



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

# 全品学练考

AI智慧教辅

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导学案

高中英语

选择性必修第四册 YLNJ

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 1 Honesty and responsibility

## 主题素养积累

The deepest friendship spans (跨越) time and space. So we asked some people how they've **managed** to **make** their bonds unbreakable.

**Honesty** is always the best policy. Heather Hopkins **credits** her long-lasting friendship to her honesty.

Just keep calling, even if there's nothing to really say. Nicki Bandklayder's over 20 years' friendships are going strong because she's always willing to get on the phone.

Just be a good listener. "My best friend in the world is from my freshman year in college," shares Judy Gropen. "She says that it is because I actually listen to her, and I am shocked by how smart and kind she is and how **different** she is **from** anyone I know."

Sometimes one party forgets to be present, but that's OK. "My best friend Helen and I are going on 32 years, and we never call out the other person on being an absentee friend," shares Angela Randall. "**Life happens and when you are in different places and going through different things, just pick up where you both are.**"

Turn technology to your advantage. "It's said that technology is destroying relationships, but there are few things as nice as being connected

with your best friends since elementary school by an ongoing group text," says Lauren Schwartz Gamsey. "**We are busy working mums across seven cities in three states, and we can still share everyday thoughts, big news, and silly stories as if we had never moved away from each other.**"

### 【主题词句背诵】

1. manage to do... 设法做成……
2. honesty *n.* 诚实
3. credit... to... 把……归于; 认为是……的功劳
4. (be) different from 与……不同
5. go through 经历
6. Life happens and **when you are in different places and going through different things**, just pick up **where you both are**. (时间状语从句; 地点状语从句)  
生活是会变化的, 当你们在不同的地方, 并且经历着不同的事情时, 就从你们各自在的地方重新开始。
7. We are busy working mums across seven cities in three states, and we can still share everyday thoughts, big news, and silly stories **as if we had never moved away from each other**. (方式状语从句)  
我们是(生活)在三个州、分散在七个城市的忙碌的职场妈妈, 我们仍然可以分享每天的想法、重大的消息和傻乎乎的故事, 就好像我们从未离开过彼此一样。

## Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

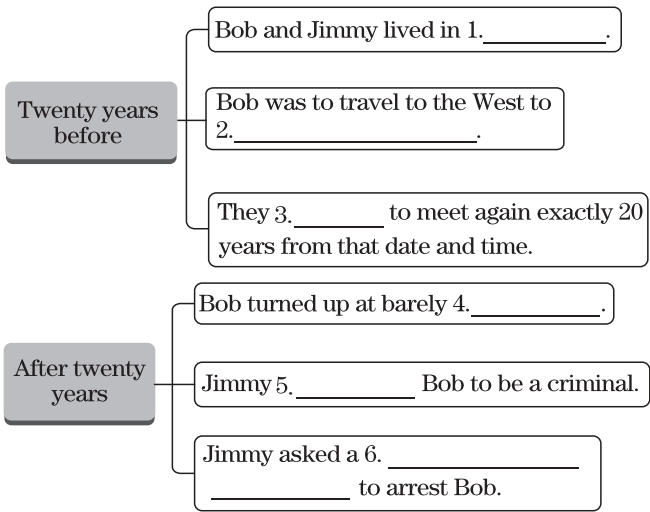
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①on the beat (警察)值勤, 当班, 巡逻 ②barely <i>adv.</i> 刚好; 仅仅, 勉强可能; 几乎不; 刚才 ③slow down 放慢, 减速 ④cigar <i>n.</i> 雪茄烟	<b>After Twenty Years</b> The policeman <b>on the beat</b> <sup>①</sup> walked along the street [1] <u>as he always did</u> . It was <b>barely</b> <sup>②</sup> ten o'clock at night. When he had walked about halfway around a certain block, the policeman suddenly <b>slowed down</b> <sup>③</sup> . [2] <u>In the doorway of a store stood a man, with an unlit cigar</u> <sup>④</sup> in his mouth. As the policeman walked up to him the man spoke up quickly	二十年后 当班巡逻的警察像往常一样沿街走着。差不多要到晚上十点了。当他绕着一个街区走了大约一半时, 突然放慢了脚步。一个男人站在一家店门口, 嘴里叼着一支未点燃的雪茄。当警察向他走来时, 那个男人立马大声开口说话了

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑤appointment <i>n.</i> 约定, 约会;任命,委任;职务	[1]as 引导方式状语从句,意为“照……方式”。 [2]作地点状语的介词短语置于句首引起的完全倒装句。 “It’s all right, officer,” he said. “I’m just waiting for a friend. It’s an <b>appointment</b> ⑤ [3]made twenty years ago. There used to be a restaurant [4]where this store stands—‘Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.”	“没什么事,警官。”他说。“我只是在等一个朋友。这是二十年前定下的一个约定。这家店的位置以前是一家餐厅——‘大乔’布雷迪的餐厅。”
⑥tear down 拆毁,拆除	[3]过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰名词 appointment。 [4]where 引导地点状语从句。	“直到五年前它还在这里。”警察说。“后来它被拆掉了。”
⑦keen <i>adj.</i> 灵敏的,敏锐的;渴望,热切,热衷于	“It was here until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was <b>torn down</b> ⑥ then.”	门口那个男人划了根火柴,点燃了雪茄。火光映出他苍白的脸,他有锐利的眼睛,方形的下巴,右边眉毛附近还有一道小小的白色伤疤。他的领带别针是一颗硕大的钻石,镶嵌得有些古怪。
⑧jaw <i>n.</i> 颌;下巴	The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale face, with <b>keen</b> ⑦ eyes, a square <b>jaw</b> ⑧ and a little white <b>scar</b> ⑨ near his right <b>eyebrow</b> ⑩. His <b>scarfpin</b> ⑪ was a large <b>diamond</b> ⑫, [5]oddly set.	“二十年前的今晚,”那个男人说,“我和我最好的朋友吉米·韦尔斯在这里吃饭。他和我就像兄弟俩。那时我十八岁,吉米二十岁。第二天早上,我就要离开纽约,出发去西部赚大钱。嗯,那天晚上我们约定,二十年后的同一日期、同一时间,我们将再次在此相聚,不管我们的处境将会如何,也不管来的路程会有多远。我们觉得,二十年的时间里,我们两个都会拥有自己的生活,并且发家致富。”
⑨scar <i>n.</i> 伤疤;(精神上的)创伤;污点	[5]过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰名词 diamond。 “Twenty years ago tonight,” said the man, “I dined here with Jimmy Wells, my best friend. He and I were just like two brothers. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to leave New York and travel to the West [6]to <b>make my fortune</b> ⑬. Well, we agreed that night [7]that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, [8]no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured [9]that in twenty years each of us ought to have built a life and made our fortunes.”	“这听起来很有意思。”警察说。“不过,两次见面相隔的时间真是相当长啊。你离开后难道就没有收到过你朋友的消息吗?”
⑩eyebrow <i>n.</i> 眉毛	[6]不定式短语作目的状语。 [7]that 引导宾语从句。	“哦,我们保持联络了一两年,然后就断了联系。但是我知道,如果吉米还活着就一定会来这里见我,因为他一直是这个世界上最真诚、最可靠的伙伴。他绝对不会忘的。我千里迢迢赶过来,就是为了今晚能站在这个门口,如果我的老朋友出现,那一切都是值得的。”
⑪scarfpin <i>n.</i> 领带别针,围巾夹	[8]由“no matter + 特殊疑问词”引导的两个并列的让步状语从句。 [9]that 引导宾语从句。	这个等待的男人掏出一块镶有小钻石的精致手表。还有三分钟就到十点了。
⑫diamond <i>n.</i> 钻石	“It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman. “Rather a long time between meetings, though. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”	“我得走了。”警察说。“希望你的朋友出现。”
⑬make one’s fortune 发财	“Well, we kept in touch for a year or two, and then we <b>lost contact</b> ⑭. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive, [10]for he always was the truest and most <b>reliable</b> ⑮ fellow in the world. He’ll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this doorway tonight, and it’s <b>worthwhile</b> ⑯ if my old partner <b>turns up</b> ⑰.”	
⑭lose contact 失去联系	[10]for 引导原因状语从句,意为“因为”。 The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, [11]set with small diamonds. It was three minutes to ten.	
⑮reliable <i>adj.</i> 可信赖的,可依靠的;真实可信的,可靠的	[11]过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰名词 watch。 “I’ll be on my way,” said the policeman. “Hope your friend turns up.”	
⑯worthwhile <i>adj.</i> 值得花时间(或花钱、努力等),重要的,令人愉快的		
⑰turn up (常指出其不意地或经长久等待后)出现,到来,露面		



词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑮keep an appointment 赴约,践约	“I'll give him half an hour at least. Bye, officer.” The man [12]who had come a thousand miles to <b>keep an appointment</b> <sup>⑮</sup> with the friend of his youth smoked his cigar and waited. About twenty minutes later, a tall man in a long overcoat, [13]with <b>collar</b> <sup>⑮</sup> turned up to his ears, hurried toward him. [12]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 man。 [13]由“with+宾语+过去分词短语作宾语补足语”构成的 with 复合结构。	“我至少会再等他半小时。再见,警官。” 那个千里迢迢赶来与年少时的朋友赴约的男人抽着雪茄,等待着。大约二十分钟后,一个高个子男人急匆匆地径直向他走来。那人穿着一件长大衣,衣领竖着,翻到耳朵边。
⑯collar <i>n.</i> 衣领;颈圈;圈,箍	“Is that you, Bob?” he asked, doubtfully. “Is that you, Jimmy Wells?” shouted the man in the doorway.	“是你吗,鲍勃?”他迟疑地问道。
⑰bless <i>vt.</i> (表示惊奇);祝福	“Bless” <sup>⑰</sup> my heart!” cried the new arrival. “Well, well, well! Twenty years is a long time! How has the West treated you, old man?”	“是你吗,吉米·韦尔斯?”门口的男人喊道。
⑱inch <i>n.</i> 英寸,少量,短距离	“It has given me everything [14]I asked it for. You've changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were tall by two or three <b>inches</b> <sup>⑱</sup> .” [14]本句为定语从句,修饰代词 everything,从句省略关系代词 that。	“老天保佑!”新来的人大声说。“啧啧,啧啧!二十年可真久啊!在西部干得怎么样,老朋友?”
⑲arm in arm 臂挽着臂	“Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty. Come on, Bob; we'll go to a place [15]I know and have a good long talk about old times.” [15]本句为定语从句,修饰名词 place,从句省略关系代词 that/which。	“它给了我想要的一切。你的变化不小啊,吉米。我根本没想到你长高了两三英寸。”
⑳outline <i>vt.</i> 概述,略述 <i>n.</i> 概述;轮廓线,略图	The two men walked up the street, <b>arm in arm</b> <sup>⑲</sup> . The man from the West was beginning to <b>outline</b> <sup>⑳</sup> the history of his career. At the corner stood a drugstore, brilliant with electric lights. Each of them turned to stare at the other's face. The man from the West stopped suddenly and released his arm.	“哦,二十岁过后我又长了点个儿。来吧,鲍勃,我们去一个我知道的地方,好好叙叙旧。”
㉑suspect <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 疑有,觉得 <i>n.</i> 嫌疑犯,可疑对象	“As I <b>suspected</b> <sup>㉑</sup> , you're not Jimmy Wells,” he said, impatiently with anger. “Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change the shape of a man's nose.”	这两个男人挽着手臂,沿街走着。那个西部来的男人开始讲起他的事业成功史。街拐角处有一家药店,电灯通明。两人都转过身来仔细看着对方的脸。西部来的男人突然停了下来,松开了他的手臂。
㉒take charge of 负责;控制,掌管	“It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one,” said the tall man, [16] <b>taking charge of</b> <sup>㉒</sup> the situation.	“正如我所怀疑的,你不是吉米·韦尔斯。”他愤怒且不耐烦地说道。
㉓arrest <i>n. &amp; vt.</i> 逮捕,拘捕 under arrest 被逮捕	“You've been <b>under arrest</b> <sup>㉓</sup> for ten minutes, ‘Silky’ Bob. Chicago police thought you might have dropped over our way and <b>wired</b> <sup>㉓</sup> us. They want to have a chat with you. Before we go to the station, here's a note for you. It's from Patrolman Wells.” [16]现在分词短语作伴随状语。	“二十年确实很长,但还没长到改变一个人鼻子的形状。”
㉔wire <i>vt.</i> 给(某人)打电报;接通(电源) <i>n.</i> 金属丝;电线;铁丝网	The man from the West unfolded the paper. The note was rather short.	“二十年的时间有时候会把一个好人变成坏人。”高个子男人一边说着,一边掌控住了局势。
㉕on time 按时,准时	“Bob: I was at the appointed place <b>on time</b> <sup>㉕</sup> . When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the <b>criminal</b> <sup>㉕</sup> <b>wanted</b> <sup>㉕</sup> in Chicago. Anyhow I couldn't arrest you myself, so I got a plain-clothes man to do the job. JIMMY.” (Adapted from O. Henry's short story of the same title)	“你已经被捕十分钟了,‘滑头’鲍勃。芝加哥警方料到你可能会顺道来我们这里,给我们发了电报。他们想和你聊聊。在我们去警局之前,这还有张便条给你,是韦尔斯巡警写的。”
㉖criminal <i>n.</i> 罪犯 <i>adj.</i> 犯法的,犯罪的;刑事的;不道德的		那个西部来的男人展开了纸条。这张便条相当短。
㉗wanted <i>adj.</i> 受通缉的		“鲍勃:我准时到了约定的地点。当你划火柴点雪茄时,我发现你的脸就是在芝加哥被警方通缉的那个罪犯的脸。不过,我无法亲自逮捕你,所以我找了一位便衣警察来做这件事。吉米。” (改编自欧·亨利的同名短篇小说)

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

( ) 1. What can we learn about the waiting man from the text?

- A. He grew up in the West.
- B. He liked to live in his hometown.
- C. He seemed to have made some money.
- D. He used to work for “Big Joe” Brady’s restaurant.

( ) 2. Why did the man leave New York?

- A. He didn’t like to live in a big city.
- B. He planned to meet his friend 20 years later.
- C. He thought the West was a better place to travel.
- D. He thought the West was a better place for his development.

( ) 3. Why was Bob confident that Jimmy would meet him?

- A. They kept in regular contact after parting.
- B. He thought their friendship could stand the test of time.
- C. He was sure Jimmy would remember their agreement.
- D. He got a letter from Jimmy about the meeting.

( ) 4. What made Bob realize that the tall man was not Jimmy Wells?

- A. The change in Jimmy’s height.
- B. The shape of the man’s nose.
- C. The way the man spoke.
- D. The man’s overcoat and collar.

Task 3: Micro-writing

After Twenty Years

Shortly before ten o’clock at night, a policeman arrived where “Big Joe” Brady’s restaurant used to stand. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in the doorway was a man with an unlit cigar in his mouth. The policeman walked up to the man, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ then started talking about an appointment he had made twenty 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (year) earlier with his best friend Jimmy Wells.

Actually, the policeman was just Jimmy Wells and he turned up there for the appointment. Seeing the man’s keen eyes and that square jaw, Jimmy recognized Bob, his old friend, although they 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) out of contact for many years. But then Jimmy noticed the scar and was shocked to realize that Bob was the criminal 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (want) in Chicago.

Jimmy could 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (bare) think clearly. What was it that turned the decent, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (rely) Bob into a criminal? Should he keep his appointment and reveal his identity to Bob 8. \_\_\_\_\_ should he arrest Bob on the spot? It was indeed a difficult choice to make. Anyhow, he knew he had to stick 9. \_\_\_\_\_ his principle. So he walked away without telling Bob who he actually was and asked a plain-clothes man 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) his friend.

Period Two Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

语言知识梳理 直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

**1. appointment** *n.* 约定, 约会; 任命, 委任; 职务  
(教材 P2) It’s an **appointment** made twenty years ago.

这是二十年前定下的一个约定。

- (1) have/make an appointment with sb 和某人约; 与某人约会
- keep an/one’s appointment 准时赴约
- break an/one’s appointment 违约, 失约

(2)appoint <i>vt.</i>	任命,委任;安排,确定(时间、地点)
appointed <i>adj.</i>	指定的
appoint sb as...	任命某人为……
appoint sb to do sth	派某人去做某事
(3)disappoint <i>vt.</i>	使失望
disappointment <i>n.</i>	失望
disappointed <i>adj.</i>	失望的,沮丧的
disappointing <i>adj.</i>	令人失望的,令人沮丧的

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

- ①[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] He chatted with Susan for 30 minutes before keeping his \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) with the manager.
- ②The boss has appointed a secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you at the airport.
- ③Some people start to feel \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) at the local culture, because they haven't seen its feature.
- ④[外研版必修三 U1] Perhaps we are in fact lying to protect ourselves from the \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) and anger of others.
- ⑤The government has recently appointed Mike \_\_\_\_\_ headmaster of the school.

#### (2)写作金句

- ①(应用文写作话题之旅行) Next week, we will \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 am to explore the ancient temple together.
- 下周,我们将和当地导游约在上午9点(集合),共同探索那座古庙。

- ②(读后续写之情感和语言描写) With \_\_\_\_\_, he murmured, "My classmates made fun of my haircut. Nobody in this world could know my sorrow."
- 他脸上带着沮丧,低声说:"我的同学们取笑我的发型。这个世界上没有人知道我的悲伤。"

### 2. reliable *adj.* 可信赖的,可依靠的;真实可信的,可靠的

(教材 P2) But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he's alive, for he always was the truest and most **reliable** fellow in the world.

但是我知道,如果吉米还活着就一定会来这里见我,因为他一直是这个世界上最真诚、最可靠的伙伴。

(1)rely <i>v.</i>	依靠,依赖
rely on/upon	指望;依赖;信任
rely on/upon sb to do sth/doing sth	指望某人做某事
rely on it that...	对……放心
(2)reliably <i>adv.</i>	可靠地

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

- ①[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] The innovative design requires little effort to achieve a \_\_\_\_\_ (rely) weekly supply of fresh greens.
- ②Don't rely on him \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) the truth. He's always lying, you know.
- ③You can rely on \_\_\_\_\_ that the team will complete the project on time, as they have always met their deadlines in the past.

#### (2)写作金句

(应用文写作话题之志愿活动) Residents \_\_\_\_\_, which is crucial for recovery.

居民依靠志愿者重建受损道路,这对恢复工作至关重要。

### 3. worthwhile *adj.* 值得花时间(或花钱、努力等),重要的,令人愉快的

(教材 P2) I came a thousand miles to stand in this doorway tonight, and it's **worthwhile** if my old partner turns up.

我千里迢迢赶过来,就是为了今晚能站在这个门口,如果我的老朋友出现,那一切都是值得的。

(1)It is worthwhile to do/doing sth.	做某事是值得的。
(2)worth <i>adj.</i>	值得的
be worth doing	(某事)值得做
(3)worthy <i>adj.</i>	值得……的
be worthy of sb/sth	值得……的
be worthy to be done/of being done	值得被做

### 【活学活用】

#### (1)单句填空

- ①It is up to you to decide whether it is worthwhile \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) the part-time job.
- ②The suggestion you have put forward in the meeting is worthy \_\_\_\_\_ (consider).

③[2025·浙江1月考] Here are some tips worth \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) in order to communicate more effectively.

(2)一句多译

(应用文写作话题之旅行) 那座教堂是那些精美古老的英国建筑物之一,值得去参观。

→The church was one of those fine old English structures and \_\_\_\_\_. (worth)

→The church was one of those fine old English structures and \_\_\_\_\_. (worthy)

→The church was one of those fine old English structures and \_\_\_\_\_. (worthwhile)

### 句型透视

(教材 P2) **Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come.** 嗯,那天晚上我们约定,二十年后的同一日期、同一时间,我们将再次在此相聚,不管我们的处境将会如何,也不管来的路程会有多远。

#### 句型公式

“no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句

#### 【句式点拨】

这是一个主从复合句,其中 no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come 是让步状语从句。no matter what 在此处相当于 whatever。

#### 【归纳拓展】

(1)英语里,“no matter + 疑问词”可引导让步状语从句,意思是“无论……,不管……”,常可与“疑问词 + ever”互换。

(2)主句是一般将来时,这类让步状语从句中应用一般现在时表将来。

[温馨提示] no matter which/what 只能引导让步状语从句,而 whichever/whatever 既可引导让步状语从句又可引导名词性从句。当 whichever/whatever 引导名词性从句时,不可用 no matter which/what 进行替换。

#### 【活学活用】

写作金句

①[北师大必修二 U4] (应用文写作话题之网络科技) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, friends from all over the world can immediately provide useful suggestions or information. 无论何时有人需要帮助,来自世界各地的朋友可以立即提供有用的建议或信息。

② \_\_\_\_\_, his mother will wait for him to have dinner together. 不管多晚,他妈妈都会等他一起吃晚饭。

③ (应用文写作之告知信) \_\_\_\_\_, you must return it in a week.

你无论借哪本书,都必须在一周内归还。

④ (应用文写作之建议信) I hold the view that \_\_\_\_\_, we should learn to relax ourselves besides concentrating on our studies.

我认为,无论我们选择什么俱乐部,除了集中精力学习之外,我们还应该学会放松自己。

## Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

### 语言精讲

#### 1. resign v. 辞职,辞去

(教材 P6) Eventually he **resigned** his post in the UK and returned to China to work at Jilin University in Changchun.

最终,他辞去了在英国的职务,回到了中国,在长春的吉林大学工作。

(1)resign from 辞去……的职位;从……辞职  
resign as 辞去(某职务)

resign oneself to (doing) sth

使自己顺从(做)某事;听任(做)某事;只好接受(做)某事

(2)resigned *adj.* 逆来顺受的,顺从的

be resigned to (doing) sth

顺从(做)某事

#### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Johnson resigned \_\_\_\_\_ the company in order to take a more challenging job.

②Pat and I resigned ourselves \_\_\_\_\_ yet another summer without an air conditioner.

(2)一句多译

(读后续写之哲理句) 不要听天由命,世界尽在你的掌握中。

→Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your fate; the world is in your hands. (v.)

→Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your fate; the world is in your hands. (adj.)

**2. ashamed** *adj.* 惭愧,羞愧,尴尬

(教材 P7) I was so **ashamed** of myself.

我为自己感到非常羞愧。

(1)be/feel ashamed of (doing) sth

为(做)某事而感到惭愧

be ashamed to do sth 耻于做某事;因做某事而羞愧

be/feel ashamed that... 为……而感到惭愧/羞耻

(2)shame *v.* 使羞愧

*n.* 羞愧;让人遗憾的事

It is a shame that... 很遗憾……

It is a shame (for sb) to do sth.

(对某人来说)做某事是一种耻辱。

(3)shameful *adj.* 可耻的;丢脸的

shameless *adj.* 不知羞耻的

### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①I'm ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) that I've never read any of his books.

②It is a \_\_\_\_\_ (shame) behaviour to say such sharp words to your seniors.

③[人教版选必一 U4] They may also hide their faces in their hands like they are embarrassed or \_\_\_\_\_ (shame).

(2)写作金句

①(读后续写之心理描写) I \_\_\_\_\_ that I just wanted to find a hole to crawl into.

我对自己的行为羞愧难当,只想找个洞钻进去。

②(读后续写之心理和动作描写) He \_\_\_\_\_ he had lied, so he didn't dare look his father in the eye.

他很惭愧他撒了谎,所以不敢直视他的父亲。

③(应用文写作话题之语言学习) That is the only French phrase I mastered, and \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ I don't have much use for it.

那是我唯一掌握的法语短语,真可惜我没有太多机会用到它。

**3. pretend** *vi. & vt.* 假装;装扮,扮作;自诩,自认为

(教材 P8) Then I walked away, **pretending** not to have heard anything.

然后我走开了,假装什么也没听到。

pretend to do sth	假装做某事
pretend to be doing sth	假装正在做某事
pretend to have done sth	假装做过某事
pretend + that(从句)	假装……

### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Don't pretend \_\_\_\_\_ (know) when you don't, which makes yourself embarrassed.

②She buried her head under the covers, \_\_\_\_\_ (pretend) to be asleep.

③He pretended \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an important paper when the boss entered.

④He pretended \_\_\_\_\_ (know) me before, but in fact, he didn't.

(2)写作金句

(读后续写之文末总结句) More often, it will be better if we \_\_\_\_\_ strong when we feel weak or \_\_\_\_\_ we are brave when we're afraid.

通常,如果我们在感到脆弱时不假装坚强,在感到害怕时不假装勇敢,事情会变得更好些。

(3)同义句改写

He tried hard to hold himself in and pretended that he hadn't heard the sad news.

→He tried hard to hold himself in and pretended \_\_\_\_\_ the sad news.

### 语法探究

阅读以下有关“诚信与责任”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Honesty and responsibility are important.

①**When you are honest**, you will gain others' trust. ②**If you are responsible for your actions**, you will be respected. ③**Even if you make a**



**mistake**, people will forgive you ④ **as long as you correct it in time**. Just ⑤ **as a lighthouse guides ships safely to shore**, practising honesty and responsibility every day can make a big difference ⑥ **because they are the foundation of a stable and just society**. These qualities will attract like-minded people to you, ⑦ **so that you can form a community of individuals** who share the same values.

### 【自主发现】

以上语段中,句①中 when 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句;句②中 if 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句;句③中 even if 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句;④中 as long as 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句;句⑤中 as 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句;句⑥中 because 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句;句⑦中 so that 引导\_\_\_\_\_从句。

## 语法归纳

### 复习状语从句

#### 一、时间状语从句

1. 时间状语从句常用连词 when, as, while, before, after, since, till/until, as soon as 等引导。

2. 引导时间状语从句的还有 the moment, the minute, immediately, the first time, every time, by the time, next time 等特殊连接词。如:

**Every time** I switch on the TV, there is football. It's boring indeed.

我每次打开电视都是足球节目,真是无聊。

**By the time** the firefighters arrived, the fire had burnt (itself) out.

消防员赶到时火已经熄灭了。

3. 主句是一般将来时,时间状语从句用一般现在时代替将来时;如果主句是过去将来时,相应地,时间状语从句用一般过去时。如:

**I will get** everything ready **before** my boss **comes** back next Monday.

我要在老板下周一回来之前把一切都准备妥当。

He told me they **would start** their journey **as soon as** the rain **stopped**.

他告诉我说,雨一停,他们就启程去旅行。

#### 二、结果状语从句

1. 结果状语从句是补充说明主句中谓语动词发生的结果的,通常位于主句之后。在 so... that... 和 such... that... 句型中,that 引导的是结果状语从句,表示“如此……以至于……”,其中 such 是限定

词,修饰名词;so 是副词,修饰形容词或副词。

2. 在 so ... that ..., such ... that ... 句型中,若 so, such 结构位于句首,句子部分倒装。如:

**So little money does the man earn that** he can hardly feed his family.

这个男人赚的钱很少,几乎不能养家糊口。

**Such a clever boy is my brother that** he can work out some problems that I can't.

我弟弟很聪明,他能计算出一些我算不出来的问题。

#### 三、原因状语从句

1. 原因状语从句通常用 because, since, as 等连词引导,表示“由于”或“因为”。

2. 引导原因状语从句的还有 now that, given that, considering that, in that, seeing that 等特殊连接词。如:

Stay in bed longer today, **seeing that** you stayed up late last night.

由于昨晚你熬夜了,今天就多睡一会儿吧。

**Considering that** the elderly lack digital skills, communities ought to offer free technology workshops.

鉴于老年人缺乏数字技能,社区应提供免费的技术讲习班。

#### 四、条件状语从句

1. 条件状语从句通常由连词 if, unless 等引导。

2. as/so long as, once, providing/provided that, suppose/supposing (that), on condition that 等也可用作连接词,引导条件状语从句。如:

I don't care about the price, **so long as** the car is in good condition.

我不计较价钱,只要车状况良好就行了。

**Supposing** something should go wrong, what would you do then?

假如出了什么问题,你会怎么做?

3. 主句是一般将来时,条件状语从句用一般现在时代替将来时;如果主句是过去将来时,相应地,条件状语从句用一般过去时。如:

**I will help** you with this work **if I am** not much too busy this weekend.

如果这个周末不太忙,我就会帮助你做这项工作。

He said he **would come** to our party **so long as he was invited**.

他说过,只要他被邀请,他就会来参加我们的聚会。



## 五、让步状语从句

1. 让步状语从句由 **although, though, even if/though, as, while, whether ... or ... , no matter ... , whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever, however, whichever** 等引导。

2. **as** 作“虽然”讲,引导让步状语从句时,常将表语或状语提前,构成部分倒装。如:

**Child as he is**, he can run as fast as an adult.

他虽然还是小孩,却能跑得和成年人一样快。

**Unsatisfied as he was** with the pay, he took the job just to get some work experience.

他虽然对薪酬并不满意,但还是接受了这份工作,只为了获得一些工作经验。

## 六、方式状语从句

1. 方式状语从句的引导词常见的有表示“像……”的 **as** 和表示“好像……”的 **as if/though**。the way 也可用作连词,引导方式状语从句,表示“以……方式”。

2. 在 **as if/though** 引导的方式状语从句中,谓动词常用虚拟语气。如:

Eliza remembers everything exactly **as if/though** it happened yesterday.

伊丽莎白清楚地记得一切,就像是昨天发生的一样。

He behaves **as if/though** he had no common sense.

他表现得好像没有常识似的。

## 七、地点状语从句

地点状语从句表示地点、方位,这类从句通常由 **where, wherever** 引导。如:

The church was built **where** there had once been a Roman temple.

教堂建在曾经是罗马神庙的地方。

Having suffered from heart trouble for years, Professor White must take some medicine with him **wherever** he goes.

怀特教授患有心脏病多年,无论走到哪里都必须随身携带一些药。

## 八、目的状语从句

1. 目的状语从句的引导词常见的有 **so that, in order that** 等。

2. **in case (that), for fear (that), in the hope that** 等也可引导目的状语从句。如:

They watched him closely **in case** he should escape.

他们严密监视他,以防他会逃脱。

He worked hard **for fear that** he might be fired by the boss.

他拼命地干活,生怕被老板解雇。

## 九、比较状语从句

比较状语从句常由 **as** 或 **than** 引导。如:

She is not **as tall as** her brother, but she makes up for it with her athletic skills.

她没有她哥哥那么高,但她在运动技能上弥补了这一点。

This year's sales figures are better **than** those from last year, indicating a positive trend for the company.

今年的销售数据比去年好,这表明公司有积极的发展趋势。

### 【实战演练】

#### ① 用方框里的连接词填空(每词只能用一次)

that, while, when, wherever, even if, now  
that, as if, as long as

1. For some unknown reasons, Valor offered Jack peace and comfort and was content to keep him company \_\_\_\_\_ he went.

2. Hardly had the runner crossed the finish line \_\_\_\_\_ cheers erupted, echoing throughout the stadium thunderously.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you practise singing more in front of strangers, you will become braver little by little.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm has passed, we can go outside and assess the damage done to the neighbourhood.

5. The old man is so energetic \_\_\_\_\_ he were still in his twenties.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person.

7. We were in such an anxious rush when we left \_\_\_\_\_ we forgot the airline tickets.

8. Allow children the space to voice their opinions, \_\_\_\_\_ they are different from your own.

#### ② 语法与写作(状语从句)

1. My doctor has many times advised me to live \_\_\_\_\_.

我的医生多次劝我在空气更清新的地方居住。

2. \_\_\_\_\_ that tears rolled down her cheeks. (倒装)  
她被陌生人的善意深深打动,泪水顺着脸颊滑落。

3. I found my cousin Lily staring at me \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ to her.  
我发现表妹莉莉正在盯着我看,好像根本不认识我似的。

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, we will carry on with the project.

不论有多少困难,我们都会把该项目继续做下去。

5. \_\_\_\_\_,  
the film had been on for almost 10 minutes.  
等我们赶到电影院时,电影差不多已经放了十分钟了。

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

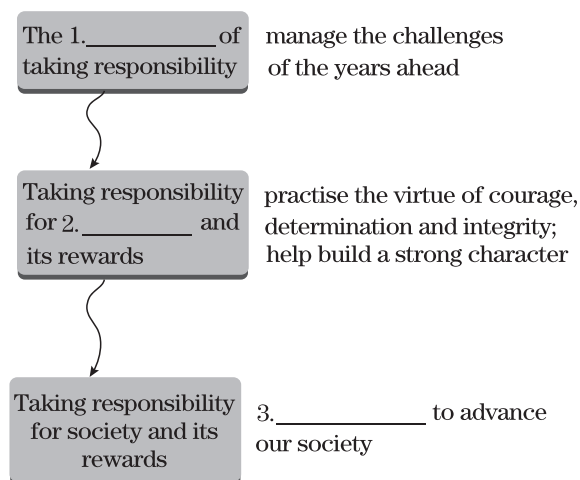
课前自主探究 预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①privilege <i>n.</i> 荣幸; 特殊利益 <i>vt.</i> 给予特权, 特别优待</p> <p>②present <i>vt.</i> (以某种方式) 展现, 显示, 表现</p> <p>③adulthood <i>n.</i> 成年</p> <p>④embrace <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 欣然接受; 包含; 拥抱</p> <p>⑤phase <i>n.</i> 阶段, 时期</p> <p>⑥in store for 就要出现在……身上, 即将发生在……身上</p> <p>⑦a well-developed sense of responsibility 一种高度的责任感</p> <p>⑧be responsible for 对……负责</p> <p>⑨burden <i>vt.</i> (使) 担负 (沉重或艰难的任务、职责等); 负重</p> <p>⑩anchor <i>n.</i> 锚; 给以安全感的人 (或物) <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> 抛锚; 使固定</p> <p>⑪mercy <i>n.</i> 仁慈, 宽恕 at the mercy of 任……处置, 对……无能为力</p> <p>⑫likewise <i>adv.</i> 同样地; 也, 而且</p> <p>⑬take ... seriously 认真对待……</p> <p>⑭deadline <i>n.</i> 最后期限, 截止日期</p>	<p><b>Taking responsibility</b></p> <p>Honoured guests, teachers and students, it is my pleasure and <b>privilege</b><sup>①</sup> to welcome you here today and <b>present</b><sup>②</sup> my thoughts on this special occasion.</p> <p>Students, the time has arrived for you to fully accept your passage into <b>adulthood</b><sup>③</sup>. I have seen you grow from nervous Senior 1 students into confident young adults, [1] <u>who sit before me today</u>, ready to <b>embrace</b><sup>④</sup> the next <b>phase</b><sup>⑤</sup> of your lives. You must be both excited and anxious about the new experiences [2] <u>that are in store for</u><sup>⑥</sup> you. Don't worry, [3] <u>for you are all responsible young people</u>, well prepared and well equipped to successfully manage the challenges of the years ahead.</p> <p>[1]who 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 adults.</p> <p>[2]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 experiences.</p> <p>[3]for 引导原因状语从句, 意为“因为, 由于”。</p> <p>At school, you have gradually understood the importance of <b>a well-developed sense of responsibility</b><sup>⑦</sup>. You accept that you <b>are responsible for</b><sup>⑧</sup> your successes and your failures. Hopefully, you have learnt to treat responsibility not as a weight [4] <u>that burdens</u><sup>⑨</sup> you, but rather as a foundation [5] <u>which will support your future development</u>.</p> <p>A ship without an <b>anchor</b><sup>⑩</sup> is <b>at the mercy of</b><sup>⑪</sup> the waves and winds; <b>likewise</b><sup>⑫</sup>, a person [6] <u>who has no sense of responsibility</u> is at the mercy of their own careless and thoughtless behaviour.</p> <p>[4]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 weight.</p> <p>[5]which 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 foundation.</p> <p>[6]who 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 person.</p> <p>As students, you must <b>take</b> your studies <b>seriously</b><sup>⑬</sup> and accept responsibility for your own learning. This means meeting <b>deadlines</b><sup>⑭</sup> for your schoolwork</p>	<p><b>承担责任</b></p> <p>尊敬的各位来宾、老师和学生们, 我很高兴也很荣幸能够在这里欢迎大家 (出席今天的典礼), 并在这个特殊的时刻分享我的一些想法。</p> <p>同学们, 你们已经到了完全接受自己即将步入成年的时候了。我见证了你们从紧张的高一新生成长为自信的青年, 今天, 你们坐在我面前, 准备好迎接你们生命的下一个阶段。对于即将到来的种种新体验, 你们一定感到既兴奋又焦虑。不用担心, 因为你们都是负责的年轻人, 你们已经做好了充分的准备, 能够成功应对未来的挑战。</p> <p>在学校里, 你们已经逐渐认识到具有高度责任感的重要性。你们明白你们应该为自己的成功和失败负责。但愿你们已经学会不去把责任当作困扰你们的一种负担, 而是把它当作支撑你们未来发展的一个基础。没有锚的船只能任凭风吹浪打; 同样, 一个没有责任感的人也会受制于自己粗心和草率的行为。</p> <p>作为学生, 你们必须认真对待自己的学业, 并且对自己的学习负责。这意味着按时完成作业</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑮guidance <i>n.</i> 指导; 导航 follow sb's guidance 听从某人的指导</p> <p>⑯go far beyond 远远超过……, 远远不止于……</p> <p>⑰encounter <i>vt.</i> 遭遇; 遇到(尤指令人不快或困难的事)</p> <p>⑱go wrong (情况) 出岔子, 出差错</p> <p>⑲instead of 而不是</p> <p>⑳fault <i>n.</i> 过错, 责任; 弱点, 缺点</p> <p>㉑virtue <i>n.</i> 美德; 正直的品性; 优点</p> <p>㉒integrity <i>n.</i> 诚实正直; 完整, 完好</p> <p>㉓betterment <i>n.</i> 改进; 改善; 改良</p> <p>㉔organic <i>adj.</i> 有机的, 统一的; 绿色的; 生物的</p> <p>㉕starfish <i>n.</i> 海星, 星鱼</p> <p>㉖discouraged <i>adj.</i> 灰心的, 泄气的</p> <p>㉗make a difference to 对……有影响, 改变……</p> <p>㉘garbage <i>n.</i> 垃圾; 废话</p> <p>㉙contribute to 有助于, 促进; 对……做出贡献</p> <p>㉚lead to 导致, 带来; 通往</p> <p>㉛saving <i>n.</i> 节省物, 节省; 储蓄金</p> <p>㉜bonus <i>n.</i> 意外收获; 奖金, 红利</p>	<p><b>following your teachers' guidance</b><sup>⑮</sup>, and of course, always aiming for academic excellence. However, your responsibilities <b>go far beyond</b><sup>⑯</sup> your studies. [7] <u>As you go through your daily life, you will encounter</u><sup>⑰</sup> many difficult situations [8] <u>where things may go wrong</u><sup>⑱</sup>. <b>Instead of</b><sup>⑲</sup> being quick to blame others, analyse the problem, and if it is indeed your own <b>fault</b><sup>⑳</sup>, be ready to admit your mistake and then correct it. This way, you practise the <b>virtue</b><sup>㉑</sup> of courage. Always give your best in [9] <u>whatever you set out to do</u>, [10] <u>however difficult that might be</u>. This way, you practise the virtue of determination. Be honest by saying what you mean and by meaning what you say. This way, you practise the virtue of <b>integrity</b><sup>㉒</sup>. Taking responsibility in all aspects of your everyday life, therefore, will help build a strong character.</p> <p>[7]as 引导时间状语从句, 意为“当……时”。 [8]where 引导定语从句, 修饰抽象名词 situations。 [9]whatever 引导宾语从句, 作介词 in 的宾语。 [10]however 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>Apart from personal development, assuming responsibility for your actions is also important for the <b>betterment</b><sup>㉓</sup> of society. Society is an <b>organic</b><sup>㉔</sup> whole, and as social beings, we have a responsibility to make a contribution. You may have heard the story of a small boy [11] <u>who tried to save starfish</u><sup>㉕</sup> left on the beach after a storm, by throwing them back into the sea. Passers-by told him that he was wasting his time, for he could not possibly save them all. However, the boy was not <b>discouraged</b><sup>㉖</sup>, [12] <u>believing that he could make a difference to</u><sup>㉗</sup> the ones that he saved. As a result, the passers-by felt inspired and joined him in saving the starfish. Similarly, the little things you do can make a difference! For example, picking up <b>garbage</b><sup>㉘</sup> around your neighbourhood <b>contributes to</b><sup>㉙</sup> a cleaner environment. Reporting a speeding car helps ensure road safety. Being energy-efficient <b>leads to</b><sup>㉚</sup> <b>savings</b><sup>㉛</sup> of our precious natural resources. Doing volunteer work at a local nursing home brings love and warmth to the elderly. Just like the “starfish boy”, you may even inspire people around you to do the same, [13] <u>which is an added bonus</u><sup>㉜</sup>. [14] <u>Working together</u>, we have the power to gradually but continuously advance our society</p>	<p>听从老师的指导, 当然还要永远追求学术上的卓越。然而, 你们的责任远远不止学习。在日常生活中, 你们会遇到许多困难的情况, 在这些情况下事情可能会出错。与其急着责怪旁人, 不如分析分析问题, 而且如果确实是你们自己的错, 就准备好承认错误, 然后改正。这样, 你们就践行了勇气的美德。无论你们打算做什么, 无论会有多困难, 都要全力以赴去做。这样, 你们就践行了决心的美德。心口如一, 言出必行。这样, 你们就践行了正直的美德。在你们日常生活的各个方面承担责任, 如此一来, 将有助于你们塑造坚强的性格。为自己的行为负责除了对个人发展很重要之外, 对社会进步也很重要。社会是一个有机的整体, 并且作为社会的一员, 我们有责任做出贡献。你们可能听说过一个小男孩的故事, 他试图把暴风雨过后留在海滩上的海星扔回海里, 以拯救它们。路过的人们告诉他, 他是在浪费自己的时间, 因为他不可能拯救所有的海星。然而, 小男孩并没有气馁, 他相信自己可以改变他救起的那些海星的命运。结果, 路人们受到了激励, 纷纷和他一起拯救海星。同样, 你所做的一件件小事也能产生影响! 例如, 清理邻里周围的垃圾有助于建设一个更加清洁的环境。举报一辆超速行驶的汽车有助于确保道路安全。节约能源就是节约我们宝贵的自然资源。在一家当地养老院做义工能给老人们带来爱和温暖。就像“海星男孩”一样, 你们甚至可能激励你们周围的人也这么做, 这就是一项额外的收获。如果我们共同努力, 我们就有能力逐步而持续地推动我们的社会进步</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
③rewarding <i>adj.</i> 值得的; 有益的	[11]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 boy;过去分词短语 left on the beach after a storm 作后置定语,修饰名词 starfish。 [12]现在分词 believing... 作状语;第一个 that 引导宾语从句;第二个 that 引导定语从句,修饰代词 ones。 [13]which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰整个主句。 [14]现在分词短语作状语。	所以,亲爱的学生们,将承担责任作为你们迈入成人世界的第
④weigh on sb/sth 使焦虑不安,加重……的 思想负担	So, dear students, take your first step into the adult world by accepting your responsibilities, [15]so that adulthood will be an enjoyable and <b>rewarding</b> <sup>⑤</sup> experience for both you and those around you. Sometimes, responsibilities may <b>weigh</b> heavily <b>on</b> <sup>⑥</sup> you. However, just as the Chinese saying goes, “ <b>Jade</b> <sup>⑦</sup> is <b>good-for-nothing</b> <sup>⑧</sup> [16]if not carved.” A man cannot be perfected without trials. [17] <b>Sow</b> <sup>⑨</sup> the seeds of success today and your <b>harvest</b> <sup>⑩</sup> will be great tomorrow. I wish you every success in your adult life!	一步,如此一来,成年对于你们和你们周围的人来说,都将是
⑤jade <i>n.</i> 玉,碧玉		一段愉快而有益的经历。有时
⑥good-for-nothing <i>adj.</i> 一无是处的,不中用的		候,责任可能会是你们的一个
⑦sow <i>vi. &amp; vt.</i> (sowed, sown)播种,种		重担。然而,正如中国谚语所
⑧harvest <i>n.</i> 收成,收获 量;收获季节,收割 <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 收割,捕猎	[15]so that 引导目的状语从句。 [16]if not carved 为条件状语从句的省略,完整句子应为 if it is not carved。 [17]本句为“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”句型	说,“玉不琢,不成器。”一个人不经历考验就不可能变得完美。今天播下成功的种子,明天你们的收获将是巨大的。祝福你们的成年生活一切顺利!

### Task 1: Fast Reading



## Task 2: Careful Reading

( )1. Who is the speech addressed to?

- A. Senior 1 students.  
B. Graduate students.  
C. Students entering their adulthood.  
D. Honoured guests invited to the school.

( )2. How can students practise the virtue of determination?

- A. By always aiming for academic excellence.
- B. By giving your best in whatever you set out to do.

- C. By being ready to admit your mistake and then correct it.

- D. By saying what you mean and by meaning what you say.

( ) **3.** Why did the principal tell the story of the small boy?

- A. To stress the importance of cooperation.  
B. To urge people to protect the environment.  
C. To appeal to students to save more starfish.  
D. To encourage students to contribute to a better society.

( )4. What is the principal's attitude towards students taking responsibilities in adulthood?

- A. Doubtful.                      B. Encouraging.  
C. Critical.                        D. Unconcerned.

### Task 3: Micro-writing

## Taking responsibility

Honoured guests, teachers and students, it is  
my pleasure and privilege 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
(present) my thoughts here.

Students, as you are stepping into young adulthood, you should understand the importance of a well-developed sense of responsibility, 2.



is a foundation to support your future development. Hopefully, you will all grow into responsible people, well prepared and well equipped to successfully manage the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) of the years ahead.

As students, you must take your studies 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (serious) and accept responsibility for your own learning. Apart 5. \_\_\_\_\_ being responsible for your studies, you must take responsibility in all aspects of your everyday life. You should practise the virtue of courage, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (determine) and integrity, which will help build a strong character.

In addition to personal development, assuming

responsibility for your actions 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) also important for the betterment of society. The little things you do, like picking up garbage around your neighbourhood, reporting a speeding car, being energy-efficient 8. \_\_\_\_\_ doing volunteer work, can make a difference! 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (work) together, we have the power to gradually but continuously advance our society.

So, dear students, take your first step into the adult world by accepting your responsibilities, so that adulthood will be an enjoyable and 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (reward) experience for both you and those around you. I wish you every success in your adult life!

## 语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

### 词汇点睛

#### 1. mercy *n.* 仁慈, 宽恕

(教材 P11) A ship without an anchor is at the **mercy** of the waves and winds; likewise, a person who has no sense of responsibility is at the **mercy** of their own careless and thoughtless behaviour. 没有锚的船只能任凭风吹浪打; 同样, 一个没有责任感的人也会受制于自己粗心和草率的行为。

(1) at the mercy of 任……处置, 对……无能为力

have mercy on/upon sb = show mercy to sb  
宽恕/怜悯某人

beg for (one's) mercy 乞求(某人的)宽恕/怜悯  
without mercy 残忍地, 毫不留情地

(2) merciful *adj.* 仁慈的; 宽大的

merciless *adj.* 无情的, 毫不怜悯的

#### 【活学活用】

##### (1) 单句填空

① This judge isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (mercy) towards anyone found guilty of murder.

② The \_\_\_\_\_ (mercy) heat of the desert made it nearly impossible for travellers to continue their journey without adequate supplies.

##### (2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之场面描写) The hikers were left \_\_\_\_\_ the raging river, unable to cross it until the water levels went down.

徒步旅行者任由汹涌的河流摆布, 直到水位下降才能过河。

② (应用文写作话题之灾害预防) The earthquake destroyed the town \_\_\_\_\_, leaving thousands of survivors homeless in freezing winter. 地震无情地摧毁小镇, 使数千幸存者在寒冬中无家可归。

##### (3) 一句多译

每个人曾经都怜悯过生活在如此恶劣的环境中的孩子们。

→ Everyone used to \_\_\_\_\_ the children living in such a terrible environment.

→ Everyone used to \_\_\_\_\_ the children living in such a terrible environment.

#### 2. fault *n.* 过错, 责任; 弱点, 缺点

(教材 P11) Instead of being quick to blame others, analyse the problem, and if it is indeed your own **fault**, be ready to admit your mistake and then correct it.

与其急着责怪旁人, 不如分析分析问题, 而且如果确实是你们自己的错, 就准备好承认错误, 然后改正。

(1) find fault (with) 挑剔, 找(……的)茬儿, (对……)吹毛求疵

(2) faulty *adj.* 有错误的; 不完美的, 有缺陷的

faultless *adj.* 没有错误的; 无缺点的, 完美无缺的

## 【活学活用】

### (1) 单句填空

① We guarantee that if you find the goods are \_\_\_\_\_ (fault), you can ask for a refund at any time.

② Her performance in the competition was \_\_\_\_\_ (fault), earning her the first-place trophy and the admiration of the judges.

### (2) 写作金句

[2025·全国一卷读后续写] Standing at his door, I vowed \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ —that loyal soul anchoring his broken world. 我站在他的门口, 发誓再也不挑剔托比 (Toby) 了——那锚定他破碎世界的忠诚灵魂。

## 3. discouraged adj. 灰心的

(教材 P12) However, the boy was not **discouraged**, believing that he could make a difference to the ones that he saved.

然而, 小男孩并没有气馁, 他相信自己可以改变他救起的那些海星的命运。

- (1) discourage vt. 使气馁; 劝阻  
discourage sb from doing sth 劝某人不要做某事
- (2) discouraging adj. 让人泄气的

[温馨提示] courage n. 勇气

encourage vt. 鼓励

encouraging adj. (物) 令人鼓舞的

encouraged adj. (人) 受到鼓舞的

## 【活学活用】

(1) 用 encourage 和 discourage 的适当形式填空

① The terrible weather \_\_\_\_\_ us from going camping yesterday.

② The result was \_\_\_\_\_. We had expected it to be much better.

③ Young people should \_\_\_\_\_ to try new things even if they may fail.

### (2) 写作金句

(应用文写作话题之传统美德) The government launched campaigns to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, promoting the traditional virtue of frugality nationwide.

政府发起活动劝阻公民浪费食物, 在全国弘扬节俭的传统美德。

## 句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **I have seen you grow from nervous Senior 1 students into confident young adults, who sit before me today, ready to embrace the next phase of your lives.** 我见证了你们从紧张的高一新生成长为自信的青年, 今天, 你们坐在我面前, 准备好迎接你们生命的下一个阶段。

### 句型公式

形容词(短语)作状语

## 【句式点拨】

这句话中, ready to embrace the next phase of your lives 是形容词短语在句中作状语, 表示伴随情况或方式。

## 【归纳拓展】

形容词(短语)作状语表示意义上的增补, 和句子的主语有逻辑上的主谓关系。它可表示时间、方式、原因、伴随等。

## 【活学活用】

### 写作金句

① (读后续写之动作和心理描写) \_\_\_\_\_, Tony stood up and accepted the prize. 托尼又惊又喜, 站起来接受了奖品。

② (读后续写之动作描写) I bowed to the audience excitedly, \_\_\_\_\_. 我激动地向观众鞠躬, 感谢他们的掌声。

③ \_\_\_\_\_, they brought in this new equipment in quantities. 急于改进耕作条件, 他们大批量地引进了这种新设备。

2. (教材 P12) **You may have heard the story of a small boy who tried to save starfish left on the beach after a storm, by throwing them back into the sea.** 你们可能听说过一个小男孩的故事, 他试图把暴风雨过后留在海滩上的海星扔回海里, 以拯救它们。

### 句型公式

情态动词 + have done

## 【句式点拨】

这是一个主从复合句, 由主句和 who 引导的定语从句组成。主句中, 谓语动词 may have heard 是“情态动词 + have done”结构。



### 【归纳拓展】

英语里,“情态动词 + have done”表示对过去的推测时,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“过去也许做过……”。如:

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

如果你给她更多的机会,她可能就会取得更大的进步。

(3) can/could have done 表示过去本来有能力做某事而没能做成,含有遗憾的意味。如:

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。

(4) 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。

(5) should have done/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/ought to have been finished** yesterday.

这项工作本来昨天就应该完成了。

(6) shouldn't have done/oughtn't to have done 表示过去本不该做某事而实际上却做了。如:

I **shouldn't/oughtn't to have watched** that movie—it'll give me horrible dreams.

我不该看那部电影,它会使我做噩梦的。

(7) needn't have done 表示过去本不必做某事而实际上却做了。如:

Since Suzie won't be with us for dinner, we **needn't have bought** so much food.

既然苏西不和我们一起吃晚饭了,我们本不必买如此多的食物。

### 【活学活用】

写作金句

① (读后续写之主题升华句) He realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ if he had cheated, but the score was his honest effort, and that made it more valuable.

他意识到,如果他作弊,他可能会得到更高的分数,但这个分数是他诚实的努力,这使它更有价值。

② He \_\_\_\_\_ you more help, but he was very busy at the time.

他原本可以给予你更多帮助的,但是他当时很忙。

③ (读后续写之动作和语言描写) Dad gently patted my shoulder, saying, “I now realize how wrong I was to criticize you all the time. I \_\_\_\_\_ you more.”

爸爸轻轻地拍了拍我的肩膀,说:“我现在意识到我一直批评你是多么错误,我本应该更欣赏你。”

④ I'm terribly sorry. I didn't hear the phone just now. I \_\_\_\_\_.  
非常抱歉,我刚刚没听到电话,我一定是睡着了。

## Period Five Writing

### 单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

#### 写一篇文章阐述你对诚实和责任的理解

诚实是人与人之间最基本的信任基础。诚实不仅体现在言辞上,更体现在行为和态度中。当我们诚实地对待他人时,我们不仅在传递真实的信息,还在建立一种信任关系。而责任则是我们在生活中应尽的义务,无论是对自己还是对他人。诚实是履行责任的前提,只有在诚实的基础上,我们才能真正承担起对家庭、工作和社会的责任。因此,在我们的日常生活中,诚实与责任应当是相辅

相成的,只有将二者结合,我们才能成为更好的人。

#### 【典例精析】

你所在学校的校报英语专栏将举行征文活动,主题是“My understanding of white lies”。你有意参加此次活动,请根据下列要点完成一篇英语作文。内容包括:

1. 人们对 white lies 的不同看法;
2. 你的观点。

注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

### 【话题词汇】

1. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 激烈的
2. \_\_\_\_\_ *n.* 争论
3. \_\_\_\_\_ *v.* 避免
4. \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* 不可治愈的
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 取决于
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 考虑

### 【高级句式】

#### 1. 宾语从句

关于我们是否应该在日常生活中说善意的谎言的问题，这些年来一直颇有争议。

The question about \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in our daily life has always been an intense debate over these years.

#### 2. 不定式作目的状语

一些人认为，善意的谎言是避免伤害他人感情的必要条件。

Some believe white lies are necessary conditions \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 3. 动名词作主语

例如，告诉患有不治之症的患者真相可能会导致绝望，而善意的谎言可以帮助他们更积极地享受生活。

For instance, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ may lead to despair, while a white lie could help them enjoy life more positively.

#### 4. 让步状语从句

然而，另一些人则认为不管是什么样的谎言，任何人不应该说谎。

However, others argue that no one should tell lies, \_\_\_\_\_  
they are.

#### 5. 时间状语从句

当人们最终知道真相时，他们可能会感到被背叛。

People may feel betrayed \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ eventually.

#### 6. 主语从句

在我看来，我们是否应该说善意的谎言其实取决于它可能造成的结果。

As far as I am concerned, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ its potential consequences.

#### 7. 省略结构

当我们说善意的谎言时，我们最好考虑一下当时是什么情况，可能会带来什么样的后果。

When \_\_\_\_\_, we had better take into consideration what the occasion is and what the result it may bring.

### 【范文鉴赏】

#### My understanding of white lies

The question about **whether we should tell white lies in our daily life** has always been an intense debate over these years.

Some believe white lies are necessary conditions **to avoid hurting others' feelings**. For instance, **telling a patient with an incurable disease the truth** may lead to despair, **while** a white lie could help them enjoy life more positively. However, others argue that no one should tell lies, **no matter what kind of lies they are**. People may feel betrayed **when they know the truth eventually**.

As far as I am concerned, **whether we should tell white lies really** depends on its potential consequences. **When telling a white lie**, we had better take into consideration **what the occasion is and what the result it may bring**.

### 【活学活用】

假如你是李华，上周六你校学生会举办了“走进社区，服务大家”的公益活动。请你为校英文报写一篇相关报道，内容包括：

1. 活动过程；
2. 你的收获和感悟。

注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

#### Students' voluntary work in a community

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单元话题续写——诚信与责任

【话题词汇】

道德品质类			
reliable	adj. 可信赖的; 可靠的	virtue	n. 美德; 正直的品性; 优点
integrity	n. 诚实正直	innocent	adj. 无辜的; 天真的 n. 无辜者
decent	adj. 正派的, 合乎礼节的; 得体的	mercy	n. 仁慈, 宽恕
principle	n. 道德原则; 法则; 信条	legal	adj. 合法的; 法律的
情感与心理状态			
discouraged	adj. 灰心的	embrace	vt. & vi. 欣然接受; 包含; 拥抱
guilty	adj. 感到内疚/惭愧的; 有罪的	ashamed	adj. 惭愧, 羞愧, 尴尬
disappointed	adj. 失望的, 沮丧的	rejoice	vi. & vt. 非常高兴, 深感欣喜
burden	n. (义务、责任等)重担, 负担	keen	adj. 灵敏的, 敏锐的; 渴望
forgive	vt. & vi. 原谅, 宽恕	weigh on sb/sth	使焦虑不安, 加重……思想负担
身体部位及相关物品			
jaw	n. 下巴; 颌	scar	n. 伤疤; (精神上的)创伤
eyebrow	n. 眉毛	wrinkle	n. 皱纹; 褶皱 vt. & vi. 皱起
scarfpin	n. 围巾夹, 领带别针	collar	n. 衣领
行为动作类			
wrap	vt. 包, 裹; 用……缠绕 n. 披肩	sow	vt. & vi. 播种, 种
bow	vi. 鞠躬; 低(头) n. 蝴蝶结	pause	vi. 停顿, 暂停 n. 停顿
resign	vt. & vi. 辞职, 辞去	pretend	vi. & vt. 假装; 装扮
sew	vi. & vt. 缝, 做针线活; 缝上	tear down	拆毁, 拆除
lose contact	失去联系	make one's fortune	发财

【跟踪演练】

① 写作金句

1. \_\_\_\_\_, he realized that he had betrayed his friend's trust. (形容词短语作状语)  
羞愧难言,他意识到自己背叛了朋友的信任。
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the knowledge that his lies had hurt others. (主语从句)  
最使他焦虑不安的是,他知道自己谎言伤害了他人。
3. The man, known for his virtue and integrity,

was always the first to take responsibility \_\_\_\_\_.  
(让步状语从句)  
这个以美德和正直著称的人,无论何时出现问题,总是第一个承担责任。

4. \_\_\_\_\_ made him finally bow and apologize to the innocent victim. (强调句)  
正是负罪感的重担让他最终低头向无辜的受害者道歉。

5. \_\_\_\_\_, we can harvest a life of trust and respect. (分词短语作状语)  
早早播下诚信的种子,我们就能收获充满信任与尊重的人生。

II 语段表达

Mark was a reliable young man 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (他的正直从未受到过质疑;whose 定语从句). However, 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (一个秘密的重担沉重地压在他身上)—he had discovered his colleague stealing company funds. His eyebrows furrowed as he struggled between loyalty and honesty. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (假装没有看见过这种不当行为;动名词短语作主语) was a betrayal of his own virtue. 4. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (他的原则以前从未被如此严峻地考验;倒装句), for exposing the truth might ruin a friendship.

After pausing for a long time, Mark finally made up his mind. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (他的心怦怦直跳;with 复合结构), he walked into the manager's office, confessing what he had witnessed. As he spoke out, 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (如释重负之感涌上他的心头), wrapping him in a warm embrace of inner peace. 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (尽管因失去朋友而倍感沮丧;as 倒装句), he knew he could hold his head high, for he was doing the right thing. Holding virtue, though sometimes a lonely path, is 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (唯一能够指引人们抵达真正正直的彼岸的指南针;定语从句).

► 延伸阅读

SO CLOSE, YET SO FAR

Mark never stops socialising with his friends online. But he's also never felt more alone.

Where am I? What am I doing? If you're one of my 500 friends online, you'll always be the first to know. My phone and laptop are never out of touching distance, so I'm **constantly** posting updates on social media—whether I'm having a coffee, on my way to school, watching TV... even when I'm in the shower. As soon as I open my eyes in the morning, I check through all my social networking apps, read my emails and answer text messages. I do the same thing all over again while I'm having breakfast.

I live in a university dorm with a couple of great roommates. **I have a never-ending flow of messages and updates from all the people I associate with online.** Yet the truth of the matter is: I feel lonely.

I'm **barely** the only person who feels this way. According to research, over two-thirds of young people find it easier to make friends online

(节选自北师版选择性必修第一册 Unit 1)  
than it is “in real life”. I'm way beyond a shy or **reserved** person, but I'm **wired** up every day, like most of my friends. On the surface, I have an active social life. I attend parties and play sports but I'm always **distracted**. They say that phones bring people closer together but in reality, my mind is always a million miles away. I **obsess over** exactly how many followers I have on my account, but I can't remember the birthdays of some of my oldest mates.

【好词好句积累】

1. constantly *adv.* 持续不断地
2. associate with 与某人联系
3. barely *adv.* 几乎不
4. reserved *adj.* 含蓄的;内敛的
5. wired *adj.* 联网的;极其兴奋的
6. distracted *adj.* 心神不定的,精神无法集中的
7. obsess over 对……过分担心
8. I have a never-ending flow of messages and updates from all the people **I associate with online.** 我总是不停地收到我联系的网友发来的信息和最新消息。