



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30<sup>+</sup>年创始人专注教育行业

ZHUTIYUJING  
DUXIE

# 主题 语境 读写

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高中英语

必修第三册 WY

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## 一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题语境”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

## 二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

## 三、产品特点

**1. 结构**：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

### 2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读 + 写作

- **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为最新试题，素材来源广泛，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

- **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

**3. 写作进阶**：本书的写作具备两种维度——渐进写作微技能和主题语境写作。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作水平。

# 人际交往

## Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 拓主题语境

词数 214

难度 ★★★

建议用时 5 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/3

### Online course from the University of Cambridge

Master the arts of writing and presenting to impress, influence and inspire.

#### Course Introduction

Becoming an **effective** communicator can help you **achieve** your goals in life, both **professionally** and personally. This course is aimed at anyone who would like to **strengthen** their communication skills. In this course, you will learn how to attract an audience from the very first words you write or say. You will also explore the effectiveness of **simplicity** and the importance of positive body language.

Throughout your online learning experience, you will **have access to** your course tutor (导师) who will help provide you with support and guidance during your studies. You can interact with your tutor through e-mail.

#### Course Teachers

- Simon Hall

Simon Hall runs his own business communication agency, Creative Warehouse, and is a journalist, author and business coach.

- Professor Thomas Roulet

Thomas Roulet is a professor at the University of Cambridge Judge Business School, focusing on work relations.

#### Time

6 weeks | 6—8 hours per week

- Start | 22 April
- Finish | 3 June
- Register | 2 March—15 April

#### Price

\$ 2,450

#### Requirements

- Mastery of the English language.
- High-speed Internet for video streaming.
- A mobile phone for recording a video for a short presentation. (No specialist software or equipment needed)

( ) 1. What does the online course focus on?

- A. Positive body language skills.
- B. Family relationships education.
- C. Communication skills improvement.
- D. Professional writing techniques.

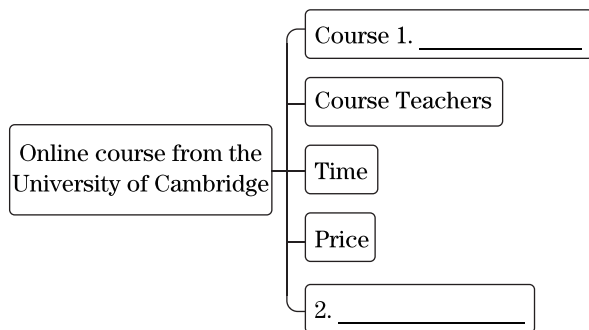
( ) 2. What is the right time for applying for the course?

- A. 1 March.
- B. 22 April.
- C. 3 June.
- D. 3 March.

( ) 3. What should you have if you want to take the course?

- A. A high level of English language.
- B. An Internet service to upload videos.
- C. A mobile phone with specialist software.
- D. A recommendation from course teachers.

## 语篇分析



## 词海拾珠

1. effective *adj.* 产生预期结果的,有效的→effectiveness *n.* 有效性,效力
2. achieve *v.* 实现;完成→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 成绩;成就→achievable *adj.* 可达到的
3. professionally *adv.* 专业地;内行地→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 职业→\_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 职业的,专业的
4. strengthen *v.* 加强;增强;巩固→\_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 体力,力量;实力,影响力
5. simplicity *n.* 简单(性),容易(性);简朴,朴素→simple *adj.* 简单的;简朴的
6. have access to 能够进入某个地方;有使用某物的权利;有接触某人的机会

### 【举一反三】

构词法:后缀-ation/-tion

名词后缀-ation/-tion 通常表示“状态、行为或过程”,是英语中构成抽象名词的重要后缀,多由动词或形容词派生而来。

### 【原句再现】

A mobile phone for recording a video for a short **presentation**.

一部可用于录制简短演讲视频的手机。

### 【猜测词义】

- (1)Russia's public health care service has been in serious need of **modernization**. ( )
- (2)**Registration** closes at noon; ensure all details are correct before then. ( )
- (3)The hotel **reception** offers 24-hour service for guests arriving at any time. ( )
- (4)Her parents flew here to attend her high school **graduation** ceremony last week. ( )

## 句型透视

[原句] Throughout your online learning experience, you will have access to your course tutor (导师) who will help provide you with support and guidance during your studies.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。who 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句,修饰名词\_\_\_\_\_。

[翻译] 在你的整个在线学习过程中,你将可以见到你的课程导师,他/她将在你学习期间为你提供支持和指导。

[仿写] 在本课程中,您将获得有助于您的设计项目的软件。

In this course, you'll get software \_\_\_\_\_.

词数 307

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/4

I used to fear my kids' soccer games, standing on the sidelines with parents I barely know, and chatting about how nice the coaches are and how nice someone is for bringing oranges. These days it can feel harder than ever to connect with people beyond our inner circle. We're worried we might hurt someone. We're worried we might be hurt.

But as a neuroscientist, I've come to see how small talk can be useful—not only for passing the time harmlessly but also for finding the **common ground** necessary for more interesting and engaging interactions.

We know that people sometimes mirror the tone and body language of the person they are talking to. In the lab, we see this mirroring in the brain, too. Scans show that when people have similar views, their brains **activate** in similar ways. This can be helpful in creating a shared understanding. But does it also lead to better conversations?

To test this question, my coworkers and I gave pairs of strangers a game called Fast Friends, which involves **taking turns** asking and answering questions about themselves. The questions start with icebreakers and slowly become more personal. We found that the game encouraged the brains of strangers to synchronize (同步). When the game was over, they reported high levels of enjoyment.

Finding common ground is clearly valuable, but it's best to see small talk as a beginning for something else. The **participants** who enjoyed the Fast Friends game most used the comfort created by the icebreaker questions to dive deeper and cover a wider range of topics.

Instead of disliking small talk, I now see it as a **gateway** to a more meaningful connection. After some **comfortable** casual chats, I now feel more confident about taking **risks** and asking questions that I might have once worried were off the point.

( ) 1. Why does the author mention his experience in the first paragraph?

- A. To stress how he dislikes chatting.
- B. To show how he fears strangers.
- C. To express worries of hurting others.
- D. To introduce his new findings.

( ) 2. How does the author prove his idea as a neuroscientist?

- A. By making assumptions.
- B. By doing experiments.
- C. By giving examples.
- D. By studying reports.

( ) 3. What is the main idea of Paragraph 5?

- A. Talks lead to great happiness.
- B. Common ground is the most valuable.
- C. Small talk can be a beginning.
- D. Icebreakers include various topics.

( ) 4. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. How to be a parent good at chatting.
- B. How to start a conversation with others.
- C. How people can find common ground.
- D. How small talk opens up connection.

## 语篇分析

Small talk: a gateway to meaningful connections

Para. 1: People struggle to connect beyond their inner circle due to fear of hurting someone or 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

Para. 2: 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is useful as a basis for more interesting and engaging interactions.

Para. 3: People mirror others' tone and body language to create a shared understanding.

Para. 4: A question game boosted brain synchronization and 3. \_\_\_\_\_ among participants.

Paras. 5—6: Small talk is a 4. \_\_\_\_\_; deeper connections grow from its comfort.

## 词海拾珠

1. common ground 共同基础; 共同点
2. activate *v.* 激活
3. take turns (in) doing sth 轮流做某事
4. participant *n.* 参加者, 参与者 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 参加, 参与 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 参加, 参与
5. gateway *n.* 手段; 通道
6. comfortable *adj.* 舒服的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 安逸地, 舒适地 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 安慰; 舒适; 令人感到安慰的人(或事物) *v.* 安慰 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 不舒服 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人不舒适的
7. risk *n.* 危险, 风险 *v.* 冒……的危险 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 有危险的, 有风险的

### 【举一反三】

一词多义 mirror

[原句再现] We know that people sometimes **mirror** the tone and body language of the person they are talking to.

我们知道, 人们有时会模仿与他们交谈的人的语气和肢体语言。

mirror *v.* 借鉴, 模仿; 反映; 映照 *n.* 镜子; 写照, 反映

### [猜测词义]

- (1) The lake **mirrored** the blue sky and white clouds. ( )
- (2) The child's behaviour is a **mirror** of his family environment. ( )
- (3) Young artists often **mirror** the styles of masters to improve their own skills. ( )
- (4) She looked at herself in the **mirror** before leaving the house. ( )

## 句型透视

[原句] After some comfortable casual chats, I now feel more confident about taking risks and asking questions that I might have once worried were off the point.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。that 引导 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句, 修饰先行词 \_\_\_\_\_; that I might have once worried were off the point 中嵌套了 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句, 省略了连接词 that。off the point 为固定短语, 意为“偏离重点”。

[翻译] 经过几次轻松自在的闲聊, 我现在对冒险和提出问题更有信心了——那些问题我以前可能会担心偏离重点。

[仿写] 经过多年的持续练习, 我培养了一些从未想过会成为自己最大优势的技能。

After years of persistent practice, I developed skills that \_\_\_\_\_.



词数 303

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/4

Gossip is a funny thing. It can be your best friend or your worst enemy. **Casual** gossip gets everyone talking and makes the world feel smaller, while negative gossip can leave people feeling hurt. Though we can't always avoid it, we can choose to join in positive gossip, by deliberately (故意地) spreading **positivity** behind people's backs.

Let me invite your **imagination** to a course in the Case Western Reserve University when we needed to do an exercise in pairs. My partner, Jeff, listened closely to me with humble curiosity. As for me, instead of appreciating his story, I judged it against mine. When someone asked how it went, I commented that Jeff's story was uninspiring—classic negative gossip, masked with politeness. The next day, when Jeff heard that I wanted to sell my work in America, he went **above and beyond**. He invited me to a CEO dinner, drove me through a rainstorm, and introduced me to every key player, showing pure **generosity**. Reflecting on this, I felt a wave of guilt. Here I was, bad-mouthing his story, while Jeff had been nothing but kind.

The lesson wasn't about Jeff's story needing **revision**; it was about my mindset. I decided never to join in negative gossip again and reverse (颠倒) it. You will never know that positivity works wonders until you try it. Researchers reveal that positive gossip boosts trust, **deepens** relationships, and creates an environment where information flows freely. It's like the "Easter egg", which is hidden but delightful when we hear about it.

If you want to create a culture of respect, it starts with the words you choose. Spread positivity and recognize others' strengths. What you say behind someone's back doesn't just affect them—it **shapes** how others will remember you.

( ) 1. Which of the following examples best shows positive gossip?

- A. Praising a classmate's contribution to the group in front of him.
- B. Sharing with others how a teammate has been helpful in a difficult project.
- C. Telling a colleague that another coworker's presentation was not impressive.
- D. Discussing a friend's failure in a project and expressing disappointment privately.

( ) 2. How did the author react to Jeff's story?

- A. He made unsupportive comments.
- B. He showed no interest and ignored it.
- C. He interrupted Jeff and told his own story.
- D. He listened carefully and gave positive feedback.

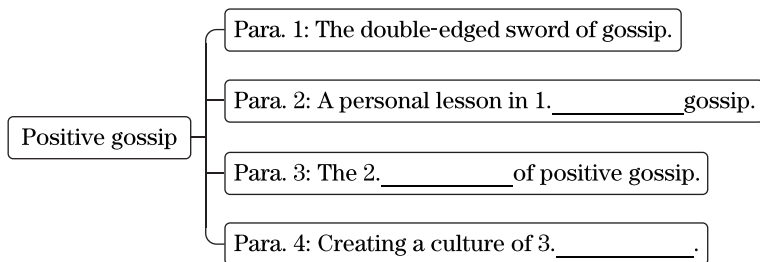
( ) 3. What effect does positive gossip have on interpersonal relationships?

- A. It makes people value their own strengths and win others' respect.
- B. It leads to misunderstandings and conflicts among team members.
- C. It strengthens relationships and leaves a good impression on others.
- D. It creates an atmosphere where everyone tries to compete with each other.

( ) 4. What can the author's tone in the text be described as?

- A. Casual and indifferent.
- B. Humorous and objective.
- C. Negative and doubtful.
- D. Encouraging and thoughtful.

## 语篇分析



## 词海拾珠

- casual *adj.* 随便的; 随意的
- positivity *n.* 积极性, 确实 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 乐观的, 积极的, 赞成的
- imagination *n.* 想象力, 想象 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 想象 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 富于想象力的
- above and beyond 超出某种要求或责任范围
- generosity *n.* 慷慨, 大方 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 慷慨的, 大方的
- revision *n.* 修改, 修订; 复习 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 修改; 复习
- deepen *v.* 加深; 变深 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 深的 *adv.* 深深地; 在深处 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 深, 深度  
→ \_\_\_\_\_ *adv.* 深刻地; 非常
- shape *v.* 使成为……形状(或样子); 塑造 *n.* 形状, 外形; 状况

### 【举一反三】

一词多义 appreciate

[原句再现] As for me, instead of **appreciating** his story, I judged it against mine.

至于我, 我没有欣赏他的故事, 而是用我的故事来评判它。

appreciate *v.* 欣赏, 鉴赏; 理解, 意识到; 感谢, 感激; 升值, 增值

### [猜测词义]

- (1) We **appreciate** your timely help during the difficult project. ( )
- (2) Young children may not fully **appreciate** the dangers of fire. ( )
- (3) I truly **appreciate** your talent for painting such beautiful landscapes. ( )
- (4) Don't buy that car. It will not **appreciate**, but will go down in value. ( )

## 句型透视

[原句] Casual gossip gets everyone talking and makes the world feel smaller, while negative gossip can leave people feeling hurt.

[分析] 本句是由 while 连接的两个 \_\_\_\_\_ 句, 形成 \_\_\_\_\_ 关系, while 译为 \_\_\_\_\_ ; talking, feel, feeling 作 \_\_\_\_\_ 语。

[翻译] 随意的八卦让每个人展开交流, 也让世界变得更小, 然而负面的八卦会让人感到受伤。

[仿写] 温暖的微笑让陌生人建立联系, 而冷漠的眼神会让他们感到不受欢迎。

A warm smile gets strangers connecting \_\_\_\_\_.

词数 332

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/4

Conversations are like two-way streets: we **take turns** speaking and listening. While we often focus on what we say, there's something effective in the act of listening. It can build trust, strengthen social relationships, and deepen our understanding of the world around us. So, it's no surprise that when we think of listening, positive words like trust, respect, understanding and growth come to mind.

But here's where it gets difficult—being a good listener isn't easy. It can cause emotional tiredness, especially in tough conversations. Think about the last time someone expressed their **disappointment** or shared their pain with you. How did you feel?

My co-workers and I recently explored the downsides of listening in a study with school teachers. We found the more effort teachers put into listening, the more they reported feeling **burned out**.

Why does this happen? For teachers, listening isn't just about hearing words—it also means taking in their students' emotional challenges, disappointments and struggles, especially when teachers feel responsible for solving problems they may have no way or time to deal with. Over time, this emotional pressure increases, leading to burnout finally.

And this isn't just a problem for teachers; it affects all of us. Whether we're parents, partners, friends, or co-workers, we all find ourselves in situations where we have to listen to others' worries and stresses since we're continuously connected and expected to be there for others.

So, how can we listen without burning out?

First, focus on listening without planning your **response**. This keeps you there and allows the speaker to feel truly heard. Second, understand that sometimes just listening is **beneficial**—don't feel responsible to fix the problem unless you're asked for advice. Finally, don't always feel like you have to respond or **paraphrase**. While paraphrasing can be helpful in many situations, when someone is sharing a really bad experience, like the loss of a loved one, mirroring those emotions back to them may only deepen their pain.

( ) 1. What can listening bring us according to Paragraph 1?

- A. Physical growth.
- B. Good relationships.
- C. Economic support.
- D. Professional knowledge.

( ) 2. What does the underlined word “downsides” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Methods.
- B. Results.
- C. Challenges.
- D. Disadvantages.

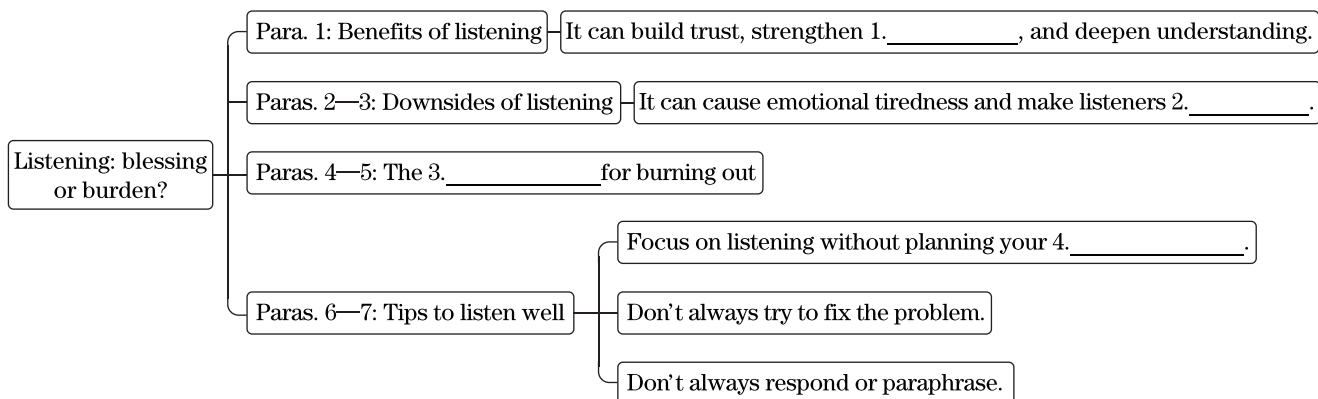
( ) 3. In the study, why did teachers feel burned out?

- A. They failed to understand students' struggles.
- B. They were forced to solve students' challenges.
- C. They heard too many students' emotional problems.
- D. They suffered growing stress for not helping students out.

( ) 4. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. Paraphrasing is useless in most communication situations.
- B. People should avoid responding when others share sadness.
- C. Focusing on listening itself helps the speaker feel understood.
- D. It's always necessary to offer solutions while listening.

## 语篇分析



## 词海拾珠

1. take turns (in) doing sth 轮流做某事
2. disappointment *n.* 失望, 沮丧 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 使失望 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 失望的, 沮丧的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 令人失望的, 令人扫兴的
3. burn out 疲惫不堪; 烧毁
4. response *n.* 反应, 响应; 回复, 答复 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 回答; 做出反应
5. beneficial *adj.* 有益的, 有利的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 使受益; 得益于 *n.* 好处, 益处
6. paraphrase *n. & v.* 解释; 释义; 改述

### 【举一反三】

构词法: 词缀 co-

前缀“co-”通常附着在动词、名词或形容词前, 构成新的单词, 表达“共同参与、合作、并列”等关系。

【原句再现】My **co-workers** and I recently explored the downsides of listening in a study with school teachers.

我和同事最近在一项对学校老师的研究中探讨了倾听的缺点。

### 【猜测词义】

- (1) We need to **cooperate** to solve this problem. ( )
- (2) He is the **co-author** of this research paper. ( )
- (3) Different religions can **coexist** peacefully. ( )
- (4) Success in this role is **codependent** on strong communication skills. ( )

## 句型透视

【原句】We found the more effort teachers put into listening, the more they reported feeling burned out.

【分析】“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”句型表示“越……, 就越……”, 是一个复合句, 其中前面的句子是状语从句, 后面的句子是主句。若主句的谓语动词用一般将来时, 从句的谓语动词要用\_\_\_\_\_时表示将来。

【翻译】我们发现, 老师们在倾听上投入的精力越多, 他们就越会反映说自己感到疲惫不堪。

【仿写】一个人读的书越多, 就会变得越明智。

\_\_\_\_\_.

词数 269

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/5

### How to stop being self-centred

If you're worried about being a self-centred person, that **concern** shows you've already taken an important step towards change. 1. \_\_\_\_ So if you need more guidance on this journey, we can help. Here is a useful list of simple things you can try.

#### Share the spotlight

Praising others more often doesn't reduce your own light. It feels good to **take credit for** things, especially when you work hard for them. If you notice yourself basking in the spotlight a little too often, though, try devoting energy to praising someone else's achievements. 2. \_\_\_\_

#### Let someone else be in charge

Do you always feel like you need to make your voice heard? Try taking a back seat for a change. Let someone else lead the group when you're **collaborating** on a project. Don't speak for everyone. 3. \_\_\_\_ Sometimes, listening to others and letting them take the lead can **demonstrate** a kind of **wisdom**.

#### Celebrate the success of others

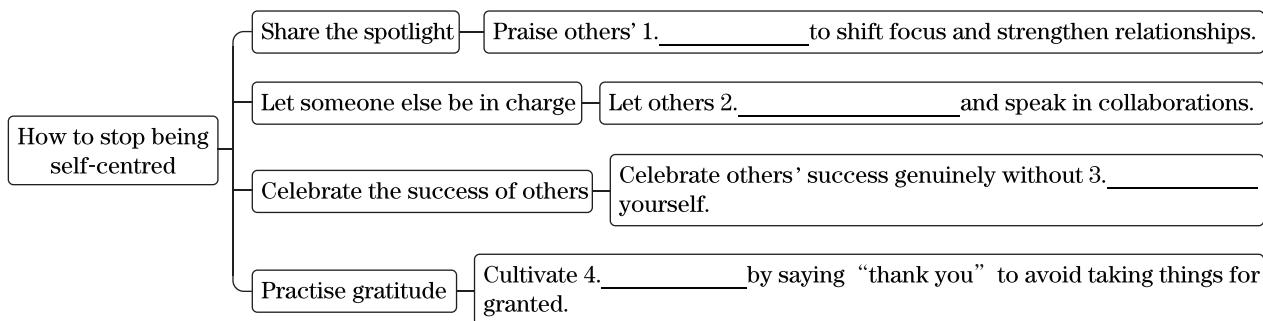
4. \_\_\_\_ If you're having a hard time being happy for a friend who just got an **awesome** promotion, it's probably because you made the situation about you somehow. Focus on their joy rather than how their success reflects on you. Don't worry; this is a mental habit that you can definitely break.

#### Practise gratitude

Challenge yourself to say "thank you" more often. If you don't feel thankful for the good things in your life, that usually means you **take them for granted**. 5. \_\_\_\_ Try looking for any excuse to show others that you're grateful to them. Showing gratitude can motivate you to continue your journey of self-improvement.

- A. Change is tough, though.
- B. Change is as good as a rest.
- C. Instead, let someone else speak their mind.
- D. Be excited for them without comparing yourself.
- E. Unfortunately, this is a pretty self-centred way to look at the world.
- F. Making your voice heard is important, too, but try to pick your battles.
- G. This shift can help build stronger relationships and make others feel valued.

## 语篇分析



## 词海拾珠

- concern *n.* & *v.* 担心, 忧虑; 关心 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 担心的; 关注的; 关心的 → \_\_\_\_\_  
*prep.* 关于, 涉及
- take credit for 为……而得到赞誉或认可
- collaborate *v.* 合作, 协作 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 合作, 协作
- demonstrate *v.* 证明; 示范, 演示; 表达 → \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 演示; 证实
- wisdom *n.* 智慧; 明智 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 明智的; 有学问的
- awesome *adj.* 让人惊叹的, 令人敬畏的
- take sth for granted 认为……理所当然

### 【举一反三】

构词法: 名词后缀 -ment

名词后缀 -ment 常用来表示“行为、动作的过程或结果”等。

[原句再现] If you notice yourself basking in the spotlight a little too often, though, try devoting energy to praising someone else's **achievements**.

不过,要是你发现自己总是处于聚光灯下,那就试着把精力用在称赞别人的成就上。

### 【猜测词义】

- We've made all **arrangements** for the trip, including tickets and hotel bookings. ( )
- Her long-term **involvement** in charity work has changed many people's lives positively. ( )
- The park offers various forms of **amusements** for children. ( )
- She has an **appointment** with the dentist at 3 pm. ( )

## 句型透视

[原句] If you're having a hard time being happy for a friend who just got an awesome promotion, it's probably because you made the situation about you somehow.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。if 引导 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句,此从句中还含有一个 who 引导的 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句,修饰名词 \_\_\_\_\_;主句中含有一个 because 引导的 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句。

[翻译] 如果你很难为一个刚刚获得卓越晋升的朋友感到高兴,那可能是因为你以某种方式把这种情况与自己联系在了一起。

[仿写] 如果你在英语说得很流利的人面前不自在,可能是因为你对自己的(英语)能力缺乏信心。

If you're uncomfortable around someone \_\_\_\_\_, it's probably \_\_\_\_\_ in your own skills.

词数 245

难度 ★★★

建议用时 12 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/15

Sam had always felt **invisible**. He had a few friends but never felt like he truly 1. He was just... there.

Every day, while going to school, he stopped to help Mrs Reyes, who 2 to carry flour sacks inside her **bakery**. One lunch break, Sam spotted a classmate, Daniel, sitting 3, while others chatted in groups. Without overthinking, he 4 into the seat across from him, asking, “Mind me sitting here?” Daniel smiled, a sudden 5 in his eyes. Later that day, as he passed a little girl 6 her escaping balloon, he bought a new one, and 7 it to her.

To him, these were just small things—things anyone would do. Yet, he felt, somehow, nothing 8 ever seemed to happen to him.

One evening, as he sat alone in the classroom, his **gaze** 9, his friend, Maya, came over and sat down beside him. “You look like you’re waiting for something,” she **whispered**. Sam 10, “Nothing good really happens to me.” Maya smiled softly, “Because you are the 11 that happens to others.”

Sam blinked, **stunned**. 12 of Mrs Reyes’ grateful smiles, Daniel’s **radiant** look, and the little girl’s joyful **giggling** flashed back. Maybe Maya was right. Maybe some people weren’t meant to 13 the good, but to be the good. Maybe good things were happening to him—quietly in the 14 he gave others. And in those moments of 15, he’d always belonged.

- |                        |                |                |               |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| ( )1. A. cared         | B. belonged    | C. depended    | D. responded  |
| ( )2. A. forgot        | B. hesitated   | C. decided     | D. struggled  |
| ( )3. A. calmly        | B. comfortably | C. straight    | D. alone      |
| ( )4. A. sank          | B. climbed     | C. slid        | D. jumped     |
| ( )5. A. shine         | B. fire        | C. confusion   | D. shock      |
| ( )6. A. pulling down  | B. crying over | C. focusing on | D. waving at  |
| ( )7. A. delivered     | B. returned    | C. handed      | D. showed     |
| ( )8. A. extraordinary | B. memorable   | C. interesting | D. amusing    |
| ( )9. A. warm          | B. blank       | C. distant     | D. brief      |
| ( )10. A. argued       | B. insisted    | C. sighed      | D. wept       |
| ( )11. A. change       | B. good        | C. chance      | D. story      |
| ( )12. A. Memories     | B. Words       | C. Promises    | D. Legends    |
| ( )13. A. receive      | B. repay       | C. bring       | D. spread     |
| ( )14. A. hope         | B. warmth      | C. smiles      | D. thanks     |
| ( )15. A. loneliness   | B. silence     | C. reflection  | D. connection |

词数 238

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 \_\_\_\_/10

Zhang Daqian, born in 1899 in Sichuan Province, was one of China’s most brilliant and popular artists. He was 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (extreme) productive. It is said that he created 2. \_\_\_\_\_ average of 500 paintings a year. He was also able to master a variety of painting styles, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (range) from detailed portraits to expressive landscapes. However, traditional Chinese painting remained one of the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (passion) of his life, and he always considered himself part of that tradition.



Picasso was born into a 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (create) family in the Spanish city of Malaga. He was one of the most influential European artists of the first half of the 20th century. He pioneered Cubism and also influenced Symbolism and Surrealism. He was a 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) and sculptor who moved between many diverse styles.

In 1956, Zhang Daqian visited Picasso at his home in Nice, France. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ is worth mentioning is that the two artists admired each other and gave each other some artworks. Picasso gave Zhang 600 works in total, all of which 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) his imitations of Chinese paintings. He asked Zhang to teach him how 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) bamboo. Following this meeting, the two artists became friends and exchanged letters after Zhang's return to China.

In 2011, Zhang Daqian pushed his friend Picasso off the top of the list of best-selling artists in the world. 10. \_\_\_\_\_ his artworks gaining worldwide recognition, he has become a bridge between Eastern and Western art.

词海拾珠

- 1. invisible *adj.* 看不见的, 隐形的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 看得见的; 明显的
- 2. bakery *n.* 面包店 → bake *v.* 烘烤; 焙
- 3. gaze *n. & v.* 凝视, 注视
- 4. whisper *v.* 耳语, 低语
- 5. stunned *adj.* (因惊讶、震惊而) 目瞪口呆的 → \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 使震惊, 使惊讶
- 6. radiant *adj.* 喜悦的; 灿烂的; 辐射的, 放射的
- 7. giggle *v.* 咯咯地笑

【举一反三】

一词多义 spot

[原句再现] One lunch break, Sam **spotted** a classmate, Daniel, sitting alone, while others chatted in groups.

一次午休时间, 山姆发现一个叫丹尼尔的同学独自坐着, 而其他人则成群结队地聊天。

spot *v.* 认出, 发现; 弄脏, 使有斑点 *n.* 地点, 场所; 点, 斑点; 污点

[猜测词义]

- (1) She **spotted** a mistake in the maths problem. ( )
- (2) The coffee spilled and **spotted** her white shirt badly. ( )
- (3) Tourists love this scenic **spot** for its breathtaking view. ( )
- (4) The dog has a black **spot** around its left eye. ( )

句型透视

[原句] Every day, while going to school, he stopped to help Mrs Reyes, who struggled to carry flour sacks inside her bakery.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。while going to school 是省略了主语和 be 动词的 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句。who 引导 \_\_\_\_\_ 从句, 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_。

[翻译] 每天上学的时候, 他都会停下来帮助雷耶斯太太, 她总在费力地把面粉袋搬进面包店。

[仿写] 周末在公园散步时, 她经常停下来和那个老人聊天, 老人总是一个人坐在长凳上, 看起来很孤独。(状语从句的省略结构)

On weekends, while \_\_\_\_\_, she often stops to chat with the old man, \_\_\_\_\_ on the bench, looking lonely.



## 渐进写作微技能：优秀句子的表达技巧(七)运用 it 作形式宾语的高级句型

### 学 写作知识

it 作形式宾语的常用句型：

1. it 代替不定式短语：think/find/feel/consider/make/regard... + it + 形容词/名词 + 不定式短语。如：

① I find it pleasant to work with him. (it 作形式宾语，代替不定式短语 to work with him)

我觉得和他一起工作很愉快。

② They felt it difficult to finish the work in such a short time. (it 作形式宾语，代替不定式短语 to finish the work in such a short time)

他们认为在这么短的时间内完成这项工作是不可能的。

③ I think it my honour to be invited to speak here. (it 作形式宾语，代替不定式短语 to be invited to speak here)

我觉得应邀在这儿演讲是我的荣耀。

④ All these noises made it impossible for me to go on with the work. (it 作形式宾语，代替不定式短语 to go on with the work)

所有这些噪声使我无法继续工作。

2. it 代替动名词短语：这种用法只限于少数句

型，在多数情况下仍用来代替不定式。如：

① The professor considers it no good reading without understanding.

这位教授认为阅读而不理解是没有益处的。

② He found it useless/no use arguing with her.

③ I don't think it worthwhile going to such a place.

我认为去这样一个地方是不值得的。

3. it 代替宾语从句：有些动词(短语)接宾语从句时，需要在宾语从句前加 it，这类动词(短语)主要有：hate, like, owe, appreciate, see to 等。如：

① I would appreciate it if you would deal with this matter urgently.

如果您能紧急处理此事，我将不胜感激。

② She owed it to her husband's devoted care that she had rapidly recovered.

她很快痊愈了，她将此归功于她丈夫的悉心照料。

③ I'll see to it that everything is ready on time.

我会确保一切都按时准备好。

### 练 写作技能

I. 根据句意完成下列句子

1. I hate it \_\_\_\_\_ with their mouths full.

我讨厌人们满嘴是饭时讲话。

2. I would \_\_\_\_\_ if you could give me a reply as soon as possible.

如果你能尽快给我一个回复，我会非常感激的。

3. She feels \_\_\_\_\_ about the heavy traffic during the rush hour every morning.

她觉得抱怨每天早上高峰时段的拥堵交通是毫无用处的。

4. He felt \_\_\_\_\_ to work for human rights and progress.

他认为为人权和人类进步而工作是他的责任。

5. I still remember how serious I was on my first day in the new school three years ago, when I found \_\_\_\_\_.

我仍然记得三年前我在新学校的第一天是多么认真，那时我发现很难跟上老师。

II. 根据汉语提示完成下面的语篇，并背诵短文

Dear John,

I'm sorry to learn that you are having a bad time in a new class. Actually, it is quite common that students find 1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (难以适应新的班级). So there is no need for you 2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (过分担心它). Things will be better if you take the following suggestions.

Firstly, you'd better make more new friends 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (能和你分享他们的爱好和想法的).

Secondly, why not take an active part in the activities 4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (在那里你可以和他们交换你的看法)? Thirdly, being a good listener matters. As is known to all, listening is an art which makes 5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (更容易和其他人建立良好的关系).

I hope my advice will be of great use.

Yours,

Li Hua

主题语境写作：人际交往

话题总述

人际关系是校园生活的重要组成部分，涵盖同学友谊、师生互动、团队合作及矛盾化解等场景。在应用文写作中，通常以求助信、建议信或倡议书的形式出现，着重展现沟通、理解与成长的主题。

词句复现

[常见词块]

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 做……有困难
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 和……相处
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 有误解和冲突
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 建立友谊
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 感到孤独
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 互相尊重
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 为某事向某人道歉
8. \_\_\_\_\_ 坦诚沟通
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 和某人有效地沟通

[常见表达]

1. I feel lonely because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in my new class.

我感到孤独，因为我发现很难在我的新班级交朋友。

2. Personally, a healthy parent-child relationship \_\_\_\_\_.

我个人认为，健康的亲子关系应该建立在相互理解和信任的基础上。

3. More importantly, both sides should \_\_\_\_\_.

更重要的是，双方应该在冲突中冷静地管理情绪。

4. \_\_\_\_\_, as

they're a great way to meet like-minded people.

尝试加入你感兴趣的俱乐部或活动是一个好主意，因为它们是结识志同道合的人的好方法。

5. You should learn to listen to others carefully, \_\_\_\_\_.

你应该学会认真倾听他人，这可以帮助你更好地理解他们的观点和感受。

## 主题范文背诵

假定你是班长李华,班里转来了一位交换生 Tom,他一时无法融入新的班集体中,感到很苦恼。请根据下列要点用英语给他写封信。

1. 表示理解并给予安慰;
2. 提出建议并说明理由。

注意:1. 写作词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增添细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:融入 fit in

### 【精彩美文】

Dear Tom,

I'm sorry to know you are now **having trouble fitting in** with others, and you may often feel lonely and depressed. But I think the situation will improve if you **follow the advice below**.

**First, I recommend you to** learn about our classmates' likes and dislikes. In this way, you can get to know more different people. **Second,** being willing to help our classmates may be a good way, **which will show them that you are just as friendly.** **Last but not least, it would be wise to** take an active part in the class activities with our classmates.

With time going on, people will know you better and will like to make friends with you if you act on these suggestions. Hope my advice helps!

Best regards,

Li Hua

## 主题写作仿写

假定你是校学生会主席李华,近期收到同学来信反映校园内存在因学习压力、生活习惯差异等引发的同学间冲突现象。请你在校英文报上写一封倡议信,内容包括:

1. 指出冲突带来的负面影响;
2. 提出解决冲突的建议;
3. 呼吁同学们共同营造和谐校园氛围。

注意:1. 写作词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear fellow students,

I'm Li Hua, president of the Students' Union.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

### 【参考范文】

Dear fellow students,

I'm Li Hua, president of the Students' Union.

Recently, I've noticed some concerning reports about conflicts among students. These conflicts not only affect our mood 1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (而且对我们的学习和个人成长也有负面影响).

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (为了解决这些问题), I have some suggestions. First, stay calm, avoid reacting angrily and 3. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (表达我们自己的感受和需求) without blaming or accusing others.

Additionally, we should actively listen to each other's point of view, allowing everyone to express their thoughts and concerns in a respectful manner. Finally, 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (如果有必要的话), we should seek support from teachers.

By using these methods, students can turn conflicts into opportunities for better understanding and personal growth. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (让我们共同努力,创建和谐校园)!

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua