

全品



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

全品学练考

AI智慧升级版

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导学案

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 RJ

本书为智慧教辅升级版

“讲课智能体”支持学生聊着学，扫码后哪里不会选哪里；随时随地想聊就聊，想问就问。



长江出版传媒
崇文书局

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Unit 1 SCIENCE AND SCIENTISTS

主题素养积累

John Snow

John Snow 被认为是流行病学最早的创始人之一,同时又是最初研究和计算麻醉药剂量的医生。

John Snow was a British physician. He was born on 15 March, 1813 in York, England. He was the first of nine children born to William and Frances Snow in their North Street home. His neighbourhood was one of the poorest in the city and was always **in danger of** flooding. His father worked in the local coal yards.

Snow studied in York until the age of 14. He graduated from the University of London in December 1844, and **was admitted to** the Royal College of Physicians in 1850.

Snow was one of the first physicians to study and calculate drug doses (剂量) for use in surgical anaesthesia (麻醉).

John Snow is considered to be one of the fathers of epidemiology (流行病学) because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera **outbreak** in Soho, England, in 1854. He used a **spot map** to **illustrate** how cases of cholera were centred around the pump. He also made a solid use of statistics to illustrate the

connection between the quality of the source of water and cholera cases. He showed that companies taking water from sewage-polluted sections of the Thames **delivered** water **to** homes with an increased incidence of cholera. Snow's study was a major event in the history of public health, and could be regarded as the founding event of the science of epidemiology.

At the age of 45, Snow suffered a stroke while working in his London office on 10 June, 1858. He never recovered, died on 16 June, 1858 and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. John Snow was voted the greatest physician **of all time** in a poll of British doctors in 2003.

【主题词句背诵】

1. in danger of 有……的危险→in danger 处于危险之中
2. be admitted to 获准进入;被……录取
3. outbreak *n.* 爆发, 突然发生→break out 爆发, 突然发生
4. spot map 标点地图
5. illustrate *vt.* (用示例、图画等)解释, 说明
6. deliver sth to sb/a place 把某物运送至某人/某地
7. of all time 有史以来;一直, 始终

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA”	
About cholera and John Snow	Cholera, which is a 1. _____ illness, used to be one of the most feared diseases in the world. When an outbreak of cholera hit Europe, causing millions of deaths, John Snow became 2. _____. In time, he rose to become famous, always desiring to destroy cholera once and for all
Two 3. _____ theories explaining how cholera spread	One theory was that bad air caused it. The other was that cholera was caused by an 4. _____ from germs in food or water, to which John Snow 5. _____
Finding 6. _____	The water from the Broad Street pump 7. _____ by waste. Some companies sold water from the River Thames that was polluted by 8. _____

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS “KING CHOLERA”	
The results	Snow’s tireless efforts led to a 9. _____ decrease of the threat of cholera around the world, and made people know how to prevent cholera. In his use of maps and statistics, Snow 10. _____ the way of studying diseases

Task 2: Fast Reading

The passage mainly tells us _____.

Task 3: Careful Reading

()1. Which of the following theories did John Snow subscribe to?

- A. Cholera was caused by bad air.
- B. Cholera was caused by an infection from germs in food or water.
- C. Cholera was caused by free beer.
- D. Cholera was caused by dirty food.

()2. What was to blame for the outbreak of cholera in London in 1854?

- A. Polluted air. B. The water company.
- C. Beer out of date. D. Polluted water.

()3. Why did some households have no deaths?

- A. They drank beer as well as water from the pump.
- B. They didn’t take in bad air.
- C. They knew how to treat cholera.
- D. They didn’t drink the water from the pump.

()4. How did John Snow find out the cause of cholera?

- A. By living in the area where cholera broke out.
- B. By telling the people concerned how to prevent it.
- C. By marking on a map the exact places where all the dead had lived.
- D. By saving the people suffering from cholera.

Task 4: Micro-writing

In the early 19th century, an outbreak of cholera hit Europe. No one knew how to prevent or treat it. John Snow, a British doctor, felt 1. _____ (frustrate). But he never lost his desire to destroy cholera once and 2. _____ all. In general, doctors in those days had two contradictory theories to explain how cholera spread, and Snow subscribed to the second theory that cholera 3. _____ (cause) by an infection from germs in food or water. It was correct, but 4. _____ (prove) was still needed. He was determined to find out why.

Snow began by 5. _____ (mark) on a map the exact places 6. _____ all those who died had lived. Snow doubted if the water pump was 7. _____ (blame). At last, John Snow was able to announce that the pump water carried cholera germs. Accordingly, he had the handle of the pump 8. _____ (remove).

Through this intervention, the disease was stopped in its tracks. 9. _____ (fortunate), we now know how to prevent cholera, thanks to the work of John Snow. Moreover, Snow transformed the way scientists study diseases. For this reason, Snow is considered 10. _____ father of modern epidemiology.

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

词汇点睛

1. frustrated *adj.* 懊恼的; 沮丧的; 失意的
(教材 P2) As a young doctor, John Snow became **frustrated** because no one knew how to prevent or treat cholera.
由于当时没人知道如何预防或治疗霍乱, 年轻的约

翰·斯诺医生感到很沮丧。

(1) be frustrated with/at	对……感到沮丧/懊恼/失望
(2) frustrate <i>vt.</i>	使沮丧; 使懊恼
frustrating <i>adj.</i>	令人沮丧的
frustration <i>n.</i>	沮丧; 懊恼; 失望

【佳句背诵】

Feeling **frustrated** at the misunderstanding among classmates, the monitor organized a class meeting to clear the air. 因为同学之间的误会而感到沮丧, 班长组织了一次班会来消除隔阂。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2021·天津卷] After letting go of his anger and _____ (frustrate), he found himself on a road to sympathy instead.

②[2021·天津卷] After several _____ (frustrate) hours of unsuccessful attempts to fix it, my husband suggested watching the Michael Jordan documentary series *The Last Dance*.

③ _____ (frustrate) with the constant noise from the nearby construction site, the residents complained to the local council.

◆完成句子

④ I'm sorry to hear about your worries and I understand _____. (应用文写作之建议信)

很遗憾得知你的担忧, 我理解你有多沮丧。

⑤ _____, she sat in the corner, tears streaming down her face. (读后续写之心理与表情描写)

既沮丧又绝望, 她坐在角落里, 泪水从脸上滑落。

2. infection n. 感染; 传染

(教材 P2) The other was that cholera was caused by an **infection** from germs in food or water. 另一种看法是霍乱是由食物或水中的细菌感染引起的。

(1) infect <i>vt.</i>	使感染; 传染
infect sb with...	使某人感染……; 使某人充满……(的感情)
get/be/become infected with	感染上……, 传染上……
(2) infected <i>adj.</i>	被感染的; 受细菌污染的; 感染病菌的
infectious <i>adj.</i>	传染性的; 有感染力的

【佳句背诵】

A good teacher should be able to **infect** his students **with** his own keenness on his subject. 一个好教师应该能以自己对本学科的热爱来感染学生。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The importance of washing one's hands before a meal is that it prevents _____ (infect).

② The old man's sad story infected the listeners _____ sorrow, and many people couldn't help but shed tears.

③ The doctor is treating an _____ (infect) patient with great care to prevent the spread of the disease.

④ Her _____ (infect) enthusiasm for life inspired everyone around her to pursue their dreams fearlessly.

◆完成句子

⑤ With the joint efforts of scientists and medical staff, the number of people _____ has significantly decreased.

在科学家和医护人员的共同努力下, 感染病毒的人数大幅下降。

⑥ Her bright smile _____, making the gloomy room suddenly filled with laughter. (读后续写之场景描写)

她灿烂的笑容让她周围的每个人都充满了喜悦, 使昏暗的房间突然充满了笑声。

3. subscribe *vi.* 认购(股份); 定期订购; 定期交纳(会费)

(教材 P2) Snow **subscribed** to the second theory.

斯诺赞同第二种看法。

(1) subscribe to	同意, 赞成; 订阅, 订购; 定期捐款
(2) subscription <i>n.</i>	(报刊等的) 订阅费; 订阅, 订购; 捐款
subscriber <i>n.</i>	订阅人, 订购者; 定期捐款者, 定期捐助者

【佳句背诵】

Many scientists **subscribe to** the view that it is human activity that has caused global warming.

许多科学家赞同这样的观点, 即人类活动导致了全球变暖。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

① The company advises us to **subscribe** 50 *yuan* to the relief fund. _____

② She decided to **subscribe to** the new streaming service for access to her favourite TV shows. _____

③ He **subscribed to** the idea that hard work leads to success. _____

◆单句填空

④ The rich man is said to have subscribed a large amount of money _____ the collection for the hospital.

⑤ By paying a monthly _____ (subscribe) fee of \$ 10.99, viewers could watch their favourite shows on demand.

⑥ My main reason for _____ (subscribe) to *New Scientist* is to stay informed about advances in science.

◆完成句子

⑦ My recommendation is that _____, which not only provides you with the latest news both at home and abroad, but helps expand your English vocabulary. (应用文写作之建议信)

我的建议是你订阅《中国日报》，它不仅为你提供国内外的最新消息，而且有助于扩大你的英语词汇量。

⑧ In conclusion, after careful consideration, I _____ environmental protection should be given top priority in our development plans. (议论文写作之结论句)

总之，经过仔细考虑，我赞同在我们的发展计划中应将环境保护置于首位这一观点。

4. suspect v. 怀疑；疑有；不信任 n. 犯罪嫌疑人；可疑对象

(教材 P2) Snow **suspected** that the water pump was to blame. 斯诺怀疑水泵就是罪魁祸首。

(1) suspect sb of (doing) sth

怀疑某人(做)某事

suspect sb to be... 怀疑某人是……

(2) suspicious *adj.* 感觉可疑的，怀疑的；可疑的

(3) suspected *adj.* 有嫌疑的，疑似……的

(4) suspicion *n.* 怀疑；嫌疑

【佳句背诵】

The villagers **suspect** the stranger asking about the old house **to be** a treasure hunter. 村民们怀疑那个打听老房子的陌生人是个寻宝者。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The police suspect him _____ theft as some valuable items went missing after he visited the house.

② We searched the _____ (suspect)

apartment and discovered a hidden diary that might reveal his motives.

③ The building, in which the police found several _____ (suspect) packages, was blocked off immediately to ensure public safety.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ She gave me a long look, _____ about my claim that a gust of wind had blown everything out of place. (读后续写之心理描写)
她久久地注视着我，眼中满是怀疑，她对我所说的一阵狂风把所有东西都吹得乱七八糟的说法表示怀疑。

⑤ 看到我脸上那副紧张的表情，妈妈怀疑我有所隐瞒。我原本打算在她生日前用一份礼物给她一个惊喜，可现在我担心她会察觉到。(读后续写之心理描写)
→ Seeing the nervous look on my face, _____

_____ . I had planned to surprise her with a gift before her birthday, but now I worried she'd figure it out. (suspect that)

→ Seeing the nervous look on my face, _____ . I had planned to surprise her with a gift before her birthday, but now I worried she'd figure it out. (suspect sb of doing)

5. blame v. 把……归咎于，责怪，指责 n. (坏事或错事的) 责任，责备，指责

(教材 P2) Snow suspected that the water pump was **to blame**. 斯诺怀疑水泵就是罪魁祸首。

(1) blame sb for (doing) sth 因(做了)某事而责备某人

blame sth on sb 把某事归咎于某人

be to blame (for...) (因……) 应受责备，

(为……) 应承担 responsibility

(2) bear/take/accept/shoulder the blame (for sth)

(对某事) 承担责任

【佳句背诵】

Don't always **blame** your own failure **on** others. Sometimes you yourself **are to blame**. 不要总把自己的失败归咎于他人，有时候该怪你自己。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The police blamed the traffic accident _____ Jack's careless driving.

② _____ (blame) for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

③ Some people blame the smartphone _____ the incident, yet in fact people's weakening self-control and self-discipline are _____ (blame).

◆完成句子

④ Instead of _____, we should focus on finding solutions to the problem. (应用文写作之建议信)
我们不应因学生学习成绩不佳而责备他们,而应专注于寻找解决问题的办法。

⑤ The truth was that the polluted water rather than food and vegetables _____ the outbreak of the disease.

事实上,是受污染的水而不是食物和蔬菜应为这种疾病的爆发负责任。

6. link *n.* 联系;纽带 *vt.* 把……连接起来;相关联

(教材 P3) Moreover, Snow was later able to show a **link** between other cases of cholera and the different water companies in London. 此外,斯诺之后还证明了另外几起霍乱病例与伦敦不同的供水公司之间的联系。

(1) There is a link between... and...

……和……之间有联系。

(2) link... to/with... 把……和……连接/联系起来

be linked to/with... 与……有联系/有关

【温馨提示】 表示“联系”的短语:

be related to, be associated with, be connected with, be involved in (与……有关联)。

【佳句背诵】

The highway being built will **link** the big city **to/with** this little town. 正在修建的公路将把那个大城市和这个小镇连接起来。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① By the 13th century the Grand Canal consisted of more than 2,000 km of artificial waterways, _____ (link) five of China's main river basins.

② The fitness trainer designed a personalized workout plan for me with each exercise _____ (link) to my specific fitness goals.

③ [2024·新课标 I 卷] People often link their memory of what they've read _____ how far into the book it was or where it was on the page.

◆完成句子

④ The above chart shows that the poor performance of many students at school _____ their frequent use of smartphones. (应用文写作之图表分析)

上述图表显示,许多学生在学校表现不佳与他们频繁使用智能手机密切相关。

⑤ As is clearly shown in the bar chart, _____ the amount of time spent on online learning platforms and the improvement in academic performance. (应用文写作之图表分析)

正如条形图中清晰所示的那样,花在在线学习平台上的时间与学习成绩的提升之间存在明显的联系。

7. decrease *n.* 减少,降低;减少量 *v.* (使大小、数量等)减少,减小,降低

(教材 P3) Through Snow's tireless efforts, water companies began to sell clean water, and the threat of cholera around the world saw a substantial **decrease**. 通过斯诺的不懈努力,供水公司开始出售洁净水,世界各地霍乱的威胁大幅降低。

(1) a sharp/marked decrease in...

在……方面急剧/明显减少

on the decrease 在减少

(2) decrease to... 下降到……;减少到……

decrease by... 下降了……;减少了……

(3) increase *v.* & *n.* 增加

on the increase 在增加

【温馨提示】 在动词 decrease/drop/fall/reduce“下降,减少”和 increase/rise“增加,上升”之后,接介词 by/to 表示增减度。

【佳句背诵】

The polar ice caps are **on the decrease** due to global warming, which is causing sea level to rise at an alarming rate. 由于全球变暖,极地冰盖正在减少,这正导致海平面以惊人的速度上升。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The population growth rate decreased _____ 1.4% last year, according to the report.

② The water level in the river decreased _____ its lowest point in ten years.

◆完成句子/句式改写

③Due to the popularity of e-books and online reading resources, the number of books borrowed from the school library _____ this semester.

由于电子书和在线阅读资源的普及,本学期学校图书馆的图书借阅量下降了 15%。

④The intake of fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet of many young people _____, replaced by junk food and sugary drinks. (应用文写作之现象描述)

→ _____ the intake of fresh fruits and vegetables in the diet of many young people, with junk food and sugary drinks replacing them. (用 there be 句型改写)

许多年轻人饮食中新鲜水果和蔬菜的摄入量在减少,取而代之的是垃圾食品和含糖饮料。

8. thanks to 幸亏;由于

(教材 P3) Fortunately, we now know how to prevent cholera, **thanks to** the work of John Snow. 幸运的是,由于约翰·斯诺的努力,我们现在知道如何预防霍乱了。

due to	由于,因为
owing to	由于,因为
because of	由于,因为
on account of	由于
as a result of	作为……的结果,因为
as a consequence of/in consequence of	由于,因为

【佳句背诵】

Thanks to advances in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly. 多亏了技术的进步,我们结交朋友及与朋友沟通的方式有了明显的变化。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2020·全国新高考Ⅱ卷] Thanks _____ them, a family was saved from the fire. Grant and the policeman were honoured for their courage.

②[北师必修一] I've been moving from one city to the next because _____ my dad's job.

③ _____ (owe) to the rapid development of technology, online shopping has become an essential part of our daily lives.

◆完成句子

④[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷读后续写] I told him that _____, everything had gone smoothly.

我告诉他,多亏了他的慷慨与及时帮助,一切都进展得很顺利。

9. transform vt. 使改观;使改变形态 vi. 改变;转变

(教材 P3) Moreover, in his use of maps and statistics, Snow **transformed** the way scientists study diseases. 此外,通过使用地图和数据,斯诺改变了科学家研究疾病的方式。

(1) transform...into... 把……转变成……

(2) transformation n. 转变;转换;改革;变形

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·全国乙卷] The Chinese coach transformed Douglas _____ one of the best gymnasts in the world, helping her skyrocket from an average member of the national team to the top of the sport.

②[2020·江苏卷] The health security systems of many countries are undergoing considerable _____ (transform).

③[2023·浙江1月考] Over the past few years, many solar farm developers _____ (transform) the space under their solar panels into a shelter for various kinds of pollinators, resulting in soil improvement and carbon reduction.

◆完成句子

④It was your generous help and kindness _____ _____ (应用文写作之感谢信)

正是你的慷慨帮助和善意使我的第一次加拿大之行成为一段难忘的回忆。

⑤[2024·北京卷书面表达] With the historic leap in economic power, the past two decades have seen _____ a global economic powerhouse.

随着经济实力实现历史性飞跃,在过去二十年里,中国崛起并转型成为全球经济强国。

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) One theory was that bad air caused the disease.

一种看法是糟糕的空气引起了这种疾病。

(教材 P3) The truth was that the water from the Broad Street pump had been infected by waste. 真相是来自宽街水泵的水已经被废物污染了。

句型公式

that 引导的表语从句

【句式点拨】

以上两句都是复合句,都属于“主语+系动词+表语从句”的结构,即“名词+be (is/was/are/were)+表语从句”。其中的表语从句解释说明主语的含义或内容;常用来作主语的名词有 advice, answer, conclusion, decision, expectation, explanation, evidence, fact, hope, idea, information, news, possibility, problem, promise, report, solution, suggestion, truth, wish 等。

【相关拓展】

(1)表语从句放在系动词之后,充当复合句中的表语。可接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, seem, sound, appear 等。

(2)引导表语从句的有:从属连词 that, whether;连接代词 what, who, whom, whose, which;连接副词 when, where, how, why;其他连接词 as if, as though, because。

(3)that 和 what 都可引导表语从句,其中 that 是从属连词,只起连接作用,不在从句中充当任何成分;what 是连接代词,在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①One of the reasons why Charles Dickens loved his novel *David Copperfield* was _____ it was based on his own life.

②All the people have incredible ideas to share, but what matters is _____ we're able to carry them out.

③The truth is _____ we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world.

④There are three roads ahead. What I want to know is _____ one we should take.

◆完成句子

⑤_____ they fully enjoyed their performance without getting into a panic, winning storms of cheers and applause. (读后续写之场景描写)

让我高兴的是,他们完全享受了自己的表演,没有惊慌失措,结果赢得了雷鸣般的欢呼声和掌声。

2. (教材 P2) He discovered that in two particular streets the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days. 他发现,霍乱的爆发在两条街道上尤为严重,以至于十天内就有 500 多人死亡。

句型公式

so... that... 引导结果状语从句

【句式点拨】

句中 so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

【相关拓展】

(1)so 修饰形容词和副词,表示程度。

so { $\begin{cases} adj./adv. \\ adj. + a(n) + \text{可数名词单数} \\ \text{many/few} + \text{可数名词复数} \\ \text{much/little} + \text{不可数名词} \end{cases} + \text{that...}$

(2)such 修饰名词

such { $\begin{cases} a(n) + adj. + \text{可数名词单数} \\ adj. + \text{不可数名词} \\ adj. + \text{可数名词复数} \end{cases} + \text{that...}$

【温馨提示】

(1)名词前面有 little 表示“少”时用 so 修饰,但表示“小”时用 such 修饰。如:

There is **so little time left that** we must hurry.

时间不多了,我们必须快一点。

They are **such little children that** they can't understand it.

他们是这么小的孩子,他们无法理解这件事。

(2)在 so... that... 和 such... that... 结构中,当 so/such 置于句首时,其所在的句子要用部分倒装。如:

I was **so nervous that** I could hardly tell which direction was left.

→**So nervous was I that** I could hardly tell which direction was left.

我太紧张了,几乎分不清哪个方向是左。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① You can't imagine _____ little birds can eat _____ many insects in _____ a short time.
- ② When the football fans saw Beckham, they got _____ excited that they cried out.
- ③ There was _____ a heavy fog that one couldn't see further than five metres.

◆完成句子/一句多译

- ④ [2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] I _____ I immediately

shared it with my teacher.

听到这个消息我高兴得立即和老师分享了它。

⑤ [2022·浙江6月考应用文写作] 自习室是一个非常吸引人的地方,许多学生会聚集在那里进一步提高他们的学习成绩。

→The self-study room is _____ many students will gather there to further improve their academic performance. (such)

→The self-study room is _____ many students will gather there to further improve their academic performance. (so)

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

语法归纳

【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关“科学”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

The biggest attraction of scientific exploration is ① **that it holds countless secrets waiting to be discovered**. It is also ② **what drives scientists to constantly push the boundaries of human knowledge**. Moreover, scientific exploration is ③ **where new technologies and innovations are born**. The doubt in many people's minds is ④ **whether there is life on other planets**. Another mystery scientists often study is ⑤ **why some species evolve faster than others**. A key focus of medical research is ⑥ **how we can develop better treatments for diseases**. What remains unclear sometimes is ⑦ **which approach will work best in complex experiments**.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,①、②、③、④、⑤、⑥、⑦句均为_____从句;其中 that, whether 为_____,在从句中不作成分; what, which 为_____ ; where, why, how 为_____。

Predicative clauses

(表语从句)

在复合句中,位于系动词之后作表语的从句叫作表语从句。表语从句常用以下引导词:

类别	例词	说明
从属连词	that, whether	两者在从句中都不作成分, that 无实义, whether 意为“是否”,通常不能用 if 替换

(续表)

类别	例词	说明
连接代词	who, whose, what, which 等	在从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语(who 除外)
连接副词	when, why, where, how	在从句中作时间、原因、地点、方式状语
其他连接词	because	主句主语不用 reason
	as if/ as though	表语从句表示的情况发生的可能性较小时常用虚拟语气

如: The most important thing is **that we should find enough water for the sheep**.

最重要的事是我们应为羊找到足够的水。

The doubt is **who has taken away the valuable painting**.

疑问是谁拿走了那幅珍贵的画。

The black clouds are gathering. It looks **as if it is going to rain**.

乌云正在聚集。天看起来好像要下雨了。

注意:

1. that, why, because 引导表语从句的区别:

(1)表示原因的名词(reason, cause)作句子主语时,其后的表语从句常用 that 引导,不可用 because。如:
The reason why he was late was **that** he missed the first bus this morning.

他迟到的原因是他今天早晨错过了首班公共汽车。

(2)because 引导的表语从句常用于“**That's because...**”结构中,说明产生上述结果的原因,表示前果后因; why 引导的表语从句说明由上述原因导致的某种结果,表示前因后果。如:

I was late for school this morning. **That's because** I stayed up too late last night. (果→因)
今天早晨我上学迟到了,那是因为我昨晚熬夜太晚了。

I stayed up too late last night. **That's why** I was late for school this morning. (因→果)
我昨晚熬夜太晚,那就是我今天早晨上学迟到的原因。

2. 表语从句中的虚拟语气

当主语是表示“建议、命令、要求、计划(suggestion, advice, proposal, order, command, request, requirement, demand, plan)”等的名词时,表语从句应该用虚拟语气,即从句谓语用“should + 动词原形”形式,should可以省略。如:

My **suggestion** is **that we (should) set off** early tomorrow.

我的建议是我们明天早点儿动身。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. I didn't see the film last night. That was _____ I had to help my brother with his homework.
2. He thinks that not everyone is born equal and this is _____ I disagree.
3. The question is _____ technology is our servant or our master.
4. He didn't get what he had expected. That's _____ he left this company.
5. What I want to know is _____ the meeting will begin.
6. What the doctor really doubts is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.
7. When I was a little boy, the dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival was _____ I looked

forward to most.

8. My neighbour Sana is always sheltering her child too much, and that's _____ we differ.

9. The reason why the girl cried was _____ her friends misunderstood her.

10. The focus of the meeting was _____ we could develop transportation without polluting the environment.

① 语法与写作

1. What concerns me is _____.

让我担心的是你是否已经适应了大学生活。

2. The bottle of milk smells _____, so you'd better throw it away.

这瓶牛奶闻起来好像已经变质了,你最好把它扔掉。

3. From him, I realize the secret to success is _____.

从他身上,我意识到成功的秘诀不在于你出生在哪里,而在于你在生活中做什么。

4. My suggestion is _____ to discuss this issue and find a better solution. (应用文写作之建议信)

我的建议是我们召开一个会议来讨论这个问题并找到一个更好的解决方案。

5. The reason why I recommend Mr Li for this position is _____ and excellent communication skills in this field. (应用文写作之推荐信)

我推荐李先生担任这个职位的原因是他在这个领域有丰富的经验和出色的沟通技巧。

Period Four Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

Qian Xuesen	
Para. 1	1. _____ to Qian Xuesen
Paras. 2—5	His personal history and 2. _____
Para. 6	His 3. _____
Para. 7	His 4. _____

Stephen Hawking	
Para. 1	5. _____ to Stephen Hawking
Para. 2	His claim to 6. _____
Para. 3	7. _____ that made him great

Task 2: Fast Reading

The two passages titled “The father of China’s aerospace” and “A world of pure thought” mainly tell us something about Qian Xuesen’s and Stephen

Hawking's 1. _____, their devotion, their characteristics and their 2. _____ spirit.

Task 3: Careful Reading

Fill in the blanks about Qian Xuesen's life story by time order.

In 1911	Qian was born in Shanghai
After 1932	Qian decided to switch his major to aviation to help 1. _____
In 1935	Qian went to the US to pursue his 2. _____
In the 1930s—1940s	Qian became a 3. _____ in American jet and rocket technology
In 1955	Qian 4. _____ to China and was put in charge of developing China's space and 5. _____ programme besides rocket science
In 1970	Qian's research helped China successfully launch its first man-made 6. _____
In 2009	Qian passed away

Task 4: Micro-writing

Described as a man with “great scientific thought and scientific spirit”, Qian Xuesen had a 1. _____ (great) impact on China's aerospace science than anyone else. Qian returned to

China from America in 1955. He was put 2. _____ charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme. Under his leadership, China 3. _____ (successful) launched its first man-made satellite. Much of the technology behind the Shenzhou spacecraft can also be traced back to Qian's research. That is 4. _____ he was called “the father of China's aerospace”.

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous and 5. _____ (gift) scientists in physics. Due to his illness, he had to be in the wheelchair and his world became one of abstract thought. In 1964, Hawking pointed out that Fred Hoyle 6. _____ (make) a mistake in his maths. Once the maths 7. _____ (correct), it showed that the big bang theory 8. _____ holds that the universe began at a single point in time and space was true. Hawking's work was proven by astronomers with telescopes. A star was born. What made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides 9. _____ (be) brilliant, he was brave, outspoken and determined. Above all, Hawking was willing to admit his 10. _____ (fault). This odd combination of characteristics had made him one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **pour** *vt.* 倒出;倾泻;斟(饮料) *vi.* 倾盆而下 (教材 P7) A non-Newtonian fluid is strange because you can **pour** it like a liquid, but if you put any pressure on it, it suddenly becomes hard as concrete. “非牛顿流体”是很奇怪的,因为你可以像(倾倒)一种液体一样把它倒出来,可是如果你给它施加任何压力,它突然就变得和混凝土一样坚硬。

pour in	大量地涌入;蜂拥而至
pour into/out of (= flood into/out of)	
	不断地或大量地涌进/出
pour down	流下;(雨)倾盆而下

[温馨提示] pour sth into/to sth 也可指“大量投入(金钱、时间、精力)于(某事物)”。

【佳句背诵】

Application letters from all over the country are

pouring in by the thousands every week.
每星期有数千封申请信从全国各地纷至沓来。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①A big fire broke out in her house yesterday and thick black smoke was seen _____ (pour) out of the roof from the distance.
- ②[2021·全国乙卷] People _____ (pour) into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece.
- ③No sooner had I got the chance to explain than she rushed into the _____ (pour) rain.

◆完成句子

- ④Recalling the tough times they had spent together, he couldn't hold back his emotions, _____ . (读后续写之心理与表情描写)
- 回想起他们一起度过的艰难时光,他无法抑制自己的情绪,泪水顺着脸颊簌簌而下。

⑤[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] I _____

_____ than ever before,
and finally presented our findings to the class, which
surprisingly earned us an excellent grade!

我在那个课题上投入了比以往任何时候都多的时间和精力,最后向全班展示了我们的研究成果,令人惊喜的是,我们因此得了个优异的成绩!

2. break out (战争、疾病、打斗等不愉快的事情)爆发;(某种情绪)突然开始

(教材 P7) However, after the Songhu Battle **broke out** in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and defend the country. 然而,1932 年淞沪会战爆发后,钱学森决定改学航空专业,因为他意识到中国需要它自己的强大的空军来保卫国家。

break in	强行进入;打断
break into	强行闯入;突然开始(笑、唱等)
break up	粉碎;解散;破裂,结束(关系); 放假
break down	(机器)出故障;(身体)垮掉;情不自 禁地哭起来;(谈判等)失败; (化学)分解
break through	冲破;取得突破;取得新的重大 发现
break away (from sb/sth)	逃脱;脱离;背叛

【温馨提示】 break out, happen, take place 都是不及物动词或短语,不用于被动结构。

【佳句背诵】

In some conflict areas where civil wars often **break out**, fighters have even destroyed heritage sites on purpose. 在一些经常爆发内战的冲突地区,武装分子甚至故意摧毁了遗址。

【活学活用】

◆用 break 短语的适当形式填空

①Her mother totally _____ at the passing
away of her grandmother.

②So far, the research team _____
in the development of a new drug.

③When the news came that the war _____,
he decided to serve in the army.

④Two friends had an argument that _____
their friendship forever.

◆完成句子

⑤ _____,

leaving the Henderson Tower seriously damaged.

周日晚上发生了一场可怕的火灾,致使亨德森大厦严重受损。

3. defend vt. 保卫;防守;辩解

(教材 P7) However, after the Songhu Battle broke out in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and **defend** the country. 然而,1932 年淞沪会战爆发后,钱学森决定改学航空专业,因为他意识到中国需要它自己的强大的空军来保卫国家。

- (1) defend ... from/against ... (= protect ... against/
from = preserve ... from) 保卫……免受……
defend oneself 自卫;申辩;自行辩护
(2) defence n. 防御;保卫;答辩
in defence of (= in one's defence)
保护……;为……辩护

【佳句背诵】

All the people, men and women, young and old, were fighting against the flood **in defence of** their own homes. 所有的人,无论男女老少,为了保卫自己的家园,都在与洪水做斗争。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Once infected with HIV, the body is unable to defend itself _____ diseases.

②The strong walls of the castle served as a good _____ (defend) against the attackers.

③The dam was built to defend the road from _____ (wash) away by the sea.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④When his colleagues unjustly blamed him for the project's delay, Mark had to _____.
当同事们不公正地因项目延误责备他时,马克不得不为自己辩护。

⑤看到这条凶猛的蛇,他像箭一样冲过去保护他的儿子。(读后续写之肢体动作描写)

→Seeing the fierce snake, _____
_____. (defend)

→Seeing the fierce snake, _____
_____. (defence)

4. in charge of 主管;掌管

(教材 P8) He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put **in charge of** not only developing China's rocket science but also its space

and missile programme.
他受到祖国英雄般的欢迎,受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目。

(1)in the charge of...	由……负责/掌管(强调状态)
take charge (of)	主管;负责(强调动作)
free of charge	免费
(2)charge v.	收(费);指责;控告; 给……充电;猛冲
charge (sb) sth (for sth)	收费;要价
charge sb with (doing) sth	指控/起诉/指责某人 (做)某事
charge sth (up)	给……充电→charger n. 充电器
charge at...	朝……猛冲

[温馨提示]

in charge of	in the charge of
掌管,负责	由……负责,在……的掌管之下
一般用人作主语	一般用物作主语

【活学活用】

◆用 charge 短语的适当形式填空

- ①The school will put an experienced teacher _____ that class to bring the children under control.
- ②That class will be _____ an experienced teacher the school assigns to bring the children under control.
- ③His boss asked him to _____ the office for a few days while she was away.
- ④You can download from the Internet as much information as you need _____.

◆完成句子

- ⑤The shop owner _____ the noodles; I felt a wave of warmth and gratitude welling within me. (读后续写之情感描写)
店主没有收我面条的钱,我感到一股温暖和感激之情涌上心头。
- ⑥The Student Union members, _____ planning this year's Culture Festival, have invited several local artists to attend the event.
负责策划今年文化节的学生会成员们,已经邀请了几位本地艺术家参加这个活动。

5. come down with 患(病),染上(小病)
(教材 P8)Since he **came down with** a disease which caused him to lose the use of most of his muscles, his

world became one of abstract thought.
自从他患上了一种使他失去大部分肌肉的功能的疾病,他的世界就变成了一个抽象思维的世界。

come down	崩塌;落下;着陆;下降
come about	发生
come across	偶然遇见
come up	发生;被提及;被讨论
come up with	提出
come out	出现;出版

【活学活用】

◆用 come 短语的适当形式填空

- ①So far, several members _____ suggestions of their own.
- ②While cleaning the room yesterday, I _____ an old photograph of my mother.
- ③During the cold rainy weather last week, Mr Bill suddenly _____ a fever.
- ④Can you explain how it _____ that you were an hour late?

◆完成句子

- ⑤I am writing to request sick leave because I _____ last night, and the doctor advised me to rest for a few days. (应用文写作之请假条)

我写信是想请病假,因为我昨晚得了重感冒,医生建议我休息几天。

6. above all 最重要的是;尤其是
(教材 P9)**Above all**, Hawking was willing to admit his faults. 最重要的是,霍金愿意承认自己的错误。

after all	毕竟,终归
(not)at all	完全(不);一点也(不)
first of all	首先
in all	总计,总共
all in all	总的来说
once and for all	彻底地

【活学活用】

◆用 all 短语填空

- ①Children need many things, but _____ they need love.
- ②The tickets we had bought numbered twelve _____.
- ③That mobile phone company is going to overcome the technological problem _____.

④It's not surprising that you're tired. _____, you stayed up until three last night!

◆完成句子

⑤As is known to all, travelling in China has become safer, more enjoyable and _____, more economical.

众所周知,在中国旅行已经变得更安全、更愉快,最重要的是更经济实惠。

句型透视

1. (教材 P7) **Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact on China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen.** 也许再没有哪一位科学家比钱学森对中国航天科学的影响更大了。

句型公式

否定词 + 比较级

【句式点拨】

句中的否定词 no 与比较级 greater 连用,构成“否定词 + 比较级”结构,表示最高级的含义,意为“没有……能够比……更……的了”。常用的否定词有 nothing, no, not, never, hardly, nobody 等。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①To me, nothing can be _____ (significant) than to carry others through hard times.

②We decided to take his suggestion because nobody could offer a _____ (good) solution.

③Nowhere in the world can you find a _____ (mysterious) ruin than Machu Picchu, whose history and architecture are truly fascinating.

◆完成句子

④I _____ than the one I received at your store yesterday, where the staff were extremely rude. (应用文写作之投诉信)

我从未体验过比昨天在贵店所受服务更令人失望的了,店里的员工极其无礼。

⑤There couldn't be _____ than volunteering to help those in need, which not only changes their lives but also enriches yours. (应用文写作之招募启示)

没有比志愿帮助有需要的人更有意义的经历了,这不仅能改变他们的生活,也能丰富你自己的生活。

2. (教材 P8) **He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme.**

他受到祖国英雄般的欢迎,受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目。

句型公式

not only... but also...

【句式点拨】

句中“not only... but also...”意为“不但……而且……”,用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分,如主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语或从句等,着重强调后者。但需要注意的是:

(1)“not only... but also...”连接主语时,其后的谓语动词单复数遵循“就近原则”;

(2)“not only... but also...”连接两个分句且当 not only 位于句首时,含有 not only 的句子要使用部分倒装结构。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Not only the temple, which was built in AD 200, but the ancient buildings around it _____ (be) worth visiting as well.

②[2022·全国甲卷书面表达] Not only _____ the ocean offer us sufficient food, but it also maintains the balance of nature.

③As we all know, not only can reading classics improve our study, _____ it also enriches our daily lives.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④[2022·天津卷书面表达] The club activities have benefited me a lot. I have _____ improved my spoken English, _____ made a large circle of friends.

→The club activities have benefited me a lot. _____, _____ made a large circle of friends. (用倒装句改写)

俱乐部活动让我受益匪浅。我不仅提高了英语口语水平,还结识了一大群朋友。

⑤[2024·浙江1月考读后续写] _____, _____ she got to be involved in varieties of activities.

伊娃(Eva)不仅拓宽了她的生活空间,还得以参与各类活动。

An opinion essay about the scientific spirit

【写作点拨】

本单元的写作目标是“谈论科学精神”。科学精神需要用科学家的事迹来说明。在描写科学家的事迹时,可以按照时间顺序。

注意使用衔接词语,如:表示时间和空间关系的词汇和短语:born in..., after..., over the course of;表示转折关系的衔接词:however, nevertheless;表示因果关系的衔接词:because。

【范例】

假设你是李华,收到好友 Henry 的邮件。Henry 希望自己将来能成为一名科学家,因此向你咨询科学家需要具备哪些品质。请你给他回一封电子邮件。要点如下:

1. 对 Henry 的梦想表示支持;

2. 科学家应具备的品质。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【常见词块】

1. 多重品质
2. 同意看法
3. 以……为基础
4. 将……记在心中
5. 坚持某人的梦想

【高级句式】

1. an excellent scientist should possess multiple qualities and there are many aspects you should evaluate.

人们普遍认为一名优秀的科学家应该具备多重品

质,你应该评估很多方面。

2. To begin with, scientists are usually

首先,科学家通常知识渊博、有天赋并且意志坚定。

3. Furthermore, they

randomly and always base their research on solid proof.

此外,他们从不随便地附和意见,而总是把他们的研究建立在可靠的证据之上。

4.

they always keep it in mind to transform the world for the better.

最重要的是,他们始终牢记要把世界变得更好。

【连贯成文】

【活学活用】

假定你是红星中学高二学生李华。你校英语校刊“科学人物”专栏以“A great figure”为题征集英语短文。请你根据以下要求投稿。

1. 人物的基本信息;

2. 人物的基本事迹;

3. 人物对你的影响。

注意:词数 80 个左右。

A great figure

单元话题续写——科学精神

【话题词汇】

动作描写			
subscribe	vi. 认购(股份);定期订购;定期交纳(会费)	transform	vt. 使改观;使改变形态 vi. 改变;转变
suspect	vi. & vt. 怀疑;疑有;不信任 n. 犯罪嫌疑人;可疑对象	decrease	vi. & vt. (使大小、数量等)减少;减小;降低
cast	vt. 投射;向……投以(视线、笑容等);投掷	pour	vt. 倒出;倾泻;斟(饮料)

动作描写			
defend	vt. 保卫; 防守; 辩解	trace	vt. 追溯; 追踪; 查出 n. 痕迹; 遗迹; 踪迹
人物描写			
outstanding	adj. 优秀的; 杰出的; 明显的	brilliant	adj. 聪颖的; 绝妙的; 明亮的
gifted	adj. 有天赋的; 有天才的; 天资聪慧的	patriotic	adj. 爱国的
医学			
infect	vt. 使感染; 传染	protein	n. 蛋白质
infection	n. 感染; 传染	cell	n. 细胞; 小房间; 单间牢房
virus	n. 病毒	vaccine	n. 疫苗
come down with	患(病); 染上(小病)	germ	n. 微生物; 细菌; 病菌
研究过程			
contradictory	adj. 相互矛盾的; 对立的; 不一致的	thanks to	幸亏; 由于
proof	n. 证据; 证明; 检验	statistic	n. 统计数字; 统计资料; 统计学
intervention	n. 介入; 出面; 干涉	solid	adj. 可靠的; 固体的; 坚实的 n. 固体
link	n. 联系; 纽带 vt. 把……连接起来; 相关联	shift	n. 改变; 转换; 轮班 vi. & vt. 转移; 挪动; 转向

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作金句

1. _____, the scientist repeated the experiment several times.
怀疑这个结果, 这位科学家多次重复了实验。(分词短语作状语)
2. Not only _____, but they also **decreased** the cost significantly.
他们不仅开发出了一种新疫苗, 还大幅降低了成本。(部分倒装句)
3. She _____, her hands steady and her eyes focused.
她小心地将液体倒入试管, 手很稳, 眼神很专注。(动作描写)
4. _____, the scientists dedicated themselves to developing a new treatment for the disease.
心中燃烧着爱国精神, 科学家们致力于开发治疗这种疾病的新方法。(with 复合结构)
5. _____ they finally **traced** the cause of his **infection**.
正是由于他们的团队合作, 他们终于找到了他的感染原因。(强调句)

❷ 语段表达

1. _____ (他的

脸上带着坚定的神情; with 复合结构), Mark, who was a **gifted** scientist, dedicated himself to 2. _____ (追溯这个神秘病毒的起源; 动名词短语作宾语). He spent countless nights in the lab, analysing samples and consulting **statistics**. When confronted with **contradictory** results, he didn't give up. Instead, he reminded himself that 3. _____ (正是这些挑战让科学研究有意义; 强调句). "The path of science is full of thorns, but 4. _____ (将它们清理掉是我们的责任; it 作形式主语)," he often said to himself.

5. _____ (正是多亏他坚持不懈的努力; 强调句) Mark finally found a **link** between the **virus** and a certain **protein**. 6. _____ (在他的爱国精神的驱使下; 分词短语作状语), he rushed to his desk, **pouring** all his energy into the design of 7. _____ (可以保护人们免受病毒侵害的疫苗; 定语从句). This was a race against time, and he was determined to win. His story is a living **proof** that 8. _____ (只要一个人有一颗充满激情的心; as long as 引导条件状语从句), nothing is impossible.