



教辅图书



功能学具



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导学案

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Unit 1 Face values

主题素养积累

Is there a universal definition of beauty? The question **arises from** whether beauty is universal. Suppose you agree that Michelangelo's *David* and a Van Gogh's self-portrait are beautiful—do such beauties **have something in common**? Is there a single shared quality that we experience in both of them? **And is this beauty the very same as what one experiences when gazing at the Grand Canyon from its edge or listening to Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony***?

If beauty is universal, as, for example, Plato maintained, it is reasonable to hold that we do not know it through the senses. Indeed, the subjects in question are quite different and are also known in different ways. If there is something in common among those subjects, it cannot be what is known through the senses.

But, is there really something common to all experiences of beauty? **Compare** the beauty of an oil painting **with** that of picking flowers in a Montana field over the summer or surfing a gigantic wave in Hawaii. It seems that these cases have no single common element: not even the feelings or the basic ideas involved seem to match. Similarly, people around the world find different music, visual art, performances, and physical attributes to be beautiful. **It's on the basis of those considerations that many believe that beauty is a label we attach to different sorts of experiences based on a combination of cultural and personal preferences.**

Does beauty necessarily go along with

pleasure? Do humans praise beauty because it gives pleasure? Is a life **dedicated to** the search for beauty worth living? These are some fundamental questions in philosophy.

Beauty can also be regarded as a value, one of the dearest to humans. And fine works of art are preserved and presented as valuable in themselves. There is no question that human beings value, **engage with**, and desire beauty—simply because it is beautiful.

【主题词句背诵】

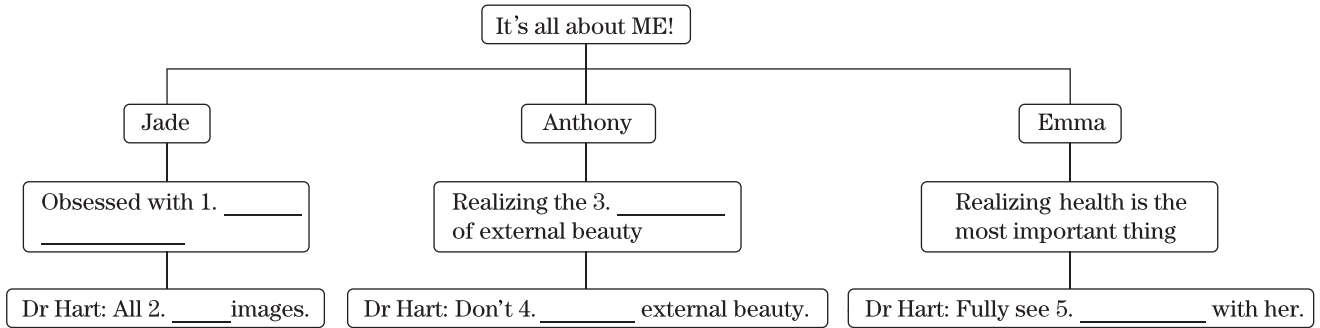
1. arise from 源于
2. have something in common 有共同之处
3. compare... with 把……与……做比较
4. on the basis of 在……基础上
5. attach... to... 把……附在……上
6. (be) dedicated to 致力于
7. engage with 与……建立联系
8. And is this beauty the very same as what one experiences **when gazing** at the Grand Canyon from its edge or **listening** to Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony*?
并且这种美和一个人从大峡谷的边缘凝视着大峡谷(的景色)或听着贝多芬的《第九交响曲》时所感受到的美是一样的吗?
9. **It's on the basis of those considerations that** many believe that beauty is a label we attach to different sorts of experiences **based on** a combination of cultural and personal preferences.
正是由于这些考虑,许多人认为美是我们基于文化和个人偏好给不同经历贴上的一个标签。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

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

() 1. Why does Jade's father consider her a narcissist?

- A. She treats herself as a pretty girl.
- B. She is addicted to editing her selfies.
- C. She likes commenting on online selfies.
- D. She uses selfie apps to look plain.

() 2. What does the example of Anthony prove?

- A. Men usually aren't particular about their clothing.
- B. People care about their appearance in public.
- C. External beauty depends on your inner beauty.
- D. Outer beauty can improve your self-confidence.

() 3. What has been troubling Emma since she was a child?

- A. She suffers pain and poor health.
- B. She can't change the beauty stereotypes.
- C. She is too thin to be a model.
- D. She is bigger and heavier than others.

() 4. What can we learn from the last sentence in Para. 5?

- A. Emma is very content with her appearance.
- B. Emma has changed her view about her build.
- C. Emma feels ashamed of herself and manages to change.
- D. Due to her appearance, Emma feels unhappy.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

It's all about ME!

In order to discover 1. _____ "me" means to other people, a psychologist Dr Hart conducted a series of interviews, through which three interviewees shared their views on themselves.

Jade, an accounting manager, has been bothered with her plain-looking face for a long time. Since she 2. _____ (discover) selfie apps that could help better her image in the photo, she has become addicted 3. _____ them. Even though Jade feels it can boost her confidence, Dr Hart points out it also shows a lack of self-confidence and a desire for attention and that people pretending to be someone they are not tend to misjudge 4. _____ (they).

Anthony is a 21-year-old college student who didn't care about his 5. _____ (appear). However, he changed his mind after the makeover for a TV programme, which made him realize that external beauty is not valueless. It is 6. _____ expression of our personalities, 7. _____ (help) us make a good and positive impression on others. His view 8. _____ (confirm) by Dr Hart.

Emma, a 17-year-old senior high school student, is a "big" girl. Emma had always been ashamed of being larger than other girls. It was not until Emma came across the success story of a plus-size model 9. _____ she came to realize that mental and physical health is the most important thing. Dr Hart 10. _____ (total) agrees with her.

词汇点睛

1. a lack of 缺少; 缺乏

(教材 P2) Obsessive online photo editing indicates **a lack of** self-confidence and a desire for attention. 沉迷在线照片编辑表明缺乏自信和渴望(得到)关注。

(1) lack <i>v.</i>	缺乏, 不足
lack sth	缺乏某物
<i>n.</i>	缺乏, 匮乏
for lack of...	因缺乏……; 因缺少……
(2) lacking <i>adj.</i>	匮乏的, 不足的
be lacking in sth	缺乏某物

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2020 · 江苏卷] Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from blindness _____ lack of proper treatment.

(2) 完成句子

① He _____ in his study, which accounts for why he makes little progress. 他在学习上 **信心不足**, 这就是他几乎不能取得进步的原因。(应用文写作之生活与学习)

② Due to _____, many people throw away garbage at will, which causes serious pollution to our environment. 由于 **缺乏环境意识**, 许多人随意丢弃垃圾, 导致我们的环境受到严重污染。(应用文写作之环境保护)

2. bother *v.* (使) 苦恼; 给(某人)造成麻烦(或痛苦) *n.* 麻烦

(教材 P4) For a long time, this really **bothered** me.

很长一段时间以来, 这真的让我很苦恼。

(1) bother to do/doing sth	花费时间、精力做某事
(2) can't be bothered to do sth	懒得做某事
(3) It bothers sb that.../to do sth.	使某人苦恼的是……/做某事使某人苦恼。
(4) bother sb (with/about sth)	(用某事) 打扰或麻烦某人

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Some people may leave a light on when they go out or they drop a piece of litter and can't be bothered _____ (pick) it up.

(2) 完成句子

① [2025 · 全国一卷读后续写] My wife suggested I get in touch with my brother, but I resisted, thinking he should call first. However, my conscience kept _____.

我妻子建议我联系我弟弟, 但我拒绝了, 认为他应该先打电话。然而, 我的良心一直 **困扰着我**。

② _____ I couldn't solve this problem on my own, so I want to seek your guidance and support. (形式主语)

我自己无法解决这个问题, **这真的让我很困扰**, 所以我想寻求你的指导和支持。(应用文写作之求助信)

③ I would appreciate it if you could _____ the attached document and provide me with some feedback.

如果您能 **费心看一下** 附件文件并给我一些反馈, 我将不胜感激。(应用文写作之求助信)

3. acknowledge *v.* 承认(某事属实或某情况存在); 承认(权威、地位); 告知收悉; (公开) 感谢; (点头或微笑) 向……致意

(教材 P4) What I really admire is the way she has **acknowledged** that good health not only makes us more beautiful, but happier, too!

我真正欣赏的是, 她承认健康不仅使我们更美丽, 而且也使我们更快乐!

(1) It is acknowledged that...	……是公认的。
(2) acknowledge... to be/as...	认为……是……; 承认……是……
acknowledge doing/having done sth	承认做过某事
(3) acknowledgement <i>n.</i>	承认; 感谢
in acknowledgement of...	为感谢……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① With no solid evidence, he refused to acknowledge _____ (steal) the lady's purse.

② In _____ (acknowledge) of his outstanding contributions to environmental protection, the city awarded him a special honour.

(2)熟词生义

He saw her but refused to even **acknowledge** her.

(3)完成句子

①He _____ with a small bow and then stepped off stage.

他微微地鞠了一躬来表示对掌声的感谢,然后走下了舞台。(读后续写之动作描写)

② _____ the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile.

众所周知,人与人之间最短的距离是一个真诚的微笑。(应用文写作之人际关系)

③One of the first steps in dealing with emotions such as anger or fear is _____ normal and human.

处理愤怒或恐惧等情绪的第一步就是承认这些情绪是人之常情。(应用文写作之建议信)

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **As a song in *Ugly Betty* puts it, "It's a pretty person's world"**. 正如《丑女贝蒂》里的一首歌所唱的那样,“这是个看脸的世界”。

句型公式

as 引导方式状语从句

【句式点拨】

as 引导方式状语从句,意为“正如,按照”,put 意为“表达,说”,as sb put(s) it 意为“正如某人说”。

【相关拓展】

(1) as 引导时间状语从句,意为“当……时;一边……一边……;随着”。

(2) as 引导原因状语从句,意为“因为;由于”。

(3) as 引导比较状语从句,意为“像……一样”。

(4) as 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管;虽然”,从句应使用倒装,即将形容词、副词、名词、动词等放在 as 前面;单数可数名词提前时应省略冠词。

(5) as 引导非限制性定语从句,常用于 as we all know, as is known, as is said above, as is mentioned above, as is usual, as is often the case, as is reported in the newspaper 等句式中。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

[2023·全国甲卷] Yet, the form of the fable still

has values today, _____ Rachel Carson says in “A Fable for Tomorrow”.

(2)完成句子

① _____, “With the Olympic Games, each generation celebrates its advent.”

正如顾拜旦(Coubertin)曾经认为的,“有了奥林匹克运动会,每一代人都在庆祝它的到来。”(应用文写作之体育运动)

② _____, their friendship deepened, and they found themselves sharing not only laughter but also tears.

随着时间的推移,他们的友谊加深了,他们发现彼此不仅分享欢笑,还分享泪水。

③ _____, they managed to make it to the finish line. (as 倒装)

尽管他们又累又喘,但他们还是设法到达了终点线。

2. (教材 P3) **It can be an expression of our personalities, helping us make a good and positive impression on others.** 它可以表达我们的个性,帮助我们给别人留下一个好的、积极的印象。

句型公式

现在分词作状语

【句式点拨】

本句中,现在分词 helping 与主语 it 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,表示补充说明。

【相关拓展】

现在分词(短语)可以作原因状语、时间状语、条件状语、让步状语、伴随状语、方式状语、结果状语等,此时, v.-ing 与主语之间为逻辑上的主动关系,一般表示与主句谓语动词同时或几乎同时发生的动作或所处的状态。如果非谓语与主句的主语之间是逻辑上的被动关系,则要用过去分词。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① [2025·全国二卷] The well-liked grandma regularly posts workout content, _____ (explain) there's no reason others can't look this good.

② [2022·新高考全国 I 卷] _____ (cover) an area about three times the size of Yellowstone National Park, the GPNP will be one of the first national parks in the country.

(2)完成句子

① _____ the delicate school bag, they also began to use the stalks to make bags and baskets.

受到精致书包的启发,他们也开始用秸秆制作包和篮子。

②[2024·全国甲卷] The introduction of high-speed trains has dramatically shortened travel

time, _____.

高速列车的引入大大缩短了旅行时间,使城际旅行(intercity travel)更快、更舒适。

③The boy sat in front of the farmhouse, _____.

男孩坐在农舍前砍那根树枝。(读后续写之动作描写)

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

assumption *n.* 假定,假设

(教材 P6)How others are feeling is not something that we should make **assumptions** about, because it's not always obvious who is truly happy.

别人的感受不是我们应该假设的,因为谁真正快乐并不总是显而易见的。

(1)on/make the assumption that...

假定……,假设……

(2)assume *vt.*

假定,认为;承担(责任),
就(职);呈现

It is/was generally assumed that...

人们普遍认为……

assume sb/sth to be... 认为某人/某事为……

(3)assuming (that)... 假定……(作状语)

【温馨提示】 assuming (that) ... 相当于一个表示“假设”的条件状语从句。类似的还有 provided that, providing that, supposing that 等。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[北师大选必二 U5] People make the _____ (assume) that if someone important and respected says that something is right, then it must be so.

②In olden times, spring thunder was assumed _____ (be) what awakened these bugs.

③_____ (assume) that he's still alive, how old would he be now?

(2)完成句子

_____ eating a balanced diet is important for maintaining good health.

人们普遍认为均衡饮食对保持健康很重要。(应用文写作之健康生活)

语法归纳

【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关“美的定义”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

In today's society, ① **what truly defines beauty** is a topic of much debate. It is a sad reality ② **that society often judges a person based on looks**, but it is something ③ **that we can strive to change**. When we meet someone new, it is important to remember ④ **that we should focus on their inner beauty**, such as their personality, values, qualities and so on. In conclusion, ⑤ **what makes a person unique and beautiful** is his/her inner qualities, but not the physical appearance.

【自主发现】

以上语段的黑体部分中, _____ 是主语从句, _____ 是宾语从句, _____ 是定语从句。

主语从句

一、主语从句

主语从句(subject clauses)在复合句中起主语的作用,属于名词性从句(noun clauses)的一种。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词性从句又可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

二、主语从句的连词分三种

1. 从属连词引导的主语从句(that, whether)

(1)that 引导的主语从句:引导词 that 无含义,在句中不作成分,不可以省略。如:

That you will win the championship can be attainable if you work hard.

如果你努力训练,赢得冠军的目标是可以实现的。

(2)whether 引导的主语从句:表示“是否”,在句中不作成分,不可以省略。如:

Whether we will hold a party in the open air tomorrow depends on the weather.

明天我们是否举行露天聚会要视天气情况而定。

2. 连接代词引导的主语从句

在由连接代词 who, whose, whom, which, what, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever 引导的主语从句中,连接代词在从句中起名词的作用,充当一定成分。如:

What you need is more practice.

你需要的是更多的练习。(what 在从句中作宾语)

Who laughs last laughs best.

谁笑到最后,谁笑得最好。(who 在从句中作主语)

3. 连接副词引导的主语从句

在由连接副词 when, where, why, how 引导的主语从句中,连接副词有意义,在从句中作状语。如:

Where we should leave it is a problem.

我们应该把它放在哪里是个问题。

When they will come hasn't been made public.

大家还不知道他们什么时候来。

三、it 作形式主语的主语从句

为了考虑句子平衡,有时使用 it 作形式主语,而将真正的主语从句移至句末,分为以下几种情况:

(1) It is + 名词(短语) + 从句.

It is a fact that... 事实是……

It is good news that... 是好消息。

It is a shame that... 可惜的是……

It is common knowledge that... 是常识。

如:

It's a shame that she isn't here to see it.

真可惜她不能在这儿亲眼看到它。

类似的名词(短语)还有: a pity; a wonder; a good thing; no wonder; a surprise 等。如:

It's a wonder that it took almost ten years.

这花了差不多十年时间,真是桩奇事。

(2) It is + 过去分词 + 从句.

It is said that... 据说……

It is reported that... 据报道……

It has been proved that... 已证明……

It must be pointed out that... 必须指出……

类似的过去分词(短语)还有: known, estimated, expected, believed, thought, hoped, noted, discussed, required, decided, suggested,

demanded, made clear, found out 等。如:

It is estimated that the project will last four years.

据估计,这项工程将持续四年。

It has been suggested that bright children should take their exams early.

有人提议聪明的孩子应提前考试。

[温馨提示] 当过去分词是 required, ordered, suggested, demanded 等表示要求、建议类的词时,从句应该使用虚拟语气,即从句谓语动词用“(should +) 动词原形”。

(3) It + 不及物动词(短语) + 从句.

It seems that... 似乎……

It appears that... 似乎……

It happens that... 碰巧……

It turns out that... 原来是/结果是……

如:

It happened that she was out when we called.

我们打电话时她刚巧不在家。

It turned out that she was a friend of my mother.

她原来是我妈妈的一个朋友。

(4) 其他句型

另外有些动词或动词短语也经常用于 it 作形式主语的句型中,常见的有: matter, make no/a difference, occur to, strike, hit, dawn on 等。如: Suddenly **it dawned on me that** they couldn't possibly have met before.

我突然明白他们以前不可能见过面。

四、使用主语从句的注意事项

单个从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数。但当主句的表语是复数名词时,主句的谓语动词通常用复数形式。如:

Whether they will hold a party next week hasn't been decided.

下周他们是否要举办一个聚会还没决定下来。

What they need are financial help and technical support.

他们需要的是经济上的帮助和技术上的支持。

[温馨提示] 但在美式英语中,主句的表语是复数名词时,主句的谓语动词也可以用单数形式。如:

Perhaps **what is most surprising is** the tears.

也许最让人惊讶的是眼泪。

【实战演练】

❶ 单句填空

1. It never occurred to me _____ you could succeed in persuading him to change his mind.
2. [2025·全国一卷] Scientists are still trying to determine how harmful microplastics are—but _____ they do know has raised concerns.
3. _____ he referred to as “darling” in his article was unknown to the general readers.
4. It _____ (believe) that her kindness and generosity towards others deserve praising for making a positive impact on the community.
5. It’s obvious to the students _____ they should get well prepared for their future.
6. In China, _____ is a tradition that the bride wears a red dress, symbolizing joy, prosperity and good fortune.

❷ 句型训练

1. _____ visitors give a score

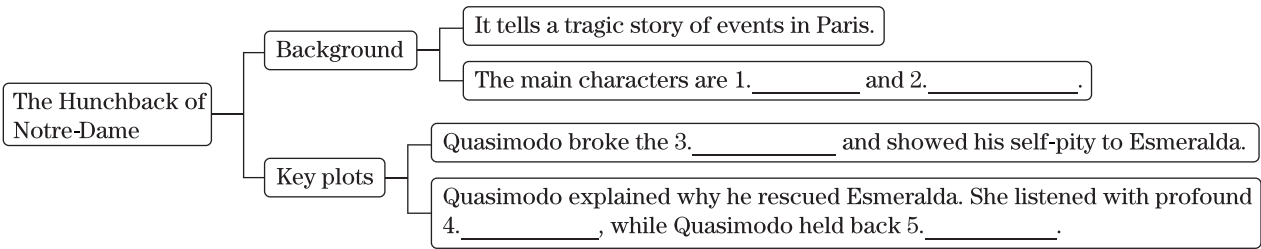
- ranging from zero to ten to each dish they have tried.
要求游客对他们尝过的每道菜打分,分数从零到十不等。
2. When I arrived there, _____ was the distinctive traditional Chinese architectural style. (greet)
当我到达那里时,迎接我的是独特的中国传统建筑风格。
3. I believe it doesn’t make much of a difference to your success _____.
我认为是否有良好的家庭背景对一个人的成功没有太大影响。
4. _____ is preferable in our club.
喜欢音乐并愿意参与音乐创作和表演的人,在我们俱乐部是更合适的。

Period Three Developing ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.
- () 1. Why did Quasimodo have a tear swimming in his eye?
- A. He was jealous of the beauty of Esmeralda.
B. He felt sorry for Esmeralda’s miserable life.
C. He was so touched by Esmeralda’s goodness.
D. He regretted rescuing Esmeralda.
- () 2. Which of the following words can best describe Esmeralda?
- A. Generous and helpful.
B. Kind and sympathetic.
C. Considerate and brave.
D. Warm-hearted and confident.

- () 3. What can we learn about Quasimodo from the text?
- A. Although ugly, he is kind to some degree.
B. He is ugly and eager to get sympathy from others.
C. He is not only ugly but cruel to others.
D. He is neither a human nor a beast.
- () 4. Which statement is TRUE according to the text?
- A. Esmeralda wanted to run away from Notre-Dame.
B. Esmeralda couldn’t bear Quasimodo’s appearance.
C. Quasimodo managed to kidnap Esmeralda.
D. Quasimodo could understand people by reading lips and expressions.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

The Hunchback of Notre-Dame

The Hunchback of Notre-Dame, 1. _____
(write) by Victor Hugo, was first published in 1831. It tells a tragic story of events that happened in Paris.

Esmeralda has 2. _____ (extreme) beautiful appearance, which attracts a lot of people, but also becomes the cause of her tragic life. She 3. _____ (sentence) to death because of a crime she didn't commit. But Quasimodo, the ugly and hunchbacked man, rescues her from 4. _____ angry crowd and takes her to the Notre-Dame Cathedral to ensure her 5. _____ (safe). In the

cathedral, Quasimodo shows strong self-pity because of his ugliness, which is in sharp contrast to Esmeralda's beauty. Esmeralda not only has beauty in appearance, 6. _____ also has a gentle heart. She once showed kindness to Quasimodo by 7. _____ (offer) water to him when he was being punished and his strange look never keeps her from seeing his inner beauty. Moreover, she chooses to forgive Quasimodo although he attempted 8. _____ (kidnap) her before.

He explains that he rescued her because 9. _____ the mercy she once showed him—a simple act he can never repay. Esmeralda listens gently. Quasimodo holds back a tear, as if 10. _____ (determine) not to let it fall.

语言知识梳理 直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **commit** v. 做出(错或非法的事); 承诺, 保证; 全心全意投入; 花(钱或时间)
(教材 P10) When Esmeralda is later sentenced to death for a crime she did not **commit**, Quasimodo rescues her from an angry crowd outside the Notre-Dame Cathedral. 后来, 当埃斯梅拉达因为自己没犯的罪行而被判处死刑时, 卡西莫多从巴黎圣母院外愤怒的人群中救出了她。

(1) commit a crime 犯罪

commit oneself to (do/doing) sth

承诺/保证(做)……

commit money/time to sth

在某事上花费钱/时间

(2) commitment n. 承诺; 保证; (对工作或某活动) 奉献, 投入; (资金、时间、人力的) 花费, 使用

make a commitment to (do/doing) sth

承诺(做)某事

(3) committed adj. 尽心尽力的; 坚信的; 坚定的

be committed to 投身于, 投入于

[温馨提示] be committed to 的同义表达还有: be devoted to, be dedicated to, 其中 to 均为介词。

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- ① Some people seem willing to work around the clock, but such _____ (commit) can also weaken a sense of freedom.
- ② [译林版选必二 U1] Though journalists are committed to _____ (present) the truth, it is better to use our own judgement than rely entirely on news reports.
- (2) 完成句子
- ① We are looking for students who are fluent in English, enthusiastic about helping others and willing to _____.
- 我们正在寻找英语流利, 热心帮助他人并愿意投入时间(参加)俱乐部活动的学生。(应用文写作之招募启事)
- ② [2021·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] With the help of their father, the twins were confident and they _____ making delicious breakfast.
- 在他们父亲的帮助下, 这对双胞胎信心满满, 保证要做一顿美味的早餐。
- ③ I _____ in front of so many people, which made my face red with embarrassment. 我在如此多的人面前犯了一个愚蠢的错误, 满脸窘得通红。(读后续写之神态描写)

2. adjust to 适应

(教材 P10) Yet there was so much melancholy and so much gentleness spread over all this that she gradually **adjusted to** it. 然而,这一切都笼罩着那么多的忧郁与那么多的温柔,她逐渐适应了它。

- (1) adjust to (doing) sth 适应(做)某事
adjust... to... 调整……以适应……
adjust oneself to... 使自己适应……
(2) adjustment *n.* 调整;调节;适应
make an adjustment/adjustments to... 对……进行调整
(3) adjustable *adj.* 可调整的,可调节的

【温馨提示】英语中,除 adjust to 外,“习惯于,适应”还可表达为: adapt (oneself) to, be/become/get accustomed to, be/become/get used to 等,其中 to 均为介词。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Mother was worried about whether she could adjust to _____ (live) in the mountainous village alone.

② I'm sorry to tell you that an _____ (adjust) has been made to the two-day Agricultural Field Trip, which was scheduled for this Friday.

③ Gas cookers are _____ (adjust) in height to fit your kitchen worktop.

(2) 完成句子

① I request a refund for the damaged books and _____ for the overpriced items.
我要求对损坏的书籍进行退款,并对定价过高的物品进行价格调整。(应用文写作之投诉信)

② All of a sudden, the world became still. I _____ and began to run, eventually winning the second place.

突然间,世界静止了。我调整了一下跑鞋,开始奔跑,最终获得了第二名。(读后续写之动作描写)

③ When you get to university, you have to _____.

当你进入大学,你必须适应新的学校生活。(应用文写作之建议信)

3. in any case 无论如何;不管怎样

(教材 P11) **In any case**, he would not have heard her. 无论如何,他也无法听到她说的话。

- (1) (just) in case (...) 以防,以防万一;要是,如果
in case of 如果;假使

- in this/that case 既然这/那样;假使这/那样的话
in no case 在任何情形下都不;无论如何都不
(2) as is often the case 这是常有的事

【温馨提示】in no case 位于句首,句子要用部分倒装。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① I believe my experience qualifies me for this position, and _____, I am eager to learn and contribute to your team.

我相信我的经验使我能够胜任这个职位,并且无论如何,我渴望学习并为你们的团队做出贡献。

(应用文写作之申请信)

② In no case _____ excessive homework, as it can lead to stress and harm their overall well-being.

在任何情况下,都不应该给学生布置过多的家庭作业,因为这会导致压力,损害他们的整体健康。

(应用文写作之建议信)

③ Please wear comfortable shoes and take sun cream with you _____ you get burnt by the sunshine.

请穿舒适的鞋子,并随身携带防晒霜,以防晒伤。

(应用文写作之通知)

④ _____, break the glass and press the button.

在紧急情况下,打碎玻璃并按下按钮。(应用文写作之救援)

句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **"But!" he said, as though hesitating whether to finish, "I am—I am deaf."** “但是!”他说,好像在犹豫要不要说下去,“我是……我是个聋子。”

句型公式

状语从句的省略

【句式点拨】

as though hesitating whether to finish 相当于 as though he was hesitating whether to finish.

【相关拓展】

(1) 此句的语法现象为状语从句的省略,状语从句省略的使用条件是当 when, while, unless, as if/though 等引导状语从句时,若从句主语与主句主

语一致或从句主语是 it, 且从句谓语中含有 be 动词时, 可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。

(2) 状语从句的省略构成“连词 + v. -ing/ v. -ed/ to do/ adj. / n. / ...”式的省略结构。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Dressed in colourful costumes, performers wave wooden sticks in their hands while _____ (dance) in orderly formations to the music.

② Unless properly _____ (train), the new employees may struggle to adapt to the company's workflow.

(2) 完成句子(用省略结构)

① The trainers are sure that the whale will look after itself well _____ . (release)

训练员们相信, 如果把那条鲸鱼放回大海, 它可以照顾好自己。

② This experience has taught me that conflict, when _____ , can lead to growth and understanding. (handle)

这段经历告诉我, 当冲突得到恰当的处理, 可以带来成长和理解。(读后续写之主旨升华句)

2. (教材 P11) **Never have I viewed my ugliness as at the present moment.** 我从来没有像现在这般明白自己的丑陋。

句型公式

部分倒装

【句式点拨】

本句中否定词 never 位于句首, 句子要进行部分倒装, 倒装部分的结构是: be 动词/情态动词/助动词 (do/does/did/have/has/had/will) + 主语。

【相关拓展】

常用的置于句首的否定词和否定短语有:

never, hardly, seldom, rarely, little, nowhere, neither, nor, by no means, in no way, under no circumstances, on no account, not until, not only 等。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① Hardly _____ when the capitalized letters COMPETITION CLOSED leapt into view again.

他刚打开网页, 大写的“比赛结束”就再次跃入眼帘。

② Not only _____ appreciate the value of labour, but it also promotes environmental awareness.

它不仅帮助我们认识到劳动的价值, 而且还提高了环保意识。(应用文写作结尾之感受与收获)

③ The firm and steady gaze sent a strong message to the hunter that by no means _____. 那坚定而平稳的目光向猎人发出了一个强烈的信息, 那就是这只鸟绝不会屈服。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

介绍一部文学作品

【写作点拨】

介绍一部文学作品一般包括对作品内容的概括介绍, 对作品人物、事件的主要情节以及事件结果的梳理, 以及对作品中心主题的总结。

【典题示例】

假定你校英语角举办“我最喜欢的一本书”征文活动, 目的是向同学们推荐值得一读的书, 鼓励同学们去发现阅读的快乐。现在请你推荐你读过的《简·爱》。内容要点如下:

1. 这本书的基本信息:

本书 (*Jane Eyre*) 是英国作家 Charlotte Brontë 的一部永恒的经典之作。

2. 故事梗概:

简·爱很小就失去了父母, 被舅妈虐待。后

来, 在一所慈善学校, 她在极端恶劣的条件下坚持学习。毕业后, 她去桑菲尔德庄园当家庭教师。正当她找到真爱时, 一个保守了 15 年的秘密毁了她的婚礼计划。然而, 简·爱并没有放弃希望, 而是开始了新的生活, 并最终与罗切斯特先生 (Mr Rochester) 找到了幸福。

3. 主题思想:

《简·爱》让我们看到, 简也许矮小、平凡, 但她也坚强、勇敢、独立。《简·爱》告诉我们, 即使是最平凡的人也有自己的勇气、爱和尊严。

【写作指导】

一、审题构思

1. 确定体裁: 本文为介绍书籍的记叙文;

2. 确定人称: 本文的主要人称为第三人称;

3. 确定时态:以一般现在时为主,也可根据需要灵活使用其他时态。

二、谋篇布局

第一段:简要介绍文学作品及作者;
第二段:详细介绍人物、故事情节等;
第三段:总结作品的中心主题。

【主题单词】

- 1. a timeless _____ 一部永恒的经典
- 2. _____ n. 男主人公/女主人公
- 3. _____ v. 虐待
- 4. _____ n. 坚持不懈
- 5. _____ adj. 相貌平平的;普通的;朴素的
- 6. _____ adj. 勇敢的
- 7. _____ adj. 独立的
- 8. _____ n. 尊严,自尊

【主题短语】

- 1. _____ 对……的追求
- 2. _____ 在小的时候
- 3. _____ 在……方面坚持;孜孜以求
- 4. _____ 在极其恶劣的条件下
- 5. _____ 保守秘密

【高级句式】

- 1. 过去分词作定语;定语从句

Jane Eyre _____ Charlotte Brontë is a timeless classic, _____ heroine, Jane, with her persistence and pursuit of true love, _____.

夏洛蒂·勃朗特写的《简·爱》是一部永恒的经典之作,其女主人公简以其执着和对真爱的追求激励着每一位读者。

- 2. 定语从句

Just when she found true love, a secret _____

_____ for 15 years destroyed her wedding plans.

正当她找到真爱时,一个保守了15年的秘密毁了她的婚礼计划。

- 3. 让步状语从句

_____, she is strong, courageous and independent.

虽然简可能身材矮小,相貌平平,但她坚强、勇敢、独立。

- 4. 同位语从句

Her tale _____ even the most ordinary person has their own courage, love, and dignity.

她的故事给了我们一个教训,即使是最普通的人也有他们自己的勇气、爱和尊严。

【连贯成文】

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国文学很感兴趣,请你给他回复一封邮件,向他推荐一部优秀的中国文学作品。内容包括:

- 1. 书名和作者;
 - 2. 书的主要内容;
 - 3. 你的推荐理由。
- 注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

▶ 单元话题续写——外表与内在

【话题词汇】

外貌与身体特征			
freckle	n. (尤指脸上的)雀斑,斑点	jawline	n. 下巴的形状
skinny	adj. 极瘦的,皮包骨的	from head to toe	从头到脚
resemble	v. 像;与……类似	makeover	n. (以新衣服、新发型等进行的)打扮,装扮
identical	adj. 完全相同的;非常相似的	hunched	adj. 弓身的,弓背的
outward	adj. 外表的,表面的		
情感与心理			
expression	n. 表情;神色	frightful	adj. 可怕的
profound	adj. (感情)强烈的,深切的	tenderness	n. 柔情

情感与心理			
heartbreaking	adj. 令人悲伤的	compassion	n. 怜悯;同情
psychology	n. 心理,心理过程	boost one's confidence	增加某人的信心
pretend	v. 假装,装作	overlook	v. 忽视,忽略
bother	v. (使)苦恼	obsessive	adj. 痴迷的,迷恋的
heartfelt	adj. 衷心的,诚挚的	exclaim	v. (因惊讶、愤怒或兴奋而)呼喊,惊叫
timid	adj. 胆小的,胆怯的		
自我认知与评价			
misjudge	v. 对(人或情况)判断错误	acknowledge	v. 承认(某事属实或某情况存在)
loyal	adj. 忠贞的,忠实的,忠诚的	assumption	n. 假定,假设
coward	n. 胆小鬼;懦夫	intently	adv. 专心地;一心一意地
self-critical	adj. 自我批评的	defect	n. 缺点,缺陷,毛病
monstrous	adj. 丑陋的;骇人的	bizarre	adj. 古怪的;奇异的
righteous	adj. 正派的,正直的	repay	v. 报答
wretch	n. 可怜的人		

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作佳句

1. With a **hunchback**, the old man slowly walked towards me, _____ showing a bit of **melancholy**. (独立主格结构)
那个老人弓着背,缓缓向我走来,表情透着一丝忧郁。
2. Peter _____ his **monstrous** scar, but deep down, it broke his heart every day.
皮特假装不在意那道骇人的伤疤,但内心深处,它每天都令他心碎。
3. She once _____, but time taught her that true beauty lies in resilience.
她曾视自己为可怜人,但时间教会她真正的美在于坚韧。
4. Having overcome her **obsession** with a “perfect” look, she now recognizes her value and always smiles _____.
克服了对“完美”外表的痴迷后,她如今认识到自身的价值,总是带着由衷自信的微笑。
5. _____ is his/her ability to carry themselves with a sense of elegance _____ in every circumstance.
(主语从句)
一个人之所以优雅,是因为在任何情况下,他/她都能从头到脚展现出一种高雅的气质。

❷ 续写语段

Asha told her mother what she had

experienced in the day. She didn't understand why everyone around her acted differently just 1. _____ (因为她脸上的雀斑).
Asha's mother comforted her, 2. _____ (深切柔情地说道;现在分词作伴随状语), “Don't take seriously what others think of you. Just be yourself. And I am sure there's always someone who will understand you.”
3. _____ (她母亲的这些衷心的的话开始增强她的信心), making her **melancholy expression** fade away. Just then, the doorbell rang.
Asha opened the door to find her friend Anita with a bunch of flowers. 4. _____ (阿莎惊讶地睁大了眼睛) as she saw the beautiful flowers. “These are for you,” Anita said with a warm smile. “5. _____ (我为我今天早上所做的事情道歉;宾语从句) on the bus. Your **freckles** tell your story—don't ever let anyone make you feel they're **defects**.” 6. _____ (阿莎的心里充满了感激之情) as she accepted the flowers. For the first time, she felt like she truly belonged somewhere, leaving behind the days 7. _____ (当她被自己的外表困扰时).