



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30<sup>+</sup>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

必修第二册 YLNJ

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# Unit 1 Lights, camera, action!

## 主题素养积累

### A brief introduction to *Ne Zha 2*

*Ne Zha 2* is an exciting Chinese animated film that will surely capture the hearts of young viewers, especially those who love action-packed and fantasy-filled stories.

The story continues where the first part left off. Ne Zha, the young hero with really great powers, faces new and much harder challenges. A bad force has come out in the world, threatening to bring mess and damage. Ne Zha, along with his friends, decides to stand up and fight against this evil.

The animation in this film is really wonderful. The characters are clearly and lively designed, from Ne Zha's active appearance to the scary looks of the villains. The battle scenes are full of special effects, making the movie very cool to watch. For example, when Ne Zha uses his magic weapons, the light and shadow effects are so amazing that it feels like you are right in the middle of the fight.

One of the most attractive aspects of the film is its theme. It shows the importance of courage, friendship, and believing in yourself. Ne Zha never gives up, even when facing very difficult situations. His friends also support him, helping each other in all circumstances. This kind of positive message not only entertains but also inspires young people to think deeply.

In conclusion, *Ne Zha 2* is not just a movie for children; it appeals to audiences of all ages. With its thrilling action scenes, stunning animation, and powerful themes of courage, friendship, and self-belief, the film offers both entertainment and inspiration. It reminds us that even in the face of great challenges,

we can overcome them with determination and the support of those around us. Moreover, the film shows the creativity and talent of Chinese film-makers, making it a proud representation of Chinese culture on the global stage.

### 【主题词句背诵】

1. capture *vt.* 吸引; 夺得; 俘获
2. leave off 停止; 中断
3. come out 出现; 出版; 发行
4. threaten *vt.* 威胁; 扬言要
5. stand up 站起来; 面对困难或挑战
6. character *n.* 人物; 角色; 性格; 特点
7. in all circumstances 在任何情况下; 无论如何
8. inspire *vt.* 激励; 鼓舞; 赋予灵感; 启迪
9. appeal to 吸引
10. thrilling *adj.* 令人激动的, 惊险的
11. determination *n.* 决心; 果断; 坚定
12. *Ne Zha 2* is an exciting Chinese animated film that will surely capture the hearts of young viewers, especially those who love action-packed and fantasy-filled stories. (定语从句)
13. A bad force has come out in the world, threatening to bring mess and damage. (现在分词短语作状语)
14. For example, when Ne Zha uses his magic weapons, the light and shadow effects are so amazing that it feels like you are right in the middle of the fight. (so...that 引导结果状语从句)

例如, 当哪吒使用他的法宝时, 光影效果是如此惊艳, 以至于你感觉仿佛置身于战斗之中。

# Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading

## comprehension

### 课前自主探究

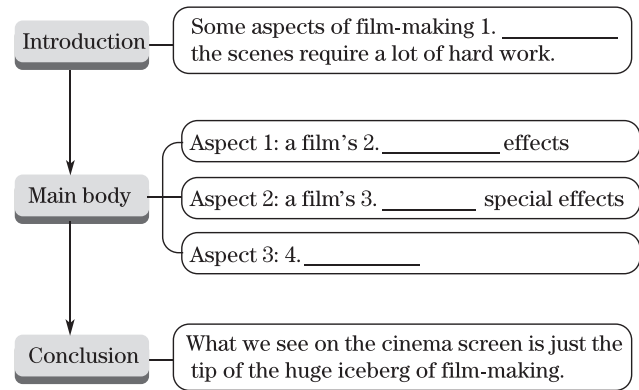
预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①scene <i>n.</i> 场景; 现场; 镜头; (戏剧或歌剧的) 场; 景色</p> <p>behind the scenes 在后台, 在幕后</p> <p>②actually <i>adv.</i> 实际上, 事实上</p> <p>③a huge amount of 大量的</p> <p>④take place 发生; 举办</p> <p>⑤brief <i>adj.</i> 简洁的, 简单的; 短时间的</p> <p>⑥familiar <i>adj.</i> 熟悉的, 常见的</p> <p>be familiar with 熟悉……</p> <p>⑦to begin with 首先</p> <p>⑧draw one's attention to 把某人的注意力吸引到……</p> <p>⑨factor <i>n.</i> 因素, 要素</p> <p>⑩dinosaur <i>n.</i> 恐龙</p> <p>⑪roar <i>n.</i> &amp; <i>vi.</i> 咆哮, 吼叫</p> <p>⑫sheet <i>n.</i> 一张(纸); 床单, 被单; 薄片</p> <p>⑬envelope <i>n.</i> 信封</p> <p>⑭attach <i>vt.</i> 认为有重要性, 重视; 把……固定, 附上</p> <p>attach importance to 重视……</p> <p>⑮visual <i>adj.</i> 视力的, 视觉的</p> <p>⑯CGI 是 computer-generated imagery (计算机生成影像) 的缩写</p> <p>⑰frequently <i>adv.</i> 频繁地, 经常</p> <p>⑱studio <i>n.</i> 电影摄影棚; 录音室</p>	<p><b>Behind the scenes</b><sup>①</sup></p> <p>Hello, everyone! Let me start by asking you a question: what's the first thing [1] <u>you notice about a film?</u> The acting? The music? Maybe the amazing sets? [2] <u>Whatever your answer is,</u> there's always a lot more to it than first meets the eye. <b>Actually</b><sup>②</sup>, the film [3] <u>you see on the screen</u> is the product of <b>a huge amount of</b><sup>③</sup> hard work, [4] <u>most of which takes place</u><sup>④</sup> behind the scenes. Today, I'll give you a <b>brief</b><sup>⑤</sup> introduction to some aspects of film-making [5] <u>you might not be familiar with</u><sup>⑥</sup>.</p> <p>[1]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the first thing, 从句省略关系代词 that.</p> <p>[2]whatever 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>[3]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 film, 从句省略关系代词 that/which.</p> <p>[4]most of which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰名词词组 hard work.</p> <p>[5]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 aspects, 从句省略关系代词 that/which.</p> <p><b>To begin with</b><sup>⑦</sup>, I'd like to <b>draw your attention to</b><sup>⑧</sup> an important <b>factor</b><sup>⑨</sup> of a film—sound effects. These are often added after a scene has been shot and might not be made in the way [6] <u>you would expect</u>. For example, in <i>Jurassic Park</i>, the sounds of different animals, including a baby elephant and a tiger, were mixed by a computer [7] <u>to make a dinosaur roar</u><sup>⑪</sup>. The sound of the doors opening in the <i>Star Trek</i> films was made simply by pulling a <b>sheet</b><sup>⑫</sup> of paper out of an <b>envelope</b><sup>⑬</sup>.</p> <p>[6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 way, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 in which.</p> <p>[7]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>Another aspect [8] <u>I attach great importance to</u><sup>⑭</sup> is <b>visual</b><sup>⑮</sup> special effects. <b>CGI</b><sup>⑯</sup> has been <b>frequently</b><sup>⑰</sup> used in film-making as a special effects technology. Generally, scenes [9] <u>requiring CGI</u> are filmed in front of a green screen in the <b>studio</b><sup>⑱</sup>. [10] <u>As green doesn't match any</u></p>	<p><b>幕后</b></p> <p>大家好! 让我来先问你们一个问题作为开场: 对于一部电影你首先会注意什么? 表演? 配乐? 也许是令人惊叹的布景? 无论你们的答案是什么, 事情总比最初呈现在眼前的复杂得多。事实上, 你在银幕上看到的电影是大量艰苦工作的产物, 其中大部分工作发生在幕后。今天, 我将就电影制作中你们可能不太熟悉的一些方面做一个简单的介绍。</p> <p>首先, 我想请你们注意电影的一个重要元素——音效。这些音效通常是在一个场景拍摄完成之后添加的, 而且可能是以你意想不到的方式制作的。例如, 《侏罗纪公园》中恐龙的吼叫声, 是用包括小象和老虎在内的不同动物的声音通过电脑合成的。在《星际迷航》系列电影里, 开门的声音不过是通过从信封里抽取纸张来实现的。</p> <p>另一个我认为非常重要的方面是视觉特效。CGI(计算机生成影像) 作为一种特效技术在电影制作中已经很常用。一般来说, 需要使用 CGI 的场景会在摄影棚的绿幕前拍摄。因为绿色与任何自然的人类发色或肤色都不同, 演员可以轻易地与</p>



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑱be separated from 与……分离;被分开</p> <p>⑳enable <i>vt.</i> 使能够,使可行</p> <p>㉑aid <i>n., vt. &amp; vi.</i> 帮助;援助</p> <p>㉒prefer <i>vt.</i> 较喜欢,更喜欢</p> <p>㉓creative <i>adj.</i> 创造性的,创作的;有创造力的</p> <p>㉔approach <i>n.</i> 方法;接近,靠近 <i>vt.</i> 接近,靠近;处理</p> <p>㉕angle <i>n.</i> 角度;立场,观点</p> <p>㉖prop <i>n.</i> 道具;支柱,支撑物</p> <p>㉗contribute to 有助于,促成</p> <p>㉘revise <i>vt.</i> 改变,修改;修订;复习</p> <p>㉙historian <i>n.</i> 史学工作者,历史学家</p> <p>㉚ensure <i>vt.</i> 保证,确保</p> <p>㉛Atlantic <i>adj.</i> 大西洋的 <i>n.</i> 大洋,海洋 Atlantic Ocean 大西洋</p> <p>㉜not to mention 更不用说,且不说</p> <p>㉝lecture <i>n.</i> 讲座,演讲 <i>vi.</i> 开讲座</p> <p>㉞justice <i>n.</i> 公平,公正;公道,合理 do justice to 恰当处理(某人或某事);给予公正的评价</p> <p>㉟iceberg <i>n.</i> 冰山</p>	<p>natural hair or skin colour, actors can <b>be</b> easily <b>separated from</b> ⑱ the background. This <b>enables</b> ⑳ CGI effects to be added later. The Quidditch scenes in the Harry Potter films were made in this way [11] <u>with the actors jumping up and down in front of a green screen.</u> However, the <b>aid</b> ㉑ of computers isn't always <b>preferred</b> ㉒. Peter Jackson, director of <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> films, took a <b>creative</b> ㉓ <b>approach</b> ㉔—he used clever camera <b>angles</b> ㉕ [12] <u>to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were.</u></p> <p>[8]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词 aspect,从句省略关系代词 that/which。</p> <p>[9]现在分词短语作定语,修饰名词 scenes。</p> <p>[10]as 引导原因状语从句,as 意为“因为,由于”。</p> <p>[11]画线部分为 with 复合结构,现在分词短语 jumping up and down in front of a green screen 作宾语补足语。</p> <p>[12]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p><b>Props</b> ㉖ also <b>contribute to</b> ㉗ a film's success. [13] <u>To make a film look real, great effort must sometimes be made to research, find and build objects.</u> Director James Cameron spent six months looking at and <b>revising</b> ㉘ plans of the <i>Titanic</i> in order to build a full-sized model for his 1997 film. He talked to <b>historians</b> ㉙ <b>to ensure</b> ㉚ [14] <u>that the details were correct and even went down to the bottom of the <b>Atlantic Ocean</b> ㉛ to see [15] <u>what was left of the ship for himself.</u> It took 500 workers 100 days to build the fine model, <b>not to mention</b> ㉜ the thousands of props inside.</u></p> <p>[13]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>[14]that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>[15]what 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>My <b>lecture</b> ㉝ today may not be able to <b>do justice to</b> ㉞ all the work [16] <u>people have done behind the scenes.</u> Just as the poor passengers on the real <i>Titanic</i> saw the tip of the <b>iceberg</b> ㉟, [17] <u>what we see on the cinema screen is just the tip of the huge iceberg of film-making.</u> Hopefully, next time you go to the cinema, you'll spare a thought for all those talented people behind the scenes. They have worked for months and even years [18] <u>so that you can have two hours of enjoyment!</u></p> <p>[16]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词词组 all the work,从句省略关系代词 that。</p> <p>[17]what 引导主语从句。</p> <p>[18]so that 引导目的状语从句</p>	<p>背景分离。这使得在后期添加 CGI 效果成为可能。“哈利·波特”系列电影中魁地奇比赛的场景就是通过演员在绿幕前上下跳跃这种方式制作的。不过,计算机辅助并不总是受到青睐。《指环王》系列电影的导演彼得·杰克逊采用了一种创造性的方法——他利用各种巧妙的拍摄角度,使剧中角色看起来比实际更大或更小。</p> <p>道具也为一部电影的成功助力。为了让电影看起来逼真,有时必须付出巨大的努力去研究、寻找和构建物体。导演詹姆斯·卡梅隆花了半年时间研究和修改“泰坦尼克号”的图纸,为的是在他 1997 年的电影中制作一个全尺寸模型。他和历史学家进行交流以确保细节无误,甚至亲自潜到大西洋海底查看“泰坦尼克号”的残骸。为了制作这个精致的模型,500 名工人用了 100 天,更不用说内部还有成千上万的道具了。</p> <p>我今天的讲座可能无法对幕后工作者做出的所有工作给予公正的评价。正如真正的“泰坦尼克号”上可怜的乘客看到的冰山一角一样,我们在影院银幕上看到的也只是电影制作这座巨大冰山的一角而已。希望下次你们去看电影时,能想一想所有那些才华出众的幕后工作者。他们工作了数月甚至是数年,如此你们才能有两个小时的愉悦时光!</p>

Task 1 Fast Reading



Task 2 Careful Reading

- ( ) 1. Why are several questions asked in the first paragraph?
- A. To call on audience to watch films.  
B. To lead to the topic of the passage.  
C. To make readers realize the importance of films.  
D. To ask the readers to pay attention to the scenes of the film.
- ( ) 2. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
- A. The scenes are often shot before sound effects are added.  
B. Sound effects are often made before the scenes are shot.  
C. All the sounds in *Jurassic Park* were made by a computer.  
D. Sound effects are often recorded while the scenes are being shot.
- ( ) 3. Why scenes requiring CGI are filmed in front of a green screen?
- A. Green is good for our eyes.  
B. Actors can perform better in a green scene.  
C. It is effortless for actors to be separated from the green background.  
D. It is a natural colour and can be easily separated from other colours.

- ( ) 4. Which of the descriptions about film props is TRUE?
- A. All props in films must be full-sized.  
B. A lot of efforts must be made to make a film look real.  
C. Props are the most important factor to a film's success.  
D. With modern technology, it's easy to make film props look real.

Task 3 Micro-writing

Today, I'll give you a brief 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) to some aspects of film-making you might not be familiar with. To begin with, I'd like to draw your attention to a film's sound effects, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are often added after a scene has been shot. For example, in *Jurassic Park*, the sounds of different animals, including a baby elephant and a tiger, were mixed by a computer 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a dinosaur roar.

Another aspect I attach great importance 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is visual special effects. CGI 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (use) frequently in film-making. 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (general), scenes requiring CGI are filmed in front of a green screen in the studio. The Quidditch scenes in the Harry Potter films were made in this way with the actors 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (jump) up and down in front of a green screen. However, the aid of computers isn't always preferred. Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of the Rings* films, took a creative approach—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (big) or smaller than they really were.

Props are another factor that contributes to 9. \_\_\_\_\_ film's success. As for the film *Titanic*, 10. \_\_\_\_\_ took 500 workers 100 days to build the fine model, not to mention the thousands of props inside.

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. **familiar** *adj.* 熟悉的, 常见的  
(教材 P2) Today, I'll give you a brief introduction to some aspects of film-making you might not be **familiar** with.

今天, 我将就电影制作中你们可能不太熟悉的一些方面做一个简单的介绍。

- (1) be familiar with sb/sth 对某人/某物熟悉  
sth be familiar to sb 某物为某人所熟悉  
(2) familiarity *n.* 熟悉; 通晓; 认识

(3)unfamiliar *adj.* 不熟悉的,不常见的

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①When I walked into the old house, I had a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ (familiar), as if I had been there before.

②Students must learn how to live in an \_\_\_\_\_ (familiar) environment with limited language skills.

③Having lived in the city for over 20 years, I am quite familiar \_\_\_\_\_ everything here.

#### (2)写作金句

①(读后续写之动作和表情描写) The smell of the bakery \_\_\_\_\_ the kids, and they ran in, their faces smiling with excitement.

面包店的香味对孩子们来说很熟悉,他们跑了进去,脸上洋溢着兴奋的笑容。

②(应用文写作之推荐信) Since you \_\_\_\_\_ the local tourist attractions, I recommend some wonderful places to visit.

鉴于你不熟悉当地的旅游景点,我给你推荐一些值得游览的好地方。

**2. attach** *vt.* 认为有重要性,重视;把……固定,附上

(教材 P3) Another aspect I **attach** great importance to is visual special effects.

另一个我认为很重要的方面就是视觉特效。

(1)attach... to... 把……系到/附在……上;  
使……和……相联系

attach importance to 重视……

(2)attached *adj.* 附属的;依恋的

be attached to 依恋;爱慕;附属于

(3)attachment *n.* 附件,附属物;爱慕

[温馨提示] attach... to... 中的 to 为介词,其后接名词、代词或动名词。

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①The boy is very \_\_\_\_\_ (attach) to his grandparents because he was brought up by them.

②Please let me know if you have received the \_\_\_\_\_ (attach) that I sent to you ten minutes ago.

③In the UK, packets of cigarettes come with a government health warning \_\_\_\_\_ (attach) to them.

#### (2)写作金句

(应用文写作之建议信) We should \_\_\_\_\_ the younger generation about the importance of protecting our natural resources.

我们应该重视教育年轻一代保护自然资源的重要性。

**3. enable** *vt.* 使能够,使可行

(教材 P3) This **enables** CGI effects to be added later. 这使得在后期添加 CGI 效果成为可能。

(1)enable sb to do sth 使某人能够做某事

(2)able *adj.* 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 *n.* 能力;才能

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

①Critical thinking is the \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to consider and evaluate information rather than just learn and remember it.

②His battles with depression have enabled him \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the depths of human emotions and despair.

③With the help of Zhang's friends, he was able \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Zhang to his feet.

#### (2)写作金句

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

我相信我渊博的知识和工作经验将使我能够将这份工作做好。

**4. prefer** *vt.* 较喜欢,更喜欢

(教材 P3) However, the aid of computers isn't always **preferred**.

然而,计算机辅助并不总是受到青睐。

(1)prefer (sb) to do/doing sth

宁愿(某人)做某事

prefer... to... 比起……更喜欢……

prefer doing sth to doing sth

= prefer to do sth rather than do sth

= would rather do sth than do sth

= would do sth rather than do sth

宁愿做某事,而不愿做某事

(2)preference *n.* 偏爱;爱好

have a preference for 喜好……,偏爱……

[温馨提示] prefer 既不用于进行时态,也不用于比较级。其过去式和过去分词形式均为 preferred。

【佳句背诵】

With the development of the Internet, more and more of us **prefer to** take advantage of online resources to improve our study.

随着互联网的发展,越来越多的人喜欢利用网络资源来提升自己的学习。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Parents often have a strong \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) for educational toys that promote learning and creativity.

② The guest said he \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) a room facing south on the top floor, where he could have a good view of the whole city.

③ It is common that most fat teenagers prefer food with too much fat and sugar \_\_\_\_\_ a balanced diet.

(2) 一句多译

Some people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ staying at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people \_\_\_\_\_ than stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people \_\_\_\_\_ rather than stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

有些人更愿意出去旅行,而不是待在家里,因为这样可以增长他们的知识和开阔他们的视野。

**5. approach** *n.* 方法;接近,靠近 *vt.* 接近,靠近;处理

(教材 P3) Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of the Rings* films, took a creative **approach**—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were.

《指环王》系列电影的导演彼得·杰克逊采用了一种创造性的方法——他巧妙地利用拍摄角度让剧中角色看上去比实际大或小。

(1) with...approaching = with the approach of...  
随着……的临近

(2) an/the approach to (doing) sth

(做)某事的方法;通往……的道路

at the approach of... 在快到……的时候

[温馨提示] approach 作“方法”讲时,其后接介词 to。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The job market has changed and our approach to \_\_\_\_\_ (find) work must change as well.

② \_\_\_\_\_ (approach) the stage, Tom felt more and more nervous, with his legs trembling.

③ \_\_\_\_\_ the approach of winter, people started buying warm jackets and blankets.

(2) 句式升级

(读后续写之心理描写) **The long-awaited vacation**

**approached**, and she couldn't contain her excitement.

→ \_\_\_\_\_, she couldn't contain her excitement. (with 复合结构)

**6. lecture** *n.* 讲座,演讲;教训,训斥 *vi.* 开讲座,讲课 *vt.* 指责,训斥

(教材 P3) My **lecture** today may not be able to do justice to all the work people have done behind the scenes.

我今天的讲座可能无法对幕后工作者做出的所有工作给予公正的评价。

(1) give/deliver a lecture/speech (to sb on/about sth)

(给某人)做(有关某事的)讲座/演讲

(2) lecture sb (about/on sth)

指责/训斥某人某事

lecture sb about doing sth

指责/训斥某人做某事

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① He began to **lecture** us about making too much noise. \_\_\_\_\_

② She travelled widely in North America, **lecturing** on women's rights. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之告知信) I'm writing to tell you that Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_

Western culture at 3:00 pm tomorrow.

我写信是想告诉你史密斯先生明天下午三点将做一个关于西方文化的讲座。

**7. award** *n.* 奖, 奖品, 奖金 *vt.* 授予, 给予  
(教材 P5) It has won many **awards**, including an Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film. 它赢得了许多奖项, 包括奥斯卡最佳外语片奖。

(1) win/ receive/ get an award for...  
因.....而获奖

(2) award sb sth for... = award sth to sb for...  
因.....授予某人某物  
sb be awarded sth = sth be awarded to sb  
授予某人某物

[温馨提示] award 指正式或官方“颁发或授予奖章、奖金等”; 而 reward 则表示“奖赏, 酬谢”, 指对有功绩的人或事的报答或酬谢。

**【佳句背诵】**

Mr Yuan Longping **received** several international **awards for** his great contributions to the world's agriculture.  
袁隆平先生因对世界农业的巨大贡献而获得多项国际奖项。

**【活学活用】**

- (1) 单句填空
- ① On 10 December, 2015, Tu Youyou \_\_\_\_\_ (award) a Nobel Prize for her discovery of artemisinin, a life-saving drug for malaria.
- ② The athlete was given an award \_\_\_\_\_ breaking the world record in his event.
- ③ They awarded the prize \_\_\_\_\_ him for his excellent ability to solve complex problems.
- (2) 写作金句

(读后续写之动作和情感描写) She couldn't contain her excitement as she \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
她无法抑制自己的兴奋, 把奖品紧紧地抱在怀里。

**8. perform** *vt.* 表演; 做, 履行 *vi.* 表演; 工作, 运转

(教材 P5) However, the film's director, Ang Lee, preferred to have actors **perform** on location.  
但是, 这部电影的导演李安更喜欢让演员在外景拍摄地表演。

(1) perform one's duty/ promise/ an experiment  
某人尽责任/ 履行诺言/ 进行试验

(2) performance *n.* 表演; 表现; 履行, 执行

put on performances 演出

(3) performer *n.* 表演者, 演出者

**【活学活用】**

- (1) 单句填空
- ① The audience warmly applauded when the \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) came to an end.
- ② To be honest, it was a little bit challenging for an inexperienced \_\_\_\_\_ (perform).
- ③ In the past, Peking Opera \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) on stages that were lit only by oil lamps.
- (2) 写作金句

(读后续写之心理描写) Every passing second seemed to weigh heavily on his chest while the surgeons \_\_\_\_\_ on his child.

当外科医生为他的孩子做手术时, 流逝的每一秒似乎都沉重地压在他的胸口。

**9. in addition to** 除.....以外(还)

(教材 P5) **In addition to** the amazing martial arts, the film also took advantage of China's beautiful mountains, forests and deserts.  
除了惊人的武术, 这部电影还利用了美丽的山、森林和沙漠。

(1) in addition to = as well as/ besides/ apart from  
除.....之外还有  
in addition = besides/ what's more  
另外, 除此之外(在句中作状语)

(2) additional *adj.* 附加的; 额外的

(3) additionally *adv.* 另外

[温馨提示] in addition to 中的 to 为介词, 后接动词作宾语时要用动名词。另外, 当主语后跟由 in addition to 引出的介词短语时, 谓语动词仍需与主语保持一致。

**【活学活用】**

- (1) 单句填空
- ① The boss should pay more money if he wants the workers to do \_\_\_\_\_ (addition) work.
- ② In addition to \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me some advice, he gave me some money.
- ③ The gardener, in addition to the volunteers, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) busy planting flowers in the park every spring.



## (2) 写作金句

(应用文写作话题之健康生活) Staying up to study does harm to your health. \_\_\_\_\_, it will affect your study the following day for lack of energy.

熬夜学习对你的健康有害。此外,你还会因为精力不足而影响第二天的学习。

## 句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **These are often added after a scene has been shot and might not be made in the way you would expect.** 这些音效通常是在一个场景拍摄完成之后添加的,而且可能是以你意想不到的方式制作的。

### 句型公式

the way (方法、方式) + 定语从句

### 【归纳拓展】

(1) way + to do/of doing sth 做……的方式/方法

(2) way + (that/in which) ... (定语从句缺少状语,可省略 that/in which)

way + that/which ... (定语从句缺少主语或宾语,缺少宾语时可省略 that/which)

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The Internet is undoubtedly the best way \_\_\_\_\_ (find) information on almost any matter.

② Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way \_\_\_\_\_ will damage the environment as little as possible.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作话题之语言学习) The \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ can be greatly improved by building a better vocabulary. 通过建立更好的词汇量,我们彼此交流的方式可以得到很大的改善。

2. (教材 P3) **Hopefully, next time you go to**

**the cinema, you'll spare a thought for all those talented people behind the scenes.** 希望下次你们去看电影时,能想一想所有那些才华出众的幕后工作者。

### 句型公式

next time 引导时间状语从句

### 【归纳拓展】

(1) next time 为名词词组,在句中用作连词,引导时间状语从句;

(2) 名词词组用作连词,引导时间状语从句的还有 every time, each time, any time, the last time, the first time, the moment/minute/instant 等。

### 【活学活用】

写作金句

① (应用文写作之建议信) \_\_\_\_\_, remember

to stand up and stretch!

下次上课时,如果你感到有点无精打采,记得站起来伸展身体!

② (应用文写作话题之体育活动) \_\_\_\_\_,

we all felt very depressed, because we had all been devoted to making full preparations for it.

当我们第一次输掉比赛时,我们都感到非常沮丧,因为我们一直都在为比赛做充分的准备。

③ \_\_\_\_\_, we had hours of fun together building caves out of Gramma's sofa pillows.

上次她在这里的时候,我们一起用奶奶的沙发抱枕建造洞穴,玩了几个小时。

④ (读后续写之动作描写) \_\_\_\_\_,

she felt a crunch beneath her feet.

她一踏进屋里,就感到脚下一阵嘎吱嘎吱的响声。

## Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

## 语言精讲

1. **adapt** *vt.* 改编, 改写; *vi.* 适应

(教材 P6) In 1967, Disney **adapted** the book into a cartoon film, which is widely regarded as a classic.

1967年,迪士尼公司把这本书改编成一部卡通电影,这部电影被广泛认为是一部经典电影。

(1) adapt (oneself) to (doing) ...

(使自己)适应(做)……(to 为介词)

(2) adapt...from... 根据……改写/改编……

(3) adaptation *n.* 适应; 改编本; 改写本

(4) adaptable *adj.* 能适应的; 可修改的; 适应性强的

[温馨提示] 注意 adapt 与 adopt 在拼写和意思上的差别。adopt 是“采用; 采纳; 收养”的意思。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Mike, Mary and I had a discussion about the \_\_\_\_\_ (adapt) of the classic literature yesterday.

② After graduating from college, I gradually adapted myself to \_\_\_\_\_ (live) on my own.

③ Successful businesses are highly \_\_\_\_\_ (adapt) to economic change.

④ Have you watched the TV series *The Ordinary World* \_\_\_\_\_ (adapt) from Lu Yao's novel of the same name?

(2) 写作金句

(读后续写之学校生活) Although he missed his old friends very much, he managed to \_\_\_\_\_ and soon made a lot of friends. 虽然他非常想念他的老朋友, 但他设法适应了新的学校生活, 并且很快就交了很多朋友。

**2. regard** *vt.* 将……认为, 看待; 注视 *n.* 尊重; [pl.] 问候, 致意

(教材 P6) In 1967, Disney adapted the book into a cartoon film, which is widely **regarded** as a classic. 1967 年, 迪士尼公司把这本书改编成一部卡通电影, 这部电影被广泛认为是一部经典电影。

(1) regard... as...	认为……是……, 把……看作……
be regarded as...	被看作……
(2) give one's regards to with/in regard to	代某人向……问候 关于; 至于
(3) regardless <i>adv.</i>	不顾; 不加理会
regardless of	不管; 不顾; 不论
(4) regarding <i>prep.</i>	关于; 至于

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① I wish you could give my best \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) to your parents.

② \_\_\_\_\_ regard to your job application, we are pleased to inform you that you have been selected for an interview.

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作话题之传统文化) Kung fu, full of unique moves and ideas, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ . 功夫充满独特的招式与理念, 一直被广泛视作中国传统文化的一种象征。

② (应用文写作话题之救援) He went to the rescue of a drowning child \_\_\_\_\_ .

他不顾个人安危去抢救那个落水儿童。

**3. cure** *n.* 药物, 疗法; 治疗 *vt.* 治好; 消除, 解决; 改正

(教材 P9) The Prince has given up hope of a **cure** but his wife, Elizabeth, takes him to see Lionel Logue, an Australian speech doctor living in London.

亲王已经放弃了治疗的希望, 但他的妻子伊丽莎白还是带他去见了莱昂内尔·洛格, 这是一位住在伦敦的澳大利亚语言治疗师。

(1) cure sb of sth	治好某人的某种疾病; 矫正某人的某种不良行为
(2) a cure for...	……的治疗方法; ……的解决方法
(3) curable <i>adj.</i>	可治愈的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空/熟词生义

① Most skin cancers are completely \_\_\_\_\_ (cure) if detected in the early stages.

② Finding a cure \_\_\_\_\_ cancer is one of the biggest challenges faced by medical researchers.

③ She tried every means to **cure** her child of the bad habit. \_\_\_\_\_

④ Private firms are willing to make large-scale investments to help **cure** the country's economic troubles. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之感谢信) I am writing to express my deepest gratitude to you for \_\_\_\_\_ .

我写信是为了对你治好我的牙痛表示最深切的感谢。

**4. typical** *adj.* 典型的, 有代表性的

(教材 P9) The film looks like a fairly **typical** historical film without fancy special effects, and it is made enjoyable by the performances of the main actors.

这部电影看上去像一部颇为典型的历史电影, 没有复杂的特效, 而几位主演的演技令这部电影十分精彩。



(1) be typical of 具有……的特点;是……的典型

It is typical of sb to do sth.

某人一向……/……是某人的特点。

(2) typically *adv.* 一般;典型地,具有代表性地;不出所料,果然

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

\_\_\_\_\_ (typical), he would come in late and then say that he had to go early.

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作话题之传统文化) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ calligraphy and painting to express their emotions and thoughts.

中国艺术家一向用书法和绘画来表达他们的情感和思想。

② (应用文写作话题之传统文化) As a carrier of culture, *jiaozi* \_\_\_\_\_ traditional Chinese cuisine culture.

饺子作为文化的载体,是中国传统饮食文化的典型。

**5. narrow** *adj.* 狭窄的;勉强的;狭隘的 *vt.* & *vi.* (使) 窄小,缩小

(教材 P9) In the meantime, Hooper skilfully creates uncertainty and tension with **narrow** indoor sets and dark lighting.

同时,胡珀巧妙地用狭窄的室内场景和昏暗的灯光创造了不确定性和紧张感。

(1) narrow sth down (使) 变窄;(使) 减少;  
(使) 缩小

(2) have a narrow escape 九死一生,幸免于难  
a narrow victory 险胜

(3) narrow-minded *adj.* 心胸狭窄的,气量小的

(4) narrowly *adv.* 勉强地;狭隘地;严格地;小心地;仔细地

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

It is said that he was \_\_\_\_\_ (narrow) killed in a traffic accident the other day.

(2) 一词多义

① The road became increasingly **narrow** as we drove into the mountains. \_\_\_\_\_

② We are working even harder now to **narrow** the gap between the advanced team and ours. \_\_\_\_\_

③ She has a very **narrow** view of the world. \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 写作金句

① (读后续写之心理描写) Standing there, he was overcome with relief, knowing \_\_\_\_\_.

他站在那里,心中充满了宽慰,知道自己幸免于难。

② (读后续写之动作、表情描写) After \_\_\_\_\_ in the chess game, she leaned back in her chair, her lips curling into a satisfied smile.

在棋局中险胜后,她向后靠在椅子上,嘴角扬起一丝满意的微笑。

**6. recommend** *vt.* 推荐,举荐;劝告,建议

(教材 P9) All in all, I highly **recommend** this film. 总之,我强烈推荐这部电影。

(1) recommend sth to sb	向某人推荐某物
recommend sb as...	推荐某人为……
recommend sb to do sth	建议某人做某事
recommend doing sth	建议做某事
recommend that...	建议……(that 从句谓语句应用“should + 动词原形”结构, should 可以省略)
It is recommended that...	建议……(从句谓语句应用“should + 动词原形”结构, should 可省略)

(2) recommendation *n.* 推荐;推荐信

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Based on the teacher's \_\_\_\_\_ (recommend), the student decided to pursue a career in science.

② For your safety, I recommend you \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) your seat belt fastened during the flight.

③ It is such a great restaurant that I will recommend it \_\_\_\_\_ all my friends.

④ I highly recommend her \_\_\_\_\_ your secretary because she is easy-going and sociable.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之建议信) It is recommended that more trees \_\_\_\_\_.

建议种植更多的树木来改善空气质量。

### (3) 词汇升级

(应用文写作之建议信) I **advised buying** an English-Chinese dictionary, which I thought would be of great help to his studies.

→ I \_\_\_\_\_ an English-Chinese dictionary, which I thought would be of great help to his studies.

### 语法探究

阅读以下有关“电影”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

① **Watching movies is** a favourite thing for lots of people. ② **Both the exciting actions and the interesting stories in movies draw** us in. ③ **Many a kid is** crazy about superhero movies. ④ **Two hours is** the usual length of a movie. ⑤ **The majority of young people like** watching comedies, and ⑥ **70% of them think** movies can make them laugh and forget about worries. ⑦ **Not only the director but also the actors play** a key role in making a movie successful.

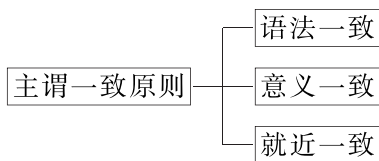
#### 【自主发现】

以上语段中,①中动名词短语作主语,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_数形式;②中 both... and... 连接并列主语,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_数形式;③中“many a + 单数名词”作主语,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_数形式;④中表示时间的复数名词作主语,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_数形式;⑤中“the majority of + 复数名词”作主语,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_数形式;⑥中“百分数 + 复数代词”作主语,谓语动词用\_\_\_\_\_数形式;⑦中“not only... but (also)...”连接并列主语,谓语动词与离它最\_\_\_\_\_的主语保持一致。

### 语法归纳

#### 主谓一致

主谓一致是指谓语动词在人称和数上和主语保持一致,一般遵循下列三个原则:



#### 一、语法一致原则

语法一致原则指主语的单复数决定了谓语动词的单复数。

1. 动名词、动词不定式、从句、不定代词作主语时,

谓语动词常用单数。如:

**Listening to music makes** me relaxed after a busy day.

听音乐使我在忙碌了一天之后得到放松。

**Everything is** in a complete mess, which drives people crazy.

所有的事情都一团糟,这让人发疯。

2. 主语后接介词短语或其他插入语,如 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, along with, rather than, including, in addition to 等,谓语动词的数要与前面的主语保持一致。如:

**The teacher as well as his students was** very excited. 老师和他的学生们都很兴奋。

I think **Tom, rather than you, is** to blame for the accident.

我认为是汤姆而不是你该为这起事故负责任。

3. and, both...and... 连接两个不同的主语,谓语动词用复数形式;但是如果由 and 连接的两个名词表示同一概念,兼具身份或匹配出现时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

**Her teacher and her friends are** in the sitting room.

她的老师和朋友都在客厅。

**The poet and writer has produced** many works.

这位诗人兼作家写出了许多作品。

4. 定语从句中关系代词作主语时,从句中的谓语动词要与先行词保持一致。如:

My friend showed me around the **town, which was** very attractive.

我的朋友带我参观了这个镇子,它非常迷人。

5. “many a/more than one + 单数名词”作主语,谓语动词用单数。each, every, no 所修饰的单数名词作主语时,即使有 and 连接,谓语动词仍用单数。如:

**Many a parent has had** to go through this same painful process.

很多父母都被迫经历了这段相同的痛苦的过程。

**Every boy and every girl wishes** to attend the party to be held on Sunday. 每个男生和女生都希望参加即将在周日举办的聚会。

#### 二、意义一致原则

意义一致原则指不管主语的形式是单数还是复数,主语的意义决定了谓语动词的单复数。

1. 集体名词作主语时,若被看作一个整体,谓动词用单数形式;若被看作是构成集体的一个个成员,谓动词用复数形式。常见的集体名词有:family, class, team, group, public, committee, government, audience 等。如:

The **class consists** of 25 boys and 20 girls.

这个班由 25 个男生和 20 个女生组成。

The **class are** doing an experiment.

全班学生都在做实验。

2. “分数/百分数/the majority + of + 名词”作主语时,谓动词的单复数取决于 of 后名词的数及其表示的意义;all, some, half, most, the rest 等作主语时,谓动词的单复数取决于主语实际表达的意义。如:

About **one third of the books are** worth reading.

这些书中大约有三分之一值得一读。

Only **60 percent of the work was** done yesterday.

昨天只做了 60% 的工作。

**All of this is** wonderful, but the best part of this film is the acting.

所有这些都很有趣,但这部电影最精彩的部分是表演。

3. “the + 形容词”表示一类人,在句中作主语时,谓动词用复数形式。如:

**The sick have** been cured and **the lost have** been found.

病人已被治愈,失踪的人也被找到了。

4. “a number of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓动词用复数形式,“the number of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓动词用单数形式。如:

**A number of students have** gone for an outing.

许多学生去远足了。

**The number of students is** increasing year after year.

学生的数量逐年增加。

5. 表示时间、距离、重量、金额等的复数名词作主语时,谓动词通常用单数形式。如:

**Three thousand dollars is** quite a lot of money for a boy.

对于一个男孩来说,3000 美元是一大笔钱。

6. 以-s/-ics 结尾的学科名词及 news 作主语时,谓动词用单数形式。如:

Bad **news travels** quickly.

[谚]坏事传千里。

### 三、就近一致原则

就近一致原则指谓动词的单复数取决于离它最近的主语的单复数。

1. 由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but (also)..., not...but... 等连接的并列主语,谓动词的数常与离它最近的主语保持一致。如:

**Either you or one of your students is** to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

要么你,要么你的一名学生要参加预计在明天举行的会议。

2. 由 there, here 引起的主语不止一个时,谓动词的数通常和离它最近的主语保持一致。如:

**There are three books** and a pen on the desk.

桌子上有三本书和一支钢笔。

#### 【实战演练】

##### ① 单句填空

1. In this country it is hoped that anyone who has recently come here \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to pass a language test.

2. Either the beautiful sights of this modern city or its local custom \_\_\_\_\_ (attract) thousands of visitors during the past years.

3. The professor is delighted to find that so far two thirds of the project \_\_\_\_\_ (finish).

4. While the rest of his family \_\_\_\_\_ (be) still at the hospital waiting, Jim ran back home to get the household emergency money.

5. He as well as his children \_\_\_\_\_ (be) eager for the summer holiday, but unluckily, his children rather than he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to enjoy it as he will have to work anyway.

6. All the teachers are more than willing to offer help, which \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage) us a lot.

7. Every parent and every teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) that this parent-teacher meeting can proceed smoothly.

8. A lot of money \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for their daughter's college tuition already, which results in their simple life.

9. Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, \_\_\_\_\_ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.

10. Among all the subjects in school, I believe that politics \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my favourite subject.

II 语法与写作

1. Reading books \_\_\_\_\_, even if it is just for a little while.

读书帮助她忘记烦恼,哪怕只是短暂的一会儿。

2. The class \_\_\_\_\_ as the teacher explained the difficult problem, every one of whom listened carefully.

老师讲解难题时,全班都很安静,他们中的每个人都认真听着。

3. Two hours \_\_\_\_\_ to finish this task if you focus.

如果你集中注意力,两小时足够完成这项任务。

4. As far as I am concerned, the rich \_\_\_\_\_ to improve society.

依我看来,富人对改善社会有更多责任。

5. Every mistake and every failure \_\_\_\_\_, shaping him into the person he is today.

每一个错误和每一次失败都教会了他宝贵的经验,塑造了今天的他。

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

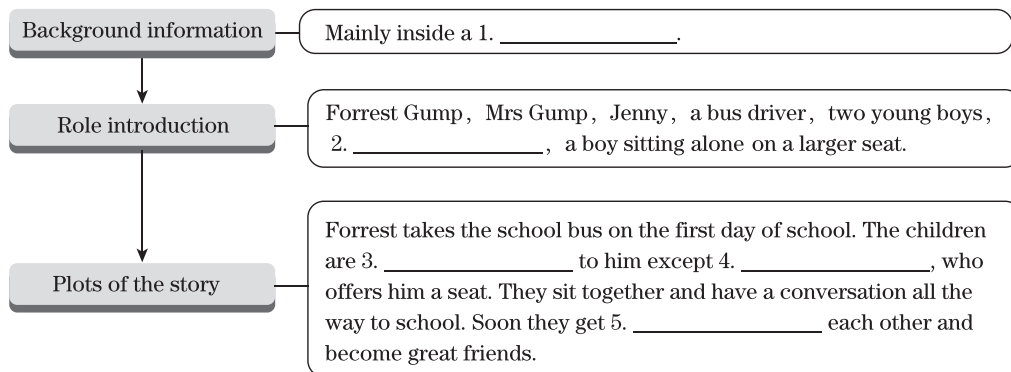
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①excerpt <i>vt. &amp; n.</i> 摘录; 节选	<b>Forrest Gump (Excerpt<sup>①</sup>)</b> <i>Forrest Gump</i> is a 1994 film [1] <u>starring<sup>②</sup> Tom Hanks.</u> It <b>tells the story of<sup>③</sup></b> Forrest Gump, a simple man with a warm <b>personality<sup>④</sup></b> . <b>Despite<sup>⑤</sup></b> an <b>IQ<sup>⑥</sup></b> of 75, he lives a truly amazing life. He sees, and sometimes influences, some of the <b>major<sup>⑦</sup> events<sup>⑧</sup></b> of the United States in the second half of the 20th century.	《阿甘正传》(节选) 《阿甘正传》是 1994 年由汤姆·汉克斯主演的电影。影片讲述了福雷斯特·冈普——一个单纯和热心的人的故事。尽管智商只有 75, 他的生活却着实精彩。20 世纪下半叶美国发生的一些重大事件, 他是亲历者, 有几次他还对这些重大事件产生了影响。
②star <i>vt.</i> 由……担任 主角	[1] 现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 film。 <i>Mrs Gump and Forrest wait for the school bus. The bus <b>pulls up<sup>⑨</sup></b> as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest for his first day of school.</i>	冈普太太和福雷斯特等校车。在冈普太太帮福雷斯特为第一天上学做准备时, 校车停了下来。
③tell the story of 讲述……的故事	<i>MRS GUMP: You do your very best now, Forrest.</i>	冈普太太: 你现在要全力以赴了, 福雷斯特。
④personality <i>n.</i> 性格; 个性; 气质	<i>FORREST: I sure will, Momma.</i>	福雷斯特: 我一定会的, 妈妈。
⑤despite <i>prep.</i> 即使; 尽管	<i>FORREST (Voice-over): I remember the bus ride on the first day of school very well.</i>	福雷斯特(旁白): 我还清楚地记得上学第一天坐校车的情景。
⑥IQ 是 Intelligence Quotient(智力商数)的 简称, 又称智商	<i>The bus driver opens the door and looks down. Forrest walks to the steps of the bus and looks at the bus driver.</i>	校车司机打开了门, 望着下面。福雷斯特走上校车的台阶, 盯着司机。
⑦major <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 重要的	<i>BUS DRIVER: Are you coming along?</i>	校车司机: 你上不上车?
⑧event <i>n.</i> 事件; 活动	<i>FORREST: Momma said not to be taking rides from strangers.</i>	福雷斯特: 我妈妈说不要上陌生人的车。
⑨pull up 停车, 停止	<i>BUS DRIVER: This is the bus to school</i>	校车司机: 这是开去学校的车

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑩ wave <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 挥手,</p> <p>招手; 挥舞 <i>n.</i> 海浪; 大量涌现</p>	<p>FORREST: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump.</p> <p>BUS DRIVER: I'm Dorothy Harris.</p> <p>FORREST: Well, now we aren't strangers anymore.</p> <p><i>The bus driver smiles [2] as Forrest steps up into the bus. Mrs Gump waves<sup>⑩</sup> to Forrest as the bus drives away<sup>⑪</sup>. Forrest begins to walk down the bus.</i></p> <p>[2]as 引导时间状语从句, as 意为“当……时”。</p> <p><i>Two young boys look up from the seat.</i></p> <p>BOY 1: This seat's taken.</p>	<p>福雷斯特: 我是福雷斯特。福雷斯特·冈普。</p> <p>校车司机: 我是多萝西·哈里斯。</p> <p>福雷斯特: 好吧, 现在我们就不再是陌生人了。</p> <p>校车司机笑了起来, 福雷斯特上了车。校车开走时, 冈普太太向福雷斯特挥手告别。福雷斯特开始向车内走去。</p>
⑪ drive away 开走	BOY 2: It's taken!	两个小男孩在座位上抬起头瞥了他一眼。
⑫ look around 看看四周	<i>Forrest looks around<sup>⑫</sup>. A larger girl moves over so Forrest can't sit next to her. She shakes her head<sup>⑬</sup>.</i>	男孩 1: 这位子有人了。
⑬ shake one's head 摇头	<i>Forrest looks to the other side [3] where a boy sits alone on a larger seat. The boy looks angrily at Forrest.</i>	男孩 2: 有人坐了!
⑭ recollect <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 记起, 回忆起	[3]where 引导定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the other side.	福雷斯特四下看了看。一个大块头的女孩往空座上挪了挪, 所以福雷斯特不能挨着她坐。
⑮ recall <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 回想, 回忆起	BOY 3: You can't sit here.	那女孩摇摇头。福雷斯特看了看另外一边, 有个男孩独占了一个更大的座位。这个男孩凶巴巴地看着福雷斯特。
⑯ angel <i>n.</i> 天使; 善人	FORREST (Voice-over): You know, [4]it's funny what a young man <b>recollects</b> <sup>⑭</sup> . Because I don't remember being born. I, I... don't <b>recall</b> <sup>⑮</sup> [5]what I got for my first Christmas and I don't know [6]when I went on my first outdoor picnic. But, I [7]do remember the first time [8]I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.	男孩 3: 你不能坐这里。
	[4]it 作形式主语; what 引导的主语从句作真正的主语。	福雷斯特(旁白): 你知道, 一个年轻人的回忆很有趣。因为我不记得我是怎么出生的。我, 我……不记得收到的第一份圣诞礼物是什么, 也不记得我第一次外出野餐是什么时候。但是, 我的确记得我第一次听到广阔的最甜美的声音时的情景。
	[5]what 引导宾语从句。	女孩: 如果你愿意的话, 你可以坐这儿。
	[6]when 引导宾语从句。	福雷斯特回头看到了珍妮·柯伦, 一个和他年龄相仿的小女孩。
	[7]do 强调谓语动词 remember。	福雷斯特(旁白): 我这辈子从未见过这么美好的事物, 她像天使一样。
	[8]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the first time, 从句省略关系代词 that, 相当于 when。	珍妮: 嗯, 你是坐呢, 还是不坐?
	GIRL: You can sit here [9]if you want.	
	[9]if 引导条件状语从句。	
	<i>Forrest looks back at Jenny Curran, a young girl about Forrest's age.</i>	
	FORREST (Voice-over): I had never seen anything so beautiful in my life. She was like an <b>angel</b> <sup>⑯</sup> .	
	JENNY: Well, are you going to sit down, or aren't you?	



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①dandy <i>adj.</i> 非常好的, 极佳的	<i>Forrest sits down next to Jenny.</i> JENNY: What's wrong with your legs? FORREST: Um, nothing at all, thank you. My legs are just fine and <b>dandy</b> <sup>①</sup> .	福雷斯特坐在了珍妮旁边。 珍妮: 你的腿怎么了? 福雷斯特: 呃, 什么事也没有, 谢谢。我的腿好得很。
③crooked <i>adj.</i> 不直的, 弯曲的	FORREST (Voice-over): I just sat next to her on that bus and had a conversation all the way to school. JENNY: Then why do you have those shoes on?	福雷斯特(旁白): 我就坐在她旁边, 在校车开往学校的途中, 我们一直在聊天。 珍妮: 那你为什么要穿那样的鞋子?
⑨question mark 问号	FORREST: My momma said my back's <b>crooked</b> <sup>③</sup> like a <b>question mark</b> <sup>⑨</sup> . These are going to make me as <b>straight</b> <sup>⑩</sup> as an <b>arrow</b> <sup>⑪</sup> . They're my magic shoes.	福雷斯特: 我妈妈说我的背弯得像是一个问号。这双鞋子能让我像箭一样直, 这是我的魔力鞋。
⑩straight <i>adj.</i> 直的	FORREST (Voice-over): And next to Momma, no one ever talked to me or asked me questions.	福雷斯特(旁白): 除了妈妈, 没有人跟我说过话, 也没有人问我问题。
⑪arrow <i>n.</i> 箭; 箭头	JENNY: Are you stupid or something?	珍妮: 你是傻子还是怎么回事?
⑫from that day on 从那天起	FORREST: Momma says [10] <u>stupid is as stupid does.</u> [10]画线部分为宾语从句, 省略 that; as 引导表语从句。 <i>Jenny puts her hand out toward Forrest. Forrest reaches over and shakes her hand.</i>	福雷斯特: 妈妈说做傻事的人才是傻子。 珍妮向福雷斯特伸出了手。福雷斯特伸出手和她握手。
⑬pea <i>n.</i> 豌豆	JENNY: I'm Jenny.	珍妮: 我是珍妮。
like peas and carrots 形影不离	FORREST: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump. FORREST (Voice-over): <b>From that day on</b> <sup>⑫</sup> , we was always together. Jenny and me was <b>like peas and carrots</b> <sup>⑬</sup>	福雷斯特: 我是福雷斯特。福雷斯特·冈普。 福雷斯特(旁白): 从那天起, 我们一直在一起。珍妮和我形影不离

### Task 1 Fast Reading



## Task 2 Careful Reading

( )1. What is the driver's attitude to Forrest?

- A. Rude.
- B. Kind.
- C. Serious.
- D. Indifferent.

( )2. How many people refuse to let Forrest sit down?

- A. Two.      B. Three.      C. Four.      D. Five.

( )3. Why does Forrest have those shoes on?

- A. The shoes are magic.
- B. He is asked by the doctor.
- C. The shoes can solve his questions.
- D. There is something wrong with his back.

- ( )4. What does the sentence “Jenny and me was like peas and carrots.” mean?
- A. Jenny and Forrest became good friends.  
B. Both Jenny and Forrest liked peas and carrots.  
C. Jenny and Forrest went to school by bus together.  
D. Peas and carrots were Jenny and Forrest’s favourite food.

**Task 3 Micro-writing**

Mrs Gump and Forrest wait for the school bus. The bus pulls up as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest 1. \_\_\_\_\_ his first day of school.

The bus driver 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door and looks down. Forrest walks to the steps of the bus and looks at the bus driver 3. \_\_\_\_\_ smiles as Forrest steps up into the bus. Mrs Gump waves to

Forrest as the bus drives away. Forrest begins to walk down the bus. Two young boys look up from the seat, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (say) the seat has been taken. A larger girl moves over so Forrest can’t sit next to her. Forrest looks to 5. \_\_\_\_\_ other side where a boy sits alone on a larger seat. The boy looks 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (angry) at Forrest.

Forrest looks back at a young girl 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Jenny Curran, who is about Forrest’s age. Jenny invites Forrest 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) next to her. They two have a conversation all the way to school. Forrest tells Jenny the reason why he has those 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (shoe) on is that his back is crooked like a question mark. They can make 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (he) as straight as an arrow.

**语言知识梳理**

直击重点 突破考点

**词汇点睛**

**1. major** *adj.* 主要的, 重要的 *n.* 主修课程; 主修学生 *vi.* 主修

(教材 P11) He sees, and sometimes influences, some of the **major** events of the United States in the second half of the 20th century.

他见证了 20 世纪下半叶美国发生的一些重大事件, 有时甚至影响了这些事件。

(1) major in	主修……
(2) majority <i>n.</i>	大多数
a/the majority of...	大多数……
in a/the majority	占大多数

**【活学活用】**

(1) 单句填空

Among the members of the team those who are for the plan are in the \_\_\_\_\_ (major).

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之申请信) As a graduate \_\_\_\_\_, I feel excited to apply for the position. 作为主修英语的毕业生, 我很高兴申请这个职位。

② (读后续写之心理描写) \_\_\_\_\_ feel nervous before the exam, their hearts beating as they wait for the papers to be handed out.

大多数学生在考试前感到紧张, 他们的心怦怦直跳, 等待着试卷分发。

**2. pull up** 停车, 停止

(教材 P11) The bus **pulls up** as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest for his first day of school.

在冈普太太帮福雷斯特为第一天上学做准备时, 校车停了下来。

pull down	拆掉, 摧毁
pull in	(火车等) 进站停靠; 赚(大笔钱)
pull out (of sth)	驶离车站; 出站
pull over	(车) 驶到路边停下; (驾车者) 靠路边停车
pull through	(大病后) 康复; (经历困境后) 恢复正常

**【活学活用】**

用 pull 短语的适当形式填空

- ① The house where I lived ten years ago \_\_\_\_\_ recently.  
② His injuries are serious but he’s expected to \_\_\_\_\_.  
③ A bee flew in my car and attacked me so I had to \_\_\_\_\_.  
④ The train \_\_\_\_\_ and all the passengers got off.  
⑤ As the car \_\_\_\_\_ the driveway, gradually disappearing into the distance, I couldn’t help crying.



## 句型透视

(教材 P12) **But, I do remember the first time**

**I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.**

但是,我的确记得我第一次听到广阔的最甜美的声音时的情景。

句型公式

强调谓语

### 【句式点拨】

(1)本句中助动词 do 起强调作用,强调谓语动词 remember,意为“的确”。

(2)谓语动词只有两种时态能强调,即一般现在时和一般过去时。在一般现在时中,do 有人称的变化,第三人称单数用 does;在一般过去时中,do 变成 did。

其他时态的强调通过重读谓语动词来体现。

### 【活学活用】

完成句子

① (应用文写作话题之体育活动) I don't take much exercise now, but I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot when I was young.

我现在不怎么锻炼,但我年轻的时候确实经常踢足球。

② (读后续写之哲理句) You \_\_\_\_\_ if you truly believe in yourself. 如果你真的相信自己,你的确有能改变自己的人生。

③ (读后续写之人物描写) At the moment, my little sister \_\_\_\_\_ a remarkable talent for painting. 目前,我的小妹确实有着非凡的绘画天赋。

## Period Five Writing

### 单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

### 写影评

#### 【典例示范】

《海底总动员》(*Finding Nemo*)是一部深受青少年喜爱的动画电影,请你根据表格内容写一篇关于这部电影的英文影评。

背景	澳大利亚大堡礁(Great Barrier Reef)
导演	安德鲁·斯坦顿(Andrew Stanton)
角色	Marlin(一条幽默的鱼,单亲爸爸),Nemo(Marlin 的儿子,调皮),Dory(Marlin 的朋友)
故事梗概	一天,Nemo 独自外出,不幸被人类抓上船,Nemo 的父亲 Marlin 到处寻找儿子,后来 Marlin 遇到了 Dory,并在其帮助下寻找 Nemo。
评价	这部电影画面唯美,故事动人,是一部可供所有人欣赏的精彩电影。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

#### 【高级词汇】

- \_\_\_\_\_ v. 导演
- \_\_\_\_\_ 以……为背景
- \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 幽默的
- \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 调皮的
- \_\_\_\_\_ n. 角色

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 开始做某事

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 寻找

8. \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 感人的

### 【高级句式】

#### 1. 完成句子

(1)《海底总动员》以大堡礁为背景,并由安德鲁·斯坦顿导演。

*Finding Nemo* \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Barrier Reef and it \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew Stanton.

(2)他有一个叫 Nemo 的儿子。

He has a son \_\_\_\_\_ Nemo.

(3)一天,Nemo 被人类抓住了。

Nemo \_\_\_\_\_ humans one day.

(4)他的父亲 Marlin 和 Dory 一起,开始寻找 Nemo。

His father Marlin, together with Dory, \_\_\_\_\_ Nemo.

#### 2. 句式升级

(5)将句(1)升级为含有过去分词短语作定语的句子

\_\_\_\_\_

(6)将句(3)和句(4)合并成含有 with 复合结构的句子

\_\_\_\_\_

【连贯成文】

*Finding Nemo*, directed by Andrew Stanton, is set in the Great Barrier Reef.

Marlin is a humorous fish and a single parent. He has a son named Nemo, who is a naughty fish. Another character is Dory, becoming a friend of Marlin's. With Nemo caught by humans one day, his father Marlin, together with Dory, set out to look for Nemo. Fortunately, they succeed at last.

The reasons why I like this film are that its pictures are great and that the story is moving. It is indeed a brilliant film for all to enjoy.

【活学活用】

英国喜剧影片《憨豆先生》以它幽默、夸张的喜剧效果赢得了全世界观众的喜爱。

不同阶层的人对这部喜剧电影青睐有加，究其原因，在于故事本身的诙谐有趣、演员丰富夸张的肢

体动作和极为传神的表情演绎。请你根据提示写一篇 80 个词左右的英文影评。内容包括：

- 1. 影片受到全世界观众的欢迎；
- 2. 影片受欢迎的原因；
- 3. 你对这部影片的观后感。

▶ 单元话题续写——电影

【话题词汇】

电影类型			
comedy	<i>n.</i> 喜剧片, 喜剧	documentary	<i>n.</i> 纪录片 <i>adj.</i> 文件的; 记录的
fantasy	<i>n.</i> 幻想作品; 幻想, 想象	horror	<i>n.</i> 恐怖电影(或故事等); 震惊
romance	<i>n.</i> 爱情故事; 浪漫史; 爱情	fiction	<i>n.</i> 小说; 虚构的事
science fiction	科幻电影(或小说等)	classic	<i>n.</i> 经典作品, 名著 <i>adj.</i> 经典的
电影元素			
adapt	<i>vt.</i> 改编, 改写 <i>vi.</i> 适应	factor	<i>n.</i> 因素, 要素
title	<i>n.</i> 名称, 标题; 称号; 职位名称	location	<i>n.</i> 外景拍摄地; 地方, 地点
prop	<i>n.</i> 道具; 支柱, 支撑物	visual	<i>adj.</i> 视力的, 视觉的
studio	<i>n.</i> 电影摄影棚; 录音室	behind the scenes	在后台, 在幕后
人物描写			
historian	<i>n.</i> 史学工作者, 历史学家	personality	<i>n.</i> 性格, 个性; 气质
angel	<i>n.</i> 天使; 善人	familiar	<i>adj.</i> 熟悉的, 常见的
动作描写			
roar	<i>n.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 咆哮, 吼叫	approach	<i>n.</i> 方法; 接近 <i>vt.</i> 接近, 靠近
perform	<i>vi.</i> 表演; 工作 <i>vt.</i> 表演; 做	ensure	<i>vt.</i> 保证, 确保
recollect	<i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 记起, 回忆起	recall	<i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 回想, 回忆起
wave	<i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 挥手, 招手	pull up	停车, 停止

电影评价			
creative	adj. 创造性的, 创作的	audience	n. 观众, 听众
typical	adj. 典型的, 有代表性的	attach	vt. 认为有重要性, 重视; 附上
prefer	vt. 较喜欢, 更喜欢	recommend	vt. 推荐, 举荐; 劝告, 建议
regard	vt. 将……认为, 看待; 注视	award	n. 奖, 奖品 vt. 授予, 给予
super	adj. 极好的, 了不起的, 超级的		

【跟踪演练】

❶ 写作金句

1. Only after watching the movie several times

\_\_\_\_\_.

直到把电影看了好几遍,他才回想起剧情中隐藏的线索。(部分倒装句)

2. She \_\_\_\_\_

when she saw her favourite movie star on the screen. 当她在屏幕上看到自己最喜欢的电影明星时,她确实兴奋地挥舞着双手。(强调谓语)

3. \_\_\_\_\_,

the audience couldn't help laughing out loud in the cinema. (when 引导的时间状语从句)

当电影的搞笑部分临近时,电影院里的观众忍不住大声笑了起来。

4. The movie \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ became an instant hit among the young generation.

这部由著名小说改编而来的电影在年轻一代中迅速走红。(定语从句)

5. \_\_\_\_\_,

the scene in the period movie looked more authentic. 道具经过精心挑选,这部历史电影里的场景看起来更加逼真。(with 复合结构)

❷ 语段表达

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (我在电影院前一停车;the moment 引导时间状语从句), I saw the long line of audience waiting to enter. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (他们眼中闪烁着兴奋的光芒;with 复合结构), they were chatting excitedly about 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (他们即将观看的奇幻电

影;定语从句). Standing in line, I noticed a group of teenagers not far away. They were jumping up and down, 4. \_\_\_\_\_

(在空中高高挥舞着他们的双手;现在分词短语作状语), trying to catch the attention of their friends. As I gradually approached the ticket booth, I overheard a young man recommending the fantasy movie to his companion, and saying it was a must-watch for all fans of the genre.

As the movie finally started, the audience fell silent, 5. \_\_\_\_\_

(他们的眼睛盯着大屏幕;独立主格). Suddenly, a fierce battle between the good and the evil broke out. 6. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (怪物的咆哮在电影院里回荡), making everyone's heart pound. 7. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (视觉效果如此逼真以至于观众完全沉浸在这个神奇的世界中;so... that... 句型). As the most exciting part came near, the nervous feeling in the room was easy to feel. 8. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (我认为这部电影是我看过的最好的奇幻作品之一; regard... as... ;定语从句).

## ► 延伸阅读

(节选自外研版必修第二册 Unit 4)

### Good Book, Bad Movie?

They say that “a picture is worth a thousand words”, but the briefest look at books and the movies based on them would have anyone questioning this common saying. All too often, great words **end up** being turned into cinematic “turkeys”.

Good movies need good stories. If so, why has one of the earliest and greatest works in Western storytelling, Homer’s *The Odyssey*, never had an equally great movie based on it? Movies need strong **characters**. So why have the movies based on *The Great Gatsby* never **been praised as** “great”? Movies of course need **impressive** images, so why has *Alice in Wonderland* only resulted in movies best described as “interesting”?

One of the key reasons behind this is that while a book usually takes a few days to read, a movie typically lasts under two hours. This means that great books can lose plot details and characters when they move to the big screen. **This is something that even the highly successful Harry Potter movies can’t escape from, with fans of the books disappointed not to see some of their favourite characters in the movie versions.**

Movies also disappoint us when things don’t look the way we imagined them in the books. **Take, for example, the epic movie *Troy*, which is in part based on Homer’s *The Iliad* and was met with mixed reviews from the audience.** The most questionable issue was the actress chosen to play the part of Helen. **Many people thought she didn’t live up to Helen’s title of “the most beautiful woman in the world”, influencing opinions of the movie to some extent.**

There are a thousand Hamlets in a thousand people’s eyes. Furthermore, books and movies are two different forms of media and therefore have different rules. With this in mind, perhaps we should **judge** a movie **in its own right**, and not against its **original** source. Interestingly, audiences have in

recent years turned to television series such as *Sherlock* or *Mad Men*, which can have many characters and gradual **plot** development. Perhaps, one day, readers of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s most admired work will find themselves **glued to** their screens by episodes of *The Great Gatsby*.

### 【好词好句积累】

1. end up 以……告终
2. character *n.* 性格,品质;人物,角色;特点,特征
3. be praised as 被誉为
4. impressive *adj.* 令人印象深刻的
5. escape *v.* (从危险或糟糕的处境中)逃离,逃避,摆脱
6. disappointed *adj.* 失望的,沮丧的
7. epic *adj.* 史诗般的;壮丽的,宏大的
8. live up to 符合(标准),不负(盛名)
9. to some extent 在某种程度上
10. judge *v.* 判断;评判;审判
11. in one’s own right 凭借自身,靠自己
12. original *adj.* 原先的,最初的
13. plot *n.* 故事情节;布局
14. (be) glued to 紧盯着;全神贯注于
15. This is something that even the highly successful Harry Potter movies can’t escape from, with fans of the books disappointed not to see some of their favourite characters in the movie versions.  
这是连大获成功的“哈利·波特”系列电影也无法避免的事情,有的书迷因为在电影中看不到自己最喜欢的一些角色而大失所望。
16. Take, for example, the epic movie *Troy*, which is in part based on Homer’s *The Iliad* and was met with mixed reviews from the audience.  
以史诗电影《特洛伊》为例,它部分改编自荷马的《伊利亚特》,观众对它的评论毁誉参半。
17. Many people thought she didn’t live up to Helen’s title of “the most beautiful woman in the world”, influencing opinions of the movie to some extent.  
许多人认为她配不上海伦“世上最美的女人”这一称号,这在一定程度上影响了人们对这部电影的评价。