



教辅图书



功能学具



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Unit 4 HUMOUR

主题素养积累

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

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

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

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

Beyond that, you can also cultivate (培养) situations that promote laughter in your life. Watch funny films and videos, and read funny articles and books. Be silly with your friends, make jokes and

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

【主题词句背诵】

1. dozens of 十几个,几十个;许多
2. purely *adv.* 完全;仅仅
3. contribute to 促成,导致;有助于
4. at ease 心情放松,安逸,舒适
5. bond *v.* 增强关系,建立纽带
6. carefree *adj.* 无忧无虑的
7. make a conscious effort 有意识地努力
8. hang out 闲逛
9. And it contributes to the release of hormones and neurotransmitters, **which is good for our health:** if we are laughing, it means that all is well.
它有助于激素和神经递质的释放,这对我们的健康有好处:如果我们笑,这意味着一切都很好。
10. Laughing together is great for bonding, **no matter what the situation.**
无论在什么情况下,一起笑都有助于增进感情。
11. Hang out with family members that are nice to be around, **with whom you can have fun, laugh, and enjoy yourself.**
和能友好相处的家人一起闲逛,和他们在一起你可以玩得开心,开怀大笑并享受自己。

单元知识概览	
核心单词	pretend; humorous; imitate; facial; interact; anxiety; significant; enhance; terrified; dizzy; unbalanced; swing; collapse; embarrassed; consume; confused; potential; casually; innocently; faithful; potentially; scientific; measurement; forecast; bleed; scream; consultation; crisis; examine; announce; deserve; tension; mood; energise; infection; incorporate; whisper; embarrassment; accidentally; expense; reputation; encounter; amuse; rely; purely; universal; astonished; chew; contemporary; amusing; creation; contrary; attain; obtain; talent; rarely; convinced; unfortunate; demand; loosely; criticise; bath
核心短语	interact with; in a... mood; at sb's expense; rely on/upon; on the contrary
重点句型	1. make + 复合宾语(宾语 + 宾语补足语) 2. be doing sth when... 3. as if(= as though)引导方式状语从句 4. 动词不定式作定语 5. 强调句
单元语法	进行时
单元写作	应用文:写一个幽默故事 读后续写:幽默故事

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. pretend *vi. & vt.* 假装, 装作

(教材 P6) when someone **pretends** to be someone else
当有人假装成别人时

pretend to be + *n.* / *adj.* 假装是……
pretend to do / to be doing / to have done...
假装做 / 正在做 / 做过……
pretend that... 假装……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The secretary pretended _____ (read) an important document when the boss came in.

② He pretended _____ (forget) the misunderstanding between them on that night, but he couldn't make it.

(2) 完成句子

① He tried hard to contain himself, _____.
_____ . (非谓语)

他努力克制自己, 假装保持冷静。 (读后续写之情感描写)

② [2024 · 浙江 1 月考读后续写] She decided that she would memorize where her classes were and then

_____ .
她决定记住她的班级在哪里, 然后假装其他地方不存在。

2. interact *vi.* 交流; 交往; 相互作用

(教材 P6) the way they **interact** with one another
他们相互交流的方式

(1) interact with 与……交流/沟通; 与……
互动/相互影响
(2) interaction *n.* 互动; 交流; 相互作用
interaction between...and...
……和……之间的互动
(3) interactive *adj.* 互动的, 互相交流的; 相互
作用的, 相互影响的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2023 · 新高考全国 II 卷] From a 21st-century point of view, the printed book is certainly ancient, but it

remains as _____ (interact) as any battery-powered e-reader.

(2) 完成句子

① Not only can we _____, but also we can take part in its creation.

我们不仅可以与艺术互动, 还可以参与艺术创作。 (应用文写作之活动报道)

② At the end of the lecture, there will be _____,

in which you can ask any questions related to the lecture.

在讲座结束时, 教授和学生之间会有一个互动, 在这个互动中, 你可以问任何与讲座有关的问题。 (应用

文写作之告知信)

3. anxiety *n.* 焦虑, 不安, 担心

(教材 P6) relieves stress and **anxiety**

缓解压力和焦虑

(1) with anxiety 焦虑地
(2) anxious *adj.* 焦虑的, 不安的; 担心的;
忧虑的
be anxious about 为……担心/忧虑
be anxious for 渴望得到……
be anxious to do sth 渴望/急于做某事
(3) anxiously *adv.* 焦急地; 忧虑地; 渴望地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [外研版选必一 U2] The following morning, I should again greet the dawn, anxious _____ (discover) new delights, new revelations of beauty.

② If you are worried about your health, share your _____ (anxious) with your doctor.

③ [2022 · 新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] I waited _____ (anxious) at the finishing line, worrying about what problems David might encounter and whether he could overcome them.

(2) 完成句子

① I am sure that you will be both excited and _____ the new experiences that are in store for you.

我相信你会对即将到来的新体验感到既兴奋又焦虑。 (应用文写作之活动报道)

② Watching him climb up the cliff, everybody held their breath _____ . (介词短语)

看着他往悬崖上爬,大家都焦虑得屏住了呼吸。

(读后续写之心理描写)

4. confused *adj.* 糊涂的,困惑的;不清楚的,混乱的

(教材 P110) He was **confused** and didn't know if he should carry on hitting me, or stop and help Mr Zhao—so he just stood there.

他很困惑,不知道是应该继续打我,还是停下来帮助赵先生——所以他只是站在那里。

(1) be confused about sth	对某事迷惑不解
(2) confuse <i>vt.</i>	使迷惑;混淆
confuse... with/and...	把……和……混淆
(3) confusing <i>adj.</i>	令人困惑的,难以理解的
(4) confusion <i>n.</i>	混乱局面;困惑
in confusion	困惑地;混乱地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2024·新课标 I 卷] I thought my pronunciation was the problem, so I explained again more slowly, but he still looked _____ (confuse).

② [2022·新高考全国 I 卷] People aren't willing to change their views about food and nutrition as there is so much _____ (confuse) information online.

(2) 完成句子

He _____ and did not answer the question. (介词短语)

他困惑地看着我,没有回答这个问题。(读后续写之

动作和神态描写)

句型透视

(教材 P7) **Laughter makes you ten years younger.** 大笑可以使你年轻十岁。

句型公式

make + 复合宾语(宾语 + 宾语补足语)

【句式点拨】

本句是“make + 复合宾语”的结构, you 作动词 make 的宾语, ten years younger 作宾语 you 的补足语。

【相关拓展】

make 是一个常跟复合宾语的动词,即“make + 宾语 +

宾语补足语”,其宾补可以是名词、形容词、动词原形和过去分词。

(1) make + 宾语 + 名词。如:

Her persistent efforts **made the project a great success.**

她坚持不懈的努力使这个项目获得了巨大的成功。

(2) make + 宾语 + 形容词,意为“使某人/某物处于某种状态”。如:

These gardens have helped **make the cities greener** and improve air quality.

这些花园帮助城市变得更加环保,并且改善了空气质量。

(3) make + 宾语 + 动词原形(不带 to 的不定式),意为“使……做某事”。如:

Do we dance to **make ourselves feel** better, calmer, healthier?

我们跳舞是为了让自己感觉更好、更平静、更健康吗?

(4) make + 宾语 + 过去分词。若作宾补的动词与宾语之间是被动关系,宾补必须用过去分词。如:

Two of the authors of the review also **made a study published** in 2014.

该报告的两位作者也在 2014 年发表了一项研究。

【温馨提示】 make it + *adj./n.* + to do, 其中 it 是形式宾语,动词不定式是真正的宾语。如:

The teacher **made it a rule to speak** only English in class. 老师规定在课堂上只能讲英语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

She raised her voice in order to make herself _____ (hear) by the students.

(2) 完成句子

① The serious expression on his face _____ that he had told the truth.

他脸上严肃的表情使她相信他说的是实话。(读后续

写之神态描写)

② It was the amazing landscape of the place that _____ .

正是这个地方令人惊叹的风景使它成为一个著名的旅游景点。(应用文写作之旅行)

③ The use of computers _____ recently.

近来,计算机的使用已经使更多的人在家工作成为可能。(应用文写作之网络科技)

Period Two Lesson 1 What's So Funny? (Reading)

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①lap <i>v.</i> (动物) 舔, 舐; (水) 拍打, 冲刷	Story A A famous art collector was walking through the city [1] <u>when he noticed a dirty cat lapping^① milk from a saucer^② in the doorway^③ of a store.</u> He did a double take. [1]画线部分为 when 引导的状语从句,画线部分所在的整句话中 be doing...when...表示“正在……突然……”。 He noticed [2] <u>that the saucer was an antique^④ and very valuable^⑤, [3]so he walked casually^⑥ into the store and innocently^⑦ offered to buy the cat for 20 dollars.</u> [2]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句,作 noticed 的宾语,that 可以省略。 [3]画线部分为 so 引导的结果状语从句。 The store owner replied, “I’m sorry, but the cat isn’t for sale ^⑧ .” The collector said, “Please, I need a hungry cat with a good appetite ^⑨ around the house to catch mice. I’ll pay you 200 dollars for that cat.” The owner said “sold” and handed over ^⑩ the cat. The collector continued, “Hey, for the 200 dollars I wonder ^⑪ [4] <u>if you could throw in that old saucer.</u> The cat’s used to it and it’ll save me from having to get a dish.” [4]画线部分为 if 引导的宾语从句,作 wonder 的宾语,if 不可以省略。 And the owner said, “Sorry my friend, but that’s my lucky saucer. So far this week I’ve sold 68 cats.”	故事 A 一个著名的艺术品收藏家在穿过城市时,看见一只脏猫在一家商店门口舔食浅碟中的牛奶。他惊讶地又看了一眼。 收藏家注意到浅碟是件古董,很值钱,于是他漫不经心地走进店里,假装不知情的样子,提出要花 20 美元买那只猫。 店主回答道:“不好意思,这只猫不卖。” 收藏家说:“拜托了,我正需要一只饥肠辘辘、食欲旺盛的猫帮我抓屋里的老鼠呢。我可以出 200 美元买那只猫。” 店主说了声“成交”,就把猫给了他。 收藏家接着说:“嘿,200 美元的话能不能把那个旧碟子也送给我。毕竟这只猫已经习惯用它了,这样也省得我再去买猫食盆了。” 店主说:“对不起,我的朋友,那可是我的幸运碟。到现在为止,这周我已经卖出去 68 只猫了。”
②saucer <i>n.</i> 杯托;茶碟; 碟状物		
③doorway <i>n.</i> 门口,出入口		
④antique <i>n.</i> 古董 <i>adj.</i> 古时制造的		
⑤valuable <i>adj.</i> 宝贵的,贵重的		
⑥casually <i>adv.</i> 漫不经心地;非正式地		
⑦innocently <i>adv.</i> 装若无其事地;无辜地		
⑧for sale 出售,待售	Story B Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson went on a camping trip. After a good dinner and a bottle of wine, they retired for the night, and went to sleep. Some hours later, Holmes woke up and asked his faithful ^⑫ friend, “Watson, look up at the sky and tell me [5] <u>what you see.</u> ” [5]画线部分为 what 引导的宾语从句,作 tell 的宾语,what 在从句中作 see 的宾语。 “I see millions and millions of stars, Holmes,” replied Watson. “And what do you deduce ^⑬ from that?”	故事 B 夏洛克·福尔摩斯和华生医生去野营。他们吃了一顿丰盛的晚餐,喝了瓶酒,就准备休息,去睡觉了。 几小时后,福尔摩斯醒了,问他忠实的朋友:“华生,抬头看看天空,告诉我你看到了什么。” “福尔摩斯,我看到了无数的星星。”华生回答。 “那你从中推断出什么?”
⑨appetite <i>n.</i> 胃口,食欲		
⑩hand over 移交,交出		
⑪wonder <i>v.</i> 想知道;感到诧异 <i>n.</i> 奇迹,奇观		
⑫faithful <i>adj.</i> 忠诚的		
⑬deduce <i>vt.</i> 推论,推断		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑭astronomy <i>n.</i> 天文学	Watson thought for a minute. “Well, according to the studies on astronomy ^⑭ , it tells me [6]that there are millions of galaxies ^⑮ and potentially ^⑯ billions of planets. According to the positions of the stars, I observe [7]that Saturn ^⑰ is in Leo ^⑱ . According to the scientific ^⑲ measurement ^⑳ of time, I deduce [8]that the time is probably a quarter past three. According to the current atmosphere ^㉑ , I forecast ^㉒ [9]that we will have a beautiful day tomorrow. What does it tell you, Holmes?”	华生想了一会儿。“嗯,根据天文学研究推断,现在天空中有数百万的星系,可能还有数十亿颗行星。根据星星的位置,我观察到现在土星在狮子座。根据科学计时测算,我推断现在大概是三点一刻。根据目前的大气条件,我预测明天天气会很好。福尔摩斯,你推断出了什么?”
⑮galaxy <i>n.</i> 星系		福尔摩斯沉默了一会儿。“华生,”他说,“有人偷了我们的帐篷!”
⑯potentially <i>adv.</i> 可能地,潜在地		故事 C
⑰Saturn <i>n.</i> 土星		一个中年男子觉得非常沮丧。
⑱Leo <i>n.</i> 狮子座		最近他诸事不顺,自己在工作
⑲scientific <i>adj.</i> 科学的(上)的	[6]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句,作 tells 的宾语,that 可以省略。 [7]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句,作 observe 的宾语,that 可以省略。 [8]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句,作 deduce 的宾语,that 可以省略。 [9]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句,作 forecast 的宾语,that 可以省略。	上遇到了问题,妻子又跟别的男人跑了。所以,在沮丧了一个多月后,他决定去看医生。
⑳measurement <i>n.</i> 测量,计量,衡量		他在医生的诊室里等着,像是等了很久。旁边的男人在流血,紧张地看着手表;一个女人使劲咳嗽、打喷嚏;还有个婴儿在哭闹。等了大约半小时后,终于叫他进去就诊了。他进去时医生正在办公桌上写便条。
㉑atmosphere <i>n.</i> 大气(层);气氛,氛围;环境	Holmes was silent ^㉓ for a moment. “Watson,” he said, “someone has stolen our tent!” Story C A middle-aged ^㉔ man was feeling very down. Everything [10]had been going wrong for him. He had had problems at work and his wife had left him for another man. So, [11]after he had been feeling depressed for over a month, he decided to go to the doctor. He had to wait for [12]what seemed like ages in the doctor’s surgery ^㉕ . The bleeding ^㉖ man next to him was looking at his watch nervously; a woman was coughing and sneezing ^㉗ badly; and a baby was screaming ^㉘ . Finally, [13]after he had been waiting for about half an hour, he was called in for his consultation ^㉙ . The doctor was writing a note at her desk [14]when he came in. “Sorry, I’m just finishing something. I’m afraid [15]we’ve been very busy this morning.” She then turned to the man. “So, what’s the problem?” she asked.	“抱歉,我刚忙完别的事,恐怕今天上午会很忙。”之后她转向这个中年男子,问道,“你怎么了?”
㉒forecast <i>vt.</i> 预测,预报		
㉓silent <i>adj.</i> 沉默的,少言寡语的,不说话的		
㉔middle-aged <i>adj.</i> 中年的		
㉕surgery <i>n.</i> 诊所;外科手术		
㉖bleed <i>vi.</i> 流血,出血		
㉗sneeze <i>vi. & n.</i> 打喷嚏		
㉘scream <i>vi.</i> 尖声大叫 <i>n.</i> 尖叫声		
㉙consultation <i>n.</i> 就诊;咨询		
	[10]画线部分为过去完成进行时,结构为 had been doing sth,表示“从过去的过去一直持续到过去某个时刻的一个动作”。 [11]画线部分为 after 引导的时间状语从句。 [12]画线部分为 what 引导的宾语从句,作 for 的宾语,what 在从句中作主语。 [13]画线部分为 after 引导的时间状语从句。 [14]画线部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句。 [15]画线部分为 afraid 后的宾语从句,that 被省略	

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
③⑩crisis <i>n.</i> 危难时刻; 危机	“Well, I’ve been having a bit of a crisis ^⑩ , you know, lots of problems,” replied the man. “And I’ve been doing a lot of work.”	“是这样的,我最近遭遇了一点危机,嗯,是出现了很多问题,”那人回答道,“而且我工作一直很忙。”
③⑪examine <i>vt.</i> 检查	“Mmm, you’re looking very pale.” The doctor started to examine ^⑪ him. “Well, everything is working OK,” she announced ^⑫ afterwards ^⑬ . “You have slightly high blood pressure and you’re breathing quite heavily, but otherwise everything’s fine.”	“嗯,你脸色很苍白。”医生开始给他检查。“不过一切正常。”她检查后说道。“除了血压有点高,呼吸有些沉重,其他方面都正常。”
③⑫announce <i>vt.</i> 宣布, 宣告	“So what can I do?” asked the man. “I’m going on a trip soon. I will be working in the United States for three months. This time next week, I’ll be arriving in New York.”	“那我该怎么办?”那人问道。“我很快就要出差了,要在美国连续工作三个月。下星期的这个时候,我就到纽约了。”
③⑬afterwards <i>adv.</i> 随 后,后来	The doctor thought for a while. “I think [16] <u>what you need</u> is a good laugh. That would do you a lot of good. A circus ^⑭ is performing in town. Why don’t you go to see it? I hear [17] <u>there’s an amazing clown</u> ^⑮ who’ll really make you laugh. His name’s Grock.”	医生想了一会儿。“我觉得你需要开怀大笑,笑出来对你很有好处。城里刚好有马戏团在表演。你怎么不去看看呢?我听说在马戏团里有个很棒的小丑,叫格罗克,他肯定能逗笑你。”
③⑭circus <i>n.</i> 马戏团	[16]画线部分为 what 引导的主语从句,think 后的宾语从句中的 that 被省略。	“可我就是格罗克。”那人悲伤地回答
③⑮clown <i>n.</i> 小丑	[17]画线部分为 hear 后的宾语从句,that 被省略;who 引导定语从句,修饰前面的 clown, who 在定语从句中作主语。 “I am Grock,” replied the man sadly	

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the passage quickly and match the stories with the main ideas.

- () Story A () Story B () Story C
- A. An amazing clown couldn’t give himself a good laugh.
- B. Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson saw millions of stars at night because their tent had been stolen.
- C. The store owner refused to give away the saucer with the cat because it can attract more buyers.

Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

- () 1. What does the collector really want in Story A?
- A. The mouse. B. The hungry cat.
- C. The saucer. D. The dish.
- () 2. Which word is the best to describe the store owner?
- A. Lucky. B. Mean.
- C. Smart. D. Innocent.

- () 3. What does the word “retired” mean in Story B?
- A. To stop doing one’s job.
- B. To stop competing during a game, race, etc.
- C. To go to bed.
- D. To leave a place, especially to go somewhere quieter or more private.
- () 4. What can you infer from the middle-aged man in Story C?
- A. He needed an operation.
- B. He might be frustrated.
- C. He didn’t like to work as a clown.
- D. He was not a patient person.

Step 3 Summary

Read the stories again and fill in the blanks.

Story A

A famous art collector 1. _____ (walk) through the city when he noticed a dirty cat lapping milk from a saucer in the doorway of a store. He also noticed that the saucer was 2. _____ antique and very valuable, so he walked casually into

the store and innocently offered to buy the cat for 20 dollars. The collector said he needed a hungry cat 3. _____ a good appetite around the house 4. _____ (catch) mice and he wondered if the store owner could throw in that old saucer. However, the store owner refused, saying it was his lucky saucer.

Story B

Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson went on a camping trip. After a good dinner and a bottle of wine, they retired for the night, and went to sleep. Some hours 5. _____ (late), Holmes woke up and asked his 6. _____ (faith) friend what did he see. Watson talked a lot. Then Watson asked back, "What does it tell you, Holmes?" Holmes was silent for a moment. "Watson," he said, "someone 7. _____ (steal) our tent!"

Story C

A middle-aged man felt that he had been in bad luck. He had had problems at work and his wife had left him. After having been feeling depressed for over a month, he went to see a doctor. But he had to wait for 8. _____ seemed like ages in the doctor's surgery. Finally, after he had been waiting for about half an hour, he was called in for his consultation. Though the doctor noticed the man looking pale, she found that the man was actually very well, except the fact that he had 9. _____ (slight) high blood pressure and that he breathed quite heavily. After thinking for a while, she advised the man to go to a circus, for there was a famous clown 10. _____ (name) Grock who was giving a performance. But hearing that, the man told her that he was Grock.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. measurement n. 测量, 计量, 衡量
(教材 P8) According to the scientific measurement of time, I deduce that the time is probably a quarter past three.
根据科学计时测算, 我推断现在大概是三点一刻。

(1) measure vt.	测量; 量度为
measure... by...	用.....来衡量.....
(2) measure n.	措施; 程度; 度量单位
take measures to do sth	采取措施做某事
in full measure	最大程度地; 最大限度地
make sth to one's measure	照某人的尺寸做某物

[温馨提示] 当 measure 表示“有.....长(宽、高、重)”时, 为及物动词, 常用主动形式。

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- ① After a precise _____ (measure), the class put forward a design draft.
- ② Mr Smith asked the tailor to make some new clothes _____ his own measure.
- (2) 完成句子
- ① If you are wise gardeners, you should first _____ the harmful insects.

如果你是明智的园丁, 你应该首先采取预防措施来控制有害的昆虫。(应用文写作之建议信)

- ② With true friends, we feel free to _____.
- 与真正的朋友在一起, 我们可以自由地充分分享我们的快乐和悲伤。(应用文写作之友谊)

2. consultation n. 就诊; 咨询
(教材 P9) Finally, after he had been waiting for about half an hour, he was called in for his consultation. 等了大约半小时后, 终于叫到他了。

consult v.	咨询; 商量; 查阅
consult (with) sb about/on sth	就某事和某人商量
consult a dictionary	查字典

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- [人教版选必四 U4] My mother also does a circuit of the rural villages to provide medical treatment, help those with disabilities, and provide _____ (consult) and training for local doctors.
- (2) 完成句子
- Thanks for inviting me to join the table tennis team and I am delighted to accept it. Therefore, I am writing to _____.
- 谢谢你邀请我加入乒乓球队, 我很高兴接受你的邀请。因此, 我写信向你咨询有关安排。(应用文写作之咨询信)

3. announce vt. 宣布,宣告;通知

(教材 P9) “Well, everything is working OK,” she **announced** afterwards.

“不过一切正常。”她检查后说道。

(1) announce sth to sb	向某人宣布某事
It is announced that...	据宣布……
(2) announcement n.	公告;宣告
make an announcement	发表公告

[温馨提示] announce 不能跟双宾语,即没有 announce sb sth 结构。若要表达“向某人宣布某事”,要用 announce sth to sb,类似用法的动词还有: suggest, explain, report 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① I will make an _____ (announce) to remind them to check their belongings.

② She announced _____ the whole class that the newspaper designed by our group was carefully edited, with rich cultural knowledge.

(2) 完成句子

_____ the sports meeting will be held next Tuesday.

据宣布,运动会将在下周二举行。(应用文写作之告知信)

4. deserve vt. 值得,应得,应受到

(教材 P11) I really don't think I **deserve** a zero.

我认为我真的不应该得零分。

deserve to do sth	应该做某事;值得做某事
deserve doing = deserve to be done	
	值得……;应受……
deserve consideration/attention/a rest/praise	
	值得考虑/注意/应该休息/应受到表扬

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

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

(2) 一句多译

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

→ It is believed that her kindness and generosity towards others _____ for making a

positive impact on the community. (非谓语)

→ It is believed that her kindness and generosity towards others _____

for making a positive impact on the community. (非谓语)

→ It is believed that her kindness and generosity towards others _____ for making a

positive impact on the community. (n.)

句型透视

(教材 P8) **A famous art collector was walking through the city when he noticed a dirty cat lapping milk from a saucer in the doorway of a store.** 一个著名的艺术品收藏家在穿过城市时,看见一只脏猫在一家商店门口舔食浅碟中的牛奶。

句型公式

be doing sth when...

【相关拓展】

(1) had (just) done sth when...

刚做完某事,这时……

(2) be (about) to do sth when.../be on the point of doing sth when...

正要某事,这时……

【活学活用】

(1) 完成句子

① My hand _____ I rang the doorbell of Aunt Evie's house.

当我敲响艾薇姨妈家的门铃时,我的手在颤抖。

(读后续写之动作描写)

② They _____ the delivery boy came to the door.

他们刚打扫完,快递员就来到了门口。(读后续写之场景描写)

(2) 一句多译

汤姆正要关上窗户,这时一只鸟引起了他的注意。

(读后续写之动作描写)

→ Tom _____ the window when his attention was caught by a bird.

→ Tom _____ the window when his attention was caught by a bird.

Period Three Lesson 2 Why Do We Need Humour?

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. mood *n.* 情绪, 心情; 气氛, 氛围

(教材 P12) The two-way effect between smiling and **mood**

微笑和心情之间的双向影响

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

心情愉悦

be in a bad/depressed mood

情绪不好/低落

be in the mood for (doing) sth/to do sth

有做某事的心思或兴致

be in no mood for (doing) sth/to do sth

没有做某事的心思或兴致

(2) moody *adj.* 情绪多变的, 喜怒无常的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

After he got injured, he became very _____ (mood) and often lost his temper.

(2) 完成句子

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

听到好消息后, 他心情大好, 请大家吃了午饭。(读后续写之情感与行为描写)

(3) 一句多译

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

→ With the deadline approaching, he was not _____ small talk and focused intently on his computer screen. (engage)

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

2. infection *n.* 感染; 传染

(教材 P110) Both mean that our body is better able to fight **infection**.

两者都意味着我们的身体能够更好地对抗感染。

(1) infect *v.* 传染; 使感染

be infected with 被传染上……; 被……感染

(2) infectious *adj.* 传染性的; 有感染力的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [人教版选必二 U5] Applying oil to the injured areas is a bad idea, as it will keep the heat in the wounds and may cause _____ (infect).

② If you are bitten by a dog, you may _____ (infect) with a terrible disease—rabies.

(2) 完成句子

_____ and made everyone around her smile.

她那富有感染力的笑声照亮了房间, 让周围的人都笑了。(读后续写之场面描写)

3. whisper *vi. & vt.* 耳语, 低语, 悄声说; 私下说; 沙沙作响 *n.* 低语; 轻柔的声音; 传言

(教材 P111) After a while, somebody **whispered** in my ear: "His name is Cliff, not Richard."

过了一会儿, 有人在我耳边小声说: "他叫克里夫, 不叫理查德。"

(1) whisper (sth) to sb 对某人耳语(某事)

It is/was whispered that... 传闻说……, 有人私下里说……

(2) in a whisper/in whispers 小声地, 低声地

【活学活用】

完成句子

① My mother hugged me tightly, _____ . (非谓语)

我的妈妈紧紧地抱着我, 低声说她会永远爱我。

(读后续写之动作描写)

② I _____ that I had something important to tell her.

我低声对她说有重要的事情要告诉她。(读后续写之动作描写)

③ I felt a surge of confidence wash over me. "I won't throw in the towel," I said to myself _____ , my determination growing. (介词短语)

我感到一股信心涌上心头。"我不会认输的," 我低声对自己说, 愈发坚定。(读后续写之心理描写)

4. embarrassment n. 窘迫, 尴尬

(教材 P111) I made a joke about myself and that helped solve all the **embarrassments**.
我开了一个关于自己的玩笑, 这有助于解决所有的尴尬局面。

- (1) be/feel embarrassed at/about 对……感到尴尬
- (2) embarrassing adj. 令人尴尬的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① The woman could barely utter any more words with her face burning with _____ (embarrass).
- ② It will be very _____ (embarrass) if you tend to show off before the experts in the same field.

(2) 完成句子

When it was his turn to deliver his speech, Tom walked towards the microphone, _____.
(形容词短语)
轮到汤姆发表演讲时, 他紧张且尴尬地走向了麦克风。(读后续写之动作和心理描写)

句型透视

1. (教材 P110) **It's almost as if humour is hard-wired into us.** 这几乎就好像幽默是我们与生俱来的一样。

- 句型公式
- as if (= as though) 引导方式状语从句

【句式点拨】

此句中 as if 引导表语从句, 意为“仿佛, 好像”。

【相关拓展】

as if 既可以引导方式状语从句, 也可以引导表语从句。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 if/though 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 if/though + 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。

【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

① You 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。你的鼓励起了决定性的作用。(应用文写作之感谢信)

② [2023·浙江1月考读后续写] 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、说不出的感激之情。

③ The 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 P111) **Well, you know I'd recently read an article that introduced some ways to solve an awkward situation.** 你知道, 我最近读了一篇文章, 介绍的是一些解决尴尬局面的方法。

- 句型公式
- 动词不定式作定语

【相关拓展】

1. 动词不定式作定语, 通常置于所修饰的名词后面。如:

The teacher has an effective way **to make** his class lively and interesting.

这位老师有一种有效的方法让他的课堂生动有趣。

【温馨提示】 此时, 被修饰的名词往往是表示抽象意义的名词。常见的此类名词有: way, plan, ability, idea, attempt, opportunity, chance 等。

2. 当名词或代词被 the only、the last、the next、序数词、形容词最高级等修饰时, 常用动词不定式作定语, 且不定式与其逻辑主语之间为主谓关系。如:

It's said that Jackson is the best man **to do** the job.
据说杰克逊是做这项工作的最佳人选。
Clint was the only person **to survive** the air crash.
克林特是这次空难中唯一的幸存者。

3. 不定式作定语,与其修饰的词在逻辑上有主谓关系时,不定式使用主动形式,与其修饰的词在逻辑上有动宾关系,且句中无该动作执行者时,不定式使用被动形式,即 to be done。如:

Can you find a proper person **to finish** the task? (主谓关系)

你能找到一个合适的人完成这项任务吗?

Here is some useful advice for you **to follow**. (动宾关系,由介词 for 引出的动作执行者 you)

这里有一些有用的建议供你参考。

The problems **to be discussed** at the next meeting are about how to operate the project. (动宾关系,无动作的执行者)

下次会议要讨论的问题与如何执行这个项目有关。

[温馨提示] 此时,如果是及物动词,后面不要再加宾语,但如果是不及物动词,要加上适当的介词或副词让

它变成动词短语。如:

He wanted to buy a bigger house **to live in**.

他想买一个更大一点的房子住。

【活学活用】

完成句子

①Thanksgiving is now a time for families _____.

感恩节现在是一个一家人聚在一起吃大餐的日子。

(应用文写作之节日庆祝)

②It is our responsibility to seize _____ everyone on global

warming, along with its causes and impacts.

我们有责任抓住每一个机会去教育每个人了解全球变暖及其原因和影响。(应用文写作之倡议书)

③Joel's confidence built up as he realized that he had the _____ through

his music.

当乔尔意识到自己有能力通过音乐与人们建立联系时,他的信心增强了。(读后续写之人物描写)

Period Four Lesson 3 My Favourite Comedian (Reading)

课前自主探究 预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①recognised <i>adj.</i> 公认的 ②reputation <i>n.</i> 名誉, 名望 ③constantly <i>adv.</i> 重复不断地 ④encounter <i>vt.</i> 遭遇, 遇到;偶然碰到 ⑤amuse <i>vt.</i> 使开心; 逗笑 ⑥nationality <i>n.</i> 国籍 ⑦rely <i>vi.</i> 依赖 rely on 依赖;信赖 ⑧purely <i>adv.</i> 完全地, 纯粹地, 仅仅 ⑨universal <i>adj.</i> 广泛适用的;共同的, 普遍的 ⑩episode <i>n.</i> 一集	<p>Mr Bean</p> <p>Mr Bean is an internationally recognised^① comedy character in films and TV series. He has a reputation^② for constantly^③ encountering^④ awkward situations, [1]which greatly amuses^⑤ audiences of all nationalities^⑥ and cultures. His humour is always made clear through a series of simple and funny acts [2]that rely^⑦ purely^⑧ on body language that is universal^⑨.</p> <p>[1]画线部分为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,对前面的 situations 进行补充说明。 [2]画线部分为 that 引导的定语从句,第一个 that 修饰前面的 acts,that 在从句中作主语;第二个 that 引导定语从句,修饰前面的 body language,在从句中作主语。 One of my favourite episodes^⑩ was Mr Bean in a fancy restaurant. [3]After being seated at his table, Mr Bean takes out a card, writes a few words on it, puts it in an envelope and places it on the table. After a moment, he looks back at the envelope but this time he looks surprised, [4]as if he did not know it was there. He opens it to find a birthday card and very happily puts it on the table for everyone to see. [3]画线部分为时间状语。 [4]画线部分为 as if 引导的方式状语从句,表示“好像”</p>	<p>憨豆先生</p> <p>憨豆先生是一位国际公认的影视喜剧人物。他的著名之处在于他总是遇到尴尬的情境,使来自不同国家和文化背景的观众都觉得非常好笑。憨豆先生的幽默总是通过一连串简单有趣的动作清晰地表达出来,完全依靠了肢体语言这种全世界都能理解的方式。</p> <p>我最喜欢的一集是憨豆先生在一家高档餐厅用餐的故事。在餐厅里就座后,憨豆先生拿出一张卡片,在上面写了几个字,把它塞进信封,放在桌子上。过了一会儿,他再看那个信封,但这次他露出了惊讶的表情,好像完全不知道它在那里。他打开信封,发现是一张生日贺卡,便高兴地把贺卡放在桌上向大家炫耀起来</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①astonished <i>adj.</i> 吃惊的, 惊讶的	[5]When he looks at the menu, an astonished ^① look quickly appears on his face. He takes all the money out of his wallet, counts it and puts it in a saucer. He then looks from the menu to the money with concern [6]until he finds one thing that makes him smile. Then he orders a dish called “ steak ^② tartare”. [7]When the dish arrives, he is shocked to discover [8]that “steak tartare” is actually raw ^③ hamburger. He makes an attempt to eat it ^④ , [9]but it is clear from the look on his face as he is chewing ^⑤ that he finds the taste truly awful. He cannot hide his feelings, except [10]when the waiters ask if everything is all right. [11]When this happens, he smiles and nods, indicating ^⑥ [12]that everything is fine. When the waiters are not looking, however, he busies himself hiding the raw meat anywhere [13]he can reach—the sugar bowl, the tiny flower vase ^⑦ , inside a bread roll and under a plate. He becomes [14]so desperate ^⑧ in the end that he even hides some inside the purse ^⑨ of a woman sitting near him and throws some down the trousers of the restaurant’s violinist!	憨豆先生看菜单时, 脸上立刻露出了震惊的表情。他把钱包里所有的钱都拿出来, 数了数, 放进碟子里。他担心地一会儿看看菜单, 一会儿看看钱, 直到找到了一种食物脸上才露出微笑。然后他点了一道“鞑靼牛肉”。可上菜的时候, 憨豆先生惊讶地发现“鞑靼牛肉”其实就是生的肉馅。他尝了尝, 从他咀嚼的表情就能明显看出这东西一点都不好吃。他无法掩饰自己的感觉, 除了在服务员问他是否一切满意的时候。当服务员问他时, 他笑着点点头, 表示一切都好。然而, 当服务员没有注意的时候, 他却忙着把生肉藏到他能够到的任何地方——糖碗、小花瓶、面包卷里和盘子下面。最后他变得不顾一切以至于甚至把一部分生肉藏进旁边女士的钱包里、塞进餐厅小提琴手的裤子里去了!
②steak <i>n.</i> 牛排	[5]画线部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句。	我喜欢看电视里的憨豆先生, 却不想在现实生活中遇到像他这样的人, 更不想和他共进晚餐!
③raw <i>adj.</i> 生的	[6]画线部分为 until 引导的时间状语从句, 表示“直到”; that 引导定语从句, 修饰前面的 one thing。	当代卓别林
④make an attempt to do sth 尝试做某事	[7]画线部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句。	罗温·艾金森是英国演员、喜剧演员兼编剧。在英国, 艾金森先生的名气主要源于他参演的很多著名影视剧; 但在国际上, 我们所熟悉的他是那个尴尬、笨拙但总能把人逗乐的憨豆先生。如果你认为罗温·艾金森和他扮演的憨豆先生角色一样, 那待会儿你一定会感到惊讶。相反, 他本人一点也不像憨豆先生
⑤chew <i>vi. & vt.</i> 咀嚼	[8]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句, 作 discover 的宾语, that 可以省略。	
⑥indicate <i>v.</i> 表明	[9]画线部分为 but 连接的并列句, 其中 it 为形式主语, that 从句为真正的主语, as he is chewing 为时间状语从句。	
⑦vase <i>n.</i> 花瓶	[10]画线部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句; if 引导宾语从句, 作 ask 的宾语, 表示“是否”。	
⑧desperate <i>adj.</i> 不顾一切的; 绝望的; 非常需要	[11]画线部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句。	
⑨purse <i>n.</i> 女用手提包; 女式钱包	[12]画线部分为 that 引导的宾语从句, 作 indicating 的宾语。	
⑩contemporary <i>adj.</i> 当代的	[13]画线部分为定语从句, 省略了 that, 修饰前面的 anywhere。	
⑪comedian <i>n.</i> 喜剧演员	[14]画线部分为 so... that... 结构, 意为“如此……以至于……”; sitting near him 作定语, 修饰 woman。	
⑫screenwriter <i>n.</i> 影视剧本作家, 编剧	I like to watch Mr Bean on TV but I wouldn’t want to meet someone like him in real life, and I certainly wouldn’t want to have dinner with him!	
⑬mostly <i>adv.</i> 主要地; 大部分	The Contemporary^⑩ Chaplin	
⑭awkward <i>adj.</i> 令人尴尬的	Rowan Atkinson is an English actor, comedian ^⑪ and screenwriter ^⑫ . In Britain, Mr Atkinson is mostly ^⑬ famous for many successful TV shows but internationally we know him best as the awkward ^⑭ , clumsy ^⑮ , but always amusing ^⑯ Mr Bean. [15]If you think that Rowan Atkinson is anything like his famous creation ^⑰ , then you are in for a surprise. On the contrary ^⑱ , he is nothing like Mr Bean.	
⑮clumsy <i>adj.</i> 笨拙的, 不灵活的	[15]画线部分为 if 引导的条件状语从句; that 引导宾语从句, 作 think 的宾语	
⑯amusing <i>adj.</i> 好笑的, 有趣的		
⑰creation <i>n.</i> 造物, 作品		
⑱contrary <i>n.</i> 正相反, 恰恰相反		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②⑨academic <i>adj.</i> 学术的	Rowan was born on 6 January, 1955. He grew up on a farm with his parents and three older brothers. His father was very strict and did not believe in the value of television.	罗温出生于1955年1月6日, 随父母在农场长大, 家中有三个哥哥。他的父亲非常严厉, 而且不相信电视的价值。
③⑩scholarship <i>n.</i> 奖学金	Rowan had a very successful academic [®] career. At the age of 13, he was awarded a scholarship [®] to a boarding school [®] . Later, he studied at Newcastle University, [16] <u>where he attained[®] the highest marks in his year.</u> At Oxford, he obtained [®] his master's degree in electrical engineering [®] . This may explain [17] <u>why he loves fast cars, of which he has many.</u>	罗温的学生生涯非常成功。他13岁就获得了一所寄宿学校的奖学金, 之后就读于纽卡斯尔大学, 并以他所在那年的最高分数毕业。随后, 他又取得了牛津大学电力工程学硕士学位。这也许是他喜欢跑车并收藏了很多跑车的原因吧。
③⑪boarding school 寄宿学校	[16]画线部分为 where 引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的 Newcastle University。 [17]画线部分为 why 引导的宾语从句, 作 explain 的宾语; of which 引导非限制性定语从句, 补充说明前面的 fast cars。	罗温小时候有口吃的毛病, 为了讲话更清楚, 他说话格外仔细。这也是他所塑造的一些角色的讲话方式与众不同的原因。
③⑫attain <i>vt.</i> 得到, 获得	[16]画线部分为 where 引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的 Newcastle University。	早在小学时, 罗温就已经表现出了表演天赋, 但直到大学, 他才决定当一名演员。1976 年的一天发生了一件关键的事情, 闲玩之中他对着镜子做鬼脸。后来他说: “那天, 我发现了自己的另一副面孔。”
③⑬obtain <i>vt.</i> 获得, 得到	[17]画线部分为 why 引导的宾语从句, 作 explain 的宾语; of which 引导非限制性定语从句, 补充说明前面的 fast cars。	英国广播公司电视台的制片人约翰·劳埃德说遇到这样的天才很难得, 他还说与罗温的合作使他相信罗温会比查理·卓别林更出名
③⑭electrical engineering 电力(电气)工程学	When Rowan was young, he had a stutter [®] and to make his speech clearer, he began to speak very carefully. This may be [18] <u>why some of his characters have unusual ways of speaking.</u>	
③⑮stutter <i>n.</i> 结巴, 口吃	[18]画线部分为 why 引导的表语从句。	
③⑯talent <i>n.</i> 天资, 天赋, 才能	As early as primary school, Rowan had already shown a talent [®] for acting, but [19] <u>it was only later at university that he decided to become an actor.</u> A key event occurred one day in 1976 [20] <u>when he was playing around and pulling a face in the mirror[®].</u> “I discovered my face,” he said later.	
③⑰mirror <i>n.</i> 镜子	[19]画线部分为强调句, 结构为 “It is/was... that...”, 被强调部分为 only later at university。 [20]画线部分为 when 引导的定语从句。	
③⑱producer <i>n.</i> 制作人, 制片人	John Lloyd, [21] <u>who worked as a producer[®] for BBC Television,</u> says [22] <u>that one rarely[®] meets someone with such genius[®],</u> and that [23] <u>when he worked with Atkinson he became convinced[®] that Rowan would be more famous than Charlie Chaplin.</u>	
③⑲rarely <i>adv.</i> 很少, 难得	[21]画线部分为 who 引导的非限制性定语从句, 补充说明前面的 John Lloyd。 [22]第一个 that 引导宾语从句, 作 says 的宾语, that 可以省略; 第二个 that 引导宾语从句, 也作 says 的宾语, 不可省略。	
④⑰genius <i>n.</i> 天才, 天赋; 天才人物	[23]画线部分为 when 引导的时间状语从句; that 引导宾语从句, 作 convinced 的宾语	
④⑱convinced <i>adj.</i> 确信的, 信服的		

Step 1 Fast reading

❶ Read the text 1 on Page 14—15 to divide it into parts and choose the main idea for each part.

Part 1(Para. 1) () Part 2(Paras. 2—3) ()

Part 3(Para. 4) ()

- A. The introduction to Mr Bean.
B. My feelings about Mr Bean.
C. My favourite episode about Mr Bean.

❷ Read the text 2 on Page 15 to divide it into parts and choose the main idea for each part.

Part 1(Para. 1) () Part 2(Paras. 2—5) ()

Part 3(Para. 6) ()

- A. His life experience.
B. The general introduction to Rowan Atkinson.
C. The other's comments.

Step 2 Careful reading

❶ Read the text “Mr Bean” carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. Why does Mr Bean go to a fancy restaurant?

- A. To have a delicious dinner.
B. To celebrate his birthday.
C. To meet his friends.
D. To amuse the audiences.

() 2. What did Mr Bean order?

- A. A delicious dish. B. Well-done steak.
C. Uncooked hamburger. D. Some sugar.

❷ Read the text “The Contemporary Chaplin” carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. Which of the following word can best describe Rowan Atkinson?

- A. Clumsy. B. Awkward.
C. Gifted. D. Generous.

() 2. What was wrong with Rowan Atkinson when he was young?

- A. He was too shy to speak with the others.
B. He found it difficult to speak like a normal person.
C. He liked making faces.
D. He didn't want to study at school.

() 3. What can you infer from John Lloyd's words?

- A. He was familiar with Charlie Chaplin.
B. He met few people.
C. He thought highly of Rowan Atkinson.
D. He liked Rowan Atkinson's Mr Bean.

Step 3 Summary

Read the texts again and fill in the blanks.

Mr Bean is a famous comedy character, who 1. _____ (constant) gets into awkward and amusing situations. One day, Mr Bean comes into a fancy restaurant, writes something on a birthday card, and places it on the table for everyone 2. _____ (see). Then he orders a dish 3. _____ (call) “steak tartare”—the raw hamburger. He makes 4. _____ attempt to eat it, but it is truly awful. So, he starts to hide the raw meat everywhere, 5. _____ makes the audiences amused.

Rowan Atkinson, known 6. _____ Mr Bean, is an English 7. _____ (comedy) and screenwriter. He grew up on a farm and he studied at two 8. _____ (university), where he attained a very successful academic career. When he was young, he had some speaking problems and he tried to speak very carefully. Since the primary school, he 9. _____ (show) a talent for acting. And later at university, he decided to become an actor when he discovered 10. _____ (he) face.

According to John Lloyd, a producer for BBC Television, he was convinced that Rowan would be more famous than Charlie Chaplin.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **amuse** *vt.* 使开心;逗笑

(教材 P14) He has a reputation for constantly encountering awkward situations, which greatly **amuses** audiences of all nationalities and cultures.

他的著名之处在于他总是遇到尴尬的情境,使来自不同国家和文化背景的观众都觉得非常好笑。

(1) **amuse oneself with/by...**

以……自娱

(2) **amusement** *n.*

娱乐,消遣活动

to one's amusement

令某人感到愉快/有趣的是

with/in amusement

饶有兴致地

(3) **amused** *adj.*

觉得好笑的;逗乐的

be amused at/by

以……为乐,觉得……好笑

(4) **amusing** *adj.*

有乐趣的,逗人笑的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [译林版选必三 U1] Two tall slim local people were standing by the roadside watching us with _____ (amuse).

② The world is filled with _____ (amuse) things, which make people laugh even when they are alone.

(2) 完成句子

① She _____ her pet dog's playful behaviour and couldn't help but laugh. 她被她的宠物狗的顽皮行为逗乐了,忍不住大笑了起来。(读后续写之动作描写)

② _____, her little brother dressed up as a superhero and tried to fly off the couch. 让她感到有趣的是,她的小弟弟打扮成超级英雄,试图从沙发上“飞”下来。(读后续写之人物描写)

2. **rely** *vi.* 依赖,依靠;信赖;指望

(教材 P14) His humour is always made clear through a series of simple and funny acts that **rely** purely on body language that is universal.

憨豆先生的幽默总是通过一连串简单有趣的动作清晰地表达出来,完全依靠了肢体语言这种全世界都能理解的方式。

(1) rely on/upon	依靠,依赖
rely on/upon sb for...	依靠某人获得……
rely on/upon sb to do sth/doing sth	指望/依赖某人做某事
rely on/upon it that...	相信/指望……(it 作形式宾语, that 从句作真正的宾语)
(2) reliable <i>adj.</i>	可信赖的;可靠的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2024 · 新课标 II 卷] BMF is an indoor garden system... The innovative design requires little effort to achieve a _____ (rely) weekly supply of fresh greens.

② We can rely on William _____ (carry) out this mission, for his judgement is always sound.

③ You can rely on _____ that they will finish their given assignments ahead of time.

(2) 完成句子

You are an adult now so you shouldn't _____

_____ money any more.

你现在已经是成年人了,所以你不应该再在钱上依赖父母了。(应用文写作之建议信)

3. **astonished** *adj.* 吃惊的,惊讶的

(教材 P14) When he looks at the menu, an **astonished** look quickly appears on his face.

憨豆先生看菜单时,脸上立刻露出了震惊的表情。

(1) be astonished at sth	对某事感到惊讶
be astonished to do sth	对做某事感到惊讶
(2) astonishing <i>adj.</i>	令人惊讶的;惊人的
(3) astonishment <i>n.</i>	惊讶;惊奇
to one's astonishment	令某人吃惊的是
in astonishment	吃惊地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2021 · 新高考全国 I 卷] When the explorers first set foot upon the continent of North America, the skies and lands were alive with an _____ (astonish) variety of wildlife.

② We were _____ (astonish) at her achievements when she was awarded the Nobel Prize.

(2) 完成句子

① Huge crowds have gathered looking on _____ and horror at what's happening here. (介词短语)

巨大的人群聚集在一起,惊讶又恐惧地看着这里发生的事情。(读后续写之场景描写)

② _____, the usually calm and collected mayor broke down in tears during his speech. (介词短语)

令我惊讶的是,这位平时冷静沉着的市长在演讲中泪流满面。(读后续写之情感描写)

4. **convinced** *adj.* 确信的,信服的

(教材 P15) John Lloyd, who worked as a producer for BBC Television, says that one rarely meets someone with such genius, and that when he worked with Atkinson he became **convinced** that Rowan would be more famous than Charlie Chaplin.

英国广播公司电视台的制片人约翰·劳埃德说遇到这样的天才很难得,他还说与罗温的合作使他相信罗温会比查理·卓别林更出名。

(1) be convinced of sth	确信某事
be convinced that...	确信……
(2) convince <i>v.</i>	使确信;使相信;说服

convince sb of sth	使某人相信某事
convince sb to do sth	说服某人做某事
(3) convincing <i>adj.</i>	令人信服的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① She convinced some supermarkets _____ (stop) selling their items in quantity so that people bought only what they needed.

② [外研版选必一 U5] But Darwin's scientific studies were so _____ (convince) that more and more people started to believe his theory.

(2) 完成句子

① [2020·全国卷Ⅲ书面表达] _____ your advice will contribute to our good performance, I sincerely hope you can do us a favour.

我相信你的建议将有助于我们表演得良好,我衷心地希望你能帮我们一个忙。(应用文写作之求助信)

② _____, which will contribute to building a warm and harmonious society.

我坚信诚实的重要性,它有助于建立一个温暖且和谐的社会。(读后续写之主旨升华句)

句型透视

(教材 P15) **As early as primary school, Rowan had already shown a talent for acting, but it was only later at university that he decided to become an actor.** 早在小学时,罗温就已经表现出了表演天赋,但直到大学,他才决定当一名演员。

句型公式

强调句

【句式点拨】

本句是一个强调句,强调了状语 only later at university.

【相关拓展】

(1) 强调句通常用来强调谓语以外的其他句子成分,用来突出说话人要强调的语言信息,给人以强烈的印象和感受。

(2) 其构成形式是: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分. 如:

He bought a book in this shop yesterday.

他昨天在这家店买了一本书。

→ **It was he that/who** bought a book in this shop yesterday.

是他昨天在这家店买了一本书。(强调主语 he)

→ **It was a book that** he bought in this shop yesterday.

他昨天在这家店买的是一本书。(强调宾语 a book)

→ **It was in this shop that** he bought a book yesterday.

他昨天是在这家店买了一本书。(强调地点状语 in this shop)

(3) 强调句的三个基本形式:

① 陈述句: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分.

② 一般疑问句: Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分?

③ 特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + is/was it + that + 其他部分?

【温馨提示】(1) 强调句用来强调主语、宾语和状语等成分,不能强调谓语。被强调部分是人时,可以用 who 或 that,其他情况一律用 that。强调主语时,that 后的谓语动词应与被强调的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

(2) 对 not...until... 句型中的时间状语(从句)进行强调时,其结构为: It is/was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其他部分.

【活学活用】

完成句子

① _____ drove my loneliness and gave me warmth in high school. 在高中,正是她的陪伴和鼓励,驱散了我的孤独,给了我温暖。(应用文写作之友谊)

② _____ you can start eating. (强调句) 直到餐桌上的长辈带头吃饭,你才能开始吃饭。(应用文写作之饮食文化)

③ What _____ made him burst into tears? 是什么使他突然大哭起来?

Period Five Grammar

语法探究

【语境感悟】

阅读以下短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

My little brother ① **has been driving** me crazy all the weekend because he ② **has been pretending** to do his homework while actually building a Lego spaceship. Yesterday, Mum caught him—he ③ **had been**