



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

全品学练考

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导学案

高中英语

选择性必修第一册 WY

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Unit 1 Laugh out loud!

主题素养积累

When we are kids, we laugh a lot. Children laugh **dozens of** times a day; they laugh at small things and big things; they laugh at silly jokes and serious things. **But as we become adults, it is much more difficult to laugh so easily.** Do you laugh too little in your life? Do you remember how you used to laugh as a child?

In fact, laughter has a lot of benefits. It's a great way to relax, not just on a **purely** emotional level, but also physically. It can reduce your blood pressure. **And it contributes to the release of hormones and neurotransmitters, which is good for our health; if we are laughing, it means that all is well.**

In addition to this, laughing has a social function. It helps us feel more **at ease** around new people and also connects us with others. Laughing together is great for **bonding**, no matter what the situation.

A good idea to laugh as happily as a child is to allow yourself to play. Play is a natural activity that promotes a lot of laughter, whether it's through video games, outdoor games, or board games. Discover what you like to play and have fun with it!

Beyond that, you can also cultivate situations that promote laughter in your life. Watch funny films

and videos, and read funny articles and books. Be silly with your friends, make jokes and laugh at jokes. **Make a conscious effort** to include things, people, and events that make you laugh in your daily life. Try to see your friends more often. **Hang out** with family members that are nice to be around, with whom you can have fun, laugh, and enjoy yourself.

【主题词句背诵】

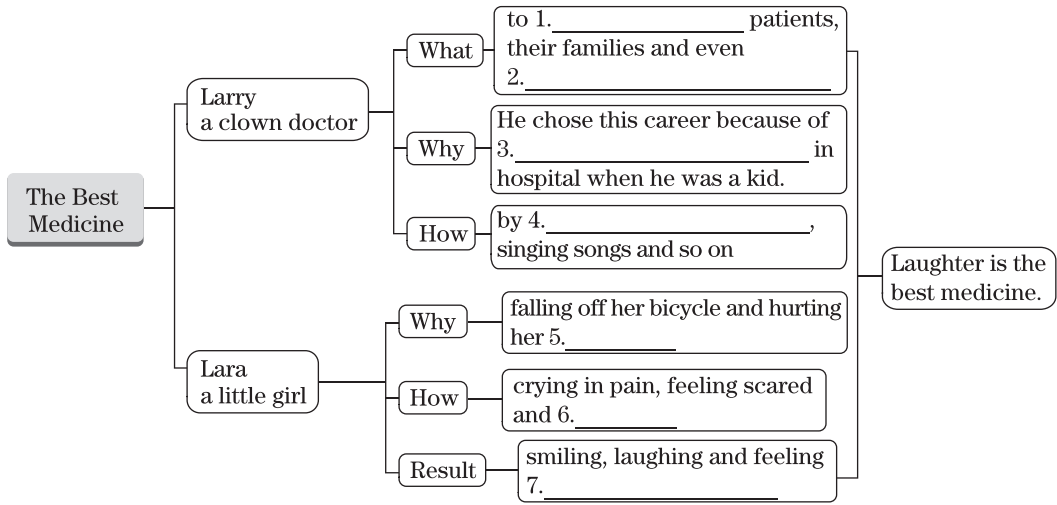
1. dozens of 许多, 很多
2. purely *adv.* 完全地, 仅仅
3. contribute to 促成, 导致, 有助于
4. at ease 心情放松, 安逸, 舒适
5. bond *v.* 增强关系, 建立纽带
6. make a conscious effort 有意识地努力
7. hang out 闲逛; 消磨时间
8. But **as we become adults**(时间状语从句), **it is much more difficult to laugh so easily**(*it* 作形式主语, 不定式作真正的主语).
但是, 当我们长大成人时, 很难如此轻易地笑出来。
9. And it contributes to the release of hormones and neurotransmitters, **which is good for our health; if we are laughing, it means that all is well**(定语从句).
并且它有助于激素和神经递质的释放, 这对我们的健康有好处; 如果我们笑, 这意味着一切都很好。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

()1. Which of the following statements is the most usual scene in the hospital's waiting area?

- A. There are many clown doctors.
- B. There are many patients reading magazines with interest.
- C. There are crying kids and anxious parents.
- D. The patients are chatting happily with each other.

()2. Why does the author mention Lara?

- A. To highlight that Lara is in great pain.
- B. To explain that Lara likes his tricks.
- C. To tell us that Lara is the only patient he helps that day.
- D. To illustrate how he helps patients as a clown doctor.

()3. Which of the following is one of the usual ways clown doctors cheer up patients?

- A. By wearing white coats.
- B. By handing out magazines.
- C. By producing chemicals.
- D. By telling stories.

()4. Which of the following words can best describe the author?

- A. Honest and hard-working.

B. Determined and independent.

C. Skilled and brave.

D. Humorous and caring.

Task 3: Micro-writing

As I approach the hospital 1. _____ (wear) my white coat, I look just like any other doctor. In the waiting area, people sit 2. _____ (uncomfortable) on plastic chairs and read magazines, all of 3. _____ have been read many times. A girl named Lara 4. _____ (rush) to the hospital by her parents after falling off her bicycle. I think 5. _____ is my job to help her feel better. And my magic medicine indeed seems to work wonders.

Scientific 6. _____ (study) show that laughter releases chemicals to make people feel better, indicating clown doctors can be 7. _____ (help). I decided to become a clown doctor due 8. _____ my experience in hospital as a kid.

While visiting hospitals and other health care facilities, we clown doctors work closely with the doctors and nurses, who keep us 9. _____ (inform) about each patient's condition. After a day's work, when I remove my wig and my red nose, I'm still wearing 10. _____ big smile.

词汇点睛

1. mood *n.* 心情

(教材 P1) Lift the **mood** with a joke and explore the area.

用一个笑话来提升情绪,并探索这个区域。

(1) be in a good/happy/cheerful/relaxed/bad mood

心情愉悦/放松/情绪低落

be/feel in the/no mood for sth/to do sth

有/没有心情做某事

(2) moody *adj.* 情绪多变的,喜怒无常的;郁郁

寡欢的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

He's been so _____ (mood) lately; one minute he's laughing, the next he's crying over nothing.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之情感与行为描写) 听到好消息后,他心情大好,请大家吃了午饭。

After hearing the good news, he was _____ and treated everyone to lunch.

② (读后续写之动作描写) 截止日期即将到来,他没有心情闲聊,全神贯注于电脑屏幕。

→ With the deadline approaching, he _____ to engage in small talk and focused intently on his computer screen.

→ With the deadline approaching, he was _____ small talk and focused intently on his computer screen.

2. amusement *n.* 娱乐,消遣

(教材 P2) an **amusement** park 一个游乐园

(1) (much) to one's amusement

让人感到(非常)愉快/好笑的是

with amusement

愉快地

(2) amuse *v.*

逗笑;(使)娱乐

amuse sb/oneself with

以……逗乐某人/自己

(3) amused *adj.*

觉得好笑的;逗乐的

be amused at/by...

被……逗乐

(4) amusing *adj.*

有趣的,逗人笑的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Watching the puppy trying to catch its own tail, she couldn't help but laugh with _____ (amuse).

② The children amused _____ (they) by playing hide-and-seek in the garden.

③ The comedian's _____ (amuse) expression had everyone in the crowd laughing uncontrollably.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之情感与行为描写) 全班被老师在课堂上不小心把两个学生的名字搞混的样子逗乐了。

The whole class _____ the way our teacher accidentally mixed up the names of two students during class.

② (读后续写之动作描写) 让她感到好笑的是,她的小弟弟打扮成超级英雄,试图从沙发上“飞”下来。

_____, her little brother dressed up as a superhero and tried to fly off the couch.

3. spot (spotted, spotted, spotting) *vt.* 看出;注意到;发现 *n.* 粉刺;斑点;污渍;地点,场所

(教材 P2) In the middle of this particular scene I **spot** a small girl whose ankle is twice its normal size.

就在这样的场景里,我注意到一个小女孩,她的脚踝肿成了原来的两倍。

(1) on the spot

当场;立即;在现场

put...on the spot

使尴尬,使难堪

(2) spot sb doing sth

发现某人正在做某事

【温馨提示】 spot 用作动词,意为“发现,注意到”。spot 作“地点,场所”讲,用作定语从句的先行词时,从句若缺少状语,则用 where 引导定语从句。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空/一词多义

① From the corner of my eye, I spotted my friend _____ (wave) at me from across the street.

② He showed me the exact spot _____ he had asked her to marry him.

③ The sudden request for a speech at the conference put her _____ the spot, as she hadn't prepared anything.

④[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] Though overtourism is described as a problem affecting the entire world, it's actually concentrated to a small number of extremely popular **spots**. _____

⑤[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷] I looked around and finally **spotted** David, who was standing by himself off to the side by a fence. _____

⑥After the picnic, we found our picnic blanket covered with **spots** of mud. _____

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作之介绍信)不仅会展出各种剪纸作品,工匠们还会现场向参观者展示如何将纸张切成不同的形状。

Not only will all kinds of paper-cutting works be on display, but the craftsmen will show visitors _____

4. entertain *v.* 使快乐,使有兴趣,娱乐;招待
(教材 P3) Being a clown doctor means I can help people by **entertaining** them. 当小丑医生意味着我可以通过使人们快乐来帮助他们。

- (1)entertain sb with sth 用某物使某人快乐
- (2)entertainment *n.* 娱乐;娱乐活动;招待,款待
- to one's (great) entertainment 使某人觉得(非常)愉快/好笑的是
- (3)entertaining *adj.* 有趣的;令人愉快的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空/一词多义

①The television show is full of humour and provides great _____ (entertain) for the whole family.

②I found the book quite _____ (entertain); it had a lot of unexpected twists and turns.

③The amusement park offers a variety of rides to **entertain** visitors throughout the day. _____

④The hostess was very hospitable, always ready to **entertain** guests with delicious food. _____

(2)写作金句

(读后续写之行为描写)他喜欢在他的好朋友们心情不好时用他的小把戏逗他们开心。

He likes to _____ his tricks when they are in a bad mood.

5. employer *n.* 雇用者,雇主

- (1)employ *vt.* 雇用;应用,使用
- employ sb to do sth 雇用某人做某事
- employ sb as... 雇用某人担任……
- be employed in (doing) sth = employ oneself in (doing) sth 忙于(做)某事
- (2)employee *n.* 雇员
- employment *n.* 雇用;利用,使用;工作
- unemployment *n.* 失业;失业率

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空/熟词生义

①My _____ (employ) values teamwork and often organizes team-building activities to improve communication and collaboration among workers.

②The company decided to employ a professional designer _____ (create) an eye-catching logo for their new product.

③Finding stable _____ (employ) after graduation is a top priority for many students.

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

⑤Teachers often **employ** various teaching methods to engage students and make learning more interesting. _____

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之志愿服务)忙于组织一场慈善活动为当地事业筹款,志愿者们不辞辛劳地工作,以确保活动的成功。

→ _____ to raise money for a local cause, the volunteers worked tirelessly to ensure its success. (过去分词)

→ _____ to raise money for a local cause, the volunteers worked tirelessly to ensure its success. (现在分词)

句型透视

(教材 P4) **And my magic medicine does indeed seem to do the trick.** 我的灵药似乎确实奏效了。

句型公式

强调谓语动词

【归纳拓展】

“do/does/did + 动词原形”构成强调结构,意为“确实,的确”,用来加强谓语动词的语气,但须符合以下两个条件:

(1)句子是肯定句;

(2)句子的时态为一般现在时或一般过去时。在一般现在时的句子中,do 随人称变化,第三人称单数用 does;在一般过去时的句子中,do 变成 did。其他时态的强调通过重读谓语动词来体现。

【温馨提示】若强调主语、宾语、表语、状语等,则应用强调句型:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who 引导的从句。

【活学活用】

写作金句

①(应用文写作话题之学校生活)我们确实希望这样一个有意义的课程在未来还会再次开展。

We _____ will be carried out again in the future.

②(应用文写作之记人叙事)他确实长得像他的父亲,但是他们性格不同。

He _____, but they are different in character.

③(应用文写作之道歉信)尽管我确实想帮忙,但我意识到这超出了我的能力范围。

Even though I _____, I realized it was beyond my capabilities.

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. impress v. 使钦佩;使留下深刻印象

(教材 P7) Watson is pleased with his answer, which he thinks will **impress** Holmes.

华生对他的回答很满意,他认为他的回答会给福尔摩斯留下深刻的印象。

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| (1)impress sb with sth | 某事给某人留下印象 |
| impress sth on/upon sb | 使某人明白(某事物的重要性或严重性等) |
| be impressed with/by... | 对……有深刻印象 |
| What impresses sb most is that... | 使某人印象最深刻的是…… |
| (2)impression n. | 印象,感想 |
| (first) impression of... | 对……的(第一)印象 |
| leave/have/make an impression on/upon sb | 给某人留下印象 |
| (3)impressive adj. | 令人钦佩的,给人深刻印象的 |

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite _____ (impress).

②The teacher impressed _____ the students the significance of hard work and dedication in achieving their goals.

(2)写作金句

①(读后续写之外貌描写)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。

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

②(应用文写作之介绍信)这确实是一项有教育意义的、令人大开眼界的活动,技术带来的便利和好处给我留下了深刻的印象。

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

③(应用文写作话题之学校生活)I was deeply **impressed by** the beautiful scenery of the campus and the friendliness of my classmates.

→ _____ was the beautiful scenery of the campus and the friendliness of my classmates.

→The beautiful scenery of the campus and the friendliness of my classmates _____ . (同义句改写)

2. deserve v. 应得,应受到

(教材 P7)We all **deserve** a second chance, I guess. 我认为我们都应该得到第二次机会。

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 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 + n. (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。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

He does not deserve _____ (win) any respect from anybody just because he does not know how to respect others.

(2) 写作金句

①(应用文写作话题之文学)他的儿童书非常经典, 值得很多年轻读者去了解。

His children's books are classics that _____ by many young readers.

②(应用文写作之记人叙事)我认为她对他人的友善和慷慨值得赞扬, 因为她对社区产生了积极影响。

I think her kindness and generosity towards others _____ for making a positive impact on the community.

语法探究

阅读以下有关“欢笑与幽默”的小短文, 感知加黑部分, 并回答其后的问题。

Laughter, ① **which is the best medicine**, has the power to turn the darkest days into moments of joy and light. It is a universal language ② **that does not require words**. People ③ **who possess a sense of humour** often find joy in the simplest of pleasures, like a child's laughter or a playful puppy. The days seem brighter and the burdens lighter when we are with our friends ④ **with whom we share jokes and laughter**. The tiny acts of kindness, ⑤ **through which we spread positivity**, are like ripples in a pond, affecting those around us. In times ⑥ **when the world seems heavy with troubles**, a good laugh can lift spirits and remind us of the beauty in life. ⑦ **As we all know**, even the smallest of gestures, like a warm smile or an encouraging word, can have a profound impact. When we choose to spread joy instead of sorrow, we create a ripple effect ⑧ **that brightens the lives of countless others**.

【自主发现】

以上语段中, ②③④⑥⑧为 _____ 定语从句, ①⑤⑦为 _____ 定语从句; 其中, which, that, who, as 为关系 _____, when 为关

系 _____; with whom, through which 为 _____ + _____. 这些定语从句丰富了句子的内涵, 使表达更加具体和生动。

语法归纳

非限制性定语从句

一、作用

非限制性定语从句是对主句内容或先行词的补充、解释或附加说明。非限制性定语从句和主句的关系不密切, 没有它, 主句也能独立存在, 它与主句之间用逗号隔开。

二、关系代词引导的非限制性定语从句

1. 关系代词 which/who/whom 可以引导非限制性定语从句, 在从句中作主语或者宾语, 需注意的是, that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。如:

[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] Chinese cultural elements commemorating (纪念) Tang Xianzu, **who is known as “the Shakespeare of Asia”**, add an international character to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare's hometown.

纪念汤显祖(被誉为亚洲莎士比亚)的中国文化元素为威廉·莎士比亚的故乡埃文河畔斯特拉特福增添了国际色彩。

Peter, **whom you met in London**, is going to Paris next week.

彼得下周将要去巴黎, 你在伦敦见过他。

There are varieties of performances, ranging from poetry reading, singing, dancing to short plays, **which will be performed by some teachers and students from our school**.

我们学校的一些老师和学生将进行各种各样的表演, 从诗歌朗诵、唱歌、跳舞到短剧。

2. 在 which 引导的非限制性定语从句中, 先行词既可以是词, 也可以是主句中的一部分或整个主句。如:

China Daily attracts a worldwide readership, **which shows that more and more people all over the world want to learn about China**. (which 指代整个主句)

《中国日报》的读者遍布全球, 这说明全世界越来越多的人想要了解中国。

3. whose 既可指人, 也可指物, 在定语从句中作定语。先行词是人时, “whose + n.” 相当于 “the + n. + of whom”; 先行词是物时, “whose + n.” 相当于 “the + n. + of which”。如:

The books on the desk, **whose covers**(= **the covers of which**) are shiny, are prizes for us.

桌子上那些封面闪亮的书是为我们准备的奖品。

4. as 引导非限制性定语从句时,先行词是整个主句。如:

As is seen from the picture, the serene lake reflects the surrounding trees and the clear blue sky. 从图片中可以看出,宁静的湖面倒映着周围的树木和清澈的蓝天。

三、关系副词引导的非限制性定语从句

当先行词指时间或地点,且在定语从句中作状语时,用 when, where 引导非限制性定语从句, why 不引导非限制性定语从句,但可用 for which 代替。如:

We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, **when the weather may be better**.

我们将把在公园的野餐推迟到下周,届时天气可能会更好。

The park has now been turned into a shopping mall, **where we used to play as children**.

这个公园现在已经变成了一个购物中心,我们小时候常去那里玩。

Lucy was absent from Mr Smith's lecture yesterday, **for which she made an apology to him**.

露西昨天没来听史密斯先生的讲座,她因此而向他道歉。

四、“介词+关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句

在“介词+关系代词”中,关系代词用 whom 指人,用 which 指物。如:

The scientist made a special telescope, **through which he could study the universe and stars**.

那位科学家制作了一个特殊的望远镜,通过它,他可以研究宇宙和星星。

John, **with whom I've been friends for years**, is moving to another country.

约翰要搬到另一个国家去了,他和我多年的朋友。

五、限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

1. 非限制性定语从句与主句的关系不是很密切,去掉了也不会影响主句的意思,中间用逗号隔开,译成汉语时,通常译成两句话;而限制性定语从句是不可缺少的部分,去掉它,主句的意思往往不明确,常与主句一起译成一句话。如:

Peter has two sisters, **both of whom work as nurses**. (非限制性定语从句)

彼得有两个姐姐,她们都是护士。

I still remember the moment **when I first realized my dream**, and my heart was filled with a sense of accomplishment **that couldn't be put into words**. (限制性定语从句)

我仍然记得我第一次实现梦想的那一刻,我的心中充满了无法用言语形容的成就感。

2. 引导词不同:关系代词 that 与关系副词 why 均不可以引导非限制性定语从句。

3. 非限制性定语从句的引导词无论在从句中作什么成分,均不可省略;而在限制性定语从句中,作宾语的关系代词可省略。如:

The employer, **who/whom all the employees respect**, is concerned about his employees' working conditions.

这位所有雇员都尊敬的雇主很关心雇员的工作条件。

This is the latest work of the famous novelist (**that**) **I have been looking forward to**.

这就是我一直期待的这位著名小说家的最新作品。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, _____ Rachel Carson says in *A Fable for Tomorrow*.

2. There was once a town in the heart of America, _____ all life seemed to enjoy peaceful existence with its surroundings.

3. Do you remember the time _____ we got lost in the city and found that amazing café?

4. In this article, we will focus on a specific type of comfort food _____ power mainly exists in the associations it calls to mind.

5. The reason _____ I write this letter to you is that I have a problem in respect of the writing style.

6. What is surprising to us is that Tom, for _____ English was once boring, can speak English fluently as though he were a native speaker.

7. All the clothes _____ were donated to the charity were in excellent condition and would be a great help to those in need.

8. Many lessons are now available online, from _____ students can choose for free.

9. On the 1,100-kilometre journey, the man Cao Shengkang, _____ lost his eyesight at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three provinces.
10. Just see how cars have taken over our cities. They often run at high speed, _____ may put our lives in danger.

II 句型训练

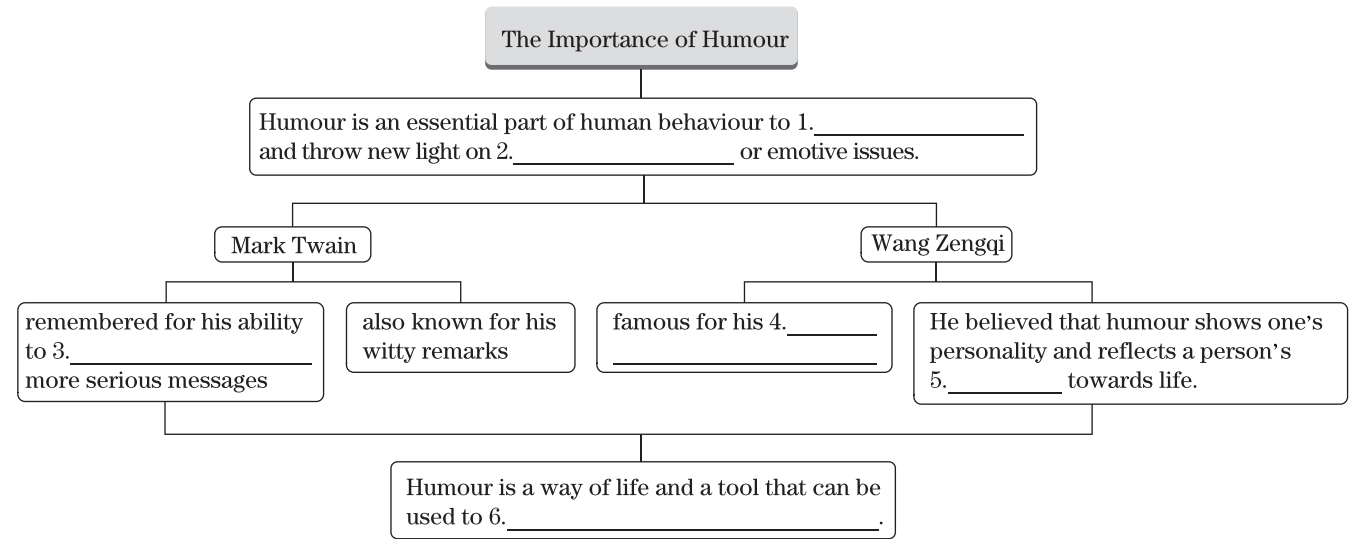
1. The dress _____
(她在聚会上穿的) caught everyone's attention.
2. I feel extremely grateful to have a friend _____

- (总是耐心倾听我的烦恼).
3. The place _____
_____ (我第一次遇见我最好的朋友)
holds a special significance in my heart.
4. _____ (正如这些图片所示), some new types of transport spring up in modern China, such as shared bicycles, high-speed trains and new energy vehicles.
5. She loves reading books, _____

(这丰富了她的知识并拓宽了她的视野).

Period Three Developing ideas

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. How does the author introduce Mark Twain's and Wang Zengqi's humour?
- A. By making comparisons.
B. By giving examples.
C. By giving definitions.
D. By listing figures.
- () 2. What does the phrase "cross out" in Paragraph 2 mean?
- A. Delete. B. Go across.
C. Speak against. D. Mix together.
- () 3. How did Wang Zengqi respond to being compared to Qin Shaoyou?
- A. He got angry and denied the comparison without hesitation.

- B. He said confidently he was more famous than Qin Shaoyou.
C. He fully approved of the ranking and accepted it with pleasure.
D. He acknowledged the fame of the salted duck eggs and placed himself third.
- () 4. What is the main idea of Wang Zengqi's essay "On Humour"?
- A. The world is filled with amusing things, which make people laugh even when they are alone.
B. Humour reveals one's personality and attitude towards life, as demonstrated by Wang himself.
C. Famous people often use humour to connect with their audience.

D. Humour is the key to success in both writing and public speaking.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Humour has been an essential part of human behaviour for thousands of years.

Closer to modern times, someone 1. _____ is remembered for his combination of humour with more serious messages is American writer, Mark Twain. Besides, he is 2. _____ (equal) well known for his witty remarks in his everyday interactions with people. While on a lecture tour of the United States, Twain went into a barber's shop 3. _____ (get) a haircut and a shave. The barber asked if he had a ticket to the lecture. When Twain replied that he didn't, the barber told him that if he wanted to go to the event he would have to stand, as there were no seats 4. _____ (leave) in the theatre. Twain's 5. _____

(respond) was, "That's just my luck. I always have to stand when that fellow 6. _____ (lecture)!"

Like Twain, Chinese writer Wang Zengqi became famous for his humour. He believed in the importance of humour in reflecting personality and life attitudes. A reader praised him 7. _____ Gaoyou's second celebrity after Qin Shaoyou; however, Wang modestly replied to him in a humorous manner. In the US, 8. _____ (speak) last, he joked, "Unfortunately, none of today's speakers have last names starting with X, Y, or Z, so I am 9. _____ last one to speak. Speaking last is difficult because everyone is already very tired. But don't worry. My speech will be as short as a rabbit's tail."

Life sometimes can be complicated, and humour makes this much 10. _____ (easy).

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. conclude *v.* 结束, 终止; 作出……结论, 推断出

(教材 P11) In his essay "On Humour", Wang used fewer than 600 characters to introduce several humorous examples of famous people, **concluding** that, "The world is full of amusing things..."

在“谈幽默”一文中, 汪用不到 600 字的篇幅介绍了几个名人的幽默例子, 并总结道: “这个世界充满了有趣的事情……”

(1) conclude (sth) with sth 以……结束……
conclude sth (from sth)/conclude (from sth) that... (从……中) 得出结论/推断出……
to conclude 总之, 最后
(2) conclusion *n.* 结论
come to/draw/reach/get to/arrive at a conclusion (from...) (由……) 得出结论
in conclusion 最后, 总之

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① In _____ (conclude), reading a variety of

books broadens one's horizons and enhances critical thinking skills.

② The book concludes _____ a hopeful vision of a future where humans and technology coexist harmoniously.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之主题升华句) 从我自己的经历中得出结论: 有志者, 事竟成。

I _____ from my own experience: where there is a will, there is a way.

② (应用文写作话题之自然生态) 通过观察动物的行为, 研究人员从他们的观察中得出结论, 新的栖息地适合它们生存。

By observing the behaviour of the animals, researchers _____ that the new habitat is suitable for their survival.

2. enthusiasm *n.* 热爱; 热心; 热情, 热忱

(教材 P12) But humour can help us maintain our **enthusiasm** for life. 但幽默可以帮助我们保持对生活的热情。

(1) feel/show/arouse enthusiasm for...

对……感到/表现出热情/引起对……的热情
with enthusiasm 热情地, 热心地

- (2)enthusiastic *adj.* 热心的,热衷的
be enthusiastic about 对……充满热情
(3)enthusiastically *adv.* 热烈地;热烈地,热情地

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①The boy listened to the story with _____ (enthusiastic), his eyes shining brightly all the time.

②The children greeted their teacher _____ (enthusiastic) when she walked into the classroom.

(2)写作金句

①(应用文写作之邀请信)了解到你对历史充满热情,我邀请你和我一起去参观历史博物馆。

Knowing that _____, I'm inviting you to visit the history museum with me.

②(应用文写作之新闻报道)我们学校举办的科学展览唤起了学生们对科学的热情,他们聚集在不同的展品周围,饶有兴趣地提问。

The science exhibition held by our school _____, who gathered around different exhibits, and asked questions with great interest.

3. composer *n.* 作曲家

(教材 P14) Charlie Chaplin was a British actor, filmmaker and **composer**. 查理·卓别林是英国演员、电影制作人和作曲家。

- (1)compose *v.* 作曲;组成;撰写;使镇静

be composed of = be made up of = consist of

由……组成

compose oneself 使自己镇定下来

- (2)composition *n.* 组成,构成;创作,作曲;作文;作品

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①At the height of his fame as a musician and _____ (compose), Ludwig van Beethoven slowly began to lose his hearing.

②Data about the moon's _____ (compose) could help China decide whether its plans for a future lunar base are practical.

(2)写作金句

①(读后续写之动作描写)接到这个坏消息后,她做了几次深呼吸来使自己镇定下来。

After receiving the bad news, she took a few deep breaths _____.

②(应用文写作话题之文学)成语是汉语中的一种独特的表达方式,大多由四个汉字组成。

→Chinese idioms are a unique way of expression in Chinese, mostly _____ four characters. (compose)

→Chinese idioms are a unique way of expression in Chinese, mostly _____ four characters. (consist)

→Chinese idioms are a unique way of expression in Chinese, mostly _____ four characters. (make)

4. **fall behind** 没有及时做,不能按时完成(工作);拖欠(付款);落后

(教材 P14) When a bee starts circling around Charlie's face, he **falls behind** with his work.

当一只蜜蜂开始绕着查理的脸转时,他的工作就落下了。

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| fall on | 适逢,正当 |
| fall asleep | 睡着 |
| fall apart | 破碎,破裂;崩溃 |
| fall over | 摔倒;被……绊倒 |
| fall down | 跌倒;失败;倒塌 |
| fall off | 脱落,跌落;减少,下降 |
| fall in love with | 爱上 |

【活学活用】

写作金句

①(读后续写之动作描写)在公园散步时,她被石头绊倒了,摔倒在地,擦伤了膝盖。

While walking in the park, she tripped on a rock and _____, scraping her knee.

②(应用文写作话题之节日介绍)春节是中国最重要的传统节日,在农历正月的第一天。

The Spring Festival, which is the most significant traditional festival in China, _____ the first lunar month.

③(应用文写作话题之运动与健康)有规律的体育活动可以促进更好的睡眠,帮助你更快入睡,享受更深的睡眠。

Regular physical activity can promote better sleep, helping you _____ and enjoy deeper sleep.

④(读后续写之哲理句)俗话说,谦虚使人进步,骄傲使人落后。

As the proverb goes, modesty helps one go forward while _____.

句型透视

1. (教材 P10) **While these same jokes might not be as funny to us now as they were then, their authors understood that humour could not only entertain but also throw new light on sensitive or emotive issues.** 虽然这些笑话现在对我们来说可能不像以前那么好笑了, 但它们的作者明白, 幽默不仅可以娱乐, 还可以为敏感或易引起激烈争论的问题提供新的阐述(方式)。

句型公式

while 引导的让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

while 在此句中意为“虽然”, 引导让步状语从句。while 还可以表示“在……期间, 当……时, 与……同时; (对比两件事物)……而, ……然而”等意义。

【活学活用】

写作金句(用连词“while”)

①(应用文写作之建议信) **虽然我理解你的担忧, 但我认为我们还是应该尝试一下。**

_____, I think we should still give it a try.

②(读后续写之主题升华句) **一些人可能将失败视为挫折, 而另一些人则将其视为成长和学习的机会。**

_____, others see it as an opportunity for growth and learning.

③(应用文写作话题之环境保护) **在欣赏自然界中的惊人美景时, 我们有责任确保不留下任何痕迹, 保护环境免受污染。**

_____, we have responsibility to ensure/make sure we leave no trace, protecting the environment from being polluted. (省略结构)

2. (教材 P11) **In his essay “On Humour”,**

Wang used fewer than 600 characters to introduce several humorous examples of famous people, concluding that, “The world is full of amusing things…” 在“谈幽默”一文中, 汪用不到 600 字的篇幅介绍了几个名人的幽默例子, 并总结道: “这个世界充满了有趣的事情……”

句型公式

现在分词(短语)作状语

【归纳拓展】

现在分词(短语)作状语可以表示时间、原因、条件、方式或伴随等, 在很多情况下可以转化成相应的状语从句或并列分句。现在分词(短语)作状语时, 句子的主语与现在分词之间是逻辑上的主谓关系。

【温馨提示】(1) 现在分词的完成式(having done)表示的动作先于谓语动词的动作发生。

(2) 现在分词短语作结果状语时, 一般表示“顺理成章”的结果; 如表示“意料之外”或“不愉快”的结果, 一般应使用 only to do 的形式。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① _____ (listen) to the music, he lost track of time and stayed up late into the night.

② _____ (travel) around the world, he gained a lot of valuable experience and insights.

(2) 写作金句

①(读后续写之心理与动作描写) **她感到非常紧张, 在上台演讲前深吸了一口气。**

_____, she took a deep breath before stepping up to the podium to give her speech.

②[2024·新课标 II 卷] (读后续写之动作描写) **我跳下车, 疯狂地跑向机器, 把卡片插了进去, 却只读到这条信息: “故障。抱歉。”**

I jumped out of the car, made a mad run for the machine, and popped my card in, _____: “Out of order. Sorry.”

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

喜剧人物介绍

【写作指导】

对喜剧演员的介绍属于人物介绍类的记叙文。此类文章主要介绍喜剧演员的生平、趣闻轶事、代表作品及人们的评价等, 写作时可重点突出该喜剧演员的表演风格。

写此类文章时要注意包含以下几个方面的内容:

(1) 该喜剧演员的生平、主要事迹及他/她在戏剧领域中的地位;

(2) 该喜剧演员的性格特点, 可通过几个事例进行佐证;

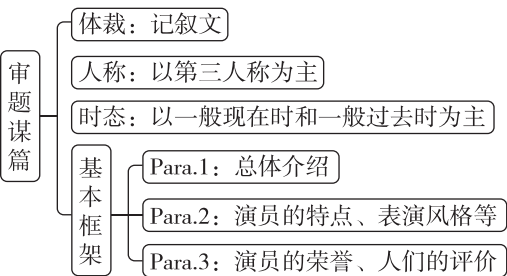
- (3)该喜剧演员的表演风格、代表作品及其作品给我们带来的生活启示；
- (4)该喜剧演员所获得的荣誉及人们的评价。

【经典例题】

罗温·艾金森(Rowan Atkinson)是著名的喜剧大师,在英国和其他国家都拥有众多的支持者。假设你是你们学校英语报的编辑,请根据下表提供的信息,写一篇英语短文介绍罗温·艾金森,然后刊登在英语报上。

人物	罗温·艾金森,英国著名的喜剧演员,1955年1月6日出生于英格兰,毕业于牛津大学。
荧幕形象	因其扮演的憨豆先生而出名,这个角色有点傻,但是却告诉人们要对生活保持乐观。
表演方式	表演风格独特,通过丰富的面部表情和肢体动作来展示自己的幽默,使观众发笑。
评价	出色的演技为他赢得了许多奖项,被称为继卓别林之后的又一位喜剧大师。

第一步 思路点拨



第二步 遣词造句

【核心词汇】

- _____ *n.* 喜剧演员
- _____ *n.* 角色
- _____ *n.* 幽默
- _____ *n.* 观众
- _____ *adj.* 独一无二的
- _____ *n.* 风格
- _____ 毕业于
- _____ 因……而出名
- _____ 对……乐观
- _____ 被认为是,被称作

【高级句式】

1. 现在分词短语作状语
- _____ the University of Oxford, Rowan Atkinson is well-known for his role of Mr Bean.
- 罗温·艾金森毕业于牛津大学,以扮演憨豆先生而闻名。

2. while 引导状语从句

_____, he tells people to keep optimistic about life.

尽管憨豆先生看起来有点傻,但是他却告诉人们要对生活保持乐观。

3. 主语从句

_____ is his unique style of acting.

给我印象最深的是他独特的表演风格。

4. make + 宾语 + 宾补

He shows his humour and _____ with rich facial expressions as well as body movements.

他以丰富的面部表情和肢体动作展现幽默,让观众大声笑起来。

5. 倒装

Not only _____ for his excellent acting skills, but he was also viewed as another comedy master after Chaplin.

他不仅凭借出色的演技获得了许多奖项,还被视为继卓别林之后的另一位喜剧大师。

第三步 组句成篇

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,你的美国笔友 Tom 对中国喜剧非常感兴趣,他想请你为他介绍一位中国的喜剧演员。请根据以下提示信息给他回信,向他介绍著名的喜剧演员沈腾。

- 提示信息:
- 出生年份:1979 年
- 经历及贡献:

- 毕业于解放军艺术学院戏剧表演系(PLA Art Academy's Drama Performance Department);
- 2012 年因春晚小品(short sketch)《今天的幸福》(*Happiness Today*)而成名;
- 主演多部高票房(blockbuster)喜剧电影,如《夏洛特烦恼》(*Goodbye Mr Loser*)、《西虹市首富》(*Hello Mr Billionaire*)等。

社会评价:以其幽默风趣的表演风格和独特的创意深受观众喜爱,是中国当代喜剧界的代表人物之一。

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

► 单元话题续写——幽默

【话题词汇】

表示笑的描述			
entertain	v. 使快乐	cheer up	(使)高兴起来,(使)振作起来
crack a smile	笑了起来	roar	v. 哄笑,大笑
wear a big smile	满面笑容	laugh out loud	大声笑出来
grin from ear to ear	笑得合不拢嘴	make sb laugh	让某人开怀大笑
laughter	n. 笑,笑声		
人物性格			
witty	adj. 说话风趣的; 妙趣横生的	funny	adj. 有趣的, 可笑的
humour	n. 幽默	a sense of humour	幽默感
mischievous	adj. 调皮的, 淘气的	enthusiasm	n. 热爱; 热心; 热情, 热忱
人物表情与情感			
sensitive	adj. 敏感的	mood	n. 心情
long face	愁眉苦脸	emotive	adj. 激发情感的

【跟踪演练】

❶ 单句写作

1. He was born with _____, always _____ their heads off with _____. (现在分词短语作状语)
他天生具有幽默感,总是用他有趣的故事让他的朋友们开怀大笑。
2. _____, which turned the tense atmosphere into one filled with laughter and cheerfulness. (强调句)
正是那个好笑的笑话提升了情绪,将原本紧张的氛围转变为充满欢笑和愉快的氛围。
3. The comedian's witty remarks made the audience laugh out loud, _____.
_____. (with 复合结构)
喜剧演员的诙谐言论让观众们大声笑出来,每个人都露出了灿烂的笑容。
4. By maintaining a positive state of mind, she _____ and began to face challenges with a smile. (强调谓语动词)
通过保持积极的心态,她确实振作了起来,开始微笑着面对挑战。
5. _____ and liked to play practical jokes, his friends always appreciated his sense of humour and the fun he brought to their gatherings. (while 引导的让步状语从句)

虽然他很淘气,喜欢恶作剧,但他的朋友们总是欣赏他的幽默感和他给他们的聚会带来的乐趣。

❷ 语段表达

Feeling exhausted after a long day at work, Mary decided to take a break and 1. _____ (看她最喜欢的喜剧节目). As soon as the show started, she couldn't help but 2. _____ (笑得合不拢嘴) at the funny scenes and witty remarks. The laughter lifted her mood and she felt much better. 3. _____ (完全忘记了她一天的疲倦;现在分词短语作状语), she was now in the mood to do some housework.

As she did the cleaning, Mary realized that her apartment was a reflection of her mood. She decided to make some changes and bring more positivity into her life. She not only rearranged the furniture and changed the curtains, 4. _____ (还播放了一些欢快的音乐来娱乐自己). Her apartment soon looked and felt like a whole new space, 5. _____ (充满了生机). Having achieved a positive state of mind, Mary sat down to relax, 6. _____ (满面笑容;现在分词短语作状语).