond</b><sup>⑯</sup> your studies.</p> <p>[7] <u>As you go through your daily life</u>, you will <b>encounter</b><sup>⑰</sup> many difficult situations [8] <u>where things may go wrong</u><sup>⑱</sup>. <b>Instead of</b><sup>⑲</sup> being quick to blame others, analyse the problem, and if it is indeed your own <b>fault</b><sup>⑳</sup>, be ready to admit your mistake and then correct it. This way, you practise the <b>virtue</b><sup>㉑</sup> of courage. Always give your best in [9] <u>whatever you set out to do</u>, [10] <u>however difficult that might be</u>. This way, you practise the virtue of determination. Be honest by saying what you mean and by meaning what you say. This way, you practise the virtue of <b>integrity</b><sup>㉒</sup>. Taking responsibility in all aspects of your everyday life, therefore, will help build a strong character.</p> <p>[7] as 引导时间状语从句, as 意为“当……时”。</p> <p>[8] where 引导定语从句, 修饰抽象名词 situations.</p> <p>[9] whatever 引导宾语从句, 作介词 in 的宾语。</p> <p>[10] however 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>Apart from personal development, assuming responsibility for your actions is also important for the <b>betterment</b><sup>㉓</sup> of society. Society is an <b>organic</b><sup>㉔</sup> whole, and as social beings, we have a responsibility to make a contribution. You may have heard the story of a small boy [11] <u>who tried to save starfish</u><sup>㉕</sup> left on the beach after a storm, by throwing them back into the sea. Passers-by told him that he was wasting his time, for he could not possibly save them all. However, the boy was not <b>discouraged</b><sup>㉖</sup>, [12] <u>believing that he could make a difference to</u><sup>㉗</sup> the ones that he saved. As a result, the passers-by felt inspired and joined him</p>	<p>没有锚的船只能任凭风吹浪打; 同样, 一个没有责任感的人也会因自己粗心和草率的行为而受到影响。</p> <p>作为学生, 你们必须认真对待自己的学业, 并且对自己的学习负责。这意味着按时完成作业, 听从老师的指导, 当然还要永远追求学术上的卓越。然而, 你们的责任远远不止学习。在日常生活中, 你们会遇到许多困难的情况, 在这些情况下事情可能会出错。与其急着责怪旁人, 不如分析问题, 而且如果确实是你们自己的错, 就准备好承认错误, 然后改正。这样, 你们就践行了勇气的美德。无论你们打算做什么, 无论会有多困难, 都要全力以赴去做。这样, 你们就践行了决心的美德。心口如一, 言出必行。这样, 你们就践行了正直的美德。在你们日常生活的各个方面承担责任, 如此一来, 将有助于你们塑造坚强的性格。</p> <p>为自己的行为负责除了对个人发展很重要之外, 对社会进步也很重要。社会是一个有机的整体, 并且作为社会的一员, 我们有责任做出贡献。你们可能听说过一个小男孩的故事, 他试图把暴风雨过后留在海滩上的海星扔回海里, 以拯救它们。路过的人们告诉他, 他是在浪费自己的时间, 因为他不可能拯救所有的海星。然而, 小男孩并没有气馁, 他相信自己可以改变他救起的那些海星的命运。结果, 路人们受到了激励, 纷纷和他</p>



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②⑧garbage <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废话	in saving the starfish. Similarly, the little things you do can make a difference! For example, picking up	一起拯救海星。同样, 你所做的一件件小事也能有所影响!
②⑨contribute to 有助于, 促进; 对……做出贡献	<b>garbage</b> <sup>®</sup> around your neighbourhood <b>contributes to</b> <sup>®</sup> a cleaner environment. Reporting a speeding car helps ensure road safety. Being energy-efficient <b>leads to</b> <sup>®</sup> <b>savings</b> <sup>®</sup>	例如, 在你们的邻里周围清理垃圾有助于建设一个更加清洁的环境。举报一辆超速行驶的汽车有助于确保道路安全。节约能源就是节约我们宝贵的自然资源。在一家当地养老院做义工能给老人们带来爱和温暖。就像“海星男孩”一样, 你们甚至可能激励你们周围的人也这么做, 这就是一项额外的收获。如果我们共同努力, 我们就有能力逐步而持续地推动我们的社会进步。
③⑩lead to 导致, 带来; 通往	of our precious natural resources. Doing volunteer work at a local nursing home brings love and warmth to the elderly. Just like the “starfish boy”, you may even inspire people around you to do the same, [13] <u>which is an added <b>bonus</b><sup>®</sup></u> . [14] <u>Working together, we have the power to gradually but continuously advance our society.</u>	
③⑪saving <i>n.</i> 节省物, 节省; 储蓄金	[11]who 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 boy; 过去分词短语 left on the beach after a storm 作后置定语, 修饰名词 starfish. [12]现在分词短语 believing... 作状语; 第一个 that 引导宾语从句; 第二个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰代词 ones. [13]which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰整个主句。[14]现在分词短语作状语。	
③⑫bonus <i>n.</i> 意外收获; 奖金, 红利	So, dear students, take your first step into the adult world by accepting your responsibilities, [15] <u>so that adulthood will be an enjoyable and <b>rewarding</b><sup>®</sup> experience for both you and those around you.</u> Sometimes, responsibilities may <b>weigh heavily on</b> <sup>®</sup> you. However, just as the Chinese saying goes, “ <b>Jade</b> <sup>®</sup> is <b>good-for-nothing</b> <sup>®</sup> [16] <u>if not carved.</u> ” A man cannot be perfected without trials. [17] <u><b>Sow</b><sup>®</sup> the seeds of success today and your <b>harvest</b><sup>®</sup> will be great tomorrow.</u> I wish you every success in your adult life!	所以, 亲爱的学生们, 将承担责任作为你们迈入成人世界的第一步吧。这样对于你们和你们周围的人来说, 成年都将是一段愉快而有益的经历。有时候, 责任可能会是你们的一个重担。然而, 正如中国谚语所说, “玉不琢, 不成器。”一个人不经历考验就不可能完美。今天播下成功的种子, 明天你们的收获将是巨大的。祝福你们的成年生活一切顺利!
③⑬rewarding <i>adj.</i> 值得的; 有益的	[15]so that 引导结果状语从句。	
③⑭weigh on 使焦虑不安, 加重……的思想负担	[16]if not carved 为条件状语从句的省略, 完整句子应为 if it is not carved. [17]本句为“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”句型。	
③⑮jade <i>n.</i> 玉, 碧玉		
③⑯good-for-nothing <i>adj.</i> 一无是处的, 不中用的		
③⑰sow <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> (sowed, sown) 播种, 种		
③⑱harvest <i>n.</i> 收成, 收获量; 收获季节, 收割		

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- ( ) 1. Whom is the speech addressed to?
- A. Senior 1 students.
- B. Graduate students.
- C. Students entering their adulthood.
- D. Honoured guests invited to the school.
- ( ) 2. How can students practise the virtue of determination?
- A. By always aiming for academic excellence.
- B. By giving your best in whatever you set out to do.



- C. By being ready to admit your mistake and then correct it.
- D. By saying what you mean and by meaning what you say.
- ( )3. Why did the principal tell the story of the small boy?
- A. To stress the importance of cooperation.
- B. To urge people to protect the environment.
- C. To appeal to students to save more starfish.
- D. To encourage students to contribute to a better society.
- ( )4. What does the principal think about the students?
- A. They are a bit anxious about their past.
- B. They tend to regard responsibility as a weight that burdens them.
- C. They can become adults with a well-developed sense of responsibility.
- D. They have difficulties in successfully managing the challenges of the years ahead.

### Task 3: Micro-writing

#### Taking responsibility

Honoured guests, teachers and students, it is my pleasure and privilege 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (present) my thoughts here.

Students, as you are stepping into young adulthood, you should understand the importance of a well-

developed sense of responsibility, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a foundation to support your future development. Hopefully, you will all grow into responsible people, well prepared and well equipped to successfully manage the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) of the years ahead.

As students, you must take your studies 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (serious) and accept responsibility for your own learning. Apart 5. \_\_\_\_\_ being responsible for your studies, you must take responsibility in all aspects of your everyday life. You should practise the virtue of courage, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (determine) and integrity, which will help build a strong character.

In addition to personal development, assuming responsibility for your actions 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) also important for the betterment of society. The little things you do, like picking up garbage around your neighbourhood, reporting a speeding car, being energy-efficient 8. \_\_\_\_\_ doing volunteer work, can make a difference! 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (work) together, we have the power to gradually but continuously advance our society.

So, dear students, take your first step into the adult world by accepting your responsibilities, so that adulthood will be an enjoyable and 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (reward) experience for both you and those around you. I wish you every success in your adult life!

## 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

### 词汇点睛

#### 1. mercy n. 仁慈, 宽恕

(教材 P11) A ship without an anchor is at the **mercy** of the waves and winds; likewise, a person who has no sense of responsibility is at the **mercy** of their own careless and thoughtless behaviour.

没有锚的船只能任凭风吹浪打; 同样, 一个没有责任感的人也会因自己粗心和草率的行为而受到影响。

(1) at the mercy of 任……处置, 对……无能为力

have mercy on/upon sb = show mercy to sb  
宽恕/怜悯某人

beg for (one's) mercy 乞求(某人的)宽恕/怜悯  
without mercy 残忍地, 毫不留情地

(2) merciful adj. 仁慈的; 宽大的

merciless adj. 无情的, 毫不怜悯的

#### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① This judge isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (mercy) towards anyone found guilty of murder.

② The \_\_\_\_\_ (mercy) heat of the desert made it nearly impossible for travellers to continue their journey without adequate supplies.

(2) 完成句子

① The hikers were left \_\_\_\_\_ the raging river, unable to cross it until the water levels went down.

徒步旅行者任由汹涌的河流摆布, 直到水位下降才能过河。(读后续写之场面描写)

②The boss made the workers work for more than 14 hours a day \_\_\_\_\_.

老板毫不留情地让工人们每天工作 14 个小时以上。

(3)一句多译

过去每个人都怜悯生活在如此恶劣环境中的孩子们。

→Everyone used to \_\_\_\_\_ the children living in such a terrible environment.

→Everyone used to \_\_\_\_\_ the children living in such a terrible environment.

## 2. fault *n.* 过错, 责任; 弱点, 缺点

(教材 P11) Instead of being quick to blame others, analyse the problem, and if it is indeed your own **fault**, be ready to admit your mistake and then correct it. 与其急着责怪旁人, 不如分析分析问题, 而且如果确实是你们自己的错, 就准备好承认错误, 然后改正。

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) find fault (with)  | 挑剔, 找(……的)茬儿, (对……)吹毛求疵 |
| (2) faulty <i>adj.</i> | 有错误的; 不完美的, 有缺陷的        |
| faultless <i>adj.</i>  | 没有错误的; 无缺点的, 完美无缺的      |

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

①We guarantee that if you find the goods are \_\_\_\_\_ (fault), you can ask for a refund at any time.

②Her performance in the competition was \_\_\_\_\_ (fault), earning her the first-place trophy and the admiration of the judges.

(2) 完成句子

Despite the team's hard work, the manager \_\_\_\_\_, pointing out several areas that needed improvement before the final submission.

尽管团队付出了艰苦的努力, 经理还是对他们的演示报告提出了批评, 指出在最终提交之前需要改进的几个方面。

## 3. discouraged *adj.* 灰心的

(教材 P12) However, the boy was not **discouraged**, believing that he could make a difference to the ones that he saved.

然而, 小男孩并没有气馁, 他相信自己可以改变他救起的那些海星的命运。

- |                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| (1) discourage <i>vt.</i>    | 使气馁; 使泄气 |
| discourage sb from doing sth | 劝某人不要做某事 |
| (2) discouraging <i>adj.</i> | 让人泄气的    |

[温馨提示] courage *n.* 勇气

encourage *vt.* 鼓励

encouraging *adj.* (物) 令人鼓舞的

encouraged *adj.* (人) 受到鼓舞的

### 【活学活用】

(1) 用 encourage 和 discourage 的适当形式填空

①The terrible weather \_\_\_\_\_ us from going camping yesterday.

②The result was \_\_\_\_\_. We had expected it to be much better.

③Students should \_\_\_\_\_ to use the Internet as a resource.

(2) 完成句子

It rained cats and dogs; such weather \_\_\_\_\_ attending the meeting.

外面下着倾盆大雨; 这样的天气使人们不愿参加会议。

### 句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **I have seen you grow from nervous Senior 1 students into confident young adults, who sit before me today, ready to embrace the next phase of your lives.**

我见证了你们从紧张的高一新生成长为自信的青年, 今天, 你们坐在我面前, 准备好迎接你们生命的下一个阶段。

#### 句型公式

形容词(短语)作状语

### 【句式点拨】

这句话中, ready to embrace the next phase of your lives 是形容词短语在句中作状语, 表示伴随情况或方式。

### 【归纳拓展】

形容词(短语)作状语表示意义上的增补, 和句子的主语有逻辑上的主谓关系。它可表示时间、方式、原因、伴随等。

### 【活学活用】

完成句子

①\_\_\_\_\_, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.

托尼又惊又喜, 站起来接受了奖品。(读后续写之动作和情感描写)

②I bowed to the audience excitedly, \_\_\_\_\_.

我激动地向观众鞠躬,感谢他们的掌声。(读后续写之动作描写)

③ \_\_\_\_\_, they brought in this new equipment in quantities. 急于改进耕作条件,他们大批量地引进了这种新设备。

2. (教材 P12) **You may have heard the story of a small boy who tried to save starfish left on the beach after a storm, by throwing them back into the sea.** 你们可能听说过一个小男孩的故事,他试图把暴风雨过后留在海滩上的海星扔回海里,以拯救它们。

句型公式

情态动词 + have done

【句式点拨】

这是一个主从复合句,由主句和 who 引导的定语从句组成。主句中,谓语动词 may have heard 是“情态动词 + have done”结构。

【归纳拓展】

英语里,“情态动词 + have done”表示对过去的推测时,具体用法如下:

(1) must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定推测,意思是“过去一定做过……”,只用于肯定句中。如:

It **must have rained** last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚一定下雨了,因为地面是湿的。

(2) may/might have done 表示对过去情况的可能性推测,意思是“过去也许做过……”。如:

She **may/might have achieved** greater progress, if you had given her more chances.

如果你给她更多的机会,她可能会取得更大的进步。

(3) can/could have done 表示过去本来有能力做某事而没能做成,含有遗憾的意味。如:

He **could have passed** the exam, but he was too careless.

他本来可以通过考试的,但他太粗心了。

(4) can't/couldn't have done 表示对过去情况的否定推测,意思是“不可能做了……”。如:

Mr Smith **can't have gone** to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now.

史密斯先生不可能去北京了,因为我刚才还在图书馆见过他。

(5) should have done/ought to have done 表示过去本应该做某事而实际上没有做。如:

The work **should/ought to have been finished** yesterday.

这项工作昨天就应该完成了。

(6) shouldn't have done/oughtn't to have done 表示过去本不该做某事而实际上却做了。如:

I **shouldn't/oughtn't to have watched** that movie—it'll give me horrible dreams.

我本不该看那部电影,它会使我做噩梦的。

(7) needn't have done 表示过去本不必做某事而实际上却做了。如:

Since Suzie won't be with us for dinner, we **needn't have bought** so much food.

既然苏西不和我们一起吃晚饭了,我们本没必要买如此多的食物。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① He realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ if he had cheated, but the score was his honest effort, and that made it more valuable. 他意识到,如果他作弊,他可能会得到更高的分数,但这个分数是他诚实的努力,这使它更有价值。(读后续写之主题升华句)

② He \_\_\_\_\_ you more help, even though he was very busy at the time.

他原本可以给予你更多帮助的,即便他当时很忙。

③ Dad gently patted my shoulder, saying, “I now realize how wrong I was to criticize you all the time. I \_\_\_\_\_ you more.”

爸爸轻轻地拍了拍我的肩膀,说:“我现在意识到我一直批评你是多么错误。我本应该更欣赏你。”

(读后续写之动作和语言描写)

④ I'm terribly sorry. I didn't hear the phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ . 非常抱歉,我没听到电话。我一定是睡着了。

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

写一篇文章阐述你对诚实和责任的理

诚实是人与人之间最基本的信任基础。诚实不

仅体现在言辞上,更体现在行为和态度中。当我们

诚实地对待他人时,我们不仅在传递真实的信息,还在建立一种信任关系。而责任则是我们在生活中应尽的义务,无论是对自己还是对他人。诚实是履行责任的前提,只有在诚实的基础上,我们才能真正承担起对家庭、工作和社会的责任。因此,在我们的日常生活中,诚实与责任应当是相辅相成的,只有将二者结合,我们才能成为更好的人。

【典例精析】

你所在学校的校报英语专栏举行征文活动,主题是“My understanding of white lies”。你有意参加此次活动,请根据下列要点完成一篇英语作文。内容包括:

- 1. 人们对 white lies 的不同看法;
  - 2. 你的观点。
- 注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;  
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【话题词汇】

- 1. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 激烈的
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 争论
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 避免
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 不可治愈的
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 取决于
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 考虑

【高级句式】

1. 宾语从句

关于我们是否应该在日常生活中说善意的谎言的问题,这些年来一直颇有争议。

The question about \_\_\_\_\_  
in our daily life has always been an intense debate over these years.

2. 不定式作目的状语

一些人认为,善意的谎言是避免伤害他人感情的必要条件。

Some believe white lies are necessary conditions \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 动名词作主语

例如,告诉患有不治之症的患者真相可能会导致绝望,而善意的谎言可以帮助他们更积极地享受生活。

For instance, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ may lead to despair, while a white lie could help them enjoy life more positively.

4. 让步状语从句

然而,另一些人则认为不管是什么样的谎言,任何人都都不应该说谎。

However, others argue that no one should tell lies, \_\_\_\_\_ they are.

5. 时间状语从句

当人们最终知道真相时,他们可能会感到被背叛。

People may feel betrayed \_\_\_\_\_  
eventually.

6. 主语从句

在我看来,我们是否应该说善意的谎言其实取决于它可能造成的结果。

As far as I am concerned, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ its potential consequences.

7. 省略结构

当我们说善意的谎言时,我们最好考虑一下当时是什么情况,可能会带来什么样的后果。

When \_\_\_\_\_, we had better take into consideration what the occasion is and what the result it may bring.

【范文鉴赏】

The question about whether we should tell white lies in our daily life has always been an intense debate over these years.

Some believe white lies are necessary conditions to avoid hurting others' feelings. For instance, telling a patient with an incurable disease the truth may lead to despair, while a white lie could help them enjoy life more positively. However, others argue that no one should tell lies, no matter what kind of lies they are. People may feel betrayed when they know the truth eventually.

As far as I am concerned, whether we should tell white lies really depends on its potential consequences. When telling a white lie, we had better take into consideration what the occasion is and what the result it may bring.

【活学活用】

假如你是李华,上周六你校学生会举办了“走进社区,服务大家”的公益活动。请你为校英文报写一篇相关报道,内容包括:

- 1. 活动过程;
  - 2. 你的收获和感悟。
- 注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;  
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Students' voluntary work in a community