

全品



教辅图书



功能学具



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导学案

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 WY

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Unit 1 Growing up

主题素养积累

As children, we all dream of what we want to be when we **grow up**. Often, many young children will say that they want to be actors, singers, pop stars or models. Some will say that they want to become teachers, firefighters, or police officers. Others want to be astronauts, scientists or explorers.

When I was young, I wanted to be a fashion designer. I went to London Fashion Weekend and the Clothes Show Live in Birmingham and worked very hard at school to get good grades. Firstly, I applied to study fashion design at university. When I got there, I hated the courses. For some reason, which is still unknown to me, I no longer wanted to become part of the fashion industry.

I now study French. **I'm twenty, which many children would say is "grown-up", yet I still don't know what I want to do when I finish university.** This year, I have been working as a language assistant. Over the past seven months, I've taught English to hundreds of students. The best part, as clichéd as it may seem, has been seeing these students' progress. At the start of the year, some students wouldn't dare to say a word; now, it's as though they're different people. Wonderful as this experience has been, I'm still not convinced that I want to go into teaching. This summer, I have an internship with a publishing company. **I'm really looking forward to trying out something new,**

and hopefully figuring out if it's something I would like to do more of in the future.

I think that our choices can be heavily influenced by our parents. Some parents only want their children to study subjects like engineering, maths, science or medicine. Young people may be pressured into studying certain subjects, which can be stressful.

At the end of the day, there's no rush to decide what you want to do with the rest of your life. Many people change careers several times during their lifetime, so there's always time to pursue a different career path!

【主题词句背诵】

1. grow up 长大
2. look forward to 盼望
3. try out 试验, 尝试
4. figure out 弄明白
5. **I'm twenty, which many children would say is "grown-up", yet I still don't know what I want to do when I finish university.**

我二十岁了,很多孩子会说这是“长大了”,但我仍然不知道大学毕业后我想做什么。

6. **I'm really looking forward to trying out something new, and hopefully figuring out if it's something I would like to do more of in the future.**

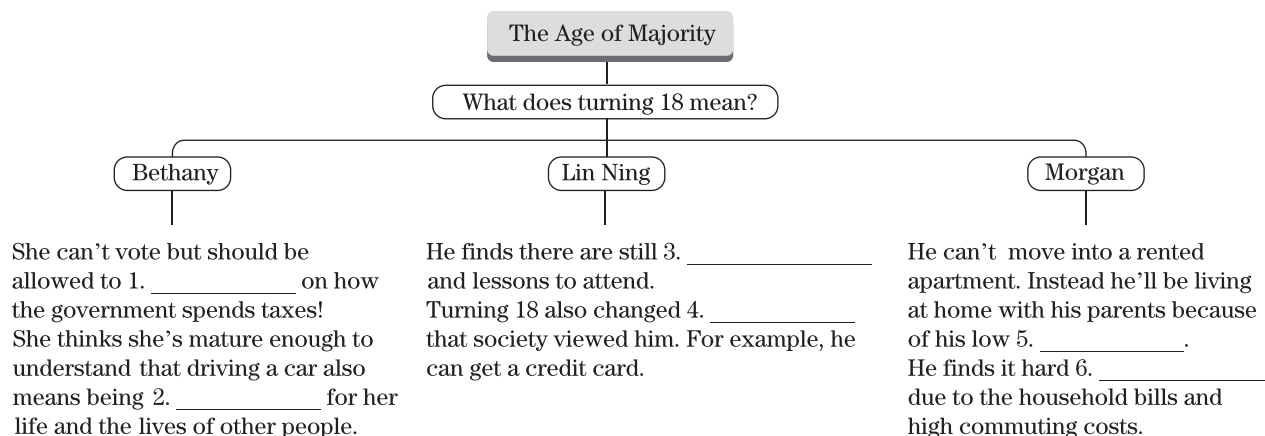
我真的很期待尝试一些新的东西,希望能弄清楚这是否是我在未来更想多去做的事情。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.

() 1. What is Bethany's mum's attitude towards the age of 18 for getting a driving licence?

- A. Indifferent. B. Neutral.
C. Understanding. D. Disapproving.

() 2. What do we know about Lin Ning?

- A. Lin Ning is a college student now.
B. Lin Ning now has a satisfying and well-paid job in the city.
C. Lin Ning has got his driving licence.
D. Lin Ning's parents are against his signing an organ donation agreement.

() 3. Why does Lin Ning mention his organ donation agreement?

- A. To stress that he is independent enough.
B. To show that he has a strong sense of social responsibility.
C. To tell the readers that this was the biggest decision ever made.
D. To suggest that his parents are sensible.

() 4. What may be the most important reason for Morgan still living with his parents now?

- A. He hasn't found an apartment.
B. He likes his mother's cooking.
C. His commute to work is quite expensive.
D. His job is poorly paid.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

Bethany aged 16 from Victoria, Australia, can't wait 1. _____ (be) 18. However, she won't be voting in the next general 2. _____ (elect) because she still won't be old enough. She will be taking her driving test on the very day she turns 18. She thinks she is already mature enough to understand that driving a car also means 3. _____ (take) responsibility for her life and the lives of other people.

Lin Ning, 4. _____ is 19 years old from Shanghai, China, celebrated his 18th birthday just before he went to university. He expected to feel 5. _____ (instant) different, but it wasn't like that. In fact, the change has been more subtle and gradual than he imagined. He has begun to feel more aware 6. _____ other people and to develop a stronger sense of social responsibility.

Morgan, aged 20 from Florida, the US, assumed he'd already have 7. _____ well-paid job and that he'd be moving into a 8. _____ (rent) apartment as soon as he turned 18, but how wrong he was! His librarian's salary means that he will be living at home with 9. _____ (he) parents for a while longer. Besides, he does like his mom's cooking. He 10. _____ (guess) some responsibilities are more about attitude than age.

词汇点睛

1. in charge of 负责;掌管;照料(表状态)

(教材 P2) Will you be completely **in charge of** your own life and able to express yourself in new and exciting ways?

你将会完全负责你自己的生活,并能够以新的、令人兴奋的方式表达自己吗?

(1) charge <i>n.</i>	主管;要价,收费;指控; 充电量,电荷
take charge of...	掌管/负责……(表动作)
in the charge of sb = in one's charge	由某人负责;由某人照料
free of charge	免费
(2) charge <i>v.</i>	收费;指控;充电;猛攻; 猛冲;向……方向冲去
charge sb money for sth	为某物向某人收钱
charge sb with... = accuse sb of...	指控/指责某人……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

The very first community service project organized by the Homeless Project team was to collect food for the homeless in _____ charge of David.

(2) 一词多义

① The shaver can be **charged** up and used when people are travelling. _____

② The two men were **charged** with robbing a woman of a leather bag last week. _____

③ The noise shakes the trees as the male beats his chest and **charges** towards me. _____

④ Besides, there will be an admission **charge** of 50 *yuan* for each person. _____

(3) 完成句子

[2022·新高考全国 I 卷] I'm Li Hua, the student _____ "Talk and Talk",

an English programme in our school radio station. I am writing to ask whether you are available to be present at our programme.

我叫李华,是负责我们学校广播站英语节目“Talk and Talk”的学生。我写信是想问你是否有空参加我们的节目。(应用文写作之邀请信)

2. election *n.* 选举

(教材 P3) One reason is that although I've been working ever since leaving school, I won't be voting in the next general **election**.

其中一个原因是虽然我离开学校后就一直在工作,但是我依然不能在下一届大选中投票。

elect <i>v.</i>	选举;推选;选择,决定
elect to do sth	决定/选择做某事
elect sb (as) + 职位	选某人为……(职位前无冠词)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote in the _____ (elect).

② They elect _____ (invest) in renewable energy, believing it's the future despite the current market's uncertainty.

(2) 完成句子

If I _____, I will work hard to improve our class's academic atmosphere.

如果我被选为班长,我将努力改善我们班的学习氛围。(应用文写作之竞选演讲稿)

3. take responsibility for 对……负责

(教材 P3) But I think I'm already mature enough to understand that driving a car also means **taking responsibility for** my life and the lives of other people.

但我认为我已经足够成熟,明白开车也意味着要对我的生命和其他人的生命负责。

(1) have a responsibility to do sth	有做某事的责任
It is one's responsibility to do sth.	某人有责任做某事。
a sense of responsibility	责任感
(2) responsible <i>adj.</i>	负有责任的;可信任的
be responsible for (doing) sth	对(做)……有责任/负责

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2023·全国甲卷] She warns of the environmental dangers facing society, and she teaches that people must take _____ (responsible) for saving their environment.

(2)完成句子

①The IT department is _____.

IT 部门负责维护(maintain)公司的计算机系统和网络。

②It is known to all that _____

_____ make sensible use of natural resources for the benefit of later generations. (it 形式主语)

众所周知,为后代着想,合理利用自然资源是每个人的义务。(应用文写作之倡议书)

4. approval *n.* 赞成,同意

(教材 P3) This was a big decision for me. Of course I asked my parents for their **approval** first.

这对我来说是个很大的决定。当然我先征求了父母的同意。

(1) approve <i>v.</i>	批准;认可;赞成,同意
approve sth	批准某事
approve of	赞成;同意
disapprove of	不赞成;不同意;反对
(2) win/earn sb's approval	赢得某人赞许/认可
with/without sb's approval	经/未经某人允许
(3) approving <i>adj.</i>	同意的;赞许的

【温馨提示】“赞成/同意某人做某事”不可说成 approve sb to do sth, 因为 approve 作“赞成,同意”讲时是不及物动词,所以应该用 approve of sb/one's doing sth, 其中介词 of 后应用动名词的复合结构。approve 作及物动词时表示“(正式地)批准,认可,核准”。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① The inclusion of the Spring Festival as a UN holiday has been met with widespread _____ (approve) among member states and staff members of the UN Secretariat.

② The teacher smiled and gave her an _____ (approve) nod when she correctly answered the difficult question.

(2)完成句子

① I _____ to earn some money by part-time jobs, but please don't ignore your studies.

我同意你尝试通过兼职工作去挣一些钱,可是请不要忽视你的功课。

② All in all, I would appreciate it if my application could _____.

总之,如果我的申请能赢得您的批准,我将不胜感激。(应用文写作之申请信)

5. commitment *n.* 投入,花费

(教材 P4) I know I could get a bank loan to pay the deposit on my very own apartment, but I don't feel ready to make that kind of **commitment**, and I do like my mom's cooking.

我知道我可以得到一笔银行贷款来支付自己公寓的订金,但我觉得我还没有准备好承担那种花费,并且我确实喜欢我妈妈做的饭菜。

(1) make a commitment to (do/doing) sth

承诺(做)某事

(2) commit *vt.*

承诺;全心全意投入(工作、活动等);犯(错或罪)

commit oneself to (do/doing) sth

承诺(做)某事;致力于(做)某事

(3) committed *adj.*

尽心尽力的,忠诚的

be committed to (do/doing) sth

致力于(做)某事

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① This reflected the company's _____ (commit) to helping children believe in themselves through sports.

② [人教选一 U1] Tu Youyou, a _____ (commit) and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China, on 30 December 1930.

(2)完成句子

① We _____ and contributing positively to society. Let's embrace the future with hope and courage, and make our alma mater proud.

我们致力于追求梦想,为社会做出积极贡献。让我们带着希望和勇气拥抱未来,让母校为我们骄傲。

(应用文写作之演讲稿)

② With a heavy heart, Sarah couldn't fall asleep, torn between her _____ and her desire to protect their friendship.

怀着沉重的心情,莎拉无法入睡,她在信守诚实和保护友谊的意愿之间摇摆不定。(读后续写之心理描写)

6. suitable *adj.* 合适的

(教材 P4) Choose another **suitable** title for the passage and give your reasons. 为这篇文章选择另一个合适的标题,并给出你的理由。

(1)be suitable for	适合……
be suitable to do sth	适合做某事
(2)suit <i>vt.</i>	适合(某人); (尤指服装、颜色等)相配, 合身; 适宜
suit... to...	使……适合……
(3)suit <i>n.</i>	西装; 套装
follow suit	效仿

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

They remind people to adapt to the changes in the seasons through _____ (suit) foods and cultural customs.

(2)完成句子

①I'm writing to ask you for some help with the content of the magazines which _____.

我写信是想请求您对**适合我们高中生的杂志**的内容提供一些帮助。(应用文写作之求助信)

②This piece, which sounds wonderful, _____ at the wedding.

这首听起来美妙的曲子**适合在婚礼上演奏**。

③A good teacher should _____ the age and interests of his students.

一位好老师应该**使他的课程适合学生的年龄和爱好**。

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) I expected to feel instantly different, as if I had closed the door on my childhood and stepped into a whole new adult world. 我曾经期待马上就会有不一样的感觉,就好像我关上了童年的门,走进了一个全新的成人世界。

句型公式

as if (= as though)引导方式状语从句

【句式点拨】

as if 既可以引导方式状语从句,也可以引导表语从句,意为“仿佛,好像”。as if 从句所表示的情况是事实或具有很大可能性时,通常用陈述语气;当其所表示的情况不是事实,而是主观的想象或夸大性的比喻时,通常用虚拟语气,其从句时态变化如下:

与现在事实相反	从句用一般过去时 (be 动词用 were)
与过去事实相反	从句用过去完成时 (had + 过去分词)
与将来事实相反	从句用 “would/could/might + 动词原形” 结构

[温馨提示] as though/if 引导状语从句时,若主、从句主语一致,且从句谓语有 be 动词时,从句中的主语和 be 动词常常可以省略,即“as though/if + 形容词/名词/介词短语/分词/不定式”。如:

Jason paused as if/though (he was) expecting Lanny to speak.

贾森停了下来,好像在期待着兰尼讲话。

The bird was circling above us as if/though (it was) to express gratitude.

那只鸟在我们头顶盘旋,好像要表达感激之情。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

The two girls talked as if they _____ (be) friends for years.

(2)完成句子

①You have offered me great help _____. Your encouragement has made all the difference.

你给了我很大的帮助,**就像你是我的私人导师一样**。你的鼓励起了很大的作用。(应用文写作之感谢信)

②[2023·浙江1月考] It seemed that the bird was waiting for me, its beady eyes locked on mine _____ some deep, unspoken gratitude.

那只鸟似乎在等着我,它那炯炯有神的眼睛紧盯着我的眼睛,**好像在试图表达某种深沉的、说不出口的感激之情**。(读后续写之动作描写)

③The injured soldier opens his mouth slowly _____ something. (省略结构)

那个受伤的士兵缓缓开口,**好像要说什么**。(读后续写之动作描写)

2. (教材 P4) I know I could get a bank loan to pay the deposit on my very own apartment, but I don't feel ready to make that kind of commitment, and I do like my mom's cooking. 我知道我可以得到一笔银行贷款来支付自己公寓的订金,但我觉得我还没有准备好承担那样的花费,并且我确实喜欢我妈妈做的饭菜。

句型公式

强调谓语

【归纳拓展】

(1)在英语中,常用 do 的适当形式来强调谓语动词,意为“的确,真的”。

(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,主语为第三人称单数时用 does 强调谓语动词,其余人称用 do 强调谓语动词;在一般过去时中,用 did 强调谓语动词。

【活学活用】

完成句子

①He may have forgotten about it, but I _____.

他也许忘了此事,不过我的确告诉过他。

②Now I _____
by taking part in the English composition competition.

现在我确实想通过参加英语作文比赛来提高我的英语水平。

③He _____ his father but they are different in character.

他看起来确实像他父亲,但是他们性格迥异。(读后续写之人物描写)

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. varied *adj.* 各种各样的;变化的,多变的,不同的

(教材 P7)But as life continues, we're presented with more **varied** experiences: starting university, getting a job and raising a family.

但随着生活的继续,我们得到了更多不同的经历:上大学,找工作,养家糊口。

(1)vary *vi.* 变化,不同

vt. 使变化

vary with 随……而变化

vary in 在……方面不同

vary from...to... 从……到……变化

(2)various *adj.* 各种不同的;各种各样的;多姿多彩的

(3)variety *n.* 不同种类

a variety of = varieties of

多种多样的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2023·浙江1月考] The activity began with a lecture by a local botanist, who taught us the different characteristics and uses of _____ (vary) plant species.

②Chinese knots are created in a _____ (vary) of colours such as gold, green, blue, or black.

(2)完成句子

①Our school provides us with a diverse range of

selective courses, _____. (非谓语)

我们学校给我们提供了各种选修课程,从艺术到音乐都有。(应用文写作话题之学校生活)

②[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] There was _____. Some picked hot peppers while others picked tomatoes, eggplants, string beans and so on. (variety)
有各种各样的蔬菜供我们选择。有的人摘辣椒,有的人摘西红柿、茄子、豆角等。

2. (教材 P7) Whatever our choices are, we should cherish and embrace these moments in life. 无论我们的选择是什么,我们都应该珍惜和拥抱生命中的这些时刻。

句型公式

whatever 引导让步状语从句

【归纳拓展】

(1)“疑问词 + ever”引导让步状语从句,相当于“no matter + 疑问词”。同类词还有 wherever, however, whenever 等。

(2)whatever, whoever, whichever, whomever 既可引导名词性从句,也可引导让步状语从句,在引导让步状语从句时相当于 no matter what/who/which/whom。

(3)however 用作连接副词,相当于 no matter how, 引导让步状语从句,意思是“不管怎样……,无论如何……”,具体结构为:however + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

①[北师必修二 U4] You can stay in touch with friends no matter _____ you are or _____ you are doing.

②[2023·新高考全国 I 卷] _____ it is, no matter _____ small it might seem, write it down.

(2) 完成句子

①I hold the view that _____, we should learn to relax ourselves.

我认为,无论我们选择什么俱乐部,我们都应该学会放松自己。

②_____ I explained, she still didn't understand.

无论我多么仔细和耐心地解释,她还是没明白。

③Julia is an experienced secretary and you can count on her _____.
朱莉娅是一位经验丰富的秘书,无论什么时候你有麻烦都可以依靠她。

【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关“成长”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Growing up is an exciting journey full of possibilities. In the future, I ① **will be exploring** new hobbies, such as painting, which ② **will help** me express my feelings. I ③ **will be making** more friends, and together, we ④ **will be sharing** our dreams and stories. As I grow, I ⑤ **will be facing** challenges, but each one ⑥ **will teach** me important lessons. Every day, I ⑦ **will be discovering** more about myself and the world around me. I can't wait to see what the future holds!

【自主发现】

以上语段的黑体部分中,_____是将来进行时,_____是一般将来时。

语法归纳

将来进行时

一、将来进行时的构成

将来进行时一般由“will/shall be + 现在分词”构成。如:

This time tomorrow, I **shall be flying** to Paris.

明天这个时候,我将正在飞往巴黎。

At 8 o'clock tonight, they **will be having** dinner together.

今晚8点钟,他们将正在一起吃晚餐。

二、将来进行时的主要用法

1. 将来进行时表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作,常与 this time tomorrow, at ... o'clock tomorrow afternoon 等时间状语连用。如:

We'll **be having** dinner with our distinguished guests **this time tomorrow**.

明天这个时候我们将在和重要的客人吃晚饭。

2. 将来进行时表示一种已经决定的动作或情况,或表示某动作将按计划发生且未完成。如:

I **will be seeing** you in your city next week.

我下个星期去你的城市看你。

We'll **be spending** our coming winter vacation in Australia.

我们将在澳大利亚度过即将到来的寒假。

3. 将来进行时表示委婉的语气。如:

Will you be joining us in the fierce basketball match?

你会和我们一起参加激烈的篮球赛吗?

三、将来进行时与一般将来时的区别

1. 两者的基本用法不一样:将来进行时表示将来某时正在进行的动作,一般将来时表示将来某时将要发生的动作。如:

What **will you be coping with** at 6 o'clock tomorrow?

明天6点你会在处理什么事情呢?

What **will you cope with** tomorrow?

你明天要处理什么事儿?

2. 两者均可表示将来,但用将来进行时语气更委婉,比较:

When **will you finish** these letters?

你什么时候处理完这些信件?(直接询问,如上司对下属)

When **will you be seeing** Mr White?

您什么时候见怀特先生?(委婉地询问,如下属对上司)

When **will you pay back** the money?

你什么时候还钱?(似乎在直接讨债)

When **will you be paying back** the money?

这钱你什么时候还呢?(委婉地询问)

3. 有时一般将来时中的 will 含有“愿意”的意思,而用将来进行时则只是单纯地谈未来的情况。如:

Mary **won't pay** the bill.

玛丽不肯付账。(表意愿)

Mary **won't be paying** the bill.

不会由玛丽来付账。(单纯谈未来的情况)

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. I _____ (have) a meeting at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

2. Mr Smith will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because he _____ (deliver) an important speech then.

3. In the year 3000, a lot of people _____ (live) on the moon.

4. You needn't cook lunch for me. I _____ (eat) out with my friends.

5. By 10:00 tomorrow my lecture will have ended and I _____ (meet) my guests in my office at that time.

6. Don't phone John between 7 pm and 8 pm. He _____ (do) his experiment then.

7. I _____ (take) an exam at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon, so I can't go skating

with you.

8. Mike will not be able to come tonight because he _____ (attend) a lecture then.

① 句型训练

1. You won't miss her. She _____ at that time.

你不会看不到她的。她到时 会穿一件红色的 T 恤衫。

2. Tomorrow we're going to play tennis in the afternoon. So at 15:00, we _____.

明天下午我们要打网球。因此,在下午 3 点的时候,我们将正在打网球。

3. When he comes to my house tomorrow, I _____.

4. This Saturday I will be very busy. I _____ then.

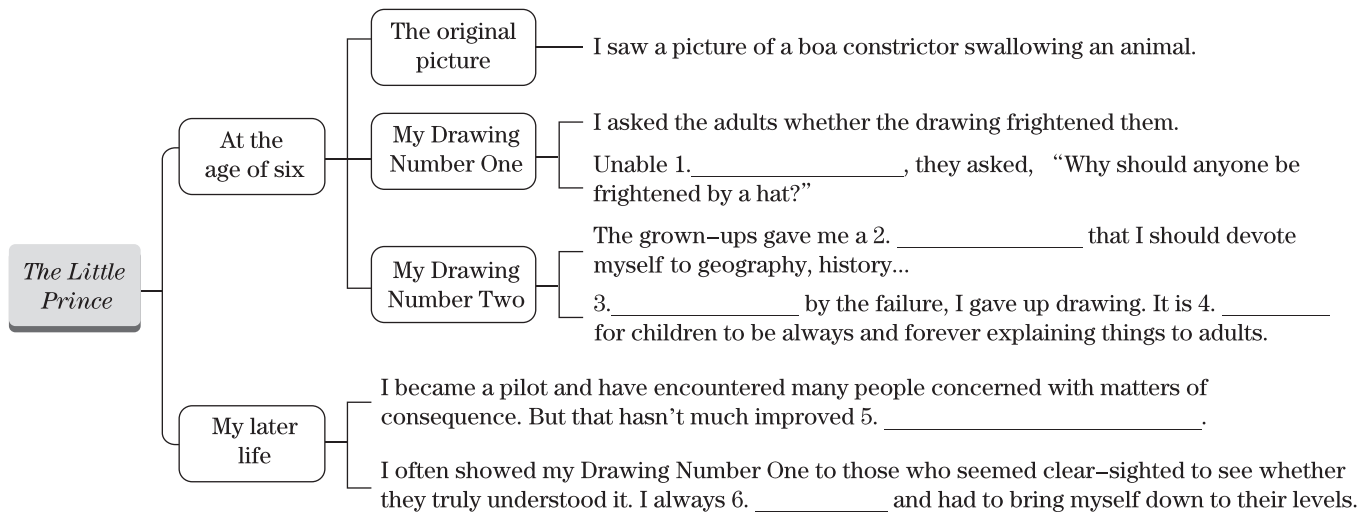
本周六我会非常忙。那时,我将正在修理我的自行车。

5. This time tomorrow they _____ their extra work in the office.

明天这个时候,他们将会在办公室加班。

Period Three Developing ideas

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.

- ()1. Why did the writer give up painting?
- A. He was not good at painting.
B. He was discouraged by his parents.
C. He couldn't paint boa constrictors well.
D. He felt very discouraged by the failure of his drawings.
- ()2. What can we infer from the adults' response to the writer's pictures?
- A. Some kids should give up drawing because they are not talented for it.
B. Adults and children tend to have different understandings of a picture.
C. Not all the adults can understand children.
D. Adults like to ask children questions.
- ()3. What does the writer think the adults may show interest in?
- A. His paintings. B. His likes for stars.
C. Primeval forests. D. Leisure activities.
- ()4. What quality of a kid does the writer want to stress in the passage?
- A. Integrity. B. Persistence.
C. Diligence. D. Imagination.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

I saw a magnificent picture in a book 1. _____ (call) *True Stories from Nature*, about the primeval forest when I was at the age of 6. It was a picture of a boa constrictor 2. _____ the act of swallowing an animal. So I began to draw my picture.

My Drawing Number One was a picture of a boa constrictor digesting 3. _____ elephant, but the grown-ups believed it to be a hat. In my Drawing Number Two, I drew the inside of the boa constrictor, so that the grown-ups could see it 4. _____ (clear). However, the grown-ups advised me 5. _____ (lay) aside my drawings of boa constrictors and devote myself instead to other fields. That is 6. _____ I gave up painting when I was 6 years old. I think many people lack 7. _____ (imagine) and only care about matters of consequence.

Later, I 8. _____ (choose) to work as a pilot. In the course of this life, I showed my Drawing Number One to people who seemed to me at all clear-sighted. If the person thought that was a hat, I would never talk to him about boa constrictors, or primeval forests, or stars. I would bring 9. _____ (I) down to his level. And the grown-up would be greatly 10. _____ (please) to have met such a sensible man.

语言知识梳理 直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **lay aside** 把……搁置一边；留存备用；放下，抛开(情感或信仰)

(教材 P11)The grown-ups' response, this time, was to advise me to **lay aside** my drawings of boa constrictors, whether from the inside or the outside, and devote myself instead to geography, history, arithmetic and grammar.

这次,那些大人人们的回答是劝我把不管是蟒蛇内部还是外部的画都放到一边,转而致力于地理、历史、算术和语法。

(1)lay down	放下,搁下
lay off	辞退,解雇,使下岗
(2)lay the blame/responsibility (for sth) on sb	(把某事)归咎于某人/把(某事的)责任加于某人身上
lay the table	摆放餐具

【活学活用】

- (1)一词多义
- ①Let's **lay aside** our differences and try to reach a compromise. _____
- ②Every week she **laid aside** a few pence to put into the bank just in case of emergency in the past. _____

(2)完成句子/词汇升级

①Daniel finished the article and _____
_____ on his desk.

丹尼尔看完文章后把报纸放在他的书桌上。

②She was very kind and refused to _____
any innocent people.

她很善良,拒绝归咎于任何无辜的人。

③The man was in desperation after he was fired by
the company which he had worked in over thirty
years.

→The man was in desperation after he _____
by the company which he had worked in over thirty
years.

2. devote oneself to 致力于,献身于

(教材 P11)The grown-ups' response, this time, was
to advise me to lay aside my drawings of boa
constrictors, whether from the inside or the outside,
and **devote myself** instead **to** geography, history,
arithmetic and grammar.

这次,那些大人物的回答是劝我把不管是蟒蛇内部
还是外部的画都放到一边,转而致力于地理、历史、
算术和语法。

(1) devote one's life/time/energy to (doing) ...

把某人的生命/时间/精力奉献
于(做)……

(2) devoted *adj.* 挚爱的;全心全意的;忠诚的

be devoted to 深爱……;对……忠诚;热
衷于……

(3) devotion *n.* 奉献;忠诚;关爱;专心

【温馨提示】与 devote 搭配的 to 为介词,后面的动词
要用动名词形式。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①I still remember what my English teacher has
devoted to _____ (improve) my English
levels.

②Her _____ (devote) to the job leaves her
with very little free time.

(2)完成句子/句式升级

①[2020·全国卷I] The person I respect most is
Yuan Longping, who _____ ridding
the world of hunger.

我最尊敬的人是袁隆平,他致力于使世界摆脱饥饿。

(应用文写作话题之人物介绍)

②The professor was entirely devoted to the
experiment and wasn't aware of the weather change.

→_____ the experiment, the professor
wasn't aware of the weather change. (用过去分词
改写)

→_____ the experiment, the
professor wasn't aware of the weather change. (用现
在分词改写)

3. at a glance 一瞥,看一眼

(教材 P12) **At a glance** I can distinguish China from
Arizona. 我一眼就能分辨出中国和亚利桑那州。

(1) at first glance 乍看之下,乍一看

take a glance at 瞥一眼,扫视

(2) glance at 匆匆一看

(3) stare at 盯着看

glare at 瞪着眼睛看

【活学活用】

完成句子

①_____ the hall, I found
many familiar faces among the audience. (非谓语)
我扫视了一下大厅,发现观众中有许多熟悉的面孔。

(读后续写之动作描写)

②_____, the old house on the hill
appeared deserted and lifeless, but as I walked
closer, I noticed a faint light flickering in the attic
window.

一眼望去,山上的老房子显得荒无人烟,毫无生气,
但当我走近时,我注意到阁楼窗户里闪烁着微弱的光线。

③Her eyes narrowed as _____
_____ standing in the doorway, her expression a
mix of anger and disbelief.

她眯起眼睛,怒视着站在门口的身影,表情中夹杂着
愤怒和怀疑。(读后续写之动作和神态描写)

4. consequence *n.* 后果;结果

(教材 P12) In the course of this life, I have had a
great many encounters with a great many people who
have been concerned with matters of **consequence**.
在这一生中,我多次遇到过很多关心大事的人。

(1) as a consequence = in consequence = as a result

因此,结果

as a consequence of = in consequence of = as a
result of 由于

(2) consequent *adj.* 随之发生的;作为结果的

(3) consequently *adv.* 因此;结果

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① My grandfather had sustained a broken back while working in the mines. _____ (consequent), he spent the rest of his life in a wheelchair.

② The heavy rainfall caused severe flooding in the area; _____ consequence, many residents were forced to evacuate their homes.

(2) 完成句子

Many species have died out _____ human activities.

由于人类活动,许多物种已经灭绝了。(应用文写作话题之动植物保护)

5. evidence n. 证据

(教材 P12) Choose the author's attitude towards grown-ups and find **evidence** to support your choice. 选择作者对成年人的态度,并找到证据来支持你的选择。

(1) There is evidence that...

有证据证明……(that 引导同位语从句)

(2) evident *adj.* 明显的

It is evident that... = It is obvious that...

显然……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[译林选二 U3] There is _____ (evident) that acupuncture dates back to the Stone Age, when stone tools called *bian* were used to press areas of the body.

(2) 完成句子

① [2021·全国乙卷] _____ online learning makes study more convenient and efficient.

很明显,在线学习使学习更方便、更有效。

② _____ the real driver of poor health is not so much fatty food, as it is sugar. 有证据表明,健康不佳的真正驱动因素并不是太多的高脂食物,而实际上是糖。(应用文写作话题之健康饮食)

6. conclusion n. 结论;结束

(1) come to/draw/reach/arrive at/get to a conclusion

得出结论

in conclusion(= to conclude) 最后,总之

(2) conclude *v.* 断定,得出结论;结束

conclude sth (from sth)/(from sth) that

(从……中)得出结论

conclude with 以……结束

conclude sth with sth 以……结束……

【温馨提示】 in conclusion 及 to conclude 常作总结语使用,有此用法的其他表达还有: in short, in brief, in a word, all in all 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [译林选二 U1] When you come across such factual differences, we should not rush to the _____ (conclude) that one of the news reports gives false information.

② [2023·新高考全国 I 卷] Each chapter concludes _____ a collection of practices, which are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter.

(2) 完成句子

① [2024·全国甲卷书面表达] _____, these innovations not only enhance our daily lives but also contribute to a greener and more efficient future.

总之,这些创新不仅改善了我们的日常生活,还为更绿色、更高效的未来做出了贡献。

② I _____ : where there is a will, there is a way.

我从自己的经验中得出结论:有志者事竟成。(读后续写之主题升华句)

句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **They always need to have things explained.**

他们总是需要把事情给他们解释一下。

句型公式

“have + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

【归纳拓展】

(1) have sth done 使某事完成;遭遇某种(不幸的)事情;让/叫别人做某事

have sb do sth 让某人做某事

have sb doing sth 使某人一直做某事

(2) have sth to do 有某事要做(主语自己做)

have sth to be done 有某事要做(不是主语自己做)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① If you have the machine _____ (run) continuously for a long time, you should have it _____ (check) regularly.

② The company has new products _____ (launch) next month, so it has hired a marketing agency to promote them.

③ By the time he arrived at the office, he had a list of tasks _____ (do) by his assistant, ensuring everything would be ready for the important meeting.

(2) 完成句子

She wanted to surprise her parents, so she _____ elaborately with balloons and ribbons. She _____ with their favourite dishes, which she had spent all day preparing.

她想给父母一个惊喜, 所以她用气球和彩带精心装饰了房子。她还摆好了餐桌, 上面摆满了父母爱吃的菜, 这些菜是她花了一整天时间准备的。(读后续写之场景描写)

2. (教材 P11) **That is why, at the age of six, I gave up what might have been a magnificent career as a painter.**

那就是为什么, 在六岁的时候, 我放弃了画家这一原本可能辉煌的职业。

句型公式

That is why...

【句式点拨】

该句型意为“那就是……的原因。”其用法如下:

that 指代上文提到的情况, why 引导表语从句, 从句表示结果。

【归纳拓展】

(1) This/That is/was why... 这/那就是……的原因。

(why 引导表语从句, 表示结果)

(2) This/That/It is/was because... 这/那是因为……

(because 引导表语从句, 表示原因)

(3) The reason why... is/was that... ……的原因是……(why 引导定语从句并在从句中作状语; that 引导表语从句, 表示原因)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2023·新高考全国 II 卷] They also need to be ready to give interviews in English with international journalists. This is _____ they need an English trainer.

② The reason why I prefer public transportation is _____ it's more environmentally friendly and cost-effective.

(2) 完成句子

① Peking University is one of the best universities in China and _____. I suggest you apply for it.

北京大学是中国最好的大学之一, 那就是我建议你申请它的原因。(应用文写作之建议信)

② He wouldn't like to go on an outing with you today; _____ he has a lot of lessons to make up.

他今天不愿意和你出去远足, 这是因为他有很多功课要补。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

写一篇书评 (Writing a book review)

【写作点拨】

本单元的主题语境为人与自我中的认识自我。写作部分是要求给自己看过的书写一篇书评。

英文的书评和大多数文章一样都由 introduction, body 和 conclusion 组成。首先需要对书的基本情况进行简短的介绍, 包括作者的姓名、书名、体裁、写作背景, 以及有关作者的简要信息, 如过去的作品、曾获得的荣誉等。正文部分用简短的语言介绍内容梗概及主要人物和情节。最后说一下自己对书的看法或书对自己的影响以及是否推荐等。

【经典例题】

假定你是李华, 英语老师要求你们班每个人写一篇书评作为英语作业并在本周五前交给她。根据

下列提示, 写一篇 80 词左右的关于马克·吐温的小说《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》的评论。

1. 《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》(*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*) 是美国文学史上最伟大的作家之一马克·吐温 (Mark Twain) 的小说, 这部小说讲述了白人少年哈克贝利·费恩从家中逃走, 和黑奴吉姆在密西西比河 (Mississippi River) 上流浪的故事。

2. 这个故事展示了每个人是如何追求自由的, 以及每个人都值得尊重。

3. 《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》中主角所遇到的人遍布社会的各个阶层, 生动地反映了当时的社会。

【主题词汇】

- 1. _____ n. 小说
- 2. _____ adv. 普遍地
- 3. be _____ 被认为
- 4. _____ 逃跑
- 5. _____ v. 徘徊
- 6. _____ 遇到
- 7. _____ 逐渐意识到
- 8. _____ 寻求自由
- 9. _____ 值得尊敬
- 10. _____ adv. 生动地
- 11. _____ v. 反映
- 12. _____ v. 推荐

【高级句式】

1. 过去分词作定语
The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is _____, one of the greatest writers in American literature.
《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》是美国文学史上最伟大的作家之一马克·吐温的小说。
2. 现在分词作状语
Soon _____, he has a lot of adventures together with him.
很快就遇到了一个奴隶吉姆,他(哈克贝利·费恩)和他一起经历了很多冒险。
3. 宾语从句
The story shows _____, and that every human being deserves respect.
这个故事展示了每个人如何寻求自由,每个人都值得尊重。
4. with 复合结构

all walks of the society, the novel vividly reflects the society at that time.

由于哈克贝利·费恩所遇到的人物涵盖了社会各界,这部小说生动地反映了当时的社会。

5. 定语从句
Personally, The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is _____.
就我个人而言,《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》是我强烈推荐的经典小说。

【连贯成文】

【活学活用】

- 假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 Leslie 对中国传统文化非常感兴趣,希望你能给他推荐一本中文书来阅读。请给他写封电子邮件,内容包括:
- 1. 很高兴他对中国传统文化感兴趣;
 - 2. 推荐《西游记》并说明推荐理由;
 - 3. 希望他喜欢这本书。
- 注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
3. 开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:《西游记》Journey to the West 经文 scriptures
Dear Leslie,
I'm very glad that you show great interest in traditional Chinese culture. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

► 单元话题续写——成长的经历

【话题词汇】

自我怀疑			
tiresome	adj. 烦人的,令人厌烦的	have a say	有发言权
legal	adj. 合法的	childhood	n. 童年,儿童时代
obey	v. 服从;遵守	subtle	adj. 难以察觉的;微妙的
selfish	adj. 自私的	steady	adj. 稳定的
tempt	v. 诱惑,引诱	suitable	adj. 合适的
varied	adj. 各种各样的	disheartened	adj. 沮丧的,灰心的

探索与尝试			
instantly	adv. 立即,马上	gradual	adj. 逐渐的,逐步的
approve	v. 赞成,同意	commitment	n. 投入,花费
bittersweet	adj. 苦乐参半的	swallow	v. 吞下,咽下
ponder	v. 仔细考虑,深思	masterpiece	n. 杰作
lay aside	把……搁置一边	devote oneself to	致力于,献身于
in charge of	负责	evidence	n. 证据
at a glance	一瞥,看一眼	bond	n. 纽带,关系
take responsibility for	对……负责		
自我认同与成长结果			
integrity	n. 正直诚实	adulthood	n. 成年
mature	adj. 成熟的,明白事理的	cherish	v. 重视,珍视
routine	n. 惯例,习惯	consequence	n. 后果
memorable	adj. 难忘的	conclusion	n. 结论

【跟踪演练】

❶ 写作金句

1. _____
_____, I stepped into adulthood with kindness and perseverance, ready to embrace new challenges. (with 复合结构)
脑海中童年的记忆依然清晰,我怀着善良和不屈不挠的精神步入成年,准备迎接新的挑战。
2. Although _____ by the criticism she received, she realized that _____ her mistakes was the first step _____. (不定式作定语)
尽管她因受到的批评感到沮丧,但她意识到为自己的错误负责是成为一个更成熟的人的第一步。
3. _____, Emma created _____, proving that persistent effort could overcome any difficulty. (分词作状语)
艾玛全身心投入到自己的爱好中,创造了许多人认为的杰作,证明了坚持不懈的努力可以克服任何困难。
4. _____, she paused to _____, and ultimately decided to _____. (分词作状语)
她被放弃的念头所诱惑,停下来思考自己的选择,最终决定放下疑虑和恐惧。
5. I realized from the experience that _____
_____, which will always lead to _____ in my life journey. (强调谓语)

我从这次经历中认识到,诚信在个人成长中确实起着重要作用,它将永远引领我在人生旅途中稳步前进。

❷ 语段续写

As the argument with Ada ended, Emily sat alone in her room, tears streaming down her face. She replayed the words they had exchanged, 1. _____ (意识到自己有多自私). “I need to 2. _____ (对我的行为负责),” she said to herself, her voice trembling. Instantly, she grabbed her phone and typed a heartfelt apology. She knew 3. _____ (她们的友谊太珍贵了,不能失去) over a petty disagreement. From that day on, Emily made a commitment to cherish her friendships and ensure she always 4. _____ (对解决冲突有发言权) rather than letting anger control her.

The days that followed were filled with small but meaningful gestures. Emily spent more time listening and less time arguing, her heart growing lighter with each act of kindness. One evening, as they sat under the stars, Ada turned to her and said, “You’ve changed.” Emily smiled, her eyes glistening. “I’ve learned to 5. _____ (珍惜真正重要的东西),” she replied. That night became 6. _____ (她一生中最难忘的时刻之一), a reminder that growth often comes from taking responsibility and 7. _____ (珍惜那些塑造我们的纽带).