



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

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导学案

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Unit 1 Lights, camera, action!

主题素养积累

A brief introduction to *Ne Zha 2*

Ne Zha 2 is an exciting Chinese animated film that will surely capture the hearts of young viewers, especially those who love action-packed and fantasy-filled stories.

The story continues where the first part left off. Ne Zha, the young hero with really great powers, faces new and much harder challenges. A bad force has come out in the world, threatening to bring mess and damage. Ne Zha, along with his friends, decides to stand up and fight against this evil.

The animation in this film is really wonderful. The characters are clearly and vividly designed, from Ne Zha's active appearance to the scary looks of the villains. The battle scenes are full of special effects, making the movie very cool to watch. For example, when Ne Zha uses his magic weapons, the light and shadow effects are so amazing that it feels like you are right in the middle of the fight.

One of the most attractive aspects of the film is its theme. It shows the importance of courage, friendship, and believing in yourself. Ne Zha never gives up, even when facing very difficult situations. His friends also support him, helping each other in all circumstances. This kind of positive message not only entertains but also inspires young people to think deeply.

In conclusion, *Ne Zha 2* is not just a movie for children; it appeals to audiences of all ages. With its thrilling action scenes, stunning animation, and powerful themes of courage, friendship, and self-belief, the film offers both entertainment and inspiration. It reminds us that even in the face of great challenges, we can overcome them with

determination and the support of those around us. Moreover, the film shows the creativity and talent of Chinese film-makers, making it a proud representation of Chinese culture on the global stage.

【主题词句背诵】

1. capture *vt.* 吸引; 夺得; 俘获
2. leave off 停止; 中断
3. come out 出现; 出版; 发行
4. threaten *vt.* 威胁; 扬言要
5. stand up 站起来; 面对困难或挑战
6. character *n.* 人物; 角色; 性格; 特点
7. in all circumstances 在任何情况下; 无论如何
8. inspire *vt.* 激励; 鼓舞; 赋予灵感; 启迪
9. appeal to 吸引
10. thrilling *adj.* 令人激动的, 惊险的
11. determination *n.* 决心; 果断; 坚定
12. *Ne Zha 2* is an exciting Chinese animated film that will surely capture the hearts of young viewers, especially those who love action-packed and fantasy-filled stories. (定语从句)
《哪吒2》是一部激动人心的中国动画电影,它无疑会俘获年轻观众的心,尤其是那些喜爱充满动作场面与奇幻元素故事的观众。
13. A bad force has come out in the world, threatening to bring mess and damage. (现在分词短语作状语)
一股邪恶势力在世间出现,扬言要带来混乱与破坏。
14. For example, when Ne Zha uses his magic weapons, the light and shadow effects are so amazing that it feels like you are right in the middle of the fight. (so... that... 引导结果状语从句)
例如,当哪吒使用他的法宝时,光影效果是如此惊艳,以至于你感觉仿佛置身于战斗之中。

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—Reading comprehension

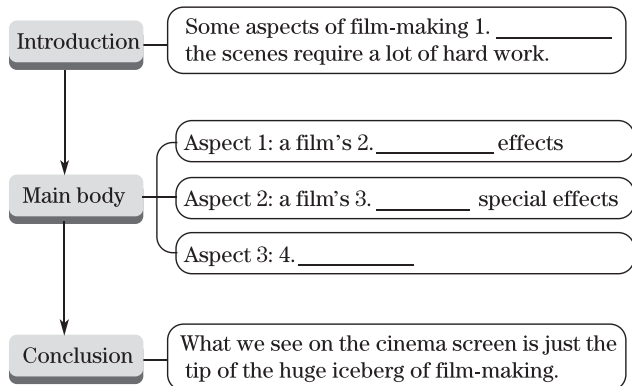
课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>① scene <i>n.</i> 场景; 现场; 镜头; (戏剧或歌剧的) 场; 景色</p> <p>behind the scenes 在后台, 在幕后</p> <p>② actually <i>adv.</i> 实际上, 事实上</p> <p>③ a huge amount of 大量的</p> <p>④ take place 发生; 举办</p> <p>⑤ brief <i>adj.</i> 简洁的, 简单的; 短时间的</p> <p>⑥ familiar <i>adj.</i> 熟悉的, 常见的</p> <p>be familiar with 熟悉……</p> <p>⑦ to begin with 首先</p> <p>⑧ draw one's attention to 把某人的注意力吸引到……</p> <p>⑨ factor <i>n.</i> 因素, 要素</p> <p>⑩ dinosaur <i>n.</i> 恐龙</p> <p>⑪ roar <i>n.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 咆哮, 吼叫</p> <p>⑫ sheet <i>n.</i> 一张(纸); 床单, 被单; 薄片</p> <p>⑬ envelope <i>n.</i> 信封</p> <p>⑭ attach <i>vt.</i> 认为有重要性, 重视; 把……固定, 附上</p> <p>attach importance to 重视……</p> <p>⑮ visual <i>adj.</i> 视力的, 视觉的</p> <p>⑯ CGI 是 computer-generated imagery (计算机生成影像) 的缩写</p> <p>⑰ frequently <i>adv.</i> 频繁地, 经常</p> <p>⑱ studio <i>n.</i> 电影摄影棚; 录音室</p>	<p>Behind the scenes^①</p> <p>Hello, everyone! Let me start by asking you a question: what's the first thing [1] <u>you notice about a film?</u> The acting? The music? Maybe the amazing sets? [2] <u>Whatever your answer is,</u> there's always a lot more to it than first meets the eye. Actually^②, the film [3] <u>you see on the screen</u> is the product of a huge amount of^③ hard work, [4] <u>most of which takes place</u>^④ behind the scenes. Today, I'll give you a brief^⑤ introduction to some aspects of film-making [5] <u>you might not be familiar with</u>^⑥.</p> <p>[1]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the first thing, 从句省略关系代词 that.</p> <p>[2]whatever 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>[3]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 film, 从句省略关系代词 that/which.</p> <p>[4]most of which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰名词词组 hard work.</p> <p>[5]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 aspects, 从句省略关系代词 that/which.</p> <p>To begin with^⑦, I'd like to draw your attention to^⑧ an important factor^⑨ of a film—sound effects. These are often added after a scene has been shot and might not be made in the way [6] <u>you would expect</u>. For example, in <i>Jurassic Park</i>, the sounds of different animals, including a baby elephant and a tiger, were mixed by a computer [7] <u>to make a dinosaur roar</u>^⑩. The sound of the doors opening in the <i>Star Trek</i> films was made simply by pulling a sheet^⑫ of paper out of an envelope^⑬.</p> <p>[6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 way, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 in which.</p> <p>[7]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>Another aspect [8] <u>I attach great importance to</u>^⑭ is visual^⑮ special effects. CGI^⑯ has been frequently^⑰ used in film-making as a special effects technology. Generally, scenes [9] <u>requiring CGI</u> are filmed in front of a green screen in the studio^⑱. [10] <u>As green doesn't match any</u></p>	<p>在幕后</p> <p>大家好! 让我来先问你们一个问题作为开场: 对于一部电影你首先会注意什么? 表演? 配乐? 也许是令人惊叹的布景? 无论你们的答案是什么, 事情总比最初呈现在眼前的复杂得多。事实上, 你在银幕上看到的电影是大量艰苦工作的产物, 其中大部分工作发生在幕后。今天, 我将就电影制作中你们可能不太熟悉的一些方面做一个简单的介绍。</p> <p>首先, 我想请你们注意电影的一个重要元素——音效。这些音效通常是在一个场景拍摄完成之后添加的, 而且可能是以你意想不到的方式制作的。例如, 《侏罗纪公园》中恐龙的吼叫声, 是用包括小象和老虎在内的不同动物的声音通过电脑合成的。在《星际迷航》系列电影里, 开门的声音不过是通过从信封里抽取纸张来实现的。</p> <p>另一个我认为非常重要的方面是视觉特效。CGI(计算机生成影像)作为一种特效技术在电影制作中已经很常用。一般来说, 需要使用 CGI 的场景会在摄影棚的绿幕前拍摄。因为绿色与任何自然的人类发色或肤色都不同, 演员可以轻易地与</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑱ be separated from 与……分离;被分开</p> <p>⑳ enable <i>vt.</i> 使能够,使可行</p> <p>㉑ aid <i>n., vt. & vi.</i> 帮助;援助</p> <p>㉒ prefer <i>vt.</i> 较喜欢,更喜欢</p> <p>㉓ creative <i>adj.</i> 创造性的,创作的;有创造力的</p> <p>㉔ approach <i>n.</i> 方法;接近,靠近 <i>vt.</i> 接近,靠近;处理</p> <p>㉕ angle <i>n.</i> 角度;立场,观点</p> <p>㉖ prop <i>n.</i> 道具;支柱,支撑物</p> <p>㉗ contribute to 有助于,促成</p> <p>㉘ revise <i>vt.</i> 改变,修改;修订;复习</p> <p>㉙ historian <i>n.</i> 史学工作者,历史学家</p> <p>㉚ ensure <i>vt.</i> 保证,确保</p> <p>㉛ Atlantic <i>adj.</i> 大西洋的 <i>n.</i> 大洋,海洋 Atlantic Ocean 大西洋</p> <p>㉜ not to mention 更不用说,且不说</p> <p>㉝ lecture <i>n.</i> 讲座,演讲 <i>vi.</i> 开讲座 <i>vt.</i> 指责</p> <p>㉞ justice <i>n.</i> 公平,公正;公道,合理 do justice to 恰当处理(某人或某事);给予公正的评价</p> <p>㉟ iceberg <i>n.</i> 冰山</p>	<p>natural hair or skin colour, actors can be easily separated from the background. This enables CGI effects to be added later. The Quidditch scenes in the Harry Potter films were made in this way [11] <u>with the actors jumping up and down in front of a green screen.</u> However, the aid of computers isn't always preferred. Peter Jackson, director of <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> films, took a creative approach—he used clever camera angles [12] <u>to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were.</u></p> <p>[8]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词 aspect,从句省略关系代词 that/which。</p> <p>[9]现在分词短语作定语,修饰名词 scenes。</p> <p>[10]as 引导原因状语从句,意为“因为,由于”。</p> <p>[11]画线部分为 with 复合结构,现在分词短语 jumping up and down in front of a green screen 作宾语补足语。</p> <p>[12]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>Props also contribute to a film's success. [13] <u>To make a film look real, great effort must sometimes be made to research, find and build objects.</u> Director James Cameron spent six months looking at and revising plans of the <i>Titanic</i> in order to build a full-sized model for his 1997 film. He talked to historians to ensure [14] <u>that the details were correct and even went down to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean</u> to see [15] <u>what was left of the ship for himself.</u> It took 500 workers 100 days to build the fine model, not to mention the thousands of props inside.</p> <p>[13]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>[14]that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>[15]what 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>My lecture today may not be able to do justice to all the work [16] <u>people have done behind the scenes.</u> Just as the poor passengers on the real <i>Titanic</i> saw the tip of the iceberg, [17] <u>what we see on the cinema screen is just the tip of the huge iceberg of film-making.</u> Hopefully, next time you go to the cinema, you'll spare a thought for all those talented people behind the scenes. They have worked for months and even years [18] <u>so that you can have two hours of enjoyment!</u></p> <p>[16]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词词组 all the work,从句省略关系代词 that。</p> <p>[17]what 引导主语从句。</p> <p>[18]so that 引导目的状语从句</p>	<p>背景分离。这使得在后期添加 CGI 效果成为可能。“哈利·波特”系列电影中魁地奇比赛的场景就是通过演员在绿幕前上下跳跃这种方式制作的。不过,计算机辅助并不总是受到青睐。《指环王》系列电影的导演彼得·杰克逊采用了一种创造性的方法——他利用各种巧妙的拍摄角度,使剧中角色看起来比实际更大或更小。道具也为一部电影的成功助力。为了让电影看起来逼真,有时必须付出巨大的努力去研究、寻找和构建物体。导演詹姆斯·卡梅隆花了半年时间研究和修改“泰坦尼克号”的图纸,为的是在他 1997 年的电影中制作一个全尺寸模型。他和历史学家进行交流以确保细节无误,甚至亲自潜到大西洋海底查看“泰坦尼克号”的残骸。为了制作这个精致的模型,500 名工人用了 100 天,更不用说内部还有成千上万的道具了。我今天的讲座可能无法对幕后工作者做出的所有工作给予公正的评价。正如真正的“泰坦尼克号”上可怜的乘客看到的冰山一角一样,我们在影院银幕上看到的也只是电影制作这座巨大冰山的一角而已。希望下次你们去看电影时,能想一想所有那些才华出众的幕后工作者。他们工作了数月甚至是数年,如此你们才能有两个小时的愉悦时光!</p>

Task 1 Fast Reading



Task 2 Careful Reading

() 1. Why are several questions asked in the first paragraph?

- A. To call on audience to watch films.
- B. To lead to the topic of the passage.
- C. To make readers realize the importance of films.
- D. To ask the readers to pay attention to the scenes of the film.

() 2. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. The scenes are often shot before sound effects are added.
- B. Sound effects are often made before the scenes are shot.
- C. All the sounds in *Jurassic Park* were made by a computer.
- D. Sound effects are often recorded while the scenes are being shot.

() 3. Why are scenes requiring CGI filmed in front of a green screen?

- A. Green is good for our eyes.
- B. Actors can perform better in a green scene.
- C. It is effortless for actors to be separated from the green background.
- D. It is a natural colour and can be easily separated from other colours.

() 4. Which of the following correctly describes film props?

- A. All props in films must be full-sized.
- B. A lot of efforts must be made to make a film look real.
- C. Props are the most important factor to a film's success.
- D. With modern technology, it's easy to make film props look real.

Task 3 Micro-writing

Today, I'll give you a brief 1. _____ (introduce) to some aspects of film-making you might not be familiar with. To begin with, I'd like to draw your attention to a film's sound effects, 2. _____ are often added after a scene has been shot. For example, in *Jurassic Park*, the sounds of different animals, including a baby elephant and a tiger, were mixed by a computer 3. _____ (make) a dinosaur roar.

Another aspect I attach great importance 4. _____ is visual special effects. CGI 5. _____ (use) frequently in film-making. 6. _____ (general), scenes requiring CGI are filmed in front of a green screen in the studio. The Quidditch scenes in the Harry Potter films were made in this way with the actors 7. _____ (jump) up and down in front of a green screen. However, the aid of computers isn't always preferred. Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of the Rings* films, took a creative approach—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem 8. _____ (big) or smaller than they really were.

Props are another factor that contributes to 9. _____ film's success. As for the film *Titanic*, 10. _____ took 500 workers 100 days to build the fine model, not to mention the thousands of props inside.

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. **familiar** *adj.* 熟悉的, 常见的

(教材 P2) Today, I'll give you a brief introduction

to some aspects of film-making you might not be **familiar** with.

今天, 我将就电影制作中你们可能不太熟悉的一些方面做一个简单的介绍。

- (1) be familiar with sb/sth 对某人/某物熟悉
sth be familiar to sb 某物为某人所熟悉
(2) familiarity *n.* 熟悉; 通晓; 认识
(3) unfamiliar *adj.* 不熟悉的, 不常见的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① When I walked into the old house, I had a feeling of _____ (familiar), as if I had been there before.

② Students must learn how to live in an _____ (familiar) environment with limited language skills.

③ Having lived in the city for over 20 years, I am quite familiar _____ everything here.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之动作和表情描写) The smell of the bakery _____ the kids, and they ran in, their faces smiling with excitement.

面包店的香味对孩子们来说很熟悉, 他们跑了进去, 脸上洋溢着兴奋的笑容。

② (应用文写作之推荐信) Since you _____ the local tourist attractions, I recommend some wonderful places to visit.

鉴于你不熟悉当地的旅游景点, 我给你推荐一些值得游览的好地方。

2. attach *vt.* 认为有重要性, 重视; 把……固定, 附上

(教材 P3) Another aspect I **attach** great importance to is visual special effects.

另一个我认为非常重要的方面是视觉特效。

- (1) attach... to... 把……系到/附在……上;
使……和……相联系
attach importance to 重视……
(2) attached *adj.* 附属的; 依恋的
be attached to 依恋; 爱慕; 附属于
(3) attachment *n.* 附件, 附属物; 爱慕

[温馨提示] attach... to... 中的 to 为介词, 其后接名词、代词或动名词。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The boy is very _____ (attach) to his grandparents because he was brought up by them.

② Please let me know if you have received the

_____ (attach) that I sent to you ten minutes ago.

③ In the UK, packets of cigarettes come with a government health warning _____ (attach) to them.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之建议信) We should _____ the younger generation about the importance of protecting our natural resources.

我们应该重视教育年轻一代保护自然资源的重要性。

3. enable *vt.* 使能够, 使可行

(教材 P3) This **enables** CGI effects to be added later.

这使得在后期添加 CGI 效果成为可能。

- (1) enable sb to do sth 使某人能够做某事
(2) able *adj.* 有能力的; (某方面) 擅长的
be able to do sth 能够做某事, 有能力做某事
(3) ability *n.* 能力; 才能

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Critical thinking is the _____ (able) to consider and evaluate information rather than just learn and remember it.

② This activity enables every participant _____ (experience) the beauty of traditional culture.

③ She took a deep breath and was able _____ (calm) down immediately.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之申请信) I believe my extensive knowledge and work experience _____ .

我相信我渊博的知识和工作经验将使我能够将这份工作做好。

4. prefer *vt.* (preferring, preferred) 较喜欢, 更喜欢

(教材 P3) However, the aid of computers isn't always **preferred**.

不过, 计算机辅助并不总是受到青睐。

(1) prefer to do/doing sth

更喜欢做某事

prefer sth/doing... to sth/doing...

和.....相比更喜欢.....

prefer to do... rather than do...

宁愿做.....而不愿做.....

prefer sb to do sth 宁愿某人做某事

(2) preference *n.* 偏爱; 爱好

have a preference for 喜好....., 偏爱.....

give (a) preference to 优先考虑, 优待

(3) preferable *adj.* 更好的, 更可取的

【温馨提示】 prefer 既不用于进行时, 也不用于比较级。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① While selecting job applicants, we usually give _____ (prefer) to those with some experience.

② She is very traditional; she prefers _____ (dress) formally to wearing sports clothes.

③ With the development of the Internet, more and more of us prefer _____ (take) advantage of online resources to improve our study.

(2) 写作金句/一句多译

① (应用文写作之招募信) For better promotion of our traditional Chinese culture, we are in great need of new members _____.

为了更好地推广我们的中国传统文化, 我们非常需要对中国文化有强烈偏好的新成员。

② (应用文写作之观点表达) Some people prefer _____ stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people prefer _____ staying at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people _____ instead of staying at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons. (preference)

有些人更愿意出去旅行, 而不是待在家里, 因为这样可以增长他们的知识并开阔他们的眼界。

5. approach *n.* 方法; 接近, 靠近 *vt.* 接近, 靠近; 处理

(教材 P3) Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of*

the Rings films, took a creative **approach**—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were.

《指环王》系列电影的导演彼得·杰克逊采用了一种创造性的方法——他利用各种巧妙的拍摄角度让剧中的角色看上去比实际更大或更小。

(1) with...approaching = with the approach of...

随着.....的临近

(2) an/the approach to (doing) sth

(做)某事的方法; 通往.....的道路

at the approach of...

在快到.....的时候

【温馨提示】 approach 作“方法”讲时, 其后接介词 to。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The job market has changed and our approach to _____ (find) work must change as well.

② [上外版必修二] Every zoo has a slightly different approach _____ animal care and welfare, but overall I think zoos are a good thing.

(2) 写作金句/句式升级

① (读后续写之心理和动作描写) _____, Tom felt more and more nervous, with his legs trembling.

走近舞台, 汤姆感到越来越紧张, 双腿发抖。

② (读后续写之心理描写) **The long-awaited vacation approached**, and she couldn't contain her excitement.

→ _____, she couldn't contain her excitement. (with 复合结构)

6. lecture *n.* 讲座, 演讲; 教训, 训斥 *vi.* 开讲座, 讲课 *vt.* 指责, 训斥

(教材 P3) My **lecture** today may not be able to do justice to all the work people have done behind the scenes.

我今天的讲座可能无法对幕后工作者做出的所有工作给予公正的评价。

(1) give/deliver a lecture/speech (to sb on/about sth) (给某人)做(有关某事的)讲座/演讲

(2) lecture sb about/on sth

指责/训斥某人某事

lecture sb about doing sth

指责/训斥某人做某事

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① He began to **lecture** us about making too much noise. _____

② He was invited to **lecture** on environmental protection at our school. _____

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之告知信) I'm writing to tell you that Mr Smith _____

_____ Western culture at 3:00 pm tomorrow.
我写信是想告诉你史密斯先生明天下午三点将做一个关于西方文化的讲座。

7. award *n.* 奖, 奖品, 奖金 *vt.* 授予, 给予

(教材 P5) It has won many **awards**, including an Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film. 它赢得了许多奖项, 包括奥斯卡最佳外语片奖。

(1) win/receive/get an award for...

因……而获奖

(2) award sb sth for... = award sth to sb for...

因……授予某人某物

sb be awarded sth = sth be awarded to sb

授予某人某物

【温馨提示】 award 指正式或官方“颁发或授予奖章、奖金等”; 而 reward 则表示“奖赏, 酬谢”, 指对有功绩的人或事的报答或酬谢。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① On 10 December, 2015, Tu Youyou _____ (award) a Nobel Prize for her discovery of artemisinin, a life-saving drug for malaria.

② Mr Yuan Longping received several international awards _____ his great contributions to the world's agriculture.

③ They awarded the prize _____ him for his excellent ability to solve complex problems.

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之祝贺信) Learning that _____, I am writing to express my heartfelt congratulations to you. 得知你被授予一等奖, 我写信向你表示衷心的感谢。

② (读后续写之动作和情感描写) She couldn't contain her excitement and _____

_____。
她无法抑制自己的兴奋, 把奖品紧紧地抱在怀里。

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) These are often added after a scene has been shot and might not be made in the way you would expect.

这些音效通常是在一个场景拍摄完成之后添加的, 而且可能是以你意想不到的方式制作的。

句型公式

the way (方法、方式) + 定语从句

【归纳拓展】

(1) way + to do/of doing sth 做……的方式/方法

(2) way + (that/in which) ... (定语从句缺少状语, 可省略 that/in which)

way + (that/which) ... (定语从句缺少主语或宾语, 缺少宾语时可省略 that/which)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The Internet is undoubtedly the best way _____ (find) information on almost any matter.

② Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way _____ will damage the environment as little as possible.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之语言学习) The _____ can be greatly improved by building a better vocabulary. 通过建立更丰富的词汇量, 我们彼此交流的方式可以得到很大的改善。

2. (教材 P3) Hopefully, next time you go to the cinema, you'll spare a thought for all those talented people behind the scenes.

希望下次你们去看电影时, 能想一想所有那些才华出众的幕后工作者。

句型公式

next time 引导时间状语从句

【归纳拓展】

(1) next time 为名词词组, 在句中用作连词, 引导时间状语从句;

(2) 名词词组用作连词, 引导时间状语从句的还有 every time, each time, any time, the last time, the first time, the moment/minute/instant 等。

【活学活用】

写作金句

① (应用文写作之建议信) _____, remember to stand up and stretch!

下次上课时,如果你感到有点无精打采,记得站起来伸展身体!

② (读后续写之情感和动作描写) _____, we all felt very depressed, because we had all been devoted to making full preparations for it. 当我们第一次输掉比赛时,我们都感到非常沮丧,

因为我们一直都在为比赛做充分的准备。

③ (读后续写之动作描写) _____, we had hours of fun together building caves out of Gramma's sofa pillows.

上次她在这里的时候,我们一起用奶奶的沙发抱枕建造洞穴,玩了几个小时。

④ (读后续写之动作描写) _____, she felt a crunch beneath her feet. 她一踏进屋里,就感觉到脚下传来一阵嘎吱嘎吱的响声。

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

语言精讲

1. adapt vt. 改编, 改写; 使适应 vi. 适应

(教材 P6) In 1967, Disney **adapted** the book into a cartoon film, which is widely regarded as a classic. 1967年,迪士尼公司把这本书改编成一部卡通电影,这部电影被广泛认为是一部经典电影。

- (1) adapt (oneself) to (doing) ... (使自己)适应(做)……(to 为介词)
- (2) adapt... from... 根据……改写/改编……
- (3) adaptation *n.* 适应; 改编本; 改写本
- (4) adaptable *adj.* 能适应的; 可修改的; 适应性强的

【温馨提示】注意 adapt 与 adopt 在拼写和意思上的差别。adopt 是“采用; 采纳; 收养”的意思。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2025·浙江1月考] Their eating habits, _____ (adapt) to life in the city, diseases, death rate, and such other information are not available.

② The human brain is _____ (adapt), always being shaped by life experience.

(2) 写作金句

① [2020·全国卷Ⅲ书面表达] I was wondering if you could help me revise a short play _____ the classic novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

我想知道你是否能帮我修改一个改编自经典小说《老人与海》的短剧。

② (读后续写之个人成长) To his own surprise, his initial shyness gave way to confidence as he _____ the colourful club activities.

令他惊讶的是,随着他逐渐适应了丰富多彩的社团活动,他最初的羞涩转变为了自信。

2. regard vt. 将……认为,看待; 注视 *n.* 尊重; [pl.] 问候, 致意

(教材 P6) In 1967, Disney **adapted** the book into a cartoon film, which is widely **regarded** as a classic. 1967年,迪士尼公司把这本书改编成一部卡通电影,这部电影被广泛认为是一部经典电影。

- (1) regard... as... = consider/recognize/think of... as... 把……看作……
- be regarded as... 被看作……
- (2) give regards to sb 向某人致意
- with/in regard to 关于; 至于
- (3) regardless *adv.* 不顾; 不加理会
- regardless of 不管; 不顾; 不论
- (4) regarding *prep.* 关于; 至于

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2025·全国二卷] Each dish was tailor-made to raise awareness _____ (regard) food waste.

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之传统文化) Kung fu, full of unique moves and ideas, _____ . 功夫充满独特的招式与理念,一直被广泛视作中国传统文化的一种象征。

② (读后续写之场景描写) _____
_____, the marathon runners continued
their race with determination. (介词短语)
尽管大雨倾盆,马拉松选手们仍然坚定地继续比赛。

③ (应用文写作之建议信) _____
_____, I believe it's often
excessive and leaves little time for extracurricular
activities. (介词短语)
关于作业量,我认为它通常太多了,几乎没有时间
留给课外活动。

3. cure *n.* 药物,疗法;治疗 *vt.* 治好;消除,解
决;改正

(教材 P9) The Prince has given up hope of a **cure**
but his wife, Elizabeth, takes him to see Lionel
Logue, an Australian speech doctor living in London.
亲王已经放弃了治疗的希望,但他的妻子伊丽莎
白还是带他去见了莱昂内尔·洛格,这是一位住
在伦敦的澳大利亚语言治疗师。

- (1) cure sb of sth 治好某人的某种疾病;矫
正某人的某种不良行为
(2) a cure for... ……的治疗方法;……的
解决方法
(3) curable *adj.* 可治愈的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空/熟词生义

① Thanks to new medicine, this once severe disease
has become _____ (cure) in recent years.

② Finding a cure _____ cancer is one of the
biggest challenges faced by medical researchers.

③ She tried every means to **cure** her child of the
bad habit. _____

④ Private firms are willing to make large-scale
investments to help **cure** the country's economic
troubles. _____

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之感谢信) I am writing to express
my deepest gratitude to you for _____
_____.

我写信是为了对你治好我的牙痛表示最深切的
感谢。

4. typical *adj.* 典型的,有代表性的

(教材 P9) The film looks like a fairly **typical**
historical film without fancy special effects, and it

is made enjoyable by the performances of the main
actors.

这部电影看上去像一部颇为典型的历史电影,没有复
杂的特效,而几位主演的演技令这部电影十分精彩。

(1) be typical of 具有……的典型特征;是典
型的……

It is typical of sb to do sth.

某人一向……/……是某人
的特点。

(2) typically *adv.* 一般;典型地,具有代表性
地;不出所料,果然

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[外研版必修二] One of the key reasons behind
this is that while a book usually takes a few days to
read, a movie _____ (typical) lasts under
two hours.

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之传统文化) _____
_____ calligraphy and
painting to express their emotions and thoughts.

中国艺术家一向用书法和绘画来表达他们的情感
和思想。

② (应用文写作之传统文化) As a carrier of culture,
jiaozi _____ traditional Chinese
cuisine culture.

饺子作为文化的载体,是中国传统饮食文化的典型。

5. narrow *adj.* 狭窄的;勉强的;狭隘的 *vt.* &
vi. (使) 窄小, 缩小

(教材 P9) In the meantime, Hooper skilfully creates
uncertainty and tension with **narrow** indoor sets
and dark lighting.

同时,胡珀巧妙地用狭窄的室内场景和昏暗的灯
光创造了不确定性和紧张感。

(1) have a narrow escape 九死一生,幸免于难
a narrow victory 险胜

(2) narrow-minded *adj.* 心胸狭窄的,气量小的

(3) narrowly *adv.* 勉强地;狭隘地;严格
地;小心地;仔细地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

The hiker was lost in the mountains for days and
_____ (narrow) survived until the rescue
team found him.

(2) 一词多义

① The road became increasingly **narrow** as we drove into the mountains. _____

② We are working even harder now to **narrow** the gap between the advanced team and ours. _____

③ She has a very **narrow** view of the world. _____

(3) 写作金句

① (读后续写之心理描写) Standing there, he was overcome with relief, knowing _____.

他站在那里,心中充满了宽慰,知道自己幸免于难。

② (读后续写之动作和表情描写) After _____ in the chess game, she leaned back in her chair, her lips curling into a satisfied smile. 在棋局中险胜后,她向后靠在椅子上,嘴角扬起一丝满意的微笑。

6. recommend *vt.* 推荐,举荐;劝告,建议 (教材 P9) All in all, I highly **recommend** this film. 总之,我强烈推荐这部电影。

(1) recommend sth to sb	向某人推荐某物
recommend sb to do sth	建议某人做某事
recommend doing sth	建议做某事
recommend that...	建议……(that 从句谓语句应用“should + 动词原形”结构, should 可以省略)

It is strongly/highly recommended that...
强烈建议……(that 从句谓语句用“should + 动词原形”结构, should 可省略)

(2) recommendation *n.* 推荐;推荐信

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2021·新高考全国 I 卷] If I had to make just one _____ (recommend) for where to stay in Rome, it would be Yellow Hostel.

② [2024·浙江 1 月考] I sincerely recommend _____ (jog) as a delightful break-time activity that benefits both body and soul.

(2) 写作金句/一句多译

① [2022·新高考全国 I 卷应用文写作] Starting at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the interview will last

forty minutes, during which time you are expected to _____ on how to reduce stress.

访谈在周日 12 点开始,将持续 40 分钟,在此期间,期望您给我们一些关于如何减少压力的建议。

② I highly _____ the Forbidden City in Beijing, which is a masterpiece of ancient Chinese architecture and a symbol of the country's profound cultural traditions. (从句)

→ I highly _____ the Forbidden City in Beijing, which is a masterpiece of ancient Chinese architecture and a symbol of the country's profound cultural traditions. (不定式)
我强烈推荐你去参观北京的故宫,它是中国古代建筑的杰作,也是中国深厚文化传统的象征。

语法探究

阅读以下有关“电影”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

① **Watching movies is** a favourite thing for lots of people. ② **Both the exciting actions and the interesting stories in movies draw** us in. ③ **Many a kid is** crazy about superhero movies. ④ **Two hours is** the usual length of a movie. ⑤ **The majority of young people like** watching comedies, and ⑥ **70% of them think** movies can make them laugh and forget about worries. ⑦ **Not only the director but also the actors play** a key role in making a movie successful.

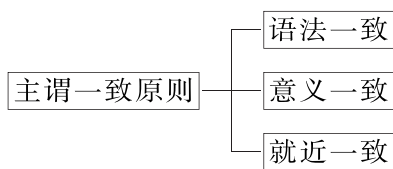
【自主发现】

以上语段中,①中动名词短语作主语,谓语动词用 _____ 数形式;②中 both... and... 连接并列主语,谓语动词用 _____ 数形式;③中“many a + 单数名词”作主语,谓语动词用 _____ 数形式;④中表示时间的复数名词作主语,谓语动词用 _____ 数形式;⑤中“the majority of + 复数名词”作主语,谓语动词用 _____ 数形式;⑥中“百分数 + 复数代词”作主语,谓语动词用 _____ 数形式;⑦中“not only... but (also)...”连接并列主语,谓语动词与离它最 _____ 的主语保持一致。

语法归纳

主谓一致

主谓一致是指谓语动词在人称和数上和主语保持一致,一般遵循下列三个原则:



一、语法一致原则

语法一致原则指主语的单复数决定了谓语动词的单复数。

1. 动名词、动词不定式、从句、不定代词作主语时,谓语动词常用单数。如:

Listening to music makes me relaxed after a busy day.

听音乐使我在忙碌了一天之后得到放松。

Everything is in a complete mess, which drives people crazy.

所有的事情都一团糟,这让人发疯。

2. 主语后接介词短语或其他插入语,如 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, along with, rather than, including, in addition to 等,谓语动词的数要与前面的主语保持一致。如:

The teacher as well as his students was very excited.

老师和他的学生们都很兴奋。

I think **Tom, rather than you, is** to blame for the accident.

我认为是汤姆而不是你该为这起事故负责任。

3. and, both... and... 连接两个不同的主语,谓语动词用复数形式;但是如果由 and 连接的两个名词表示同一概念,兼具身份或匹配出现时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Her teacher and her friends are in the sitting room.

她的老师和朋友都在客厅。

The poet and writer has produced many works.

这位诗人兼作家写出了许多作品。

4. 定语从句中关系代词作主语时,从句中的谓语动词要与先行词保持一致。如:

My friend showed me around the **town, which was** very attractive.

我的朋友带我参观了这个镇子,它非常迷人。

5. “many a/more than one + 单数名词”作主语,谓语动词用单数。each, every, no 所修饰的单数名词作主语时,即使有 and 连接,谓语动词仍用单数。如:

Many a parent has had to go through this same

painful process.

很多父母都被迫经历了这段相同的痛苦的过程。

Every boy and every girl wishes to attend the party to be held on Sunday.

每个男生和女生都希望参加即将在周日举办的聚会。

二、意义一致原则

意义一致原则指不管主语的形式是单数还是复数,主语的意义决定了谓语动词的单复数。

1. 集体名词作主语时,若被看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式;若被看作是构成集体的一个个成员,谓语动词用复数形式。常见的集体名词有: family, class, team, group, public, committee, government, audience 等。如:

The **class consists** of 25 boys and 20 girls.

这个班由 25 个男生和 20 个女生组成。

The **class are** doing an experiment.

全班学生都在做实验。

2. “分数/百分数/the majority + of + 名词”作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后名词的数及其表示的意义;all, some, half, most, the rest 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于主语实际表达的意义。如:

About **one third of the books are** worth reading.

这些书中大约有三分之一值得一读。

Only **60 per cent of the work was** done yesterday.

昨天只做了 60% 的工作。

All of this is wonderful, but the best part of this film is the acting.

所有这些都很有趣,但这部电影最精彩的部分是表演。

3. “the + 形容词”表示一类人,在句中作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

The old are taken good care of in this community.

老年人在这个社区受到很好的照顾。

4. “a number of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式,“the number of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

A number of students have gone for an outing.

许多学生去远足了。

The number of students is increasing year after year.

学生的数量逐年增加。

5. 表示时间、距离、重量、金额等的复数名词作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数形式。如:

Three thousand dollars is quite a lot of money for a boy.

对于一个男孩来说,3000 美元是一大笔钱。

6. 以-s/-ics 结尾的学科名词及 news 作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Bad **news travels** quickly.

[谚]坏事传千里。

三、就近一致原则

就近一致原则指谓语动词的单复数取决于离它最近的主语的单复数。

1. 由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but (also)..., not...but... 等连接的并列主语,谓语动词的数常与离它最近的主语保持一致。如:

Either you or one of your students is to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

要么你,要么你的一名学生要参加预计在明天举行的会议。

2. 由 there, here 引起的主语不止一个时,谓语动词的数通常和离它最近的主语保持一致。如:

There are three books and a pen on the desk.

桌子上有三本书和一支钢笔。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. Either the beautiful sights of this modern city or its local custom _____ (attract) thousands of visitors during the past years.

2. The professor is delighted to find that so far two thirds of the project _____ (finish).

3. While the rest of his family _____ (be) still

at the hospital waiting, Jim ran back home to get the household emergency money.

4. He as well as his children _____ (be) eager for the summer holiday, but unluckily, his children rather than he _____ (be) able to enjoy it as he will have to work anyway.

5. All the teachers are more than willing to offer help, which _____ (encourage) us a lot.

6. Every parent and every teacher _____ (hope) that this parent-teacher meeting can proceed smoothly.

7. Much valuable information _____ (collect) for the research project recently, which ensures its smooth progress.

8. Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.

① 语法与写作

1. Reading books _____ (帮助她忘记烦恼), even if it is just for a little while.

2. The class _____ (很安静) as the teacher explained the difficult problem, every one of whom listened carefully.

3. Two hours _____ (足够) to finish this task if you focus.

4. As far as I am concerned, the rich _____ (有更多责任) to improve society.

5. Every mistake and every failure _____ (教会了他宝贵的经验), shaping him into the person he is today.

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课前自主探究

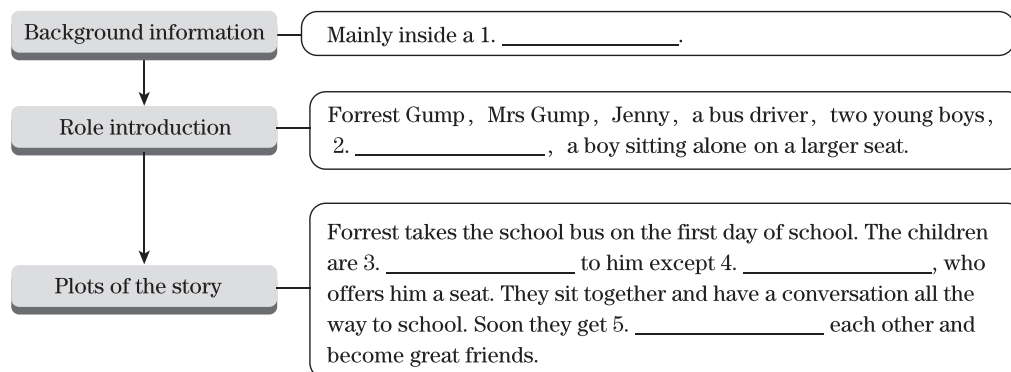
预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
① excerpt <i>vt. & n.</i> 摘录; 节选 ② star <i>vt.</i> 由……担任主角 ③ tell the story of 讲述……的故事 ④ personality <i>n.</i> 性格, 个性; 气质 ⑤ despite <i>prep.</i> 即使, 尽管 ⑥ IQ 是 intelligence quotient (智力商数) 的缩写, 又称智商 ⑦ major <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 重要的 ⑧ event <i>n.</i> 事件; 活动	Forrest Gump (Excerpt^①) <i>Forrest Gump</i> is a 1994 film [1] starring^② Tom Hanks. It tells the story of^③ Forrest Gump, a simple man with a warm personality^④ . Despite^⑤ an IQ^⑥ of 75, he lives a truly amazing life. He sees, and sometimes influences, some of the major^⑦ events^⑧ of the United States in the second half of the 20th century. [1] 现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 film	《阿甘正传》(节选) 《阿甘正传》是 1994 年由汤姆·汉克斯主演的电影。影片讲述了福雷斯特·冈普——一个单纯且热心的人的故事。尽管智商只有 75, 他的生活却着实精彩。20 世纪下半叶美国发生的一些重大事件, 他是亲历者, 有几次他还对这些重大事件产生了影响

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑨pull up 停车, 停止	Mrs Gump and Forrest wait for the school bus. The bus pulls up ^⑨ as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest for his first day of school.	冈普太太和福雷斯特等校车。在冈普太太帮福雷斯特为第一天上学做准备时, 校车停了下来。
⑩wave vi. & vt. 挥手, 招手; 挥舞 n. 海浪; 大量涌现	MRS GUMP: You do your very best now, Forrest. FORREST: I sure will, Momma. FORREST (Voice-over): I remember the bus ride on the first day of school very well. <i>The bus driver opens the door and looks down. Forrest walks to the steps of the bus and looks at the bus driver.</i>	冈普太太: 你现在要全力以赴了, 福雷斯特。 福雷斯特: 我一定会的, 妈妈。 福雷斯特(旁白): 我还清楚地记得上学第一天坐校车的情景。
⑪drive away 开走	BUS DRIVER: Are you coming along? FORREST: Momma said not to be taking rides from strangers. BUS DRIVER: This is the bus to school. FORREST: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump. BUS DRIVER: I'm Dorothy Harris.	校车司机打开了门, 望着下面。福雷斯特走上校车的台阶, 盯着司机。 校车司机: 你上不上车? 福雷斯特: 我妈妈说不要上陌生人的车。 校车司机: 这是开去学校的车。
⑫look around 看看四周	FORREST: Well, now we aren't strangers anymore. <i>The bus driver smiles [2] as Forrest steps up into the bus. Mrs Gump waves^⑫ to Forrest as the bus drives away^⑫. Forrest begins to walk down the bus.</i>	福雷斯特·冈普。 校车司机: 我是多萝西·哈里斯。 福雷斯特: 好吧, 现在我们就不再是陌生人了。
⑬shake one's head 摇头	[2]as 引导时间状语从句, 意为“当……时”。 <i>Two young boys look up from the seat.</i> BOY 1: This seat's taken. BOY 2: It's taken! <i>Forrest looks around^⑬. A larger girl moves over so Forrest can't sit next to her. She shakes her head^⑬.</i>	校车司机笑了起来, 福雷斯特上了车。校车开走时, 冈普太太向福雷斯特挥手告别。福雷斯特开始向车内走去。 两个小男孩在座位上抬起头瞥了他一眼。
⑭recollect vt. & vi. 记起, 回忆起	<i>Forrest looks to the other side [3] where a boy sits alone on a larger seat. The boy looks angrily at Forrest.</i> [3]where 引导定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the other side. BOY 3: You can't sit here. FORREST (Voice-over): You know, [4]it's funny what a young man recollects ^⑭ . Because I don't remember being born. I, I... don't recall ^⑮ [5]what I got for my first Christmas and I don't know [6]when I went on my first outdoor picnic. But, I [7]do remember the first time [8]I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.	男孩 1: 这位子有人了。 男孩 2: 有人坐了! 福雷斯特四下看了看。一个大块头的女孩往空座上挪了挪, 所以福雷斯特不能挨着她坐。那女孩摇摇头。福雷斯特看了看另外一边, 有个男孩独占了一个更大的座位。这个男孩凶巴巴地看着福雷斯特。
⑮recall vt. & vi. 回想, 回忆起	[4]it 作形式主语; what 引导的主语从句作真正的主语。 [5]what 引导宾语从句。 [6]when 引导宾语从句。 [7]do 强调谓语动词 remember。 [8]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the first time, 从句省略关系词 that, 相当于 when。 GIRL: You can sit here [9]if you want.	男孩 3: 你不能坐这里。 福雷斯特(旁白): 你知道, 一个年轻人的回忆很有趣。因为我不记得我是怎么出生的。我, 我……不记得收到的第一份圣诞礼物是什么, 也不记得我第一次外出野餐是什么时候。但是, 我的确记得我第一次听到广阔的最甜美的声音时的情景。
	[9]if 引导条件状语从句	女孩: 如果你愿意的话, 你可以坐这儿

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑯angel <i>n.</i> 天使;善人	<i>Forrest looks back at Jenny Curran, a young girl about Forrest's age.</i>	福雷斯特回头看到了珍妮·柯伦,一个和他年龄相仿的小女孩。
⑰dandy <i>adj.</i> 非常好的, 极佳的	FORREST (Voice-over): I had never seen anything so beautiful in my life. She was like an angel ^⑯ . JENNY: Well, are you going to sit down, or aren't you? <i>Forrest sits down next to Jenny.</i>	福雷斯特(旁白):我这辈子从未见过这么美好的事物,她像天使一样。 珍妮:嗯,你是坐呢,还是不坐? 福雷斯特坐在了珍妮旁边。
⑱crooked <i>adj.</i> 不直的, 弯曲的	JENNY: What's wrong with your legs? FORREST: Um, nothing at all, thank you. My legs are just fine and dandy ^⑰ . FORREST (Voice-over): I just sat next to her on that bus and had a conversation all the way to school.	珍妮:你的腿怎么了? 福雷斯特:呃,什么事也没有,谢谢。我的腿好得很。 福雷斯特(旁白):我就坐在她旁边,在校车开往学校的途中,我们一直在聊天。
⑲question mark 问号	JENNY: Then why do you have those shoes on? FORREST: My momma said my back's crooked ^⑱ like a question mark ^⑲ . These are going to make me as straight ^⑳ as an arrow ^㉑ . They're my magic shoes.	珍妮:那你为什么要穿那样的鞋子? 福雷斯特:我妈妈说我的背弯得像是一个问号。这双鞋子能让我像箭一样直,这是我的魔力鞋。
⑳straight <i>adj.</i> 直的	FORREST (Voice-over): And next to Momma, no one ever talked to me or asked me questions.	福雷斯特(旁白):除了妈妈,没有人跟我说过话,也没有人问我问题。
㉑arrow <i>n.</i> 箭;箭头	JENNY: Are you stupid or something? FORREST: Momma says [10] <u>stupid is as stupid does.</u>	珍妮:你是傻子还是怎么回事? 福雷斯特:妈妈说做傻事的人才是傻子。
㉒from that day on 从那天起	[10]画线部分为宾语从句,省略 that; as 引导表语从句。 <i>Jenny puts her hand out toward Forrest. Forrest reaches over and shakes her hand.</i>	珍妮向福雷斯特伸出了手。福雷斯特伸出手和她握手。
㉓pea <i>n.</i> 豌豆	JENNY: I'm Jenny. FORREST: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump.	珍妮:我是珍妮。 福雷斯特:我是福雷斯特。福雷斯特·冈普。
like peas and carrots 形影不离	FORREST (Voice-over): From that day on ^㉒ , we was always together. Jenny and me was like peas and carrots ^㉓ .	福雷斯特(旁白):从那天起,我们一直在一起。珍妮和我形影不离

Task 1 Fast Reading



Task 2 Careful Reading

- () 1. What is the driver's attitude to Forrest?
A. Rude. B. Kind.
C. Serious. D. Indifferent.
- () 2. How many people refuse to let Forrest sit down?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- () 3. Why does Forrest have those shoes on?
A. The shoes are magic.
B. He is asked to do so by the doctor.
C. The shoes can solve his questions.
D. There is something wrong with his back.

- () 4. What does the sentence “Jenny and me was like peas and carrots.” mean?
- A. Jenny and Forrest became good friends.
 B. Both Jenny and Forrest liked peas and carrots.
 C. Jenny and Forrest went to school by bus together.
 D. Peas and carrots were Jenny and Forrest's favourite food.

Task 3 Micro-writing

Mrs Gump and Forrest wait for the school bus. The bus pulls up as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest 1. _____ his first day of school.

The bus driver 2. _____ (open) the door and looks down. Forrest walks to the steps of the bus and looks at the bus driver 3. _____ smiles as Forrest steps up into the bus. Mrs Gump

waves to Forrest as the bus drives away. Forrest begins to walk down the bus. Two young boys look up from the seat, 4. _____ (say) the seat has been taken. A larger girl moves over so Forrest can't sit next to her. Forrest looks to 5. _____ other side where a boy sits alone on a larger seat. The boy looks 6. _____ (angry) at Forrest.

Forrest looks back at a young girl 7. _____ (call) Jenny Curran, who is about Forrest's age. Jenny invites Forrest 8. _____ (sit) next to her. They two have a conversation all the way to school. Forrest tells Jenny the reason why he has those 9. _____ (shoe) on is that his back is crooked like a question mark. They can make 10. _____ (he) as straight as an arrow.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. major *adj.* 主要的, 重要的 *n.* 主修课程; 主修学生 *vi.* 主修

(教材 P11) He sees, and sometimes influences, some of the **major** events of the United States in the second half of the 20th century.

他见证了 20 世纪下半叶美国发生的一些重大事件, 有时甚至影响了这些事件。

(1) major in	主修……
(2) majority <i>n.</i>	大多数
a/the majority of...	大多数……
in a/the majority	占大多数

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Among the members of the team those who are for the plan are in the _____ (major).

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之申请信) As a graduate _____, I feel excited to apply for the position.

作为主修英语的毕业生, 我很高兴申请这个职位。

② (读后续写之心理描写) _____ feel nervous before the exam, their hearts beating as they wait for the papers to be handed out.

大多数学生在考试前感到紧张, 他们的心怦怦直跳, 等待着分发试卷。

2. pull up 停车, 停止

(教材 P11) The bus **pulls up** as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest for his first day of school.

在冈普太太帮福雷斯特为第一天上学做准备时, 校车停了下来。

pull down	拆掉, 摧毁
pull in	(火车等) 进站停靠; 赚(大笔钱)
pull out (of sth)	驶离车站; 出站
pull over	(车) 驶到路边停下; (驾车者) 靠路边停车
pull through	(大病后) 康复; (经历困境后) 恢复正常

【活学活用】

用 pull 短语的适当形式填空

① The house where I lived ten years ago _____ recently.

② His injuries are serious but he's expected to _____.

③ A bee flew in my car and attacked me so I had to _____.

④ The train _____ and all the passengers got off.

⑤ As the car _____ the driveway, gradually disappearing into the distance, I couldn't help crying.

句型透视

(教材 P12) **But, I do remember the first time**

I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.

但是,我的确记得我第一次听到广阔的最甜美的声音时的情景。

句型公式

强调谓语

【句式点拨】

(1)本句中助动词 do 起强调作用,强调谓语动词 remember,意为“的确”。

(2)谓语动词只有两种时态能强调,即一般现在时和一般过去时。在一般现在时中,do 有人称的变化,第三人称单数用 does;在一般过去时中,do 变成 did。其他时态的强调通过重读谓语动词来体现。

【活学活用】

写作金句

① (应用文写作之活动报道) _____ students' sense of social responsibility.

这项活动确实提升了学生的社会责任感。

② (读后续写之哲理句) You _____ if you truly believe in yourself.

如果你真的相信自己,你的确有能力改变自己的人生。

③ (读后续写之人物描写) At the moment, my little sister _____ a remarkable talent for painting.

目前,我的妹妹确实有着非凡的绘画天赋。

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

写影评

【典例示范】

《海底总动员》(*Finding Nemo*)是一部深受青少年喜爱的动画电影,请你根据表格内容写一篇关于这部电影的英文影评。

背景	澳大利亚大堡礁(Great Barrier Reef)
导演	安德鲁·斯坦顿(Andrew Stanton)
角色	Marlin(一条幽默的鱼,单亲爸爸),Nemo(Marlin 的儿子,调皮),Dory(Marlin 的朋友)
故事梗概	一天,Nemo 独自外出,不幸被人类抓上船,Nemo 的父亲 Marlin 到处寻找儿子,后来 Marlin 遇到了 Dory,并在其帮助下寻找 Nemo
评价	这部电影画面唯美,故事动人,是一部可供所有人欣赏的精彩电影

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【高级词汇】

1. _____ v. 导演

2. _____ 以……为背景

3. _____ *adj.* 幽默的

4. _____ *adj.* 调皮的

5. _____ *n.* 角色

6. _____ 开始做某事

7. _____ 寻找

8. _____ *adj.* 感人的

【高级句式】

1. 完成句子

(1)《海底总动员》以大堡礁为背景,并由安德鲁·斯坦顿导演。

Finding Nemo _____ the Great Barrier Reef and it _____ Andrew Stanton.

(2)“他”有一个叫 Nemo 的儿子。

He has a son _____ Nemo.

(3)一天,Nemo 被人类抓住了。

Nemo _____ humans one day.

(4)“他”的父亲 Marlin 和 Dory 一起,开始寻找 Nemo。

His father Marlin, together with Dory, _____ Nemo.

2. 句式升级

(5)将句(1)升级为含有过去分词短语作定语的句子

(6)将句(3)和句(4)合并成含有 with 复合结构的句子

【连贯成文】

Finding Nemo, directed by Andrew Stanton, is set in the Great Barrier Reef.

Marlin is a humorous fish and a single parent. He has a son named Nemo, who is a naughty fish. Another character is Dory, becoming a friend of Marlin's. With Nemo caught by humans one day, his father Marlin, together with Dory, set out to look for Nemo. Fortunately, they succeeded at last.

The reasons why I like this film are that its pictures are great and that the story is moving. It is indeed a brilliant film for all to enjoy.

【活学活用】

英国喜剧片《憨豆先生的大灾难》(*Bean*)以它幽默、夸张的喜剧效果赢得了全世界观众的喜爱。

不同阶层的人对这部喜剧片青睐有加,究其原因,在于故事本身的诙谐有趣、演员丰富夸张的肢体动作和极为传神的表情演绎。请你根据提示写一篇 80 个词左右的英文短评,内容包括:

1. 该片受到全世界观众的欢迎;
2. 该片受欢迎的原因;
3. 你对该片的观后感。

► 单元话题续写——电影

【话题词汇】

电影类型			
comedy	<i>n.</i> 喜剧片, 喜剧	documentary	<i>n.</i> 纪录片 <i>adj.</i> 文件的; 纪录的
fantasy	<i>n.</i> 幻想作品; 幻想, 想象	horror	<i>n.</i> 恐怖电影(或故事等); 震惊
romance	<i>n.</i> 爱情故事; 浪漫史; 爱情	fiction	<i>n.</i> 小说; 虚构的事
science fiction	科幻电影(或小说等)	classic	<i>n.</i> 经典作品, 名著 <i>adj.</i> 经典的
电影元素			
adapt	<i>vt.</i> 改编, 改写 <i>vi.</i> 适应	factor	<i>n.</i> 因素, 要素
title	<i>n.</i> 名称, 标题; 称号; 职位名称	location	<i>n.</i> 外景拍摄地; 地方, 地点
prop	<i>n.</i> 道具; 支柱, 支撑物	visual	<i>adj.</i> 视力的, 视觉的
studio	<i>n.</i> 电影摄影棚; 录音室	behind the scenes	在后台, 在幕后
人物描写			
historian	<i>n.</i> 史学工作者, 历史学家	personality	<i>n.</i> 性格, 个性; 气质
angel	<i>n.</i> 天使; 善人	familiar	<i>adj.</i> 熟悉的, 常见的

动作描写			
roar	<i>n. & vi.</i> 咆哮, 吼叫	approach	<i>n.</i> 方法; 接近 <i>vt.</i> 接近, 靠近
perform	<i>vi.</i> 表演; 工作 <i>vt.</i> 表演; 做	ensure	<i>vt.</i> 保证, 确保
recollect	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 记起, 回忆起	recall	<i>vt. & vi.</i> 回想, 回忆起
wave	<i>vi. & vt.</i> 挥手, 招手	pull up	停车, 停止
电影评价			
creative	<i>adj.</i> 创造性的, 创作的	audience	<i>n.</i> 观众, 听众
typical	<i>adj.</i> 典型的, 有代表性的	attach	<i>vt.</i> 认为有重要性, 重视; 附上
prefer	<i>vt.</i> 较喜欢, 更喜欢	recommend	<i>vt.</i> 推荐, 举荐; 劝告, 建议
regard	<i>vt.</i> 将……认为, 看待; 注视	award	<i>n.</i> 奖, 奖品 <i>vt.</i> 授予, 给予
super	<i>adj.</i> 极好的, 了不起的, 超级的		

【跟踪演练】

❶ 写作金句

1. Only after watching the movie several times

直到把电影看了好几遍, 他才回想起剧情中隐藏的线索。(部分倒装句)

2. She _____ when she saw her favourite movie star on the screen. 当她在屏幕上看到自己最喜欢的电影明星时, 她确实兴奋地挥舞着双手。(强调谓语)

3. _____, the audience couldn't help laughing out loud in the cinema. (when 引导的时间状语从句) 当电影的搞笑部分临近时, 电影院里的观众忍不住大声笑了起来。

4. The movie _____ became an instant hit among the young generation. 这部由著名小说改编而来的电影在年轻一代中迅速走红。(定语从句)

5. _____, the scene in the period movie looked more authentic. 道具经过精心挑选, 这部时代电影里的场景看起来更加逼真。(with 复合结构)

❷ 语段表达

1. _____ (我在电影院前一停车; the moment 引导时间状语从句), I saw the long line of audience waiting to enter. 2. _____

_____ (他们眼中闪烁着兴奋的光芒; with 复合结构), they were chatting excitedly about 3. _____

_____ (他们即将观看的奇幻电影; 定语从句). Standing in line, I noticed a group of teenagers not far away. They were jumping up and down, 4. _____

_____ (在空中高高挥舞着他们的双手; 现在分词短语作状语), trying to catch the attention of their friends. As I gradually approached the ticket booth, I overheard a young man recommending the fantasy movie to his companion, and saying it was a must-watch for all fans of the genre.

As the movie finally started, the audience fell silent, 5. _____

_____ (他们的眼睛盯着大屏幕; 独立主格). Suddenly, a fierce battle between the good and the evil broke out. 6. _____

_____ (怪物的咆哮声在电影院里回荡), making everyone's heart pound. 7. _____

_____ (视觉效果如此逼真以至于观众完全沉浸在这个神奇的世界中; so... that... 句型).

As the most exciting part came near, the nervous feeling in the room was easy to feel. 8. _____

_____ (我认为这部电影是我看过的最好的奇幻作品之一; regard... as...; 定语从句).

► 延伸阅读

(节选自外研版必修第二册 Unit 4)

Good Book, Bad Movie?

They say that “a picture is worth a thousand words”, but the briefest look at books and the movies based on them would have anyone questioning this common saying. All too often, great words **end up** being turned into cinematic “turkeys”.

Good movies need good stories. If so, why has one of the earliest and greatest works in Western storytelling, Homer’s *The Odyssey*, never had an equally great movie based on it? Movies need strong **characters**. So why have the movies based on *The Great Gatsby* never **been praised as** “great”? Movies of course need **impressive** images, so why has *Alice in Wonderland* only resulted in movies best described as “interesting”?

One of the key reasons behind this is that while a book usually takes a few days to read, a movie typically lasts under two hours. This means that great books can lose plot details and characters when they move to the big screen. **This is something that even the highly successful Harry Potter movies can’t escape from, with fans of the books disappointed not to see some of their favourite characters in the movie versions.**

Movies also disappoint us when things don’t look the way we imagined them in the books. **Take, for example, the epic movie *Troy*, which is in part based on Homer’s *The Iliad* and was met with mixed reviews from the audience.** The most questionable issue was the actress chosen to play the part of Helen. **Many people thought she didn’t live up to Helen’s title of “the most beautiful woman in the world”, influencing opinions of the movie to some extent.**

There are a thousand Hamlets in a thousand people’s eyes. Furthermore, books and movies are two different forms of media and therefore have different rules. With this in mind, perhaps we should **judge** a movie **in its own right**, and not against its **original** source. Interestingly, audiences have in recent years turned to television series such as *Sherlock* or *Mad Men*, which can have

many characters and gradual **plot** development. Perhaps, one day, readers of F. Scott Fitzgerald’s most admired work will find themselves **glued to** their screens by episodes of *The Great Gatsby*.

【好词好句积累】

1. end up 以……告终
2. character *n.* 性格, 品质; 人物, 角色; 特点, 特征
3. be praised as 被誉为
4. impressive *adj.* 令人印象深刻的
5. escape *v.* (从危险或糟糕的处境中) 逃离, 逃避, 摆脱
6. disappointed *adj.* 失望的, 沮丧的
7. epic *adj.* 史诗般的; 壮丽的, 宏大的
8. live up to 符合(标准), 不负(盛名)
9. to some extent 在某种程度上
10. judge *v.* 判断; 评判; 审判
11. in one’s own right 凭借自身, 靠自己
12. original *adj.* 原先的, 最初的
13. plot *n.* 故事情节; 布局
14. (be) glued to 紧盯着; 全神贯注于
15. This is something **that even the highly successful Harry Potter movies can’t escape from, with fans of the books disappointed not to see some of their favourite characters in the movie versions.**

这是连大获成功的“哈利·波特”系列电影也无法避免的事情, 有的书迷因为在电影中看不到自己最喜欢的一些角色而大失所望。

16. Take, for example, the epic movie *Troy*, **which is in part based on Homer’s *The Iliad* and was met with mixed reviews from the audience.**

以史诗电影《特洛伊》为例, 它部分改编自荷马的《伊利亚特》, 观众对它的评论毁誉参半。

17. Many people thought she didn’t live up to Helen’s title of “the most beautiful woman in the world”, **influencing opinions of the movie to some extent.**

许多人认为她配不上海伦“世上最美的女人”这一称号, 这在一定程度上影响了人们对这部电影的评价。