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教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

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# 全品学练考

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导学案

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# Unit 4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

## 主题素养积累

### The Internet: a world without frontiers (边界)

The Internet has the power to connect people across the world to a single shared community. Billions of people in different parts of the world have joined it already, and obviously many more will follow. Even in the countryside, the Internet enables people to reach beyond their villages and **get in touch with** the outside world. We can achieve almost anything online—with access to the Internet come some truly life-changing **advantages**.



One of the greatest advantages of the Internet **lies in** the quick and easy access to a huge amount of information. **To a certain extent**, the world's knowledge is all at our fingertips. With the **click** of a mouse or the touch of a button, it is possible to find out almost anything we care to know.

**The Internet has also made our lives unbelievably convenient, with all sorts of goods and services provided by electronic commerce, more commonly known as e-commerce.** You can have food delivered to you using food delivery apps and sites. Why wait hopelessly for a taxi in the cold rain? It is now simple and fast to order one with a taxi app. Sit back and relax indoors for a few warm minutes until the driver arrives.

Above all else, the Internet helps us establish and maintain social ties. With all sorts of communication software, physical distance no longer **gets in the way**. **No matter where we are, we are able to keep in contact with loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities who share**

**our hobbies.**

While the Internet brings many valuable advantages, being connected has its problems. As with any great invention, we must be aware of these problems and be careful to use the Internet properly and responsibly. **Only in this way can the Internet be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.** It is truly a world without frontiers.

### 【主题词句背诵】

- 1. get in touch with 和……取得联系
- 2. advantage *n.* 好处
- 3. lie in 在于, 存在于
- 4. to a certain extent 在一定程度上
- 5. click *n.* 点击
- 6. get in the way 妨碍
- 7. The Internet has also made our lives unbelievably convenient, **with all sorts of goods and services provided by electronic commerce**, more commonly known as e-commerce.  
互联网通过电子商务——也就是通常所说的电商——提供各种各样的商品和服务, 使我们的生活变得异常便利。
- 8. **No matter where we are**, we are able to keep in contact with loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities **who share our hobbies**.  
不管身在何处, 我们都能与所爱之人保持联系, 找到久违的朋友, 发现兴趣相投的新群体。
- 9. **Only in this way can the Internet** be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.  
唯有如此, 互联网才能成为每个人的发现之地、奇妙之所和灵感之源。

单元知识概览	
核心单词	enable; convenience; effect; impact; addicted; recommendation; explore; admit; alarm; fancy; trick; identity; variety; creativity; experiment; type; concern; view; accommodation; subscribe; account; ensure; favour; confirm; deliver; harm; argument; replace; concentrate; concerned; rewarding; addition; content; basis; focus; brief; creative; location; imaginary; amazing; accessible
核心短语	be addicted to; a variety of; be concerned with; in addition; focus on
重点句型	1. as 引导原因状语从句 2. a time when... 3. it 作形式宾语 4. 过去分词短语作定语 5. “no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句
单元语法和词法	1. 语法: 过去将来时 2. 词法: 复合词
单元写作	1. 写个人简介 2. 单元话题之读后续写: 信息技术

## 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

### 词汇点睛

#### 1. enable vt. 使可能, 使发生

(教材 P6) **enable** better communication 实现更好的沟通

(1) enable sb to do sth	使某人能做某事
(2) able <i>adj.</i>	有能力的; (某方面) 擅长的
be able to do sth	能够做某事, 有能力做某事
(3) ability <i>n.</i>	能力; 才能
have the ability to do sth	有做某事的能力

#### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Joining a club enables teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ (make) new friends with similar interests.

② With her rich work experience, she was able \_\_\_\_\_ (handle) the difficult project independently.

③ She has the \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to manage her time effectively and balance work and life.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之申请信) I believe my extensive knowledge and work experience \_\_\_\_\_.

我相信我丰富的知识和工作经验将使我能够将这份工作做好。

#### 2. convenience n. 方便, 便利

(教材 P6) provide **convenience** 提供便利

(1) at one's convenience	在某人方便的时候
for (sb's) convenience	为了(某人)方便起见
inconvenience <i>n.</i>	不便利
(2) convenient <i>adj.</i>	方便的, 便利的
It is/was convenient for sb to do sth.	对于某人来说做某事是方便的。
sth be convenient for sb	某物对某人来说是方便的
inconvenient <i>adj.</i>	不便利的
(3) conveniently <i>adv.</i>	方便地, 便利地

[温馨提示] convenient 作表语时, 不可用人作主语, 而要用物作主语或用 it 作形式主语; “当你方便的时候”应译成 when it is convenient for you, 而不是 when you are convenient.

#### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① People often use credit cards for \_\_\_\_\_ (convenient) in daily shopping.

② It is convenient for me \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus to work because the bus stop is near my house.

③ The self-service checkout machine is convenient \_\_\_\_\_ customers who are in a hurry.

④ The park is \_\_\_\_\_ (convenient) located near the school, making it easy for students to relax.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之邀请信) We would be delighted if you could attend our graduation party \_\_\_\_\_. 如果您能在方便的时候参加我们的毕业派对, 我们会非常高兴。

#### 3. effect n. 效应; 影响

(1) have an effect/impact/influence on/upon...

对……产生影响

take effect = come/go into effect 生效; 奏效

bring/carry/put...into effect 实施; 使生效

(2) effective *adj.*

有效的; 起作用的

(3) effectively *adv.*

有效地; 实际上

#### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① One of the most \_\_\_\_\_ (effect) ways to reduce stress is to talk about your feeling with someone you trust.

② Factories that gave out harmful gases were all shut down after the policy came \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作话题之人物评价) Zheng He's voyages \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ China's overseas exchanges and cultural dissemination.

郑和的远航对中国的海外交流和文化传播产生了深远影响。



**4. addicted** *adj.* 对……着迷的;沉迷的  
(教材 P6) makes us self-focused/live in an unreal world/**addicted** to it  
让我们以自我为中心/生活在一个虚幻的世界/沉迷其中

- (1)be/become/get addicted to  
沉迷于;热爱(to 为介词)
- (2)addict *n.* 对……着迷的人  
addiction *n.* 瘾,入迷,嗜好(常与介词 to 连用)  
addictive *adj.* 使人上瘾的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

- ①I find myself \_\_\_\_\_ (addict) to practising yoga regularly, as it helps me relax both physically and mentally.
- ②It was then that I decided to take action—to overcome my \_\_\_\_\_ (addict) to sugary drinks.
- ③He should stop playing this game because it is highly \_\_\_\_\_ (addict).

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之社会现象) Many teenagers \_\_\_\_\_, spending hours scrolling through their phones every day.  
许多青少年对社交媒体上瘾,每天花几个小时刷手机。

**5. recommendation** *n.* 建议,提议;推荐  
(教材 P100) Do you have any **recommendation**?  
你有什么推荐吗?

- recommend *vt.* 推荐,举荐;劝告;建议
- recommend sth to sb 向某人推荐某物
- recommend doing sth 建议做某事
- recommend sb to do sth 建议/劝某人做某事
- recommend that... (should) do...  
建议……(应该)做……
- It is/was (strongly) recommended that... (should) do...  
有人(强烈)建议……  
(应该)做……

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

- ①I will be glad if you can take my \_\_\_\_\_ (recommend) into consideration.

- ②The doctor strongly recommended \_\_\_\_\_ (limit) the amount of fat in my diet.
- ③I recommend you \_\_\_\_\_ (think) very carefully before you make any decision.
- ④He recommended that more information \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) to the average students.
- ⑤It is such a great restaurant that I will recommend it \_\_\_\_\_ all my friends.

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作之建议信) \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour or so after school, which can lift your spirits and thus help you stay focused in class.

强烈建议你放学后进行一个小时的体育锻炼,这可以振奋你的精神,从而帮助你在课堂上保持专注。

**6. admit** *v.* 承认;准许进入  
(教材 P100) Well, I **admit** it.  
是的,我承认确实如此。

- (1)admit (doing/having done) sth  
承认(做过)某事
- admit sb/sth as... 承认某人/某物是……
- admit (to sb) that... (向某人)承认……
- be admitted to/into 获准进入(to/into 后接表示组织/单位等的词)
- (2)admission *n.* 准许进入;入场费;承认,坦白

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

- ①The boy apologized to me and admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (break) his promise.
- ②To gain \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) into universities, you must take the College Entrance Exam given once a year.
- ③Though I don't agree with him, I have to admit him \_\_\_\_\_ a clever person.

(2)写作金句

(读后续写之心理描写) It was not until I lost the opportunity to \_\_\_\_\_ that I realized the importance of treasuring time.  
直到我失去了进入梦想的大学的机会,我才意识到珍惜时间的重要性。

Period Two Lesson 1 Avatars (Reading)

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①avatar <i>n.</i> (网络上代表个人的)头像,虚拟替身,图标</p> <p>②image <i>n.</i> 图像;形象</p> <p>③personality <i>n.</i> 个性,性格</p> <p>④digital <i>adj.</i> 数字的,数码的</p> <p>⑤identity <i>n.</i> 身份;特征</p> <p>⑥2D (2-dimensional) <i>adj.</i> 二维的</p> <p>⑦yet <i>adv.</i> (当时)还</p> <p>⑧a variety of 各种各样的</p> <p>⑨form <i>n.</i> 形式</p> <p>⑩not...at all 一点也不</p> <p>⑪dress <i>v.</i> 给(某人)穿衣服</p> <p>⑫fancy <i>adj.</i> 花哨的;别致的</p> <p>⑬opposite <i>adj.</i> 相反的</p> <p>⑭sex <i>n.</i> 性别</p> <p>⑮instead of 而不是;代替</p> <p>⑯sensible <i>adj.</i> 朴素实用的;明智的,合理的</p> <p>⑰have fun 玩得高兴,玩得开心</p> <p>⑱creativity <i>n.</i> 创造力;独创性</p>	<p><b>AVATARS</b><sup>①</sup></p> <p>When you are online, you can be anyone or anything. You can create your own <b>image</b><sup>②</sup> and a new <b>personality</b><sup>③</sup>. These <b>digital</b><sup>④</sup> <b>identities</b><sup>⑤</sup>, [1] <u>known as avatars</u>, are a key part of [2] <u>how people use the Internet to communicate and express themselves</u>.</p> <p>[1]画线部分为过去分词作定语,修饰名词短语 digital identities.</p> <p>[2]how 引导宾语从句;不定式短语 to communicate and express themselves 作目的状语。</p> <p>The first simple <b>2D</b><sup>⑥</sup> avatars appeared in role-playing computer games in the 1980s. <b>Yet</b><sup>⑦</sup>, very few people knew [3] <u>that future avatars would have such a wide variety of</u><sup>⑧</sup> <b>forms</b><sup>⑨</sup> and uses. By the late 1990s, they had been used in web chats.</p> <p>[3]that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>When people started creating their own avatars, they discovered [4] <u>that they were going to have the power to create new identities that did not look or act like their real selves at all</u><sup>⑩</sup>. They could <b>dress</b><sup>⑪</sup> their avatars in <b>fancy</b><sup>⑫</sup> clothes, or they could try being someone of the <b>opposite</b><sup>⑬</sup> <b>sex</b><sup>⑭</sup>, and call themselves “Andy” <b>instead of</b><sup>⑮</sup> “Anna”! When Internet users realised [5] <u>that their avatars would be seen by many people, not just their friends</u>, they started having more than one avatar: a <b>sensible</b><sup>⑯</sup> one for work; a friendly, good-looking one for meeting people; and a silly one for <b>having fun</b><sup>⑰</sup>.</p> <p>Avatars let you express yourself and give you lots of room for <b>creativity</b><sup>⑱</sup>.</p> <p>[4]第一个 that 引导宾语从句;不定式短语 to create new identities 作后置定语;第二个 that 引导定语从句,修饰 new identities.</p> <p>[5]that 引导宾语从句</p>	<p><b>虚拟形象</b></p> <p>当你上网时,你可以是任何人或任何事物。你可以创设自己的形象,并且拥有新的个性。这些被称作“虚拟形象”的数字身份是人们利用互联网进行交流 and 表达自己的关键部分。</p> <p>简单的二维虚拟形象最早出现在 20 世纪 80 年代的角色扮演电脑游戏中。当时,很少有人知道虚拟形象后来会有如此广泛的形式和用途。20 世纪 90 年代末,虚拟形象被用于网络聊天。</p> <p>人们开始创设自己的虚拟形象时,他们发现自己有能力创设新的身份,这种新身份在相貌和行为上可以与真正的自我完全不同。他们可以给自己的虚拟形象穿上华丽的衣服,或者尝试换个性别,可以给自己取名为“安迪”,而不是“安娜”!当互联网用户意识到很多人会看到他们的虚拟形象,而不仅仅是他们的朋友时,他们开始使用不止一个虚拟形象:一个朴素实用的虚拟形象用于工作;一个友好的、好看的虚拟形象用于交友;一个傻乎乎的虚拟形象用于取乐。虚拟形象让你可以表达自己,还给你很多创造空间</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①9 blog <i>n.</i> 博客; 网络日志 <i>vi.</i> 写博客</p> <p>②0 cartoon <i>n.</i> 卡通, 动画片</p> <p>②1 character <i>n.</i> 角色, 人物</p> <p>②2 funny <i>adj.</i> 有趣的, 滑稽的, 好笑的</p> <p>②3 feature <i>n.</i> 特色, 特征, 特点</p> <p>②4 more or less 或多或少; 几乎, 差不多</p> <p>②5 obviously <i>adv.</i> 显而易见地, 明显地</p> <p>②6 experiment <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 做试验, 进行实验 <i>n.</i> 实验</p> <p>②7 hairstyle <i>n.</i> 发型, 发式</p> <p>②8 nowadays <i>adv.</i> 现今, 现时</p> <p>②9 selection <i>n.</i> 供选择的同类物品; 选择</p> <p>③0 ready-made <i>adj.</i> 预制的, 现成的, 已做好的</p> <p>③1 type in 把(信息)输入(计算机)</p> <p>③2 concern <i>n.</i> 担忧, 忧虑 <i>vt.</i> 与……有关; 使担心</p> <p>③3 virtual <i>adj.</i> 虚拟的; 模拟的</p> <p>③4 become afraid of 变得害怕……</p> <p>③5 risk <i>n.</i> 危险, 风险</p> <p>③6 cheat <i>vt.</i> 欺骗; 欺诈</p> <p>③7 view <i>vt.</i> 看, 把……视为</p> <p>③8 in a ... light 从……的角度, 从……的观点</p> <p>③9 look forward to 期待, 期盼</p>	<p>Of course, the avatar [6] <u>you choose</u> says a lot about your personality. If your <b>blog</b><sup>①9</sup> avatar is a picture of a cute cat, your message is “I like relaxing and having fun”. Well-known <b>cartoon</b><sup>②0</sup> <b>characters</b><sup>②1</sup> or laughing monkeys say “I’m a really <b>funny</b><sup>②2</sup> person”. Most people create avatars [7] <u>that have similar features</u><sup>②3</sup> to <u>their personalities and that look more or less</u><sup>②4</sup> like them and act like them. However, nearly all avatars are tall, young and nice-looking, so people <b>obviously</b><sup>②5</sup> make their avatars look better than they do in real life. They also <b>experiment</b><sup>②6</sup> with things like different <b>hairstyles</b><sup>②7</sup>—[8] <u>which says a lot, perhaps, about what they want to look like.</u></p> <p>[6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 avatar, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 which。</p> <p>[7]两个 that 均引导定语从句, 修饰名词 avatars。</p> <p>[8] which 引导非限制性定语从句; what 引导宾语从句。</p> <p><b>Nowadays</b><sup>②8</sup>, avatars are everywhere. In most web chats, people choose an avatar from a <b>selection</b><sup>②9</sup> of <b>ready-made</b><sup>③0</sup> images, or create their own images. You can also use avatars [9] <u>that move around and talk</u> when you <b>type in</b><sup>③1</sup> your message. The avatars in online worlds can talk, walk and fly around, meet people, go shopping and attend classes.</p> <p>[9]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 avatars。</p> <p>The use of avatars has also caused a few <b>concerns</b><sup>③2</sup>. Some users worry [10] <u>that they are spending so much time in virtual</u><sup>③3</sup> worlds that they are <b>becoming afraid of</b><sup>③4</sup> meeting people in the real world. The use of several avatars can also be a <b>risk</b><sup>③5</sup>, [11] <u>as people can use avatars to cheat</u><sup>③6</sup> others online. However, other users <b>view</b><sup>③7</sup> avatars in a more positive <b>light</b><sup>③8</sup>. They <b>look forward to</b><sup>③9</sup> a time [12] <u>when their avatar will act like a real person and travel around bigger, more exciting virtual worlds.</u></p> <p>[10]第一个 that 引导宾语从句; 第二个 that 为 so... that... 句型, 引导结果状语从句。</p> <p>[11]as 引导原因状语从句, as 意为“因为, 由于”。</p> <p>[12]when 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 time</p>	<p>当然, 你所选择的虚拟形象会在很大程度上显露你的个性。如果你的博客头像是一只可爱的猫, 你传递的信息是“我喜欢放松和享受”。知名的卡通角色或笑着的猴子传递的信息是“我是个很有趣的人”。大多数人创设的虚拟形象与他们的个性有着相似的特征, 看起来或多或少像他们, 在行为上也像他们。然而, 几乎所有的虚拟形象都个头高挑、样貌年轻、面容姣好, 所以人们显然想让他们们的虚拟形象看起来比现实生活中更好。人们还进行新的尝试, 例如换上不同的发型, 这可能从很大程度上透露了他们希望自己看起来是什么样子。</p> <p>现在, 虚拟形象无处不在。在大多数网络聊天中, 人们都是从现成的图片中选择一个作为虚拟形象, 或者创建自己的图片。当你输入信息时, 你也可以使用活动起来或说话的虚拟形象。网络世界中的虚拟形象可以交谈、走路、飞行, 还可以结识他人、购物和上课。</p> <p>虚拟形象的使用也引起了一些担忧。一些用户担心他们在虚拟世界中花费了太多时间, 以至于开始害怕在现实世界中与人见面。使用数个虚拟形象也可能会带来风险, 因为有人可能会在网上使用虚拟形象来欺骗他人。但是, 其他用户则以更为积极的态度看待虚拟形象。他们期待着有朝一日, 自己的虚拟形象会像真人一样去环游更广阔、更精彩的虚拟世界</p>

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the passage and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

- ( ) Para. 1      ( ) Para. 2      ( ) Paras. 3—5  
( ) Para. 6

- A. History about avatars.  
B. Definition of the avatar.  
C. Different views on avatars.  
D. Purposes of using avatars.

Step 2 Careful reading

- ( ) 1. What does a picture of a cute cat mean?  
A. "I like relaxing and having fun".  
B. "I'm a really funny person".  
C. "I'm tall, young and nice-looking".  
D. "I like being creative".  
( ) 2. Who could see your avatars?  
A. Only your friends.      B. A lot of people.  
C. No one.      D. Only your family.  
( ) 3. What can people use avatars to do?  
A. Act just like a real person.  
B. Travel around larger virtual worlds.  
C. Help others online.  
D. Cheat others online.  
( ) 4. For what purpose does the author mention people calling themselves "Andy" instead of "Anna"?  
A. To tell us that some people have the power to do anything.  
B. To illustrate there are many choices for avatars.  
C. To show avatars give people freedom to express them differently.  
D. To explain some people don't like their real selves.  
( ) 5. What are people's views on the use of avatars?

- A. Positive but a little worried.  
B. Negative and concerned.  
C. Positive and a bit excited.  
D. Negative or positive.

Step 3 Summary

When online, you can be anyone or anything. In other words, you can create digital identities, 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (know) as avatars, to represent yourself.

When avatars first appeared online in the 1980s, few people knew that future avatars 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (have) so many different forms and uses. Today, avatars are being used everywhere and Internet users choose different images 3. \_\_\_\_\_ their avatars.

Many people choose their avatars 4. \_\_\_\_\_ have similar features to their personalities. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (obvious), people often make some improvement to their avatars. That's why nearly all avatars are so good-looking.

You can make good use of your 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (create) when choosing your own avatar. For example, you can be someone of the opposite sex online. You can even have more than one avatar. However, the use of avatars has also caused a few 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (concern). Some users worry that they are spending too much time in virtual worlds. And some users worry that people can use avatars 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (cheat) others online. Meanwhile, some people hold 9. \_\_\_\_\_ positive view about avatars. They look forward to a time when their avatar will act just like a real person and travel around 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (big), more exciting virtual worlds.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **trick** *vt.* 欺骗, 诱骗, 哄骗 *n.* 诡计, 花招, 骗局; 技巧, 诀窍  
(教材 P8) to **trick** others 欺骗他人

- (1) trick sb into doing sth 用计谋引诱某人做某事, 哄骗某人做某事  
trick sb out of sth 骗走某人某物, 诈骗某人某物  
(2) play a trick/tricks on sb 捉弄某人, 对某人恶作剧

(3) tricky *adj.* 难对付的; 狡猾的, 诡计多端的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
② The old man \_\_\_\_\_ (trick) out of all his life savings yesterday.  
③ The test had several \_\_\_\_\_ (trick) questions that required careful thinking to answer correctly.

(2)一词多义

①He knows a **trick** to solve difficult maths problems quickly. \_\_\_\_\_

②The thief used a **trick** to steal the woman's handbag without her noticing. \_\_\_\_\_

③He **tricked** his sister into eating a hot pepper, who thought it was a sweet vegetable. \_\_\_\_\_

**2. variety** *n.* 多样化, 变化

(教材 P9) Yet, very few people knew that future avatars would have such a wide **variety** of forms and uses.

当时, 很少有人知道虚拟形象后来会有如此广泛的形式和用途。

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

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①There are a \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) of books in the library, covering different fields such as history, science and literature.

②There are \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) ways to solve this maths problem, and you can choose the one you're most familiar with.

③The colour of the leaves varies \_\_\_\_\_ the seasons.

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之活动介绍) The difficulty levels of the tasks \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.

这些任务的难度级别从非常简单到极富挑战性不等。

**3. concern** *n.* 担忧, 忧虑 *vt.* 与……有关; 使担心

(教材 P9) The use of avatars has also caused a few **concerns**.

虚拟形象的使用也引起了一些担忧。

- |                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| (1)show/express concern for/about... | 对……表示关心/担心 |
| (2)concerned <i>adj.</i>             | 担忧的; 关注的   |
| be concerned about/for sth           | 为某事而担心/忧虑  |

- |                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| be concerned with sth      | 关心……; 与……有关 |
| as far as sb be concerned  | 就某人来说/而论    |
| (3)concerning <i>prep.</i> | 关于; 涉及      |

【温馨提示】concern 作名词讲时, 可以抽象名词具体化, a concern 表示“一件令人担忧的事情”。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①As far as I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (concern), everyone should be given an equal opportunity.

②The sales manager asked his men to inform him of everything \_\_\_\_\_ (concern) the sales in time.

③The food safety is affecting the quality of human life, which has become \_\_\_\_\_ big concern in China and around the world.

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之环境保护) The report shows that the public \_\_\_\_\_ the environment protection.

报告显示, 公众对环境保护问题已经表现出了极大的关注。

**4. view** *vt.* 看, 把……视为 *n.* 风景; 视野; 观点; 见解

(教材 P9) However, other users **view** avatars in a more positive light.

但是, 其他用户则以更为积极的态度看待虚拟形象。

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)view sb/sth as...     | 把……视为……             |
| (2)in one's view         | 在某人看来               |
| from one's point of view | 在某人看来; 从某人的<br>角度出发 |
| in view of               | 鉴于; 考虑到             |
| come into view           | 呈现在眼前; 进入视野         |

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①He is viewed \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most famous writers in the 21st century.

②\_\_\_\_\_ my view, health is more important than wealth.

③When we reached the top of the mountain, a wide plain came \_\_\_\_\_ view.

(2)一词多义

①I had a friend who had a different **view** and he felt that the war was immoral. \_\_\_\_\_

②The **view** from our window was the beautiful green countryside. \_\_\_\_\_



### (3) 写作金句

#### ① (应用文写作之建议信)

many benefits of labour to students, I suggest that we should regularly take part in a wide range of labour.

鉴于劳动对学生的许多好处,我建议我们应该定期参加各种劳动。

#### ② (应用文写作话题之人际关系) When you disagree with your parents, take a minute to calm down and try to understand the situation

当你不赞同你的父母时,花一点儿时间冷静下来,试着从他们的角度了解情况。

### 句型透视

1. (教材 P9) **The use of several avatars can also be a risk, as people can use avatars to cheat others online.** 使用数个虚拟形象也可能带来风险,因为有人可能会在网上使用虚拟形象来欺骗他人。

#### 句型公式

as 引导原因状语从句

#### 【相关拓展】

as 作连词/关系词,可以引导以下从句:

- ① as 引导方式状语从句,意为“按照,如同”。
- ② as 引导时间状语从句,意为“当……时;随着”。
- ③ as 引导原因状语从句,意为“既然,由于”。
- ④ as 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管”,从句用倒装语序,即“名词/形容词/副词/分词/动词 + as + 主语 + 系动词 be/助动词/情态动词/动词”结构。
- ⑤ as 引导定语从句,意为“正如”,常见于一些固定用法中。

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1) 一词多义

- ① **As** I rushed outdoors to empty the wastepaper baskets, the door swung shut behind me.
- ② **As** time went by, we saw less and less of each other.
- ③ **As** it is too late for you to go home, you'd better stay overnight at this place.
- ④ Just **as** we water flowers, so we should often swim in the sea of knowledge.

### (2) 写作金句

#### ① (应用文写作话题之健康生活)

, being in nature helps get a tired brain away from too much technology.

正如一位专家所说,身处大自然有助于让疲惫的大脑远离过多的技术设备。

#### ② (应用文写作话题之活动介绍)

, we find it meaningful to take part in the activity. (倒装句)

尽管我们很累,但我们发现参加这项活动很有意义。

2. (教材 P9) **They look forward to a time when their avatar will act like a real person and travel around bigger, more exciting virtual worlds.** 他们期待着有朝一日,自己的虚拟形象会像真人一样去环游更广阔、更精彩的虚拟世界。

#### 句型公式

a time when... 的时代

#### 【句式点拨】

此句型中, a time 为先行词, when 引导定语从句。

#### 【相关拓展】

与 time 有关的常用句式:

- ① It/This/That + was + the first/second/... time (that) + 过去完成时. 这/那是第一/二/……次……
- ② It/This/That + is + the first/second/... time (that) + 现在完成时. 这/那是第一/二/……次……
- ③ There was a time when... 曾有一个……的时期。
- ④ the last/first time + 从句 最后一次/第一次……
- ⑤ It's high time that... did/should do sth. 该是做……的时候了。

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1) 单句填空

- ① It is high time that we (take) some effective measures to protect the wild animals.
- ② It is the first time that I (find) an excuse for my mistake and I feel ashamed.

##### (2) 写作金句

(应用文写作话题之家庭生活) You can't do everything for your children: and spread their wings. 你不能为孩子们包揽一切:总有一天他们必须离开家,展翅高飞。

# Period Three Lesson 2 Apps

## 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

### 词汇点睛

**1. favour** *n.* 恩惠; 善意的行为; 支持, 赞同 *vt.* 偏袒; 较喜欢

(教材 P102) Can you do me a **favour** and find out what's going on?

你能帮我个忙, 看看是怎么回事吗?

(1) in sb's favour 有利于某人; 有助于某人

do... a favour = do a favour for...

帮助……

ask sb a favour 请某人帮忙

in favour of 支持, 赞同

(2) favourable *adj.* 有利的; 赞成的; 给人好印象的

favourite *adj.* 特别受喜爱的

*n.* 最喜爱的人或物

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① No matter how \_\_\_\_\_ (favour) the conditions are, we'll still rely on our own efforts.

② As for my \_\_\_\_\_ (favour) figure in Chinese history, it must be Wei Yuan, a great thinker in the late Qing Dynasty.

③ This candidate has a lot \_\_\_\_\_ her favour, especially her experience of teaching.

(2) 熟词生义

Elsewhere, people **favour** shaking hands, bowing from the waist, or nodding the head when they meet someone else. \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之求助信) I am writing in sincerity to \_\_\_\_\_ regarding a play we adapted according to the textbook.

我写信真诚地请求您能在我们根据教科书改编的剧本方面帮我的忙。

② (应用文写作之短文投稿) Therefore, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that paper books are better choices for us compared with e-books.

因此, 我赞成这样一种观点, 即与电子书相比, 纸质书对我们来说是更好的选择。

**2. confirm** *vt.* 确认; 证实

(教材 P102) Would you like me to **confirm** my account details?

你想让我确认我的账户详情吗?

(1) It is/has been confirmed that...

已确定/证实……

(2) confirmation *n.* 证实; 确认书; 证明书

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① During the past two weeks, six people \_\_\_\_\_ (confirm) that they will attend the conference.

② The police are seeking independent \_\_\_\_\_ (confirm) of certain details of the story.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作话题之健康生活) \_\_\_\_\_ obesity often results from lack of exercise and unhealthy diets.

已经证实, 肥胖往往是由缺乏运动和不健康的饮食引起的。

**3. deliver** *vi. & vt.* 递送; 传送; 助产; 发表; 分娩

(教材 P102) ... your order was **delivered** last week. .... 上周您的订单开始运送。

(1) deliver sth (to sb) 投递/传送某物(给某人)

deliver a speech 发表演说

deliver a baby 接生孩子

(2) delivery *n.* 投递; 传送; 分娩

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Bad news came that the snowstorm delayed the \_\_\_\_\_ (deliver) of the mail.

② The shop owner will get all these goods delivered \_\_\_\_\_ the customers today.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之邀请信) It's my honour to invite you to \_\_\_\_\_ at the graduation ceremony. 我很荣幸邀请您在毕业典礼上发表演讲。

# Period Four Lesson 3 Internet and Friendships (Reading)

## 课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

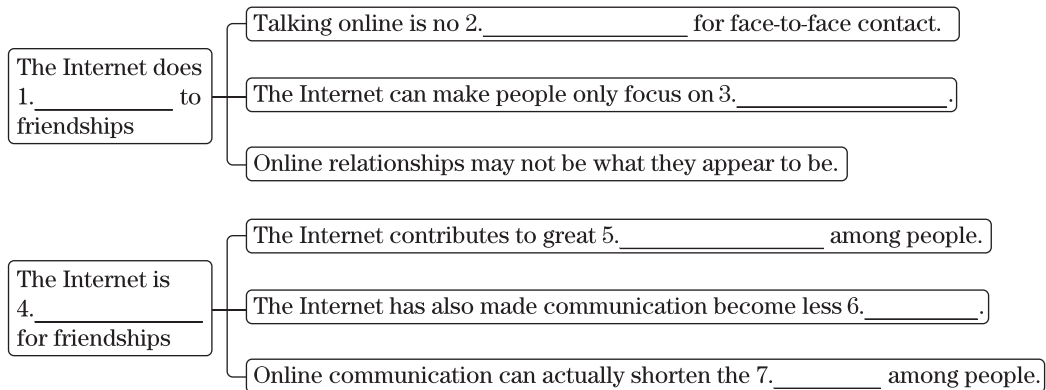
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①harm <i>vt.</i> &amp; <i>n.</i> 伤害, 损害</p> <p>②replacement <i>n.</i> 替换, 更换; 替代品; 替换物</p> <p>③contact <i>n.</i> &amp; <i>v.</i> 接触; 联系</p> <p>④replace <i>vt.</i> 取代; 接替</p> <p>⑤hug <i>n.</i> &amp; <i>vt.</i> 拥抱; 紧抱</p> <p>⑥concentrate <i>vi.</i> 专注, 专心; 集中注意力</p> <p>⑦social skill 社交技能</p> <p>⑧direct <i>adj.</i> 直接的</p> <p>⑨enable <i>v.</i> 使能够</p> <p>⑩lifelong <i>adj.</i> 终身的, 毕生的</p> <p>⑪self-centred <i>adj.</i> 自我中心的; 只考虑自己的</p> <p>⑫be concerned with 关心……</p> <p>⑬popularity <i>n.</i> 普及; 流行; 受欢迎</p> <p>⑭follower <i>n.</i> 跟随者, 追随者; 爱好者; 仿效者</p> <p>⑮the number of……的数量</p> <p>⑯rewarding <i>adj.</i> 有益的; 有意义的</p> <p>⑰in addition 除此之外</p> <p>⑱content <i>n.</i> 内容</p> <p>⑲post <i>v.</i> 发布 <i>n.</i> 帖子</p> <p>⑳shallow <i>adj.</i> 肤浅的, 浅薄的</p> <p>㉑trivial <i>adj.</i> 没有什么价值的; 微不足道的</p> <p>㉒not necessarily 不一定, 未必</p> <p>㉓on the basis of 在……的基础上</p> <p>㉔percent <i>n.</i> 百分比; 百分数</p>	<p><b>The Internet Harms<sup>①</sup> Friendships</b></p> <p>[1]While the Internet can bring people closer together, it can also harm friendships.</p> <p>[1]while 引导让步状语从句, while 意为“虽然, 尽管”。</p> <p>Firstly, [2]talking online is no <b>replacement<sup>②</sup></b> for face-to-face <b>contact<sup>③</sup></b>—images really cannot <b>replace<sup>④</sup></b> a real-life smile or <b>hug<sup>⑤</sup></b>. According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen [3]makes it more difficult for children to <b>concentrate<sup>⑥</sup></b> or show kindness to others. As we know, important <b>social skills<sup>⑦</sup></b> are developed through <b>direct<sup>⑧</sup></b> contact with other people. [4]It is these skills that <b>enable<sup>⑨</sup></b> us to develop <b>lifelong<sup>⑩</sup></b> friendships.</p> <p>[2]画线部分为动名词短语, 在句中作主语。</p> <p>[3]画线部分为“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构, it 作形式宾语, 形容词 more difficult 作宾语补足语; 不定式短语 to concentrate or show kindness to others 作真正的宾语。</p> <p>[4]画线句为强调句, 其结构为“It is + 被强调部分 + that + 句子剩余部分.”, 本句强调主语 these skills.</p> <p>Secondly, the Internet can make people <b>self-centred<sup>⑪</sup></b>—[5]not thinking of anyone or anything but themselves. For example, instead of having proper conversations with their friends, some people <b>are only concerned with<sup>⑫</sup></b> their online <b>popularity<sup>⑬</sup></b>—How many “likes” did I get? How many <b>followers<sup>⑭</sup></b> do I have? —[6]though we know that <b>the number of<sup>⑮</sup></b> “likes” or followers cannot compare to having long-term and <b>rewarding<sup>⑯</sup></b> friendships. <b>In addition<sup>⑰</sup></b>, a lot of the <b>content<sup>⑱</sup></b> <b>posted<sup>⑲</sup></b> on social media is <b>shallow<sup>⑳</sup></b> or <b>trivial<sup>㉑</sup></b>. Posts about funny cat images do <b>not necessarily<sup>㉒</sup></b> help form meaningful relationships.</p> <p>[5]画线部分为现在分词短语, 在句中作状语。</p> <p>[6]though 引导让步状语从句; that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>Thirdly, online relationships may not be [7]what they appear to be. Friendships are built <b>on the basis of<sup>㉓</sup></b> trust, and with online communication you can never be 100 <b>percent<sup>㉔</sup></b> sure [8]that the people you are chatting to are being honest about who they are. Because of this</p>	<p><b>互联网对友谊有害</b></p> <p>虽然互联网可以让人们更亲近, 但它也会损害友谊。</p> <p>首先, 网上聊天并不能代替面对面的接触——图片真的无法代替现实生活中的微笑或拥抱。根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法, 通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他表示善意。众所周知, 重要的社交技能是通过直接与他人接触培养的。正是这些技能使我们发展终生的友谊。</p> <p>其次, 互联网使人们以自我为中心, 不去想除自己之外的任何人和任何事。例如, 一些人不再和朋友好好地交谈了, 他们只关心自己网上的人气——我得了多少个“赞”? 多少人关注了我? ——尽管我们知道有多少“赞”或关注者无法与拥有长期和有益的友谊相比。此外, 很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。在网上发布搞笑猫咪的图片并不一定会帮助我们发展有意义的关系。</p> <p>第三, 网络关系可能并不是它们看起来的样子。友谊建立在信任的基础上, 通过线上交流, 你永远不能百分之百地确信与你交谈的人是否以诚相待。因此</p>



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>②5 particularly <i>adv.</i> 尤其, 特别</p> <p>②6 trusting <i>adj.</i> 轻易信赖别人的</p> <p>②7 in one's opinion 在某人看来</p> <p>②8 focus on 关注</p> <p>②9 maintain <i>vt.</i> 保持; 维持</p> <p>③0 convenient <i>adj.</i> 便利的, 方便的</p> <p>③1 stay in touch with 和……保持联系</p> <p>③2 smartphone <i>n.</i> 智能手机</p> <p>③3 tablet <i>n.</i> 平板电脑; 药片; 碑, 牌</p> <p>③4 on the move 在行动, 在移动中</p> <p>③5 limiting <i>adj.</i> 局限的, 限制性的</p> <p>③6 video <i>n.</i> 视频</p> <p>③7 brief <i>adj.</i> 简洁的, 简明的</p> <p>③8 response <i>n.</i> 回答, 答复</p> <p>③9 emoji <i>n.</i> 表情符号</p> <p>④0 creative <i>adj.</i> 创造性的</p> <p>④1 thought-provoking <i>adj.</i> 发人深省的, 令人深思的</p> <p>④2 argument <i>n.</i> 论点; 论据</p> <p>④3 point out 指出</p> <p>④4 authority <i>n.</i> 权威人士; 专家</p>	<p>going online can be <b>particularly</b><sup>②5</sup> dangerous for people [9] <u>who are easily influenced or too trusting</u><sup>②6</sup>.</p> <p>[7] what 引导表语从句。</p> <p>[8] that 引导宾语从句; you are chatting to 为定语从句, 修饰名词 people; who 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>[9] who 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 people。</p> <p><b>In my opinion</b><sup>②7</sup>, friends should <b>focus</b> more <b>on</b><sup>②8</sup> face-to-face communication, and less on online communication. This is the best way to <b>maintain</b><sup>②9</sup> healthy relationships.</p> <p><b>The Internet Helps Friendships</b></p> <p>The Internet can help develop friendships in many ways. Firstly, the Internet makes communication much more <b>convenient</b><sup>③0</sup>. You can <b>stay in touch with</b><sup>③1</sup> friends [10] <u>no matter where you are or what you are doing</u>. [11] <u>Using a smartphone</u><sup>③2</sup>, <u>a tablet</u><sup>③3</sup> or a computer, you can be in contact at home and also when you are <b>on the move</b><sup>③4</sup>.</p> <p>[10] 画线部分为 no matter where 和 no matter what 引导的让步状语从句。</p> <p>[11] 画线部分为现在分词短语, 在句中作状语。</p> <p>Secondly, the Internet has also made communication more fun. Traditional ways of communicating, like letters and phone calls, can be <b>limiting</b><sup>③5</sup> and take time. However, you can share photos, <b>videos</b><sup>③6</sup>, news stories and websites with your friends online. You can give a <b>brief</b><sup>③7</sup> <b>response</b><sup>③8</sup> to a message with an <b>emoji</b><sup>③9</sup> or a picture. There are so many online tools [12] <u>you can use to be creative</u><sup>④0</sup>!</p> <p>[12] 画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词短语 online tools.</p> <p>Thirdly, online communication can actually bring people closer to each other. Nowadays, your friends are just a click away. [13] <u>Whenever someone needs help</u>, friends from all over the world can immediately provide useful suggestions or information. This makes friends feel loved and cared for. To me, this is a very <b>thought-provoking</b><sup>④1</sup> <b>argument</b><sup>④2</sup>, as it <b>points out</b><sup>④3</sup> the benefits of online friendships. As Eileen Kennedy-Moore, an <b>authority</b><sup>④4</sup> on the subject, points out, online friends “fill holes real-life friends can’t”.</p> <p>[13] whenever 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>Finally, I believe the Internet brings people closer together and makes communication with friends more convenient and interesting</p>	<p>对于那些容易受影响或过于信任他人的人来说, 上网尤其危险。在我看来, 朋友们应该多关注面对面的交流, 少进行线上交流。这是保持健康关系的最佳方式。</p> <p><b>互联网对友谊有益</b></p> <p>互联网在很多方面都有助于友谊发展。</p> <p>首先, 互联网使交流更加便捷。无论你在哪里, 在做什么, 你都可以和朋友保持联系。通过使用智能手机、平板电脑或电脑, 无论你在家里还是在外都能与他人联络。</p> <p>其次, 互联网也使交流变得更加有趣。传统的沟通方式, 如信件和电话, 限制条件较多, 而且比较耗时。而通过互联网, 你可以在线与朋友共享照片、视频、新闻故事和网站。你可以用一个表情符号或一张图片简短地回复信息。你可以使用这么多的在线工具, 让交流变得有创意!</p> <p>第三, 在线交流实际上可以让人们更亲近。现在, 只要点一下鼠标, 就能找到你的朋友。无论何时有人需要帮助, 来自世界各地的朋友可以立即提供有用的建议或信息。这能让朋友们感到被爱和被关心。对我来说, 这是非常发人深省的论点, 因为它指出了线上友谊的好处。正如有关这个话题的专家艾琳·肯尼迪·摩尔所指出的, 网络朋友“填补了现实生活中朋友无法填补的空白”。</p> <p>最后, 我相信互联网能使人们更紧密地联系在一起, 让朋友间的交流更加方便和有趣</p>

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the text (P15—16) and fill in the blanks.



Step 2 Careful reading

( )1. What makes it possible for us to develop lifelong friendships?

- A. Talking online.
- B. Communicating by phone.
- C. Communicating through a screen.
- D. Contacting other people directly.

( )2. Which of the following is an advantage of online communication?

- A. It makes it easier for children to finish their homework.
- B. It can take the place of a real-life smile or hug.
- C. It enables people to stay in touch with friends easily.
- D. It makes a person more attractive and humorous.

( )3. What does Eileen Kennedy-Moore mean by saying “online friends fill holes real-life friends can’t”?

- A. Only online communication can make friends feel loved and cared for.
- B. Online communication is much more convenient than traditional ways of communicating.
- C. Online communication is a solution when there are difficulties with face-to-face communication.
- D. Online communication has more advantages than traditional ways of communicating.

( )4. Which of the following is the basis of friendships according to Robert?

- A. Honesty.
- B. One’s personality.

- C. One’s ability.
- D. Faith.

Step 3 Summary

Does the Internet harm 1. \_\_\_\_\_ help friendships? People hold different views about it.

In Robert’s opinion, the Internet is harmful to friendships. Firstly, communicating through a screen cannot replace face-to-face contact, for important social skills 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) through direct contact with other people rather than by communicating online. Secondly, the Internet can make people self-centred. Thirdly, online relationships may not be 3. \_\_\_\_\_ they appear to be and can be 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (particular) dangerous for people who are easily influenced or too trusting. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (maintain) healthy relationships, friends should focus more on face-to-face communication, and 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (little) on online communication.

However, Cathy holds a completely different 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (argue). She believes that the Internet can help develop friendships in many ways. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) with traditional ways of communicating, the Internet makes communication much more convenient and more fun. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ addition, online communication can actually bring people closer to each other. And Internet users can turn to friends from all over the world for 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) suggestions or information with just a click, which makes friends feel loved and cared for.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. harm vt. & n. 伤害, 损害

(教材 P14) Do you think the Internet helps or harms

friendships?

你认为互联网对友谊是有帮助还是有害呢?

(1) do... harm/do harm to... 伤害.....

There is no harm in (sb's) doing sth.  
(某人)做某事无害处。  
(2)harmful *adj.* 有害的;导致损害的  
be harmful to 对……有害  
(3)harmless *adj.* 无害的

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①Smoking is not only \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) to smokers themselves, but it also threatens other people's health.

②The \_\_\_\_\_ (harm) joke brought a smile to everyone's face, creating a cheerful atmosphere.

③Reading novels online for a long time will do harm \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes.

#### (2)写作金句

(应用文写作之建议信)

sorry to your friend first if you two have quarreled.  
如果你们俩吵架了,不妨先向你的朋友说声对不起。

## 2. argument *n.* 论点;论据;争论

(教材 P14) Underline the general idea and the topic sentence for each **argument**.

在文章大意和每个论点的主题句下画线。

(1)get into/have an argument with sb  
和某人争吵/争论起来  
It is beyond argument that...  
毋庸置疑/无可争辩的是……  
(2)argue *vi.* & *vt.* 争论;争辩;说服  
argue with sb about/over sth  
与某人争论某事  
argue for/against 为赞成/反对……而据理力争  
argue sb into/out of doing sth  
说服某人做/不做某事

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①The boy got into an \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with another kid while they were playing.

②It's no use arguing \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ the question for he won't change his opinion.

③We tried many ways to argue him \_\_\_\_\_ accepting our suggestion, but he wouldn't listen.

#### (2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之语言学习)

\_\_\_\_\_ knowing another language brings

in more possibilities for your future.

毋庸置疑,会另一门语言会为你的未来带来更多可能性。

## 3. replace *vt.* 取代;接替

(教材 P15) Firstly, talking online is no replacement for face-to-face contact—images really cannot **replace** a real-life smile or hug.

首先,网上聊天并不能代替面对面的接触——图片真的无法代替现实生活中的微笑或拥抱。

(1)replace A with/by B 用 B 替代 A  
replace sb as... 取代某人而成为……  
(2)take the place of sb = take one's place  
替代;代替  
in place of 取代,替代  
(3)replacement *n.* 代替,取代;接替者

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①She will continue with her present job until a \_\_\_\_\_ (replace) can be found.

②Plastics are now often used \_\_\_\_\_ place of wood or metal.

③He will replace his father \_\_\_\_\_ the general manager of the company next year.

#### (2)写作金句

(读后续写之心理描写) After I had comforted her, something slowly changed inside me. The sense of loneliness \_\_\_\_\_

在安慰了她之后,我的内心慢慢发生了变化。孤独感被作为哥哥的责任所取代。

## 4. concentrate *vi.* 专注,专心;集中注意力

(教材 P15) According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen makes it more difficult for children to **concentrate** or show kindness to others.

根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法,通过屏幕交流会儿童更难集中注意力或对他表示善意。

(1)concentrate on (doing) sth  
专心(做)某事  
concentrate one's attention/effort/energy/mind on sth  
集中某人的注意力/力量/精力/思想于某事  
(2)concentration *n.* 专心,专注  
(3)concentrated *adj.* 集中的;全力以赴的;浓缩的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It was Tu Youyou's \_\_\_\_\_ (concentrate) on scientific research that made her succeed at last.

② He was very calm and \_\_\_\_\_ (concentrate) on judging how to defeat his opponent.

(2) 写作金句

(读后续写之心理描写) While I \_\_\_\_\_ photographing this magnificent scene, I suddenly had a feeling that I was being watched. 当我正聚精会神地拍摄这壮观的景象时,我突然感觉有什么东西在盯着我。

5. in addition 此外, 除此之外

(教材 P15) In addition, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial.

此外, 很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。

- (1) in addition to = as well as = besides  
除……以外(还)
- (2) additional adj.  
额外的
- (3) additionally adv.  
此外

[温馨提示] in addition 常用作插入语, 表示“除此之外”, 相当于 besides/also, 而 in addition to 是介词短语, 后接名词、代词、动名词等作宾语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The government provided an \_\_\_\_\_ (addition) £ 25 million to improve the service.

② In addition to \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) emotional health, what do you think are some other benefits of resolving an argument?

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作话题之环境保护) To begin with, we should live a low-carbon life. \_\_\_\_\_, we should share and reuse things like clothing, furniture, books, etc.

首先, 我们应该过低碳生活。此外, 我们应该共享和重复使用衣服、家具、书籍等物品。

② (应用文写作话题之节日介绍) \_\_\_\_\_, it is also customary to decorate it with red lanterns and couplets for the Spring Festival.

除了打扫房子, 人们还习惯用红灯笼和春联来装饰它。

6. content n. 内容 vt. 使满意, 使满足 adj. 满意的, 满足的 (常作表语)

(教材 P15) In addition, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial.

此外, 很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。

- (1) to one's heart's content 尽情地, 心满意足地
- (2) content oneself with sth 满足于……; 对……感到满意
- (3) be content with sth 对某事满意/满足
- be content to do sth 满足于做某事; 乐意做某事

[温馨提示] contented adj. (常用于名词前) 满意的; 满足的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① My parents are content \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country, where the air is fresh and clean.

② She had a \_\_\_\_\_ (content) life until a terrible event happened, which changed her life.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之动作描写) At the campsite, we sang and danced \_\_\_\_\_ around bonfires, fully immersing ourselves in the joyful atmosphere.

在露营地, 我们围着篝火尽情地唱歌跳舞, 完全沉浸在欢乐的气氛中。

② (读后续写之主题升华句) True happiness comes when we learn to \_\_\_\_\_.

当我们学会满足于我们所拥有的时, 真正的幸福就来了。

7. basis n. 基础; 基点

(教材 P15) Friendships are built on the basis of trust, and with online communication you can never be 100 percent sure that the people you are chatting to are being honest about who they are.

友谊建立在信任的基础上, 通过线上交流, 你永远不能百分之百地确信与你交谈的人是否以诚相待。

- (1) on the basis of 在……的基础上; 根据
- on a daily/regular basis 每天/定期地, 经常

(2)basic <i>adj.</i>	基本的;基础的
(3)basically <i>adv.</i>	基本地;总的说来
(4)base <i>vt.</i>	以……为根据
<i>n.</i>	基部;基地;基础
base... on/upon...	以……为基础
be based on/upon	以……为基础

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

- ①The local government has taken effective measures to meet the \_\_\_\_\_ (base) living needs of residents.
- ②There have been some problems but \_\_\_\_\_ (basic) it's a good system.
- ③It is difficult to do well in this course if you do not attend class \_\_\_\_\_ a regular basis.

#### (2)句式升级

**The novel was based on an interesting story** and it was well worth reading.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, the novel was well worth reading. (分词短语作状语)

→ \_\_\_\_\_ was well worth reading. (分词短语作定语)

### 句型透视

**1. (教材 P15) According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen makes it more difficult for children to concentrate or show kindness to others.**

根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法,通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他表示善意。

#### 句型公式

it 作形式宾语

### 【句式点拨】

句中 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式结构 to concentrate or show kindness to others.

### 【相关拓展】

(1)当不定式(短语)作宾语,且其后跟有宾语补足语时,为了使句子平衡,避免头重脚轻,通常会在宾语补足语前使用形式宾语 it,而将真正的宾语移至句末。其基本结构为“动词 + it + 宾补 + 不定式(短语)”。如:

I found it difficult to explain to him what had happened.

我发现很难向他解释发生了什么。

(2)it 作形式宾语,除指代不定式结构外,还可指代动名词(短语)和 that 引导的宾语从句。如:

Don't you think it no use regretting your past mistakes?

为以前犯过的错误后悔是没有用的,难道你不这么认为吗?(it 指代动名词短语 regretting your past mistakes)

We must make it clear to the public that something should be done to stop pollution.

我们必须让公众明白应该采取措施制止污染。(it 指代 that 引导的宾语从句)

(3)有时 it 与所替代部分之间并没有宾语补足语。如:

You may depend on it that they will support you.

你相信好了,他们会支持你的。

I don't like it when people talk with their mouths full.  
我讨厌人们满嘴食物时说话。

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①I think it very important \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) her questions as honestly as you can.

②Don't you feel it a waste of time \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with him?

③I consider \_\_\_\_\_ an honour that they have asked me to deliver a speech.

#### (2)写作金句

①(读后续写之情感描写) Although it was less than two weeks before Christmas, I \_\_\_\_\_ because we moved and missed our friends and relatives in Minnesota.

虽然离圣诞节还有不到两周的时间,但我发现很难有节日的气氛,因为我们搬家了,并且想念明尼苏达州的朋友和亲戚。

②(应用文写作之求助信) I \_\_\_\_\_ if you could help me with my maths.

如果你能帮我学数学的话,我将不胜感激。

**2. (教材 P15) In addition, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial.**

此外,很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。



### 句型公式

#### 过去分词短语作定语

#### 【句式点拨】

句中过去分词短语 posted on social media 作后置定语,修饰 content, post 所表示的动作与逻辑主语 content 之间是被动关系。

#### 【相关拓展】

(1)过去分词作定语,分词动作与被修饰词之间常存在着逻辑上的被动关系,或表示该动作已经完成。如:

Have you read the books **written by the young British writer**?

你读过那位年轻的英国作家写的书吗?

(2)单个的过去分词作定语,通常置于被修饰词的前面;过去分词短语作定语,则需置于被修饰词之后。如:

They found a **damaged** car at the gate of the park.

他们在公园门口发现一辆损坏的汽车。

The car **damaged in the accident** is now being repaired in the garage.

在事故中损坏的那辆汽车现在正在汽车修理厂维修。

(3)过去分词作定语时,可转换为一个对应的定语从句。如:

Prices of daily goods **bought online** can be lower than store prices.

= Prices of daily goods **that/which are bought online** can be lower than store prices.

网上购买的日常用品的价格可能低于商店的价格。

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1)单句填空

①She collected the \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) leaves and put them into the garbage bag.

②Doctors are doing all they could to save the \_\_\_\_\_ (injure) passengers.

③I have to attend a very important meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (arrange) by my school.

##### (2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之文学) These words come from the author of the book *The Secret Garden*, \_\_\_\_\_.

这些话来自《秘密花园》一书的作者,这本书于 1911 年首次出版。

3. (教材 P16) **You can stay in touch with friends no matter where you are or what you are doing.** 无论你在哪里,在做什么,你都可以和朋友保持联系。

### 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 where you are or what you are doing”是让步状语从句。此处 no matter where 和 no matter what 相当于 wherever 和 whatever。

#### 【相关拓展】

(1)“no matter + 疑问词”可以引导让步状语从句,意思是“无论……;不管……”,常可与“疑问词 + ever”互换。如:

**Whoever** you are, you must obey the rules.

= **No matter who** you are, you must obey the rules.

不管你是谁,你必须遵守规则。

(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。如:

**Wherever** he goes, I'll follow him.

= **No matter where** he goes, I'll follow him.

无论他到哪里,我都会跟着他。

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1)单句填空

①No matter \_\_\_\_\_ carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.

②No matter \_\_\_\_\_ book you have borrowed from the library, you must return it in a week.

③I will never forget the place where I was born and brought up no matter \_\_\_\_\_ I am now and where I will go.

##### (2)写作金句

① \_\_\_\_\_, he was always busy working.

不管我什么时候去看望他,他总是忙着工作。

② (读后续写之心理描写) Deep down, \_\_\_\_\_, I still thought that I was a terrible dancer.

在内心深处,无论任何人对我说什么,我仍然认为我是一个糟糕的舞者。