

全品



教辅图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年创始人专注教育行业

全品学练考

AI智慧
教辅

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导学案

高中英语3

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北京
专版

本书为AI智慧教辅

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



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Unit 7 ART

主题素养积累

She **is widely seen as** proof that good looks can last forever. But at nearly 500 years of age, time is catching up with *Mona Lisa*.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 16th century, is getting worse by the year, according to the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆) where it is **housed**.

“The thin, wooden panel on which *Mona Lisa* is painted in oil has changed shape since experts checked it,” the museum said. Visitors have noticed changes but repairing the world’s most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current chemical state.

Nearly 6 million people go to see *Mona Lisa* every year, many **attracted by** the mystery of her smile. **“It is very interesting that when you’re not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops,” said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University.** “It’s because direct vision (视觉) is excellent at **picking up** the detail, but less suited to looking at shadows. Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows.”

However, the actual history of *Mona Lisa* is just **as mysterious as the smile**. **Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him, until it was eventually sold to France’s King Francis I in 1519.**

In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre by a former employee, who hid it under his coat and took it out of the museum. He said he

planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later. After decades, the French hid the painting in small towns to **keep it out of the hands of German forces**.

【主题词句背诵】

- 1. be widely seen as... 被广泛视为……
- 2. house v. 收藏; 安置
- 3. be attracted by... 被……吸引
- 4. pick up 捕捉, 察觉; 拿起, 捡起; 学会; 搭载; 恢复, 好转
- 5. as mysterious as the smile 像那个微笑一样神秘
- 6. keep... out of the hands of sb 使某物不落入某人之手
- 7. “The thin, wooden panel **on which *Mona Lisa* is painted in oil** has changed shape since experts checked it,” the museum said.
该博物馆表示:“绘制油画《蒙娜丽莎》所使用的薄木板经专家检查后已经变形了。”
- 8. “It is very interesting **that when you’re not looking at her, she seems to be smiling**, and then you look at her and she stops,” said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University.
哈佛大学的玛格丽特·利文斯通教授说:“很有趣的是,当你不看她的时候,她似乎在微笑,然后你看着她,她就停下不笑了。”
- 9. Da Vinci himself loved it **so much that** he always carried it with him, **until it was eventually sold to France’s King Francis I in 1519.**
达·芬奇自己非常喜欢它(《蒙娜丽莎》),以至于他总是带着它,直到它最终在 1519 年被卖给了法国国王弗朗西斯一世。

单元知识概览	
核心单词	performance; exhibition; talented; atmosphere; uplifting; figure; affect; spot; failure; scream; cause; scene; reaction; emotion; master; perform; struggle; proceed; note; score; respond; hesitate; charge; signal; broad; compose; advertisement; appreciate; faithfully; admiration; permission
核心短语	let out a scream; refer to; not hesitate to do sth; take charge of; broad smile; martial arts
重点句型	1. 情态动词 + have done 2. even if 引导的让步状语从句 3. 独立主格结构 4. 现在完成进行时 5. not only + 部分倒装结构 + but (also)...
单元语法	名词性从句
单元写作	如何写正式的电子邮件(咨询信)

Period One Topic Talk

词汇点睛

1. **performance** *n.* 表演;演出;表现;性能
(教材 P6) band **performance** 乐队表演

- (1)put on/give a performance
进行一次表演/演出
- (2)perform *vi.*
表演;工作,运转
vt.
表演;做,履行
perform well/badly/poorly 表现/运转好/不好
perform one's duties/promise
履行责任/诺言
perform an operation/experiment
做手术/实验
perform the role of
扮演……的角色
- (3)performer *n.*
表演者;演奏者;演员

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

- ①The surgery, _____ (perform) by a team of expert doctors, was a great success.
- ②It seemed that the _____ (perform) was very nervous as she stepped onto the stage.

(2)完成句子

- ①(书面表达之申请信) I have taken part in many volunteer activities in which I _____ and gained rich experience.
- 我已经参加过许多志愿活动,在这些活动中我表现得很好,而且获得了丰富的经验。

- ②(书面表达之报道) Last week, our school's drama club _____ Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

上周,我们学校的戏剧俱乐部进行了一次莎士比亚的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》的表演。

2. **talented** *adj.* 有才能的;有天资的

- (1)be talented/gifted in
在……方面有天赋
- (2)talent *n.*
天才;天资;才能;有才能的人
have a talent/gift for
有……方面的才能
a talent show
才艺表演

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

- ①He is talented _____ languages and speaks fluent English, French and Spanish.
- ②My brother has a talent _____ mathematics and can solve complex problems effortlessly.
- ③Yesterday, I had an opportunity to appreciate the artworks of _____ (talent) students, which totally left a deep impression on me.

(2)完成句子

- (书面表达之报道) The _____ was a huge success, with a wide variety of acts ranging from singing to dancing and even magic tricks.
- 这场才艺表演非常成功,表演项目种类繁多,包括唱歌、跳舞,甚至还有魔术表演。

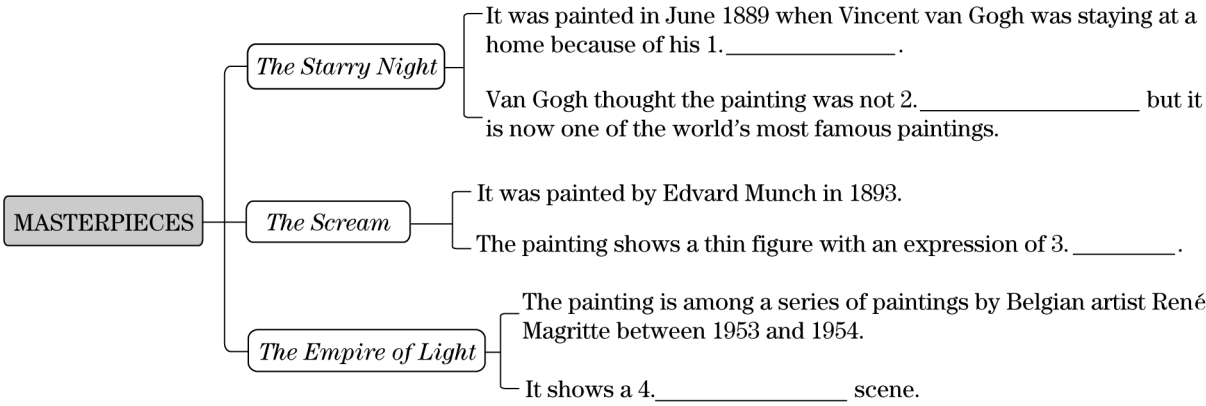
Period Two Lesson 1 Masterpieces (Reading)

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①masterpiece <i>n.</i> 杰作;代表作 ②starry <i>adj.</i> 布满星星的 <i>The Starry Night</i> 是荷兰后印象派画家文森特·凡·高的代表作之一,现藏于纽约现代艺术博物馆。 ③mentally <i>adv.</i> 精神上;心理上	MASTERPIECES ^① <i>The Starry Night</i> ^② was painted in June 1889 [1]when Vincent van Gogh was staying at a home for the mentally ^③ ill. Van Gogh painted [2]what he saw from his window—the night sky with clouds, stars and a moon. However, he didn't just paint the clouds. He also	杰作 《星空》是文森特·凡·高于 1889 年 6 月在一家精神病院里创作的。凡·高画了他看到的窗外景象——有云、星星和月亮的夜空。然而,除了云之外,他还

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
④massive <i>adj.</i> 巨大的	painted the massive ^④ circles ^⑤ of white and yellow	在天空中画了相互追逐的、白色和黄色的巨大的圆圈。星星
⑤circle <i>n.</i> 圆圈;圆形;环	[3] <u>racing across the sky</u> . The stars and the moon	和月亮悬挂在夜空中,熠熠生辉。在这片奇妙的夜空下,我们看到了一个沉睡的村庄和一棵黑暗又孤独的树。
⑥hang <i>v.</i> 悬挂;吊;垂下	hang ^⑥ bright in the night sky. Beneath ^⑦ this amazing sky, we see a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree.	凡·高对色彩的不寻常的运用使专家们认为他的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。他还服用过一种药物,这种药可以让人看到黄色斑点,就像《星空》中的星星那样。
⑦beneath <i>prep. & adv.</i> 在……(正)下方	[1]when 引导定语从句,修饰 June 1889.	不幸的是,凡·高独特的画在当时并不是很受欢迎,他在有生之年只卖出了一幅画。他还认为《星空》是一幅失败的作品。而事实是《星空》现在是世界上最著名的画作之一。
⑧unusual <i>adj.</i> 特别的;不寻常的;独特的	[2]what 引导宾语从句,作动词 painted 的宾语。	《呐喊》是爱德华·蒙克于 1893 年创作的画作。引人注目的是,画中展示了一个表情恐惧的瘦弱身影——这个人嘴巴大张,正发出强烈的尖叫声。这个人捂住了自己的耳朵,直直地看向观众。人物被设置在一座桥上,桥下是漆黑的、翻滚的海面,背景是燃烧着的橙红色天空。
⑨lead sb to do sth 促使某人做某事;导致某人做某事	[3]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰 circles of white and yellow.	蒙克在他的日记中谈到了灵感的来源:“太阳落山时,我和两个朋友一起走在路上,天空突然变得像血一样红……我站在那里颤抖着。然后我听到了大自然的呐喊。”
⑩affect <i>vt.</i> 影响	His unusual ^⑧ use of colour has led experts to think ^⑨	许多专家说《呐喊》与给蒙克带来许多痛苦的心理健康问题有关
⑪drug <i>n.</i> 药物,药材	[4]that Van Gogh's mental illness may have affected ^⑩	
⑫spot <i>n.</i> (圆)点;斑点;污渍	<u>his sense of sight</u> . He also took a drug ^⑪ [5] <u>that can make people see yellow spots</u> ^⑫ , just like the stars in <i>The Starry Night</i> .	
⑬failure <i>n.</i> 失败的事;失败	[4]that 引导宾语从句,作动词 think 的宾语,that 可以省略。	
⑭striking <i>adj.</i> 惊人的;显著的	[5]that 引导定语从句,修饰名词 drug.	
⑮figure <i>n.</i> 人像,人形;数字	Unfortunately, Van Gogh's unique paintings weren't very popular and he only sold one painting in his lifetime.	
⑯fear <i>n.</i> 害怕,惧怕;担忧	He also thought <i>The Starry Night</i> was a failure ^⑬ .	
⑰let out a scream 发出尖叫声	However, the fact remains [6] <u>that <i>The Starry Night</i> is now one of the world's most famous paintings</u> .	
⑱viewer <i>n.</i> 观看者;观众	[6]that 引导表语从句,that 不作成分,不能省略。	
⑲against <i>prep.</i> 以……为背景	<i>The Scream</i> was painted by Edvard Munch in 1893.	
⑳burning <i>adj.</i> 燃烧着的	[7]What makes it striking ^⑭ is [8] <u>that it shows a thin figure</u> ^⑮ with an expression of fear ^⑯ —the figure's mouth is wide open and letting out a powerful scream ^⑰ . The figure covers his or her ears and looks directly at the viewer ^⑱ . This figure is set on a bridge above a dark, stormy sea, and against ^⑲ a burning ^⑳ orange-red sky.	
㉑inspire <i>vt.</i> 赋予灵感,引起联想,启发思考;激励	[7]what 引导主语从句。	
㉒set <i>vi.</i> 落(下)	[8]that 引导表语从句。	
㉓be connected to 与……相关;与……连接	In his diary, Munch talked about [9] <u>what inspired</u> ^㉑ him. “I was walking down the road with two friends when the sun set ^㉒ ; suddenly the sky turned as red as blood...I stood there shaking. Then I heard the scream of nature.”	
㉔cause <i>vt.</i> 导致,引起;使发生 <i>n.</i> 原因;事业	[9]what 引导宾语从句,作介词 about 的宾语。	
	Many experts say that <i>The Scream</i> is connected to ^㉓ Munch's mental health problems, [10] <u>which caused</u> ^㉔ him a lot of pain.	
	[10] which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 mental health problems	

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②⑤empire <i>n.</i> 帝国; 大企业	<p><i>The Empire[®] of Light</i> is among a series of[®] paintings by Belgian artist René Magritte between 1953 and 1954. He painted the same scene[®] 27 times. It shows a beautiful house [11]<u>lit by lights from inside</u>, [12]<u>surrounded by the darkness of night</u>. [13]<u>What is strange is</u> [14]<u>that above the house and the tree, we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds</u>. It seems like quite a mysterious[®] scene.</p> <p>[11]画线部分为过去分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰 house。</p> <p>[12]画线部分为过去分词短语,在句中作状语。</p> <p>[13]what 引导主语从句。</p> <p>[14]that 引导表语从句。</p> <p>Magritte was a painter [15]<u>inspired by his thoughts and ideas</u>. His paintings were visual[®] experiments as he tried to play with reality[®]. His view was [16]<u>that art should shock the viewers and challenge their sense of reality</u>.</p> <p>[15]画线部分为过去分词短语,在句中作定语,修饰名词 painter。</p> <p>[16]that 引导表语从句。</p> <p><i>The Empire of Light</i> has produced different reactions[®] in viewers. Some feel [17]<u>that the paintings look dark and troubling[®]. Others, however, find them calming[®]. As for[®] Magritte himself, he thought [18]<u>that the change between day and night in the paintings was surprising</u>. “I call this power: poetry,” he said.</u></p> <p>[17]that 引导宾语从句,作动词 feel 的宾语,that 可以省略。</p> <p>[18]that 引导宾语从句,作动词 thought 的宾语,that 可以省略</p>	<p>《灯之王国》是比利时画家勒内·马格利特于 1953 年至 1954 年间创作的一系列绘画作品。同样的场景他画了 27 次。画中有一座美丽的房子,房子里充满了灯光,外面被夜晚的黑暗包围。奇怪的是,在房子和树木之上,我们看到明亮的日间的天空和柔软的白云。这个场景看起来相当神秘。</p> <p>马格利特是一个灵感来自个人的思想和想法的画家。他尝试戏谑现实,因此他的画作是一个个视觉实验。他认为艺术应该震撼观看者并挑战他们对现实的感觉。</p> <p>《灯之王国》引起了观看者的不同反应。有些人觉得这些画看起来很黑暗,令人不安。而有些人则觉得这些画让他们感到平静。至于马格利特本人,他认为画作中白天和黑夜之间的变化令人惊奇。他说:“我称之为诗意的力量。”</p>
②⑥a series of 一系列,一连串		
②⑦scene <i>n.</i> 景色;场景		
②⑧mysterious <i>adj.</i> 神秘的;难以解释的		
②⑨visual <i>adj.</i> 视觉的,视觉的		
③⑩reality <i>n.</i> 现实,实际情况;事实		
③⑪reaction <i>n.</i> 反应		
③⑫troubling <i>adj.</i> 令人不安的;令人烦恼的		
③⑬calming <i>adj.</i> 令人平静的		
③⑭as for 至于		

Step 1 Fast reading



Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. What inspired Vincent van Gogh to paint *The Starry Night*?

- A. His love for a sleeping village.
- B. His admiration for the moon.
- C. The night sky with clouds, stars and a moon he saw from his window.
- D. The dark, lonely tree beneath the sky.

() 2. Why are there yellow spots in *The Starry Night*?

- A. Because Van Gogh had mental illness.
- B. Because Van Gogh used colour unusually.
- C. Because Van Gogh took a drug.
- D. Because there was a moon in the sky.

() 3. What inspired Edvard Munch to paint *The Scream*?

- A. A thin figure.
- B. The experience of walking with friends.
- C. Mental health problems.
- D. A dark, stormy sea.

() 4. What makes *The Empire of Light* different from the other two?

- A. *The Empire of Light* makes people feel calm.
- B. *The Empire of Light* is among a series of paintings.
- C. *The Empire of Light* makes people feel shocked.
- D. *The Empire of Light* makes people feel a sense of fear.

() 5. According to the passage, which one is NOT true?

- A. *The Starry Night* is the earliest among the paintings mentioned in the passage.
- B. Magritte thought his painting was surprising.
- C. *The Empire of Light* is an important painting.

D. Magritte wanted to shock the viewers by his paintings.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Painted by Vincent van Gogh in 1889, *The Starry Night* shows the night sky with clouds, stars and a moon as well as the massive circles of white and yellow 1. _____ (race) across the sky. Beneath this amazing sky 2. _____ (be) a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree. Van Gogh was 3. _____ (mental) ill at the time, 4. _____ might have affected his sense of sight and led to his unusual use of colour. Although *The Starry Night* is now among the world's most famous paintings, in Van Gogh's lifetime he even thought of it as 5. _____ failure.

Painted by Edvard Munch in 1893, *The Scream* shows a thin figure with his or her mouth wide open and letting out a 6. _____ (power) scream. The figure 7. _____ (set) on a bridge above a dark, stormy sea, and against a burning orange-red sky. Munch was inspired by what he experienced at sunset one day.

The Empire of Light is among a series of paintings painted by Belgian artist René Magritte between 1953 and 1954. It shows a beautiful house lit by lights from inside, 8. _____ (surround) by the darkness of night. 9. _____ is strange is that above the house and the tree, we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds. *The Empire of Light* has produced different 10. _____ (reaction) in viewers. Magritte himself thought that the change between day and night in the paintings was surprising and he called this power: poetry.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. figure *n.* 人像, 人形; 身材; 数字; 人物 *v.* 计算; 认为

(教材 P8) a thin **figure** 一个瘦弱的身影

(1) a key figure 一个关键人物
keep one's figure 保持体形

(2) figure out

计算出; 弄明白

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① She does exercise every morning to keep her **figure**. _____

② Glancing round, he caught sight of a dark **figure** in the shadows. _____

③Only 5 students suffered slight injuries, despite the current **figures** of 7 killed and over 200 injured in the disaster area at large. _____

④We **figured** that in twenty years each of us would have built a life and made our fortunes. _____

⑤In 2019, she was selected by the BBC as one of the most influential **figures** of science in the 20th century along with Albert Einstein and Alan Mathison Turing. _____

(2)完成句子

(书面表达之建议信) We should _____
_____ to balance our study and after-school activities.

我们应该找出一个好方法来平衡学习和课外活动。

2. affect *vt.* 影响

(教材 P8) His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have **affected** his sense of sight.

凡·高对色彩的不寻常的运用使专家们认为他的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。

(1)be affected by	受……影响;被……打动/感动
be affected with	患上……(疾病)
(2)affection <i>n.</i>	喜爱,钟爱
have an affection for	喜欢……,深爱着……

【温馨提示】 effect 为名词,意为“影响”,短语 have an effect on 意为“对……有影响”,相当于动词 affect。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①_____ (affect) with a serious disease, he was no longer able to speak clearly and he knew there was no hope of recovery.

②Many young people _____ (affect) by his story and began to do volunteer work for the disabled.

③The poet expressed in this poem his deep and enduring _____ (affect) for his motherland.

(2)完成句子

(书面表达之议论文) Online learning itself has some imperfections, _____.

在线学习本身有一些不完善之处,这使得我们很难不受影响。

3. spot *n.* (圆)点;斑点;污渍;地点 *vt.* 发现;看见;注意到

(教材 P8) He also took a drug that can make people see yellow **spots**, just like the stars in *The Starry Night*.

他还服用过一种药物,这种药可以让人看到黄色斑点,就像《星空》中的星星那样。

(1)on the spot/scene	在现场;当场
(2)be spotted with	满是……斑点
spot sb doing sth	看到某人正在做某事

【温馨提示】 spot 作“地点,场所”讲,用作定语从句的先行词时,从句如缺状语则用 where 引导定语从句,从句如缺主语或宾语则用 that/which 引导定语从句。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①On the bus, I spotted a man _____ (steal) a wallet from a lady's shoulder bag.

②Do you remember that beautiful spot _____ we took that picture?

③Unfortunately, the car crashed into a bus on the bridge, and the driver was killed _____ the spot.

(2)一词多义

①Some of the **spots** on your trousers are hard to remove. _____

②I read through the first page of the book and **spotted** a spelling mistake. _____

③After a long day of hiking, they finally found a comfortable **spot** to set up their tent and rest for the night. _____

(3)完成句子

(书面表达之人物描写) Yuan Longping's hands, _____

from years in the rice fields, were always gentle when he touched the young rice plants.

袁隆平的双手因常年在稻田里劳作而布满细小的泥点,但当他抚摸水稻幼苗时,双手总是很轻柔。

4. reaction *n.* 反应

(教材 P9) *The Empire of Light* has produced different **reactions** in viewers.

《灯之王国》引起了观看者的不同反应。

(1)reaction to	对……的反应
in reaction to	作为对……的反应
(2)react <i>v.</i>	做出反应;起反应
react to	对……做出反应

[温馨提示] react to 和 reaction to 中的 to 均为介词，后接名词、代词或动名词。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① On hearing what had happened, my immediate _____ (react) was one of shock.

② You can't change what happened, but you can change how you react _____ it.

(2) 完成句子

(书面表达之报道) The library expanded its opening hours _____ the increasing demand for books.

为了应对日益增长的书籍需求，图书馆延长了开放时间。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have affected his sense of sight.**

凡·高对色彩的不寻常的运用使专家们认为他的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。

句型公式

情态动词 + have done

【句式点拨】

(1) 这是一个主从复合句，该句是由主句和 that 引导的宾语从句组成的。宾语从句中，谓语 may have affected 是“情态动词 + have done”结构。

(2) 英语里，“情态动词 + have done”的具体用法如下：

① must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定推测，意思是“过去一定做过……”，只用于肯定句中。如：

It **must have rained** last night, for the ground is wet.

昨晚一定下雨了，因为地面是湿的。

② may/might have done 表示对过去情况的可能性推测，意思是“可能做了……”。

might have done 还可表示“本来可以做某事而实际上没有做”，含有“劝告，责备”的语气，用于肯定句中。

may/might not have done 意为“过去可能没有做过……”，语气较弱，用于否定句中。如：

She **might have achieved** greater progress, if you had given her more chances.

如果你给她更多的机会，她可能会取得更大的进步。

You **might have been** more careful.

你本来可以更加小心的。

I didn't give my name because if I did I thought you **might not have come**.

我没有留下我的名字，因为如果我这么做的话，我想你可能就不会来了。

③ can/could have done 表示对过去行为的怀疑，用于疑问句，意为“可能做过……吗？”

could have done 还可用于陈述句，表示“过去本来有能力做成某事而事实上没能做成”，含有遗憾的意味。

注意 can have done 不能用于陈述句。如：

There is no light in the room. **Can/Could** they **have gone out**?

屋内没有灯光，他们可能出去了吗？

He **could have passed** the exam, but he was too careless.

他本来可以通过考试的，但他太粗心了。

can't/couldn't have done 表示对过去情况的否定推测，意思是“不可能做了……”。如：

Mr Smith **can't have gone** to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now.

史密斯先生不可能去北京了，因为我刚才还在图书馆见过他。

④ should/ought to have done 表示过去本应该做某事而实际上没有做。如：

The work **should have been finished** yesterday. 这项工作昨天就应该完成了。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① He _____ some of those places.

那些地方他也许去过一些。

② He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy at the time.

他原本可以给予你更多的帮助，即便他当时很忙。

③ From her knowledge of Douglas' habits, she feels sure that the man she saw yesterday _____ him.

根据她对道格拉斯习惯的了解，她敢断定她昨天看到的那个人不可能是他。

④ I'm terribly sorry. I didn't hear the phone. I _____.

非常抱歉，我没听到电话。我一定是睡着了。

⑤ You _____ before you opened the door.

你打开门之前本该先敲门的。

Period Three Lesson 2 Beijing Opera

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

refer to 提到;参考,查阅;涉及,与……相关;指的是

(教材 P107) I think you're **referring to** the fact that performers often sing in very high voices.
我想你是指表演者们经常用高音来演唱的事实。

(1)refer *vi.* (referred, referring)

refer to...as... 谈到;查阅;参考

(2)reference *n.* 提及,涉及;参考;参考书目

reference materials/books 参考资料/书

for one's reference 供某人参考

[温馨提示] 表示“查字典”的短语有:refer to a dictionary;
consult a dictionary; look up sth in the dictionary.

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①In order to read foreign _____ (refer)

books, he has learnt four foreign languages.

②For more detailed information, please refer _____ today's school newspaper.

(2)一词多义

①If you don't know the exact meaning of the word, you may **refer to** the dictionary. _____

②This is an important topic **referring to** almost everyone at present. _____

③In his speech, he **referred to** Chinese culture several times. _____

④When Americans talk about the “underclass”, they are **referring to** people who are unemployed or have low-paid jobs. _____

(3)完成句子

(话题写作之人物描写) The Chinese women's football team players, who _____ Steel Roses, have won our worship and respect.
被称为“铿锵玫瑰”的中国女足队员们赢得了我们的崇拜和尊敬。

Period Four Lesson 3 A Musical Genius (Reading)

课前自主探究

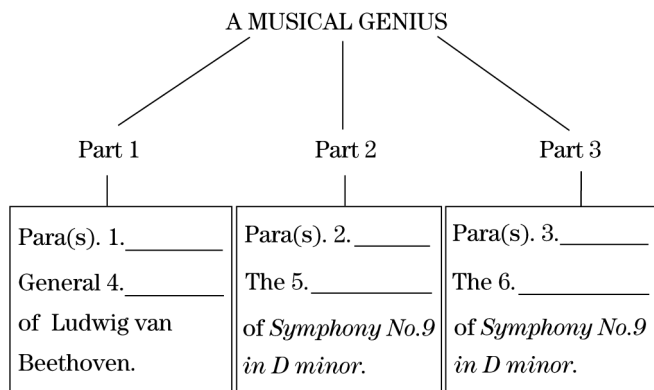
预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①musical <i>adj.</i> 音乐的;有音乐天赋的 ②genius <i>n.</i> 天才 ③symphony <i>n.</i> 交响乐,交响曲 ④minor <i>adj.</i> (音乐)小调的;小的;不很重要的 ⑤composer <i>n.</i> 作曲家 ⑥be regarded as 被视作,被认为 ⑦in the history of 在……的历史上 ⑧in one's twenties 在某人二十几岁时 ⑨piano <i>n.</i> 钢琴 ⑩lose one's hearing 某人失去听力,某人失聪 ⑪give up 放弃 ⑫struggle <i>n.</i> 奋斗 <i>vi.</i> 奋斗,拼搏 ⑬deafness <i>n.</i> 耳聋	A MUSICAL^① GENIUS^② <i>Everyone knows [1] that Ludwig van Beethoven is a musical genius but few might know [2] how he created Symphony^③ No. 9 in D minor^④ and how its first show went.</i> [1]that 引导宾语从句,作动词 knows 的宾语。 [2]and 连接两个 how 引导的宾语从句,作动词 know 的宾语。 Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer^⑤ . He is regarded as^⑥ one of the greatest composers in the history of^⑦ music. In his twenties^⑧ , he had been very famous for his piano^⑨ skills, but then he began to lose his hearing^⑩ . Beethoven thought about giving up^⑪ , but in the end he continued to write music. [3] <i>Inspired by his struggles^⑫ with deafness^⑬, the composer produced some amazing pieces, including nine symphonies, five piano pieces, and an opera!</i>	音乐天才 大家都知道路德维希·凡·贝多芬是一个音乐天才,但或许很少有人知道《D 小调第九交响曲》的创作过程以及这首交响曲首演的故事。 路德维希·凡·贝多芬是一位德国作曲家。他被认为是音乐史上最伟大的作曲家之一。在他二十多岁时,他就以钢琴技巧而闻名,但后来他开始失去听力。贝多芬想过放弃,但最后还是继续进行音乐创作。这位作曲家在与耳聋的抗争中受到启发,创作出一些令人惊叹的作品,包括九首交响曲、五首钢琴曲和一部歌剧!

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑭proceed <i>vi.</i> 继续做; 继续进行	He proceeded ^⑭ with the composition ^⑮ until his death in 1827, [4] <u>writing more than 130 musical works, including his <i>Symphony No. 9 in D minor</i>.</u>	他继续进行创作,直到 1827 年去世,他创作了 130 多首音乐作品,包括他的《D 小调第九交响曲》。
⑮composition <i>n.</i> 创作; 作曲;作品;作文;组成, 构成	[3]画线部分为过去分词短语,在句中作状语。 [4]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作状语。 One day in February 1824, at his little house in Vienna, Austria, Ludwig van Beethoven sat back in his chair and smiled. The famous German composer's ninth symphony was finally completed. [5] <u>Writing the piece</u> had taken several years, and now the final notes ^⑯ had been added to the score ^⑰ . At 54 years of age, he didn't know that this would be his last symphony. [6] <u>As he proudly signed his name</u> ^⑱ <u>at the bottom of</u> ^⑲ the page, Beethoven tried to imagine how people would respond ^⑳ when they heard it for the first time ^㉑ .	1824 年 2 月的一天,在他奥地利维也纳的小房子里,路德维希·凡·贝多芬靠在椅子上笑了起来。这位著名的德国作曲家的第九交响曲终于完成了。创作这首交响曲花了他几年的时间,现在他已把最后的音符加到了乐谱上。这时他 54 岁,他并不知道这将是他的最后一首交响曲。当他自豪地在页面底部签上自己的名字时,贝多芬试着想象人们第一次听到它(这首交响曲)时会有什么反应。
⑯note <i>n.</i> 单音,音调, 音符	[5]画线部分为动名词短语,在句中作主语。 [6]as 引导时间状语从句,意为“当……时”。	演出前,在维也纳一个非常著名的剧院里,后台的气氛非常紧张。贝多芬担心这场演出将会是一场灾难。毕竟,一个听不到自己的管弦乐队(演奏)的指挥,即使他是个音乐天才,又能有什么用呢?
⑰score <i>n.</i> 乐谱;比分; 成绩	Before the performance, the backstage ^㉒ atmosphere at a very famous theatre in Vienna was tense ^㉓ . Beethoven was afraid that the performance would be a disaster. After all ^㉔ , what use is a conductor ^㉕ [7] <u>who could not hear his orchestra</u> ^㉖ — [8] <u>even if he is a musical genius?</u> [7]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 conductor. [8]even if 引导让步状语从句,意为“即使,虽然”。	当这位著名的作曲家 12 年来第一次走上舞台时,观众们毫不犹豫地热烈鼓掌。剧院的音乐指挥迈克尔·奥姆洛夫和他一起指挥乐队。在一个多小时的时间里,贝多芬在乐队前面跳跃着,在空中忘情地挥舞着手臂,疯狂地翻动乐谱。而奥姆洛夫一直安静地站在他身边,巧妙地指挥管弦乐队演奏这首世界已知的最令人惊叹的音乐作品
⑱sign one's name 签上 某人的名字	The audience did not hesitate to ^㉗ applaud ^㉘ loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years. The theatre's musical director, Michael Umlauf, joined him and together the two men took charge of ^㉙ the orchestra. For more than an hour, Beethoven jumped about in front of the orchestra, [9] <u>waving his arms wildly in the air, and madly turning the pages of his score.</u> The whole time, Umlauf stood quietly by his side, [10] <u>skilfully</u> ^㉚ <u>guiding the orchestra through the most amazing piece of music</u> [11] <u>the world had ever known.</u>	
⑲at the bottom of 在…… 的底部	[9]and 连接两个并列的现在分词短语,在句中作状语。 [10]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作状语。 [11]画线部分为定语从句,修饰 piece of music,从句省略了关系代词 which 或 that	
⑳respond <i>v.</i> 回应,回复		
㉑for the first time 第一次		
㉒backstage <i>adj.</i> 后台 的;秘密的		
㉓tense <i>adj.</i> 紧张的;焦 虑不安的		
㉔after all 毕竟		
㉕conductor <i>n.</i> 指挥		
㉖orchestra <i>n.</i> (大型的) 管弦乐队		
㉗not hesitate to do sth 毫不犹豫地做某事,尽管 做某事		
㉘applaud <i>v.</i> 鼓掌		
㉙take charge of 负责		
㉚skilfully <i>adv.</i> 熟练地; 巧妙地		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
① joyous <i>adj.</i> 欢乐的, 令人愉快的	As the final, joyous ^① note signalled ^② the end of the symphony, the audience jumped to their feet ^③ , [12] clapping ^④ , cheering and waving their hats. But Beethoven continued conducting, [13]his head buried in the score. [14]It was not until Caroline Unger, one of the singers, took his arm and turned him to face the audience that the great man realised his symphony was a success.	最后,欢乐的音符标志着交响曲的结束,观众都跳了起来,鼓掌、欢呼并挥舞他们的帽子。但是贝多芬还是埋头在乐谱里继续指挥。直到其中一位歌手
② signal <i>vt.</i> 标志着;预示 <i>n.</i> 标识	[12]画线部分为并列的现在分词和现在分词短语,在句中作状语。 [13]画线部分为独立主格结构。 [14]画线句为强调句,强调 not until 引导的时间状语从句。	卡洛琳·昂格尔拉着他的手臂转向观众,这位伟人才意识到他的交响乐取得了成功。
③ jump to one's feet 跳起来	Later, Caroline remembered that Beethoven was not the only one [15]who got a surprise ^⑤ . “The audience was shocked as well ^⑥ ,” she said with a broad smile ^⑦ . “Most of them had no idea ^⑧ [16]that he was deaf! The one person in the room [17]who didn't hear the symphony—and never would—was the very man [18]who composed ^⑨ it.”	后来,卡洛琳回忆不止贝多芬感到惊讶。“观众也感到震惊,”她笑容满面地说道。“大多数观众都不知道他已经失聪了! 剧院里唯一没有听到并且
④ clap <i>v.</i> 鼓掌,拍手(表示赞许或欣赏)	[15]who 引导定语从句,修饰代词 one。 [16]that 引导同位语从句,作名词 idea 的同位语。 [17]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 person。 [18]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 man	永远也不会听到这首交响曲的那个人竟然是它的创作者。”
⑤ get a surprise 吃惊		
⑥ as well 也;还		
⑦ broad smile 满面的笑容		
⑧ have no idea 不知道		
⑨ compose <i>vt.</i> 作(曲);构成;写作		

Step 1 Fast reading



Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

- ()1. What is Beethoven most famous for?
- A. His piano performances.
- B. Conducting orchestras.
- C. Composing music.
- D. Singing songs.
- ()2. Where did Beethoven finish his ninth symphony?

- A. In Austria. B. In Germany.
C. In a theatre. D. In France.
- ()3. What was the backstage atmosphere like before the performance of *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*?
- A. Relaxed and calm.
B. Noisy and disorganized.
C. Excited and cheerful.
D. Tense and nervous.
- ()4. What's the main idea of the text?
- A. A genius.
B. Achievements of Beethoven.
C. Beethoven and his *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*.
D. Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer.
Being a musical genius, he became very famous

1. _____ his piano skills in his twenties. Sadly, he began to lose his hearing. Instead of giving up, he struggled with 2. _____ (deaf) and proceeded with the composition until his death in 1827. In his lifetime, he produced more than 130 musical works and is regarded as one of the 3. _____ (great) composers in the history of music.

In February 1824, 4. _____ Beethoven was 54 years old, he completed his last symphony—*Symphony No. 9 in D minor*. It took him several years 5. _____ (compose) it and he had no idea that how people would respond when they heard it for the first time.

The performance 6. _____ (conduct)

by Beethoven and Michael Umlauf. Before the performance, Beethoven was afraid that the performance 7. _____ (be) a disaster. The audience applauded loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years. The performance lasted for over an hour, during which time Beethoven jumped about in front of the orchestra, 8. _____ (wave) his arms wildly in the air. As the performance ended, the audience jumped to their 9. _____ (foot), clapping, cheering and waving their hats. The performance turned out to be 10. _____ success. Most of them had no idea that the man who didn't hear the symphony—and never would—was the very man who composed it.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. note *n.* 单音, 音调, 音符; 笔记, 记录; 短笺, 便条; 纸币 *vt.* 注意, 留意; 指出
(教材 P14) Writing the piece had taken several years, and now the final **notes** had been added to the score.
创作这首交响曲花了他几年的时间, 现在他已把最后的音符加到了乐谱上。

(1) take note (of sth)	注意到; 将……铭记在心
take notes (of sth)	记录, 记下
compare notes (with sb)	(与某人) 交换看法 (或意见等)
(2) note sth ↔ down	记录, 记下

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

- ① My sister can play *Mary had a little lamb* on the piano by reading the **notes**. _____
- ② Please **note** that there are a limited number of tickets. _____
- ③ The report **notes** that the proportion of people suffering from hunger in developing countries has gone down. _____
- ④ When she reached one nurse, she tried to press a five-pound **note** into her hand. _____

⑤ Stevens wrote him a **note** asking him to come to his apartment. _____

(2) 完成句子

① (话题写作之学校生活) After class, I often _____ to ensure we both understand the lecture.
课后, 我经常和同学交换看法, 以确保我们都听懂了讲课(内容)。

② (书面表达之建议信) During class, make sure to _____ the teacher's explanations of difficult points, as they will help you review effectively later.
听课时, 一定要记下老师对难点的讲解, 因为这些内容之后会帮助你高效复习。

2. respond *vi. & vt.* 回应, 回复

(教材 P14) As he proudly signed his name at the bottom of the page, Beethoven tried to imagine how people would **respond** when they heard it for the first time.
当他自豪地在页面底部签上自己的名字时, 贝多芬试着想象人们第一次听到它(这首交响曲)时会有什么反应。

(1) respond to sb/sth	回答某人/回应某事
(2) response <i>n.</i>	回答, 回复
in response to	作为对……的答复/反应
make (a) response to	对……做出反应

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① You might think about posting what you are looking for on social media, but it probably won't result in a useful _____ (respond).

② I was so angry that I avoided her during school all day, and I still don't feel like responding _____ any of her online messages.

(2) 完成句子

(书面表达之申请信) I am writing _____ your posting for a host in English Reading Salon in the City Library.

我写信是为了回应你发布的招聘市图书馆“英语阅读沙龙”主持人的帖子。

3. hesitate vi. 犹豫; 踌躇

(教材 P15) The audience did not **hesitate** to applaud loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years.

当这位著名的作曲家 12 年来第一次走上舞台时, 观众们毫不犹豫地热烈鼓掌。

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| (1) hesitate to do sth | 迟疑做某事 |
| not hesitate to do sth | 毫不犹豫地做某事, |
| | 尽管做某事 |
| hesitate about/over (doing) sth | 对(做)某事犹豫不决 |
| (2) hesitation n. | 踌躇; 犹豫 |
| without hesitation | 毫不犹豫地 |
| (3) hesitant adj. | 犹豫的; 踌躇的 |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① He hesitated _____ whether to drive or take the train.

② People should not hesitate _____ (contact) the police if they are in danger.

③ When the people need us to give all we have, we shall do so without the least _____ (hesitate) and put aside any personal interests.

④ She was _____ (hesitate) about accepting the job offer, as she wasn't sure if she was ready for the responsibility.

(2) 完成句子

(书面表达之邀请信/通知) If you have any questions about this exhibition, _____.

如果你对这次展览有任何疑问, 尽管向我寻求帮助。

4. charge n. 主管; 负责; 费用; 收费; 指控, 控告 v. 收费, 要价; 指控, 控告; 给……充电

(教材 P15) The theatre's musical director, Michael Umlauf, joined him and together the two men took **charge** of the orchestra.

剧院的音乐指挥迈克尔·奥姆洛夫和他一起指挥乐队。

(1) take charge of 接管, 负责

in charge of 负责, 掌管(主语一般为人)

in the charge of 由……掌管(主语一般为物)

free of charge = for free

免费

(2) charge sb some money for (doing) sth

为(做)某事/物向某人收费

charge sb with... 控告某人……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

He charged two dollars _____ half a dozen eggs.

(2) 一词多义

① Mary forgot to **charge** the battery, so the cellphone is dead now. _____

② There's a 50 pence booking **charge** for each ticket. _____

③ They took the thief to the police station, where they **charged** him with stealing a mobile phone. _____

④ I left Jack in **charge** of the suitcases while I went to get the tickets. _____

(3) 一句多译

(书面表达之活动介绍) Some students were _____ collecting the scattered garbage on the paths and put it into the different trash cans according to garbage classification.

→ Some students _____ collecting the scattered garbage on the paths and put it into the different trash cans according to garbage classification.

→ Collecting the scattered garbage on the paths _____ some students, and they put it into the different trash cans according to garbage classification.

一些学生负责收集道路上散落的垃圾, 并根据垃圾分类将其放入不同的垃圾桶。

5. broad adj. 宽阔的; 广博的

(教材 P15) "The audience was shocked as well," she said with a **broad** smile.

“观众也感到震惊,”她笑容满面地说道。

(1) broad chest/shoulders/smile

宽阔的胸膛/宽肩/笑容满面

broad-minded *adj.* 胸怀宽广的

(2) broaden *v.* 加宽, 变宽; 扩大影响

broaden one's mind/knowledge/horizons

开阔某人的思维/扩充某人的知识/开阔某人的眼界

(3) broadly *adv.* 大体上, 基本上; 咧开嘴(笑)地, 开心(笑)地

broadly speaking 总的来说

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① You should _____ (broad) your experience by travelling more.

② _____ (broad) speaking, there are two approaches to solving this problem.

(2) 完成句子

(书面表达之活动介绍) Not only does this activity build up our body, but it also _____.

这次活动不仅强健了我们的身体, 而且开阔了我们的眼界。

6. compose *v.* 作(曲); 构成; 写作; 使镇静

(教材 P15) The one person in the room who didn't hear the symphony—and never would—was the very man who **composed** it.

剧院里唯一没有听到并且永远也不会听到这首交响曲的那个人竟然是它的创作者。

(1) be composed of = be made up of = consist of

由……组成

compose oneself 使某人自己镇定下来

(2) composer *n.* 作曲家

(3) composition *n.* 组成, 构成; 创作, 作曲; 作文; 作品

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Chinese famous _____ (compose) Xian Xinghai composed *The Yellow River Cantata* in 1939.

② A team of scientists have conducted a study on the chemical _____ (compose) of the soil in this area.

(2) 一词多义

① Water **composes** nearly 70 percent of the human body. _____

② I was so confused that I could hardly **compose** my thoughts. _____

③ Mozart showed great genius at an early age and began to **compose** music at the age of six. _____

(3) 完成句子

(书面表达之活动介绍) Our school's volunteer team _____ students from different grades, all eager to help others. 我们学校的志愿队由不同年级的学生组成, 大家都热心助人。

句型透视

1. (教材 P15) After all, what use is a conductor who could not hear his orchestra—even if he is a musical genius? 毕竟, 一个听不到自己的管弦乐队(演奏)的指挥, 即使他是个音乐天才, 又能有什么用呢?

句型公式

even if 引导的让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

(1) 这是一个多重复合句, 由主句和两个从句构成。其中 *who could not hear his orchestra* 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 *conductor*; *even if* 引导的是让步状语从句。

(2) *even if* 是连词短语, 意思是“尽管, 即使, 纵然”, 引导让步状语从句, 与 *even though* 同义; *even if* 或 *even though* 引导的让步状语从句可放在主句前, 亦可放在主句后。如:

Even if he had been operated on immediately, nothing could have saved him.

即便立即给他动了手术, 也挽救不了他的性命。

Native English speakers can understand each other **even though** they don't speak the same kind of English.

以英语为母语的人, 即使他们所讲的英语不尽相同, 也可以相互理解。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① We won't give up _____.

即使可能失败十次, 我们也不会放弃。

② _____, a lot of tourists visit it every year.

尽管那个森林公园很远, 每年还是有很多游客去那里观光。

③ (书面表达之建议信) Please choose to be positive

即使你正承受着压力,也请选择保持积极的心态。

2. (教材 P15) **But Beethoven continued conducting, his head buried in the score.**

但是贝多芬还是埋头在乐谱里继续指挥。

句型公式

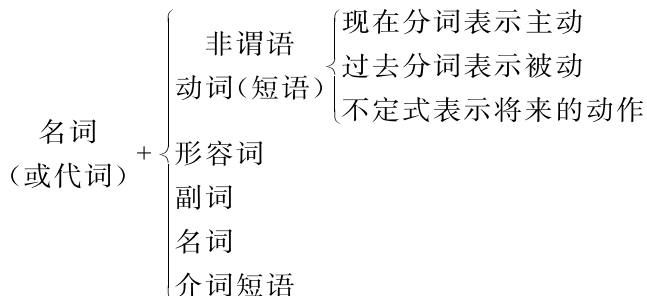
独立主格结构

【句式点拨】

(1)句中 his head buried in the score 是独立主格结构,由“名词+过去分词短语”构成,作状语,表示伴随。

(2)独立主格结构不是句子,而是一个独立于句子成分之外的特殊的结构形式,该结构在句中一般作状语,表示时间、条件、原因、伴随等。

(3)独立主格结构的构成:



如:

The man lay there, **his hands trembling**. (现在分词)

这个人躺在那儿,双手颤抖着。

The plan successfully carried out, everything worked out perfectly. (过去分词)

计划成功地实施了,一切都进行得很完美。

He suggested going for a picnic, **Mary to provide the food**. (不定式)

他建议去野餐,玛丽来提供食物。

The floor wet, we had to stay outside for a while. (形容词)

地板很湿,我们不得不在外面待一会儿。

The meeting over, we all went home. (副词)

His first shot failure, he fired again. (名词)

The teacher came in, **book in hand**. (介词短语)

[温馨提示] 独立主格结构通常可与“with+复合宾语”结构互换。如:

The test finished, we began our holiday.

= **With the test finished**, we began our holiday.

考试结束了,我们开始了我们的假期。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①He was listening attentively in class, his eyes _____ (fix) on the blackboard.

②So much work _____ (do), we have no time to play.

③The party will be held in the garden, weather _____ (permit).

(2)完成句子

_____, many students came to sign up for the competition.

通知贴出后,许多学生来报名参加比赛。

Period Five Grammar

语法探究

阅读以下有关“艺术”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Art is something that enriches our lives in countless ways. ①**What makes art so special is** ②**that it can express emotions and ideas** that are hard to put into words. When I visit an art gallery, I often wonder ③**what the artist was thinking** when they created those works. The fact ④**that art can transcend time and cultural boundaries** is truly amazing. In a word, art is not just a visual pleasure; it is a window through which

we can see the inner world of the artist and our own souls.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,句①为_____从句;句②为_____从句;句③为_____从句;句④为_____从句。

语法归纳

名词性从句

(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)

一、名词性从句的定义、分类和连接词

1. 定义

在句子中起名词作用的从句叫名词性从句(noun clause)。

2. 分类

根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词性从句又包括主语从句(subject clause)、宾语从句(object clause)、表语从句(predicative clause)和同位语从句(appositive clause)。

3. 连接词

that	不作成分,无意义
whether/if	不作成分,表“是否”
what, which, whose	作定语,有意义
what, who, whom, which, whatever 等	作主语、宾语、表语,有意义
when, where, why, how, because, as if/though 等	作状语,有意义

二、主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句,通常放在主句谓语动词之前或由形式主语 it 代替而本身放在句子末尾。

it 作形式主语的形式:

(1)It + be + *adj.* + that-clause. 如:

It is certain that he will do well in the exam.
他肯定会在考试中取得好成绩。

(2)It + be + *n.* + that-clause. 如:

It is a pity that you can't go with us.
遗憾的是你不能和我们一起走。

(3)It + be + *done* + that-clause. 如:

It is said that a new library will be built in two months.

据说两个月内会建一座新的图书馆。

(4)It + *seems/happens* + that-clause. 如:

It seems that Jim is not going to join in that activity.

吉姆好像不会参加那个活动。

[温馨提示]

(1)主语从句的语序及谓语动词的“数”

主语从句要使用陈述语序;主语从句作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数形式。如:

What we need is time.

我们需要的是时间。

(2)that 与 what

that 和 what 都可引导主语从句。what 除了起连接作用外,还在主语从句中充当某些成分,如宾语、主语、表语等;而 that 在主语从句中不充当任何成分,无任何含义,只起连接作用。如:

What surprised me was that the little girl could play the violin so well.

使我感到惊讶的是这个小女孩的小提琴拉得非常好。
(what 在主语从句中作主语)

That light travels faster than sound is known to us all.

众所周知,光的传播速度比声音快。(that 只起连接作用)

三、宾语从句

宾语从句在复合句中充当句子的宾语。

1. 作及物动词的宾语。如:

She wanted to **know if they could arrive on time**.
她想知道他们是否可以按时到达。

2. 作介词的宾语。如:

She pays attention **to what her teacher is telling her**.

她注意老师交给她的事情。

3. 作形容词的宾语。常见的形容词有 sure, certain, glad, pleased, happy, afraid, surprised, satisfied 等。如:

My mother was **pleased that my brother had been admitted into a key university**.

我弟弟被一所重点大学录取了,这使我母亲很高兴。

[温馨提示] (1)如果宾语后有补语,那么要使用 it 作形式宾语,然后把宾语从句放在补语之后。如:

I feel **it possible that you can finish the work in a day**.

我觉得你有可能在一天之内完成这项工作。

(2)宾语从句的时态

①若主句的时态为现在时态或将来时态,宾语从句可以选择适当的时态。如:

Will you tell me how I can keep fit?

你能告诉我如何保持健康吗?

②若主句的时态是一般过去时,那么从句的时态要采用相应的过去时态;如果从句描述的是客观事实,那么从句的时态不可调整。如:

She **remembered** that she **had left** her wallet at the school gate.

她记得她把钱包落在校门口了。

Our teacher **said** that the earth **travels** around the sun.
我们老师说地球围绕太阳转。

四、表语从句

在复合句中充当表语的从句称为表语从句。

表语从句放在连系动词后,其基本结构为:主语 + 系动词 + 表语从句。

引导表语从句的有:连词 that, whether;连接代词 who, whose, what, which;连接副词 when, where, how, why 等。另外, as if, because 也可引导表语从句。如:

That was **why the brothers wanted to make a bet**.

那就是兄弟们想打赌的原因。

That is **what he is worried about**.

那就是他所担心的。

It looked **as if it was going to rain**.

看起来好像要下雨了。

Her wish is **that he could join the army**.

他希望他能当兵。

[温馨提示] because 引导的表语从句强调原因, why 引导的表语从句强调结果。如:

He was ill. That is **why he was sent to the hospital**. → 结果

他生病了。那就是为什么他被送到了医院。

He was sent to the hospital. That is **because he was ill**. → 原因

他被送往医院。那是因为他生病了。

五、同位语从句

在复合句中作同位语的从句称为同位语从句,它在句中起解释说明的作用。同位语从句一般放在 fact, news, idea, truth, hope, problem, information, belief, thought, doubt, promise, question 等抽象名词的后面,对前面的名词做进一步的解释,说明前面名词的具体含义。引导同位语从句的词有:连词 that, whether;连接副词 how, when, where, why;连接代词 what, who, which, whose 等。如:

The announcement that a new airport was to be built nearby aroused immediate opposition.

要在附近建造新机场的通告马上引起了反对。

[温馨提示] 为了保持句子平衡,同位语从句有时可以不紧跟在它所说明的名词后面。如:

The story goes that William Tell killed the tyrant with an arrow.

传说威廉·泰尔用箭射死了暴君。

Suddenly **the thought came to me that he could go blind**.

我突然想到他可能会失明。

【名师指津】

在表示建议、命令、请求、主张、坚持、愿望等词后

面的名词性从句中,谓语动词必须采用虚拟语气结构,即“(should) + v.”。如:

It is **required** that we **(should) sign** the agreement right after the discussion.

我们被要求在讨论后立即签署协议。

He **insisted** that the meeting **(should) be put off**.

他坚持要求推迟那个会议。

Her **suggestion** is that we **(should) give up** the plan.

她建议我们放弃这个计划。

He gave **orders** that the work **(should) be started** immediately.

他指示要立即开始工作。

【实战演练】

① 在空白处填入适当的连接词

1. Some children want to challenge themselves by learning a language different from _____ their parents speak at home.
2. Go and get your coat before you take a bath. It's just _____ you left it.
3. The companies are working together to create _____ they hope will be the best means of transport in the 21st century.
4. We all thought _____ a pity that the party had been cancelled.
5. The last time we had great fun was _____ we were visiting the Water Park.
6. It is uncertain _____ he can come to Jenny's birthday party or not.
7. _____ she couldn't understand was _____ fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.
8. _____ made the school proud was _____ more than 90% of the students had been admitted to key universities.
9. The suggestion _____ shops should open on Sundays led to a heated discussion.
10. When the news came _____ the war broke out, he decided to serve in the army.

② 句型训练

1. He looked at the invitation, wondering _____ .
他看着邀请函,想知道自己为什么会被邀请。