



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

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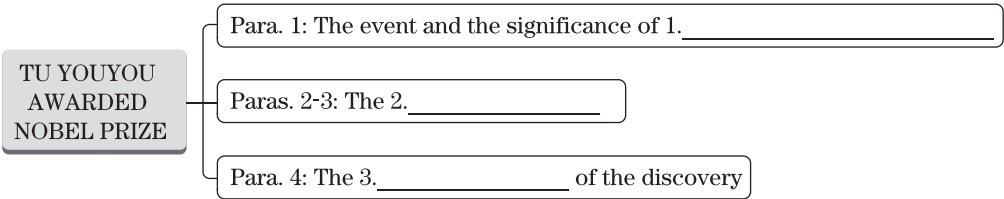
Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Period One Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing



Task 2: Micro-writing

The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Tu Youyou in 2015, 1. _____ research led to the discovery of artemisinin, 2. _____ crucial new treatment for malaria.

Tu Youyou, a 3. _____ (commit) and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China, on 30 December 1930, and 4. _____ (graduate) from Peking University Medical School in 1955. In 1967, the Chinese government formed a team of scientists with the 5. _____ (object) of discovering a new treatment for malaria, and Tu Youyou was 6. _____ the first researchers chosen. From their research, they discovered and tested 380 distinct ancient Chinese medical treatments. One medical text from the fourth century suggested 7. _____

(use) the extract from sweet wormwood to treat a fever. Tu's team tested a collection of dried wormwood leaves but found no effect. They then tried boiling fresh wormwood, and using the liquid 8. _____ (obtain) from this to treat malaria, but this did not work either. She then concluded that boiling the sweet wormwood 9. _____ (apparent) destroyed its medical properties.

After failing more than 190 times, the team finally succeeded in 1971. Tu Youyou and her team members even insisted on testing the medicine on 10. _____ (they) to make sure that it was safe. Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said, "The honour is not just mine. There is a team behind me, and all the people of my country."

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. crucial *adj.* 至关重要的, 关键性的

- (1) be crucial to/for... 对……是至关重要的
play a crucial role/part in sth 在某方面起关键作用
be of crucial importance 非常重要
- (2) It is crucial that... ……是至关重要的。
(从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略)
- (3) crucially *adv.* 至关重要地

◆佳句背诵

[北师选必三] While some people believe it is **crucial for** scientific advancement, others raise

moral concerns. 尽管有些人认为这对于科学的进步至关重要, 但也有人提出了道德方面的担忧。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① It is crucial that strict measures _____ (take) to protect forests and wildlife habitats to maintain ecological balance.
- ② _____ (crucial), education is not just about acquiring knowledge; it is also about cultivating character and values.

◆完成句子

③ [2022·全国甲卷书面表达] World Oceans Day was set up to raise the awareness of protecting the ocean, _____ the

global ecosystem. 世界海洋日的设立是为了提高人们对保护海洋的意识,海洋在全球生态系统中起着至关重要的作用。

2. **vital** *adj.* 极其重要的,必不可少的

- (1)be vital to/for... 对……是至关重要的
- (2)It is vital that... ……是十分重要的。
(从句用虚拟语气, should 可以省略)
- (3)vitaly *adv.* 极其,绝对
It is vitally important for sb to do sth.
对某人来说做某事是至关重要的。

◆佳句背诵

[译林选必三] Spending some time in the gym **is of vital importance** to astronauts' health.
花些时间在健身房锻炼对宇航员的健康是至关重要的。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①The government had decided on a change in their policy which _____ (vital) affected the future of the country.
- ②It is vital that enough money _____ (collect) to fund the project.

◆完成句子

③[2022·全国甲卷书面表达] Not only does the ocean offer us sufficient food, but also it maintains the balance of nature. So, _____ . (应用文写作之保护海洋)

海洋不仅给我们提供了充足的食物,而且还维持了自然的平衡。因此,保护海洋对我们来说至关重要。

3. **committed** *adj.* 尽心尽力的;坚信的;坚定的

- (1)be committed to (doing) sth
对……忠诚;致力于(做)某事
- (2)commit *vt.* 承诺;保证;做出(错误或非法的事)
vi. 忠于;全心全意投入(工作、活动等)
commit oneself to (doing) sth
致力于/承诺/保证(做)某事

- commit... to doing sth 投入……做某事
- (3)commitment *n.* 投入;奉献;承诺;保证
make a commitment to (do) sth
承诺(做)某事

◆佳句背诵

[译林选必二] Though journalists **are committed** to presenting the truth, it is better to use our own judgement than rely entirely on news reports.
尽管记者致力于呈现真相,我们最好还是运用自己的判断力,而非完全依赖新闻报道。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[北师必修二] With a new sense of energy and _____ (commit), Reeve undertook an intense exercise programme to help him achieve this goal.
- ②Being committed to _____ (develop) the green economy, as is reported, is the driving force behind the success of the village.

◆完成句子

③She was _____ , known for her integrity and perseverance. No matter how difficult the challenges were, she _____ her scientific principles. (读后续写之人物品质描写)

她是一位尽职尽责的科学家,以正直和坚忍不拔而闻名。无论挑战多么困难,她始终坚守自己的科学原则。

4. **objective** *n.* 目的,目标 *adj.* 客观的;宾格的

- (1)with the objective of... 带着……的目标
achieve/meet an objective 达到目标
set an objective 确定目标
- (2)object *v.* 不同意,反对
object to sth/sb 反对……
object to (sb) doing sth 不同意(某人)做某事
- (3)objection *n.* 反对;异议
raise/have an objection to (doing) sth
对……提出异议/
对……表示反对

[温馨提示] 同义表达“目的是……”: with the intention/aim/purpose of; be aimed at; aim to.

◆佳句背诵

The school organized various extracurricular activities **with the objective of** developing students' creativity and teamwork spirit. 学校组织了各种各样的课外活动, 目的在于培养学生的创造力和团队合作精神。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The main _____ (object) of the project is to improve the quality of education in rural areas.

② Be _____ (object) and make yourself open to new knowledge and ideas.

③ Many residents object to _____ (build) a new shopping mall in their neighbourhood due to increased traffic.

◆完成句子

④ _____ at the beginning of the new semester is vitally important to your study. (应用文写作之建议信)

在新学期开始时设定一个明确的目标对你的学习至关重要。

⑤ _____, our school organised a friendly football match between students and teachers last Sunday. (应用文写作之校园活动)

为了丰富学生们的校园生活, 我们学校于上周日举办了一场师生足球友谊赛。

5. acknowledge vt. 承认, 公认; (公开)感谢

(1) acknowledge (doing) sth

承认(做了)某事

acknowledge sth/sb to be/as...

承认某事/某人是……

It is universally/generally acknowledged that...
……是大家公认的。

(2) acknowledgement n. 承认; 感谢

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① True growth begins with the honest _____ (acknowledge) that we still have much to learn.

② The student acknowledged _____ (cheat) on the exam when faced with the evidence and was prepared to accept the consequences.

③ The book, _____ (acknowledge) as a classic of modern literature, has been translated into many languages and is widely read around the world.

◆完成句子

④ [2022·全国甲卷书面表达] _____ the ocean plays an important role in many aspects.

人们普遍认为海洋在很多方面都起着重要作用。

⑤ I sincerely _____, whose constant encouragement has helped me overcome my fear of public speaking.

我衷心感谢我的英语老师的支持, 她持续的鼓励帮助我克服了对公开演讲的恐惧。

6. insist vi. & vt. 坚持; 坚决要求

insist on/upon sth 坚决要求

insist on doing sth 坚持做某事

insist (that) ... 坚决要求; 坚决主张[从句用虚拟语气, 即“(should +) 动词原形”形式]

insist (that) ... 坚持说(从句用陈述语气)

◆佳句背诵

[北师必修三] I kept telling him that I knew the way myself, but he **insisted on** taking me there. 我一直告诉他我自己知道路, 但他坚持要带我去那里。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① You should respect the views of others, and at the same time insist _____ what you think is right.

② My mother insisted that the video _____ (post) online, so I had to give in to her.

③ The lady insisted that she _____ (do) nothing wrong and that she _____ (treat) properly.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ [2024·新课标 I 卷读后续写] I thanked him once more for his incredible kindness and _____ to repay the favour.

我再次为他那令人难以置信的善意向他表示感谢, 并坚持要与他见面以回报他的恩情。

⑤ [2024·新课标 I 卷读后续写] 虽然他让我不要麻烦了, 但我坚持我们在公交车站见面, 并给他他应得的东西。

→While he asked me not to bother with it, _____
_____ what he deserved. (insist on)
→While he asked me not to bother with it, _____
_____ what he deserved. (insist 从句)

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) Upon hearing that she had been awarded the Nobel Prize, she said...

当听到自己被授予诺贝尔奖时,她说……

句型公式

upon/on + v. -ing/n. 一……就……

◆句式点拨

“upon/on + v. -ing/n.”表示“一……就……”,相当于 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句。一些表示短暂性动作的动词,如 arrive, return, leave, reach, hear, see, receive, enter 等,其相应的名词或动名词形式均可用在介词 on/upon 之后表示“一……就……”。

◆归纳拓展

表示“一……就……”的表达方式:

- (1) as soon as, no sooner ... than ..., hardly/scarcely ... when ... 等;
- (2) 副词用作连词: immediately, directly, instantly 等;
- (3) 名词词组用作连词: the minute, the moment, the instant 等;
- (4) at 引导的一些介词短语,如 at the sight of (一看到), at the thought of (一想到), at the sound of (一听到) 等。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① Upon _____ (step) into the campus, Eva was shocked by the huge school building.
- ② [2021 · 新高考全国 I 卷] Mother hugged the twins. Her eyes widened _____ the sight of the breakfast tray.
- ③ Hardly had we left the dormitory the next morning _____ we realized we had forgotten our map in the room.

◆完成句子/一句多译

- ④ He felt a rush of happiness _____ going on an adventure to a new place. (读后续写之心理描写)

一想到要去一个新的地方冒险,他感到一阵幸福。
⑤ [2022 · 浙江 1 月考读后续写] 当我看到他无助地躺在床上时,我决定我必须独自行动,尽我最大的努力。

→ _____, I decided I had to act alone and do my best. (the moment)
→ _____, I decided I had to act alone and do my best. (upon doing)
→ _____, I decided I had to act alone and do my best. (immediately)

2. (教材 P3) It is indeed an honour for China's scientific research and Chinese medicine to be spread around the world.

中国的科研和中医药得以在全世界传播确实是一种荣誉。

句型公式

It is an honour for sb to do sth.
对某人来说做某事是一种荣誉。

◆句式点拨

当句子的主语是动词不定式、动名词或从句时,为了保持句子平衡,常使用 it 作形式主语,将真正的主语(从句)放在句子的后面。

◆归纳拓展

it 用作形式主语的常见句式:

- (1) It be + n. / adj. + (for sb) to do sth.
- (2) It be + 过去分词 (said, thought, believed, supposed, reported ...) + that 从句.
- (3) It be + 形容词 (strange, likely, vital, apparent, obvious, possible ...) + that 从句.
- (4) It be + 名词短语 (a pity, a shame, an honour, no wonder ...) + for sb to do sth / that 从句.
- (5) It + 不及物动词 (occur, happen, seem, turn out ...) + that 从句.

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① [2024 · 新课标 I 卷] With the rise of technology it is easy for people _____ (make) observations of different species with the aid of a mobile application.
- ② [2023 · 全国乙卷] It is recently reported _____ the number of those sticking to a traditional diet is slowly declining...

◆完成句子

③ [2024 · 天津卷书面表达] As the next generation, _____ and contribute towards a greener world.
作为下一代,采取行动为建设一个更加绿色的世界贡献力量是我们的责任。

④ [2024 · 全国甲卷书面表达] _____ to talk about the remarkable development of transportation in China. (it 作形式主语)
我深感荣幸能够站在这里谈论中国交通的卓越发展。

Period Two Learning About Language (Structures)

语言精讲

1. conclusion *n.* 结论;推论

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) come to/draw/arrive at/reach a conclusion | 得出结论 |
| in conclusion (= to conclude) | 最后,总之 |
| (2) conclude <i>v.</i> | 推断出;结束 |
| conclude sth (from...) | (从……中)推断出某事 |
| conclude (from sth) that... | (从某事中)推断出…… |
| conclude with.../by doing... | 以……结束 |

[温馨提示] in conclusion 常作为总结语使用,有此用法的其他表达还有: in short, in brief, in a word, all in all, to sum up, briefly (speaking), on the whole 等。

◆佳句背诵

(1) After extensive research and analysis, they have **drawn a conclusion** that perseverance and hard work are key to success. 经过广泛的研究和分析,他们得出结论:坚持不懈和努力工作成功的关键。

(2) The concert began with the national anthem and **concluded with** a piece of soft music. 音乐会以国歌开始,并在一首柔和的乐曲中结束。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① [2023 · 新高考全国 I 卷] Each chapter concludes _____ a collection of practices, which are designed to help you act on the big ideas of the chapter.
- ② [译林选必二] When we come across such factual differences, we should not rush to the _____ (conclude) that one of the news reports gives false information.
- ③ The report, _____ (conclude) with a series of recommendations, was presented to the board.

◆完成句子

④ [2022 · 全国乙卷书面表达] Based on the analysis, we can reasonably _____ it is necessary for us to consider how to make the fullest use of our spare time to study English.

基于此项分析,我们可以合理地得出这样的结论:我们有必要考虑如何最充分地利用业余时间学习英语。

⑤ [2024 · 全国甲卷书面表达] _____, these innovations not only enhance our daily lives but also contribute to a greener and more efficient future.

总之,这些新事物不仅提升了我们的日常生活,还为更绿色、更高效的未来做出了贡献。

2. flee *vi. & vt.* (fled, fled) 迅速离开;逃跑

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| flee the country/city | 逃出国家/城市 |
| flee to/into | 逃往;逃至 |
| flee from | 从……逃出来 |

◆佳句背诵

The customers **fled (from) the bank** in panic when the alarm sounded.
警报响起时,顾客们惊慌失措地逃离了银行。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① Two years before Dickens' birth, his mother's father was caught stealing and _____ (flee) to Europe, never to return.

◆完成句子

② As the wildfire came closer and closer, the villagers _____, their faces filled with panic and desperation. (读后续写之场景描写)

随着野火越来越近,村民们向四面八方逃窜,脸上充满了惊恐与绝望。

③ _____, they packed together in a corner, their eyes still wide with fear and their bodies trembling uncontrollably. (读后续写之动作与神态描写)

逃离危险后,他们挤在一个角落里,眼睛仍然因恐惧而睁得大大的,身体不由自主地颤抖着。

3. circumstance n. 条件;环境;状况(常用复数 circumstances)

in/under the circumstances	在这种情况下
in/under any circumstances	在任何情况下
in/under no circumstances	决不,无论如何都不(置于句首时,句子用部分倒装)

[温馨提示] 以下短语均表示“决不”,置于句首时,句子用部分倒装:in no case; on no account; in no way; at no time; by no means; on no condition 等。

◆佳句背诵

Under no circumstances should we ignore the importance of environmental protection.
在任何情况下我们都不应忽视环境保护的重要性。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① _____ the circumstances, it seemed better not to tell him about the accident.

② There is nothing we can do to help Linda. Her _____ (circumstance) are beyond our control.

◆完成句子

③ Feeling embarrassed, I reminded myself that _____ would I make such a mistake again.

我觉得尴尬极了,我提醒自己决不会再犯这样的错误了。

④ _____ caused by the approaching typhoon, all outdoor sports competitions scheduled for this weekend will be postponed. (应用文写作之通知)

考虑到即将来临的台风所造成的特殊情况,原定于本周末举行的所有户外运动比赛将推迟举行。

语法探究

阅读以下有关“有成就的人物”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Sima Qian, ① who was born into a family of historians, is a towering figure in Chinese historiography. His masterpiece, *Records of the Grand Historian*, ② which took him years to complete, not only records events ③ that happened a thousand years ago but also reveals the wisdom and lessons of the past. Sima Qian, ④ whose dedication to historical truth was unwavering, endured great hardships. Though the prison ⑤ where he was held was dark and despairing, he continued his writing work because he knew all the sufferings ⑥ he had endured were worth it.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,句③、⑤、⑥为 _____ 从句,其中 that 为 _____, where 为 _____, 句⑥省略关系代词 that; 句①、②、④为 _____ 从句,其中 who、which 和 whose 均为关系 _____。

语法归纳

限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句
一、限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别

区别	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
形式	与主句之间不用逗号隔开	与主句之间一般用逗号隔开
功能	对先行词进行限定、修饰。如果去掉,剩余部分的意义便不完整、不明确	对先行词做附加说明,去掉后,句子剩余部分的意思仍然完整、明确
先行词	名词或名词性词组	名词、名词性词组或整个主句
引导词	所有的关系代词/副词	除 that 和 why 以外的关系代词/副词
翻译	常译成前置定语	常译成并列分句

如:
I like **the book which/that** he bought yesterday.
我喜欢他昨天买的那本书。(限制性定语从句,先行词是 the book)
He has just come back from **New York, which** is a very big city in the United States.

他刚从纽约回来，那是美国的一座非常大的城市。
(非限制性定语从句，先行词是 New York)

He changed his mind, which made me very angry.

他改变了主意，这使我很生气。(非限制性定语从句，先行词是前面整句话)

[温馨提示] 使用非限制性定语从句时，如果先行词指人，可用 who, whom 或 whose 来引导；先行词指物，可用 which, whose 来引导；先行词表示时间或地点，可用 when, where 来引导(它们在从句中分别作时间状语和地点状语)。

二、非限制性定语从句中关系词的用法

1. who, whom, whose 引导的非限制性定语从句

关系代词	在非限制性定语从句中所作成分	先行词
who	主语、宾语或表语	人
whom	宾语；介词后用 whom	人
whose	定语	人: whose + n. = the + n. + of whom 物: whose + n. = the + n. + of which

如：
Our guide, **who** was a French Canadian, was an excellent cook. 我们的向导，一个法裔加拿大人，是一个优秀的厨师。
Mr Smith, **from whom** I have learned a lot, is a famous scientist. 史密斯先生是一位著名的科学家，我从他那里学了很多东西。
The books on the desk, **whose covers** are shiny, are prizes for us.
桌子上的书是给我们的奖品，书的封皮很亮。

2. which, as 引导的非限制性定语从句

区别	which	as
指代	既可指代整个主句的内容，又可指代主句的一部分	只能指代整个主句的内容
位置	引导的从句不能位于主句之前	可位于主句之前、之中或之后
意义	这，那	正如

如：
Water, **which is a clear liquid**, has many uses.
水是一种清澈的液体，有许多用途。
Our country has sent up another man-made earth satellite, **as is reported in the news**.
正如新闻上报道的那样，我们国家又发射了一颗人造地球卫星。

3. when, where 引导的非限制性定语从句

关系副词	在非限制性定语从句中所作成分	指代
when	时间状语	主句中表示时间的词语
where	地点状语	主句中表示地点的词语
when/where 有时可以换成“介词 + which”		

如：
It was on the Mid-Autumn Festival, **when** all family members reunite, that I left my hometown for a strange city alone.
正是在中秋节这个阖家团圆的日子，我独自离开家乡去了一个陌生的城市。
[外研必修二] Football as we know it today started in Great Britain, **where** the game was given new rules.
我们所熟知的现代足球始于英国，在那里这项运动被赋予了新的规则。
I left on Sunday, **when/on which** everyone was at home. 我星期日离开了，当时每个人都在家。

4. “介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句
在“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句中，关系代词用 whom 指人，用 which 指物或事件。如：
They were badly hurt in the earthquake, **as a result of which** they didn't go to school.
他们在地震中受了重伤，因此他们没有去上学。
[外研必修一] These terraces were built by the local Zhuang and Yao people, **to whom** Guangxi is home.
这些梯田的建造者是广西当地的壮族和瑶族居民。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. [2025 · 全国一卷] An exhibition at the Jiushi Art Museum in Shanghai is featuring artwork inspired by Go, or *weiqi* in Chinese, _____ originated in China more than 4,000 years ago.
2. [2025 · 全国二卷] I live in the countryside of Zhejiang, China with my Chinese husband and his

family, _____ bamboo and tea bushes (灌木) grow wild in the mountains.

3. [2024 · 新课标 II 卷] Chinese cultural elements commemorating (纪念) Tang Xianzu, _____ is known as “the Shakespeare of Asia”, add an international character to Stratford-upon-Avon, William Shakespeare’s hometown.

4. [2024 · 全国甲卷] Yellowstone was the largest United States national park—2.2 million acres—until Wrangell-Saint Elias in southern Alaska, _____ became a national monument in 1978, took the honours as a national park in 1980 with 12.3 million acres.

5. [2024 · 浙江 1 月考] Of course, shops are not charities—they price goods in the way _____ will make them the most money.

6. [2023 · 全国甲卷] Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, _____ Rachel Carson says in “A Fable for Tomorrow”.

7. [2023 · 全国甲卷] “There was once a town in the heart of America _____ all life seemed to enjoy peaceful co-existence with its surroundings,” her fable begins, borrowing some familiar words from many age-old fables.

8. [2023 · 全国乙卷] But for all its ancient buildings, Beijing is also a place _____ welcomes the fast-paced development of modern life, with 21st-century architectural wonders standing side by side with historical buildings of the past.

9. [2023 · 全国乙卷] The colour she chose came in a box which had a picture of a woman _____ hair colour looked just perfect.

10. [2022 · 全国乙卷] Just see how cars have taken over our cities. They often run at high speeds, _____ may put our lives in danger.

① 语法与写作(定语从句)

1. We will hold a dragon boat race on the river near our school, _____.

我们将在我们学校附近的河上举行龙舟比赛,这是促进我们学生之间关系的一个好方法。

2. I am interested in all kinds of music, _____.

我对各种各样的音乐都感兴趣,其中爵士乐是我的最爱。

3. There are a variety of traditional crafts on show, _____.
有各种各样的传统工艺品展出,其中一些可以追溯到古代中国。

4. By attending the courses, some basic and practical skills will be mastered, _____.

通过参加这些课程,我们将掌握一些基本的实用技能,这对于成长有益。

5. The activity, _____, will take place at 8:00 am on Saturday at the gate of our school.

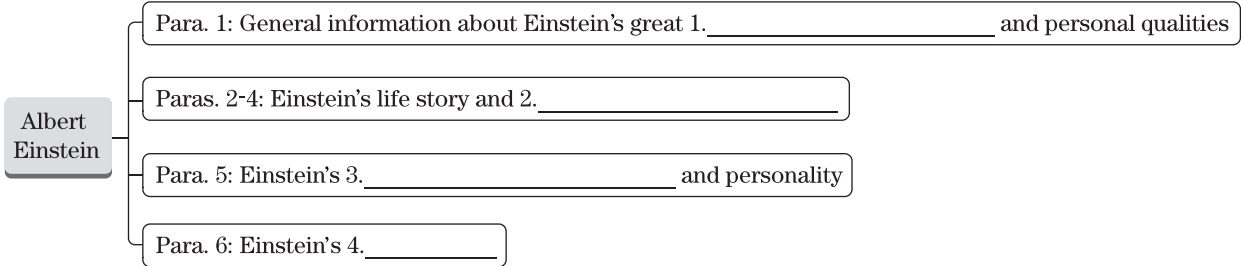
正如上周所安排的那样,该活动将于周六上午 8 点在学校门口举行。

Period Three Using Language & Assessing Your Progress

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing



Task 2: Micro-writing

Albert Einstein, perhaps the greatest scientist in modern physics, is often considered one of 1. _____ smartest men who ever

lived. He made numerous 2. _____ (contribute) to the world, the most well-known 3. _____ (be) the general theory of relativity and the famous formula $E = mc^2$. He

was not only a genius, but also a 4. _____
(courage) and kind person.

Einstein was born in Germany on 14 March 1879. He 5. _____ (enter) university in 1896 and graduated in 1900. In 1905, he earned a doctorate in physics and published four extraordinary physics papers. In 1922, he 6. _____ (award) the Nobel Prize in Physics for his explanation of the photoelectric effect. In 1933, he was forced 7. _____ (flee) Germany and 8. _____ (eventual)

took up a position as a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, USA.

Although Einstein was a genius, he sometimes forgot things. He was loved by his friends and neighbours. There is a famous story about how he once helped a little girl 9. _____ knocked on his door and asked for assistance with her homework.

In 1955, Einstein passed 10. _____. The whole world mourned the great loss of the scientist. Till now, Einstein is remembered and respected by the public.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. found vt. 创建; 建立

- (1) found... on/upon... (= base... on...)
把……基于……之上;
把……建立在……之上
be founded on/upon... (= be based on...)
建立在……之上; 以……
为基础/根据
- (2) foundation n. 基础; 基金会; 建立
build up/lay a solid foundation for...
为……奠定坚实的基础

◆佳句背诵

True friendship **is founded on** trust, respect, and mutual understanding. 真正的友谊建立在信任、尊重和相互理解的基础上。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[2022·全国甲卷] We've got a _____
(found) built on ancient cultures but with a drive and dynamism of a young country.
- ②The town, _____ (found) by English settlers in 1790, has been transformed into a large city.
- ③The company _____ (found) in the early 1900s and has since grown into a global leader in its field.

◆完成句子/句式改写

- ④It was four years' college life _____
_____ his work.
正是四年的大学生活为他的工作打下了坚实的基础。
- ⑤St. Louis _____ in 1764 by French

traders, and today it is a large urban area in the United States.

→ _____, St. Louis today is a large urban area in the United States. (用过去分词作状语改写)
圣路易斯由法国商人于 1764 年建立, 如今是美国的一个大城区。

2. passion n. 酷爱; 激情; 热爱

- (1) have a passion for 酷爱……, 喜爱……
out of a passion for 出于对……的热爱
- (2) passionate adj. 热情的; 怒不可遏的;
狂热的
be passionate about... 对……充满热情

◆佳句背诵

(教材 P8) While working there, **out of a strong passion for** knowledge, he continued to study, earning a doctorate in physics in 1905.
在那里工作期间, 出于强烈的求知欲, 他继续学习, 于 1905 年获得物理学博士学位。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] Emmanuel Chappard, an experienced guide, has a passion _____
making the great outdoors accessible to all.
- ②She is _____ (passion) about painting, spending hours every day perfecting her art.

◆完成句子

- ③[2023·天津 6 月考书面表达] As a Chinese, I
_____ making Chinese cuisine,
for example dumplings.
作为一个中国人, 我热衷于做中国美食, 比如饺子。

④ The activity not only offered us students an opportunity to get exposed to the local art, but also stimulated _____.

_____ . (应用文写作之活动感受)
这次活动不仅让我们学生有机会接触到当地的艺术,也激发了我们弘扬中国传统文化的热情。

3. come to power 上台;(开始)掌权

(1)(be) in power 执政;当权
beyond one's power (= out of one's power)
是某人力所不能及的
do all/everything in one's power to do sth
尽某人所能做某事
have the power to do sth
有做某事的能力或权力

(2)power n.
权力;影响力;力量;动力
vt.
为……提供动力;驱动
powerful adj.
有力量的,强大的;有权势的,有影响力的

【温馨提示】 come to/into power 表动作, 为非延续性动词短语, 不能与一段时间连用; 延续性动词短语形式应用 be in power“执政, 在位”(表状态)。

◆佳句背诵

(教材 P8)Circumstances changed in 1933, when Hitler **came to power** in Germany.
1933 年, 希特勒在德国上台执政后, 形势发生了变化。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[译林必修三] The Internet has the power _____ (connect) people across the world to a single shared community.
- ②The party has been _____ power for many years, and it has shown its strengths in dealing with important issues.
- ③[外研必修三] For these people, climbing Qomolangma is an experience like no other, making some feel weak and others, _____ (power).
- ④The train raced along the tracks, _____ (power) by electricity, carrying passengers on a journey of discovery.

◆完成句子

⑤ Looking back on what she had done, she realized that _____ was not only about achieving a goal but also about growing as a person. (读后续写之成长经历)
回顾自己所做的一切, 她意识到尽自己所能不仅仅是为了实现一个目标, 也是为了个人的成长。

4. consequence n. 结果; 后果

(1) as a consequence (= in consequence/as a result) 结果, 因此
as a consequence of (= in consequence of/as a result of) 因为……; 由于……
take/suffer/face the consequences (of sth) 承担(某事的)后果

(2)consequent adj. 作为结果的; 随之而来的

(3)consequently adv. 结果, 因此

◆佳句背诵

It is **as a consequence of** (= **in consequence of/as a result of**) man's activities that many species have died out.
正是由于人类的活动, 许多物种已经灭绝了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①The flight was delayed because of fog, and _____ (consequent), he didn't make it to his best friend's wedding in time.
- ②[2025·浙江1月考] Allowing kids to eat what they want also exposes them to the natural _____ (consequence) of their decisions.
- ③His death was totally unexpected and, _____ consequence, no plans had been made for his replacement.

◆完成句子

- ④[2021·北京卷应用文写作] My grandfather is under treatment in hospital, and _____, I have to take care of him.
我祖父在医院接受治疗, 因此我不得不照顾他。
- ⑤ _____, I was able to overcome the difficulties in my study smoothly and achieved good results in the recent exam. (应用文写作之感谢信)
因为您的热心帮助, 我得以顺利克服学习上的困难, 并在最近的考试中取得了好成绩。

5. take up a position 担任; 任职

take up 继续; 开始从事(一项新的工作)或开始承担(一项新的责任); 占据(空间、位置); 接受(建议或挑战); 开始学习; 拿起

take on 雇用; 呈现

take over 接管

take off 脱掉; 起飞; 休假; 突然成功

take in 收留; 容纳; 理解; 欺骗

take down 拆掉; 写下

take back 收回(所说的话); 退回, 归还

◆佳句背诵

(教材 P8) After spending time in Europe, he finally **took up a position** as a researcher at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, USA.

在欧洲度过一段时间后,他终于在美国普林斯顿高等研究院谋得研究员一职。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

① Sometimes, the smallest things **take up** the most room in your heart. _____

② When did you **take up** Japanese as a second foreign language? _____

③ Harry **took up** the tale at the point where John had left off. _____

④ I **took up** the telephone receiver only to dial a wrong number. _____

◆完成句子

⑤ Once everyone accommodates to low-carbon lifestyle, our campus _____. 一旦每个人都适应低碳的生活方式,我们的校园将会呈现出崭新的面貌。

⑥ If I can _____ president of the Student Union, I will do everything in my power to create more colourful school activities for students. (应用文写作之申请信)

如果我能担任学生会主席一职,我将尽全力为学生创造更加丰富多彩的校园活动。

6. sum vt. 总结;概括 n. 金额;款项;总数;总和

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) a sum of | 一笔…… |
| in sum | 总之;总而言之 |
| (2) sum up (= give a summary of) | 总结;概括 |
| to sum up (= in summary = to summarize) | 总之;概括地说 |
| (3) summary n. | 总结;概括;概要 |
| (4) summarize v. | 总结,概述 |

[温馨提示] “总之”的表达法还有: in a word, in short, in brief, in conclusion, all in all.

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① She left _____ large sum of money in her will to found a wildlife reserve.

② However, _____ (sum) up an entire career in just 140 characters is a challenge for many job hunters.

③ Our teacher asked us to write a _____ (summarize) of the story.

◆完成句子

④ [2020 · 全国新高考I卷读后续写] As night descended gradually, he sold out all the popcorn and _____. 随着夜幕逐渐降临,他卖掉了所有的爆米花,赚到了一笔钱。

句型透视

1. (教材 P8) **While working there, out of a strong passion for knowledge, he continued to study, earning a doctorate in physics in 1905.**

在那里工作期间,出于强烈的求知欲,他继续学习,于 1905 年获得物理学博士学位。

句型公式

“连词 + v.-ing/v.-ed/adj./n...”式的省略结构

◆句式点拨

while working there 相当于 while he was working there。当 when, while, unless, as if 等引导状语从句时,若从句的主语与主句的主语一致或从句的主语是 it,且从句的谓语为 be 动词时,可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词,构成“连词 + v.-ing/v.-ed/adj./n...”式的省略结构。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① When _____ (take) according to the instructions, the drug has the minimal side effects.

② While _____ (travel) in Europe, he found many interesting things and experienced different cultures.

◆完成句子

③ While _____, we discussed the great artists' works, from which we broadened our horizons. (应用文写作之活动介绍)
参观美术展时,我们讨论了伟大艺术家的作品,从中我们开阔了视野。

④ Though _____, he still risked his life to enter the cave.

尽管有人警告他有危险,他还是冒着生命危险进入洞穴。

2. (教材 P8) **He had a thick moustache and long white hair, which sometimes stood on end as though he had just received an electric shock.**

他留着浓密的胡须和白色的长发,有时它们都竖起来,好像他刚刚受到电击一样。

句型公式

as though/if 引导的状语从句

◆句式点拨

as though 相当于 as if, 在句中需用虚拟语气, 从句用过去完成时, 表示对过去事情的推测。as though 引导方式状语从句, 意为“仿佛, 好像”。as though 从句所表示的情况是事实或具有很大可能性时, 通常用陈述语气; 当其所表示的情况不是事实, 而是主观的想象或夸大性的比喻时, 通常用虚拟语气, 其从句时态变化如下:

与现在事实相反	从句用一般过去时 (be 动词用 were)
与过去事实相反	从句用过去完成时 “had + 过去分词”
与将来事实相反	从句用 “would/could/might + 动词原形” 结构

[温馨提示] as though/if 引导状语从句时, 若主、从句主语一致, 且从句谓语有 be 动词时, 从句中的主语和 be 动词常常可以省略, 即 “as though/if + 形容词/名词/介词短语/分词/不定式”。如:

Jason paused **as if (he was) expecting Lanny to speak**.
贾森停下来, 好像他在期待兰尼讲话。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Although he was just an English beginner, he talked

as though/if he _____ (learn) English for many years.

② These great works of art really do reach out to us across the centuries as if time itself _____ (be) nothing.

③ [译林选必一] When the two lovers, Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai, first meet, the music is light and pleasant, as if _____ (whisper) to the audience.

◆完成句子

④ [2022 · 浙江 1 月考] I went up to my new teammate and introduced myself. He looked at me _____.

我走到我的新队友跟前, 做了自我介绍。他看着我, 就好像我不存在似的。

⑤ [2022 · 新高考全国 I/II 卷] Tears swirling in his eyes, David raised his head, looking at me _____, but soon lowered his head once again.

(读后续写之神态描写)

眼泪在眼眶里打转, 大卫抬起头, 看着我, 好像他要对我说点儿什么, 但很快又低下了头。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达 审题立意 妙笔成篇

如何写好人物介绍类记叙文

本单元的中心话题是“有成就的人”。通过学习本单元的内容, 要熟悉人物介绍类记叙文的特征及要点, 学会描述人物, 学会运用介绍人物品质和个性的形容词, 并能灵活运用非限制性定语从句完成本单元的写作任务。

【写作点拨】

人物介绍类文章一般采用“总—分—总”三段模式。第一段言简意赅, 开门见山, 直奔主题, 简要介绍人物身份及其成就; 第二段介绍人物的主要经历; 第三段用一两句话总结全文, 达到首尾呼应、画龙点睛的效果。

人物介绍类文章的写作时态比较灵活, 常用一般过去时来讲述人物的事迹, 而评价性话语则常采用一般现在时, 以便说明所描述的人物的成就及其影响。

【词句模板】

1. 背景:

... was born in/into a poor/rich family in...; ... when...

was young...; at the age of...; ...spent one's childhood in...

2. 外貌:

beautiful, pretty, good-looking, ordinary-looking, odd-looking, handsome, strong, fat, thin...

3. 品质或个性:

committed, kind, determined, gentle, considerate, optimistic, easy-going, warm-hearted, hard-working, responsible, patient, helpful, friendly, generous...

4. 爱好:

be good at; have a great gift for; be keen on; be interested in; be fond of; be crazy about...

5. 经历和成就:

devote oneself to; do sth with great determination; fight for; make up one's mind to do sth; be determined to do sth; overcome many

difficulties; enjoy widespread popularity; win fame as; make great contributions to...

6. 评价:

one of the best; the most important; one of the heroes of the 20th century; set a good example to; ...is the pride of...; be regarded as...; be recognized as...; be respected/honoured as...; ... still live in one's heart...

【注意问题】

- 1. 描写人物通常需要介绍人物的姓名、年龄、外貌、学历、经历、专业、爱好、性格、事迹等多个方面,但写作时需要严格按照写作要求来写,要包括所给的全部信息点,不能遗漏。
- 2. 对题目所给的信息要进行适当重组,安排好写作顺序,突出重点信息。重点信息通常是写作的目的所在。介绍自己的老师、朋友以及著名的人物等要重点突出他们的特点等。
- 3. 正确运用描写人物的词汇和句型。
- 4. 正确使用时态。描写人物的外貌、性格、兴趣等常用一般现在时,而描写人物的出生、教育背景、经历、事迹等常用一般过去时。

【主题示例】

你校正在组织英语作文比赛。请以“最值得尊敬和爱戴的人”为主题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

- 1. 人物简介;
- 2. 受尊敬和爱戴的原因。

注意:短文题目和首句已为你写好。

The person I respect most

There are many respectable people in my heart. _____

【高级词汇】

- 1. 令人敬佩的 _____
- 2. 杰出的 _____
- 3. 贡献 _____

【高级短语】

- 1. 作为……而著称 _____
- 2. 为……做出贡献 _____
- 3. 做……的方法 _____
- 4. 作为,当作 _____
- 5. 意义重大的 _____
- 6. 致力于 _____

【高级句式】

1. 其中,我最钦佩的是袁隆平,一位被誉为“杂交水稻之父”的杰出农业科学家。

Among them, the one I admire most is Yuan Longping, _____ the “Father of Hybrid Rice”.

2. 几十年前,粮食短缺是威胁中国人民的主要问题之一。

A few decades ago, the lack of food was one of the main problems _____. (v.-ing)

3. 经过多年的研究,袁隆平成功研制出世界上第一株杂交水稻,大大提高了水稻产量。

After years of study, Yuan Longping successfully developed the world's first hybrid rice, _____. (用定语从句)

4. 他的水稻育种方法也为全球粮食问题提供了解决方案。

His approach to rice breeding also _____ around the globe.

5. 毫无疑问,他的贡献意义重大。 _____ his contribution is of great significance.

6. 他的故事给了我灵感,激励我热爱科学。我想在未来为它做出贡献。

His story gives me inspiration and _____. And I would like to _____ it in the future.

【连句成文】

The person I respect most

There are many respectable people in my heart. _____

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,准备参加你校英语社举办的英语演讲比赛,主题为“我最敬佩的人”,参赛者需提前写好演讲稿并提交。内容包括:

- 1. 人物介绍;
- 2. 敬佩的原因。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for your listening!