



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

30⁺年专注教育行业

全品学练考

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导学案

高中英语

选择性必修第三册 YLNJ

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Unit 1 Wish you were here



讲课智能体

主题素养积累

Why do people travel?

Why do people travel? There are many reasons one can think of when asked this question.

One of the most common reasons why people choose to travel is to get away from their present situations and locations, either for a quick vacation or as a means of finding one's self. Other answers you get may include “to enjoy new experiences”, “to learn and experience new languages, new food, and new cultures, etc”.

Now people travel more because the **economy** is better and the **advancement** in **transportation** makes it easier to do so. If family members do not live in the same place, other family members would want to visit them. **Visiting family members and friends in different places is probably one of the most important reasons for taking time off to travel.**

Spending a few weeks of winter in a summer **destination** has also been **gaining in popularity.** Most Americans can travel within the country to experience different seasons. For example, when it's winter in New York or Maine, they can travel to the sunny parts of the country such as Florida or California.

Travelling to experience a whole new culture is also a popular reason. **To embrace new sights, different people and cultures can give people the chance to challenge themselves and to learn more about themselves.**

So, why do people travel? **The reasons can be different but whatever your reason for packing your bags and jumping on the next train away from here is, don't forget to enjoy.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. get away from 摆脱;离开;从……逃掉

2. economy *n.* 经济;经济状况

3. advancement *n.* 前进,发展

4. transportation *n.* 交通工具;交通运输系统

5. take time off 休息,休假

6. destination *n.* 目的地

7. gain in popularity 渐受欢迎

8. **One of the most common reasons why people choose to travel is to get away from their present situations and locations, either for a quick vacation or as a means of finding one's self.** (定语从句)

人们选择旅行的最常见的原因之一是为了远离他们目前的处境和地点,或者是为了一个短暂的休假,或者是作为一种寻找自我的方法。

9. **Visiting family members and friends in different places is probably one of the most important reasons for taking time off to travel.** (动名词短语作主语)

看望不同地方的亲友可能是休假旅行的最重要的原因之一。

10. **To embrace new sights, different people and cultures can give people the chance to challenge themselves and to learn more about themselves.** (动词不定式短语作主语)

拥抱新的风景、不同的人和文化可以给人们机会去挑战自我,并更多地了解自我。

11. **The reasons can be different but whatever your reason for packing your bags and jumping on the next train away from here is, don't forget to enjoy.** (让步状语从句)

原因可能不尽相同,但无论你是出于什么原因打包行李并跳上离开这里的下一班火车,别忘了好好享受。

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 blooming <i>adj.</i> 盛开的, 开花的</p> <p>② unfold <i>vi. & vt.</i> 开花; 展开, 打开; 展示, 展现</p> <p>③ breathtaking <i>adj.</i> 令人惊叹的</p> <p>④ stretch <i>vi.</i> 延伸; 伸长</p> <p>⑤ ethnically <i>adv.</i> 种族地</p> <p>⑥ distinct <i>adj.</i> 截然不同的, 有区别的, 不同种类的; 清楚的, 清晰的</p> <p>⑦ territory <i>n.</i> (加拿大) 地区; 领土, 领地; 领域</p> <p>⑧ make up 组成, 构成</p> <p>⑨ valley <i>n.</i> 山谷, 溪谷</p> <p>⑩ carve <i>vt.</i> 侵蚀, 冲刷; 雕, 刻</p> <p>⑪ glacier <i>n.</i> 冰川</p> <p>⑫ mighty <i>adj.</i> 巨大的, 非凡的; 强有力的</p> <p>⑬ splendid <i>adj.</i> 壮丽的, 雄伟的; 极佳的, 非常好的</p> <p>⑭ apart from 除了……外(还), 此外; 除了……外(都), 要不是</p> <p>⑮ urban <i>adj.</i> 城市的, 城镇的</p> <p>⑯ ancestor <i>n.</i> 祖宗, 祖先; 原种</p> <p>⑰ indigenous <i>adj.</i> 本地的, 土生土长的</p> <p>⑱ strait <i>n.</i> 海峡, 水道</p> <p>⑲ by means of 借助, 通过……方式</p>	<p>Canada—a land of diversity</p> <p>Canada is like a blooming^① flower, [1] unfolding^② with breathtaking^③ beauty and richness to win the heart of those who enjoy what it has to offer. It is a broad and beautiful country [2] stretching^④ from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is also one of the most ethnically^⑤ diverse nations in the world with distinct^⑥ cultures.</p> <p>[1] 现在分词短语 unfolding with... 在句中作状语; who 引导定语从句, 修饰代词 those; what 引导宾语从句, 作动词 enjoy 的宾语。</p> <p>[2] 现在分词短语 stretching from... 在句中作定语, 修饰名词 country。</p> <p>In the ten provinces and three territories^⑦ [3] which^⑧ make up^⑧ Canada, there is great diversity in geography.</p> <p>[4] To the east of the Pacific coast rise the grand Rocky Mountains, [5] which^⑨ are home to high peaks and deep valleys^⑩ carved^⑩ by ice and water. Ancient, slow-moving glaciers^⑪ hug the land and a huge variety of wildlife wanders the remote forests. The establishment of national parks makes many of these beautiful places protected areas for the public to visit and enjoy, such as Banff and Jasper National Parks. One truly unique scenic spot in Canada is the mighty^⑫ Niagara Falls with water rushing over its edge in a splendid^⑬ display of sights and sounds.</p> <p>[3] which 引导定语从句, 修饰 ten provinces and three territories。</p> <p>[4] 画线部分为地点状语置于句首引起的完全倒装句式。</p> <p>[5] which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 the grand Rocky Mountains。</p> <p>Apart from^⑭ its geographical diversity, Canada's many rural areas and urban^⑮ centers reflect the diversity of its residents. Some of Canada's earliest settlers, [6] who^⑯ are thought to be ancestors^⑯ of the indigenous^⑰ peoples, crossed the Bering Strait^⑱ by means of^⑱ a land bridge from a place [7] now known as Siberia. They settled on this vast land thousands of years ago</p>	<p>加拿大——一个多元化的国土</p> <p>加拿大就像一朵盛开的花朵, 绽放着令人惊叹的美丽和富饶, 赢得了那些享受它所提供的一切的人的心。它是一个广阔且美丽的国家, 从大西洋延伸到太平洋。它也是世界上最具种族多样性的国家之一, 有着丰富多样的文化。</p> <p>组成加拿大的十个省和三个地区在地理风貌上有很大的差异。太平洋海岸向东耸立着巍峨的落基山脉, 这里有高耸的山峰和被冰川水流侵蚀而成的深谷。古老、缓慢移动的冰川环绕着陆地, 种类繁多的野生动物在偏远的森林中漫步。国家公园的建立使许多这样美丽的地方成为供公众游玩和欣赏的保护区, 如班夫国家公园和贾斯珀国家公园。加拿大独一无二的一处景点是雄伟壮丽的尼亚加拉瀑布。水流从瀑布边缘倾泻而下, 景色壮观, 水声轰鸣。</p> <p>除了其地理环境的多样性, 加拿大的许多农村地区和城市中心还体现了其居民的多样性。加拿大最早期的一些定居者被认为是土著民族的祖先, 他们从现在被称为西伯利亚的地方通过陆桥穿越白令海峡。数千年前, 他们在这片广袤的土地上定居下来</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>⑳one out of five 五分之一</p> <p>㉑minority <i>n.</i> 少数民族, 少数群体; 少数, 少数人</p> <p>㉒in turn 继而; 转而; 反过来</p> <p>㉓bring about 引起, 导致</p> <p>㉔cuisine <i>n.</i> 烹饪, 风味; 饭菜, 菜肴</p> <p>㉕dynamic <i>adj.</i> (事物) 有活力的; 动态的, 发展变化的; 充满活力的</p> <p>㉖participate in 参加, 参与</p> <p>㉗sample <i>vt.</i> 尝, 品尝, 体验; 抽样检验 <i>n.</i> 样本, 样品; 取样</p> <p>㉘look for 寻找</p> <p>㉙off the beaten track 不落俗套, 打破常规; 远离闹市, 偏远</p> <p>㉚dance to 随着……起舞</p> <p>㉛fiddle <i>n.</i> 小提琴</p> <p>㉜Celtic <i>adj.</i> 凯尔特人的, 凯尔特语的</p> <p>㉝be exposed to 接触……, 被暴露在……中, 使遭受……</p> <p>㉞given <i>prep.</i> 鉴于; 考虑到</p> <p>㉟come as no surprise 不足为奇, 毫不奇怪</p> <p>㊱depth <i>n.</i> 最深处; 深(度); 深刻; 深厚</p> <p>㊲consistently <i>adv.</i> 一贯地; 始终如一地</p> <p>㊳rank <i>v.</i> 排列; 把……分等级</p>	<p>The first Europeans also started to settle in some of the eastern provinces centuries ago. Today, Canada reflects a vast combination of ethnic backgrounds. About one out of five^㉑ people in Canada's population is foreign-born. The major ethnic groups, for example, include the English, Scottish and French, while the minority^㉒ groups include residents from Singapore and the Pacific Islands.</p> <p>[6]who 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰名词 settlers.</p> <p>[7]过去分词短语 now known as Siberia 作定语, 修饰名词 place.</p> <p>This ethnic variety, in turn^㉒, brings about^㉓ cultural diversity. Should you find yourself in one of these subcultures, languages, cuisine^㉔, architecture, art and music will define your encounter. For example, in Vancouver, a dynamic^㉕ city with the highest percentage of Chinese Canadians in the country, you can participate in^㉖ the celebrations of the Chinese New Year, or you may take tea in the Dr Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden. In Montreal, one of the largest French-speaking cities in the world, you can sample^㉗ the food with a typical French flavor and see the original buildings in the French style of architecture. Finally, if you are looking for^㉘ something off the beaten track^㉙, you may visit Cape Breton Island in the province of Nova Scotia, [8]where you can dance to^㉚ fiddle^㉛ tunes and <u>enjoy the cultures and traditions of Celtic</u>^㉜ settlers. As you are exposed to^㉝ diverse cultures, you may feel transported through time and space. [9]<u>Given</u>^㉞ these cultural differences, [10]it comes as no surprise^㉟ that Canada has been celebrating Multiculturalism Day since 2002.</p> <p>[8]where 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰 Cape Breton Island in the province of Nova Scotia.</p> <p>[9]given 在此为介词, 意为“鉴于……; 考虑到……”。</p> <p>[10]it 作形式主语, that 从句作真正的主语。</p> <p>From the towering mountain peaks to the depths^㊱ of the forests to the urban centers, Canada's geographical wonders, ethnic groups and their cultures make it a unique place to live and visit. Indeed, it has been consistently^㊲ ranked^㊳ by the United Nations as one of the best countries to live in, and visitors are always welcome!</p>	<p>几个世纪前, 第一批欧洲人也开始在加拿大东部的一些省份定居。今天, 加拿大反映了各种民族背景的广泛融合。加拿大人口中大约有五分之一是在外国出生的。例如, 主要族群包括英格兰人、苏格兰人和法国人, 而少数族裔包括来自新加坡和太平洋群岛的居民。这种种族多样性继而导致了文化多样性。如果你发现自己置身于其中一种亚文化中, 那么(它的)语言、饮食、建筑、艺术和音乐都会说明你邂逅的是何种文化。例如, 在温哥华, 一个充满活力的拥有全国最高比例的华裔加拿大人的城市, 你可以参加中国新年的庆祝活动, 或在中山公园里喝茶。在世界上最大的讲法语的城市之一蒙特利尔, 你可以品尝到具有典型法式风味的食物, 还可以观赏原汁原味的法式风格建筑。最后, 如果你想独辟蹊径的话, 可以去新斯科舍省的布雷顿角岛玩玩。在岛上, 你可以随着小提琴的曲调翩翩起舞, 感受凯尔特移民的文化和传统。当你接触到不同的文化时, 你可能会产生穿越时空之感。考虑到这些文化差异, 加拿大自2002年以来一直在庆祝多元文化日也就不足为奇了。从巍峨的山峰到森林深处, 再到城市中心, 加拿大的地理奇观、种族群体和他们的文化使它成为一个独特的居住和游览的地方。事实上, 它一直被联合国列为最宜居的国家之一, 一直欢迎游客的到来!</p>

Task 1: Fast Reading

Canada—a land of diversity

Para. 1: Canada is a broad and beautiful country with diverse ethnic groups and distinct cultures.

Para. 2: Canada is diverse in 1. _____.

Para. 3: Canada is diverse in its 2. _____.

Para. 4: Canada is diverse in 3. _____.

Para. 5: Canada is a unique place that people can 4. _____.

Task 2: Careful Reading

() 1. What's the proportion of foreign-born people in Canada's population?

- A. About 10%. B. About 20%.
C. About 30%. D. About 50%.

() 2. Which of the following words is similar to "off the beaten track"?

- A. Ordinary. B. Common.
C. Unusual. D. Splendid.

() 3. What do you most probably do if you are in Montreal?

- A. Sampling the food with a typical French flavor.
B. Participating in the celebrations of the Chinese New Year.
C. Taking tea in the Dr Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden.
D. Seeing the original buildings in the English style of architecture.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Canada—a land of diversity

Canada is not only a broad and beautiful country
1. _____ one of the most ethnically diverse nations
in the world with various cultures.

Made up of ten provinces and three 2. _____

(territory), Canada has its geographical diversity. Besides, Canada's many rural areas and urban centers reflect the diversity of its residents. It is thought that some of Canada's earliest settlers 3. _____ (cross) the Bering Strait by means of a land bridge from Siberia thousands of years ago. Today, Canada reflects a vast 4. _____ (combine) of ethnic backgrounds. About one out of five people in Canada's population is foreign-born. This ethnic variety, in turn, brings about cultural diversity. As you are exposed 5. _____ diverse cultures, you may feel transported through time and space. 6. _____ (give) these cultural differences, it comes as no surprise 7. _____ Canada has been celebrating Multiculturalism Day since 2002.

From the towering mountain peaks to the depths of the forests to the urban centers, Canada's geographical wonders, ethnic groups and their cultures make it a unique place 8. _____ (live) and visit. Indeed, it has been 9. _____ (consistent) ranked by the United Nations as one of the 10. _____ (good) countries to live in, and visitors are always welcome!

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. unfold *vi. & vt.* 开花; 展开, 打开; 展示, 展现 (教材 P2) Canada is like a blooming flower, **unfolding** with breathtaking beauty and richness

to win the heart of those who enjoy what it has to offer.

加拿大就像一朵盛开的花朵, 绽放着令人惊叹的美丽和富饶, 赢得了那些享受它所提供的一切的人的心。

(1) unfold sth to sb	向某人披露某事
(2) fold v.	折叠, 对折(纸、织物等)
fold one's arms	双臂交叉在胸前
fold one's hands	十指交叉合拢交叠
fold sb in one's arms	拥抱; 搂住

[温馨提示] unfold 表示“(形势或故事)发展, 展现”时, 不用被动语态。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [人教版必修三 U5] Then he folds the bill and slowly _____ (unfold) it again, as if looking at something he can't believe is there.

② Once the satellite goes into its orbit round the earth, the solar panels _____ (unfold) in order to catch the sunshine.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之动作描写) He _____ and lowered his head.

他把双臂交叉在胸前, 低下了头。

② [2022·新高考全国 I 卷] (读后续写之动作和语言描写) I _____

and said, "I have faith in you and you will not be looked down upon."

我抱住他说: “我相信你, 你不会被人看不起。”

2. distinct *adj.* 截然不同的, 有区别的, 不同种类的; 清楚的, 清晰的

(教材 P2) It is also one of the most ethnically diverse nations in the world with **distinct** cultures.

它也是世界上最具种族多样性的国家之一, 有着丰富多样的文化。

(1) be distinct from	与……截然不同
(2) distinctly <i>adv.</i>	清楚地; 明显地
(3) distinction <i>n.</i>	差别, 区别, 对比; 优秀, 杰出; (尤指给学生的) 优等评分, 荣誉, 奖赏
make/draw a distinction (between A and B)	区分(A与B), (将A与B) 区别开来
(4) distinctive <i>adj.</i>	独特的; 特别的; 有特色的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Parents should teach their children to draw a clear

_____ (distinct) between right and wrong.

② I _____ (distinct) heard someone calling me.

③ [2023·全国乙卷] Although landscapes in the Midwest tend to be quite similar, either farm fields or highways, sometimes I find _____ (distinct) character in the hills or lakes.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之传统文化) The Qingming Festival

_____ as it is a time for tomb-sweeping and paying respects to ancestors.

清明节与中国其他传统节日不同, 因为它是扫墓和祭祖的时间。

3. apart from 除了……外(还), 此外; 除了……外(都), 要不是

(教材 P2) **Apart from** its geographical diversity, Canada's many rural areas and urban centers reflect the diversity of its residents.

除了其地理环境的多样性, 加拿大的许多农村地区和城市中心还体现了其居民的多样性。

tell... apart	把……区分开来
take sth apart	把某物拆开
fall apart	破碎, 破裂; 崩溃

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2023·全国乙卷] Apart _____ the knowledge and skills related to my major, I'm really good with computers.

(2) 写作金句

① Their relationship started to _____ after constant arguments and misunderstandings. 在不断的争吵和误解之后, 他们的关系开始**破裂**。

② (应用文写作之求助信) I'm confused about the two new words and _____, so I need your help.

我分不清这两个新单词, 感到很困惑, 特此向您求助。

③ (读后续写之动作描写) The boy _____ curiously to see how it worked.

男孩好奇地把玩具机器人拆开, 想弄清它的运作原理。

4. minority *n.* 少数民族, 少数群体; 少数, 少数人

(教材 P3) The major ethnic groups, for example, include the English, Scottish and French, while the **minority** groups include residents from Singapore and the Pacific Islands.

例如, 主要族群包括英格兰人、苏格兰人和法国人, 而少数族裔包括来自新加坡和太平洋群岛的居民。

(1) a/the minority of	少数的
be in a/the minority	占少数
(2) minor <i>adj.</i>	轻微的, 次要的
(3) major <i>adj.</i>	主要的, 重要的
<i>n.</i>	主修科目, 专业; (主修某专业的) 学生
<i>v.</i>	主修, 专攻
major in	主修
(4) majority <i>n.</i>	大部分, 大多数; 多数票
a/the majority of	多数的
be in a/the majority	占多数

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Although they are a _____ (minor) in population, the culture and traditions of this ethnic group are widely respected.

② I developed a strong interest in art during high school, so I decided to major _____ art at university.

(2) 一句多译

(应用文写作之新闻报道) 据报道, 参加这个活动的人里面学生占了大多数。

→ It is reported that students taking part in this activity are _____.

→ It is reported that _____ of the people taking part in this activity are students.

5. depth *n.* 最深处; 深(度); 深刻; 深厚

(教材 P3) From the towering mountain peaks to the **depths** of the forests to the urban centers, Canada's geographical wonders, ethnic groups and their cultures make it a unique place to live and visit. 从巍峨的山峰到森林深处, 再到城市中心, 加拿大的地理奇观、种族群体和他们的文化使它成为一个独特的居住和游览的地方。

(1) in depth	全面; 深入; 详细
at a depth of	在……深处

(2) deep <i>adj.</i>	深的; 深奥的, 难懂的; (睡眠) 沉睡的; 深切的, 衷心的
<i>adv.</i>	深深地; 在深处
(3) deeply <i>adv.</i>	深刻地, 强烈地, 深沉地
(4) deepen <i>v.</i>	加深, (使) 变深

[温馨提示] deep 和 deeply 都可以作副词表示“深深地”, 但 deep 常用来表示具体的深度, 如 sink deep, dig deep 等; 而 deeply 常用来表示感情上的深度, 修饰带有感情色彩的动词, 如 affect, dislike, love, admire, hurt, regret 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [人教版选必二 U5] Burns are divided into three types, depending on the _____ (deep) of skin damage.

② [2024·新课标 II 卷] Go somewhere only when the landscape, culture or food _____ (deep) draws you.

③ Reading classic books can _____ (deep) our understanding of life and enrich our inner world.

(2) 写作金句

The researchers found an unusual species of fish living _____ in the ocean. 研究人员发现了一种在 500 米深的海洋中生活的不寻常的鱼类。

6. blanket *n.* 厚层; 毛毯 *vt.* 以厚层覆盖 *adj.* 总括的; 综合的; 包括所有情形(或人员)的

(教材 P5) There's a thick **blanket** of snow in some mountain areas over much of the winter.

在冬天的大部分时间里, 一些山区会有一层厚厚的积雪。

(1) a blanket of...	厚厚的一层……
(2) be blanketed in/with sth	被某物覆盖

【活学活用】

(1) 熟词生义

The park is **blanketed** with thick forests, deep canyons, unusual peaks, caves and pillar-like rock formations. _____

(2) 写作金句/词汇升级

① (读后续写之环境描写) More than one third of the mountain has _____ permanent snow and glacial ice.

这座山三分之一以上的地方都有着厚厚的一层终年积雪和冰川冰。

② (读后续写之景色描写) The small village, which _____ light fog, brought us a peaceful and magical feeling.

→The small village, which _____ light fog, brought us a peaceful and magical feeling.

这个小村庄被薄薄的雾气笼罩着,带给我们一种宁静而神秘的感觉。

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **To the east of the Pacific coast rise the grand Rocky Mountains, which are home to high peaks and deep valleys carved by ice and water.** 太平洋海岸向东耸立着巍峨的落基山脉,这里有高耸的山峰和被冰川水流侵蚀而成的深谷。

句型公式

完全倒装

【句式点拨】

本句中“To the east of the Pacific coast rise the grand Rocky Mountains...”是完全倒装句式。该句式的主语是 the grand Rocky Mountains, 谓语是 rise, to the east of the Pacific coast 作地点状语。正常语序应是“The grand Rocky Mountains rise to the east of the Pacific coast...”。

【相关拓展】

需用完全倒装的情况:

(1) 表示位置的介词短语作表语或状语且位于句首时;

(2) 方位或地点副词 out, in, off, away, over, round, up 等位于句首时;

(3) 以 here, there, now, then 等地点或时间副词开头的句子, 谓语动词是 be, come, go 等, 且主语为名词时;

(4) 用作表语的形容词、分词等位于句首时。

[温馨提示] 在完全倒装句式中, 谓语动词的数要与后面主语的一致。完全倒装的主语必须是名词, 如果主语是人称代词则不用倒装。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River _____ (lie) Chongqing, one of the ten largest cities in China.

② When this happens, the important thing is to try

not to let a calm discussion turn into a heated argument. Here _____ (be) my tips for you.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之动作描写) There _____ who was very embarrassed, not knowing what to say.

那个年轻女子站在那里, 非常尴尬, 不知道该说什么。

② (读后续写之动作描写) Moments later, mother came through the door with a basket of cupcakes. Under her arm _____ with a red bow on the top.

过了一会儿, 母亲提着一篮纸杯蛋糕从门口进来。在她的胳膊下是一个包装精美的礼物, 上面有一个红色的蝴蝶结。

2. (教材 P3) **Should you find yourself in one of these subcultures, languages, cuisine, architecture, art and music will define your encounter.** 如果你发现自己置身于其中一种亚文化中, 那么(它的)语言、饮食、建筑、艺术和音乐都会说明你邂逅的是何种文化。

句型公式

find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

【归纳拓展】

“find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构意为“(在事先毫无知觉的情况下)发现某人/某物处于某种状态”, 其中宾语补足语常由现在分词、过去分词、介词短语、形容词或副词等充当, 一般不用不定式, 但可用 to be 形式。

(1) find + sb/sth + doing sth

发现某人/某物正在做某事

(2) find + sb/sth + done

发现某人/某物被……

(3) find + sb/sth + to be + 形容词/介词短语

发现某人/某物处于某种状态/某个位置

(4) find it + 形容词 + to do sth

发现做某事是……的(it 作形式宾语, 不定式短语作真正的宾语)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2023 · 北京卷] I found myself _____ (work) with a robotics professor on techniques for collecting data from the desert remotely.

② When the police arrived, they found the door _____ (lock) and all the windows closed.

③ After the operation you may find _____ difficult to chew and swallow.

(2) 写作金句

① When he came to himself, he found himself _____.

当他苏醒过来时,他发现自己在一个陌生的房子里。

② (读后续写之动作描写) Alex struggled to reach the surface but _____ a powerful current.

亚历克斯挣扎着浮出水面,但发现自己被困在一股强大的水流中。

③ (读后续写之心理活动描写) She often _____ when she meets with certain challenges.

当她遇到某些挑战时,她经常发现自己很无助。

3. (教材 P3) **Given these cultural differences, it comes as no surprise that Canada has been celebrating Multiculturalism Day since 2002.** 考虑到这些文化差异,加拿大自 2002 年以来一直在庆祝多元文化日也就不足为奇了。

句型公式

given + 名词、代词或动名词

【句式点拨】

given 在这里是介词,意思是“考虑到,鉴于”,后

接名词、代词或动名词。如:

Given his age, he's remarkably active.

考虑到他的年龄,他已是相当活跃的了。

【相关拓展】

given that 引导状语从句时,意为“如果,假定……”(表条件)或“鉴于,考虑到……”(表原因)。类似用法的词还有 assuming (that), supposing/suppose (that), providing/provided (that), considering (that) 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① _____ (give) the present conditions, I think she's done rather well.

② Your car's in very good condition, _____ (consider) how old it is.

③ _____ (assume) that the scheme is workable, how will you begin to implement it?

④ _____ (provide) that you keep the room clean and tidy, you can use it.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之求助信) _____

_____, I'd be very appreciative of your help if you could give some professional advice.

鉴于您很忙,如果您能给出一些专业的建议,我将非常感激您的帮助。

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

语言精讲

1. **surrounding** *adj.* 周围的,附近的

(教材 P6) The prices of tourist essentials such as transport, accommodation and food usually increase too, which brings even more wealth to the **surrounding** community.

交通运输系统、住宿和食物等旅游必需品的价格通常也会上涨,这给周边社区带来了更多的财富。

(1) surround <i>vt.</i>	环绕,围绕
surround... with...	用……把……包围/围住
be surrounded by/with	被……环绕/包围; 周围都是……
surround oneself with...	喜欢结交……; 喜欢身边总有……

(2) surroundings *n.* 环境

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The baby was playing on the carpet, _____ (surround) by all kinds of toys.

② Standing on the top of the mountain, we can have a good view of the _____ (surround) scenery.

③ As the leaves turn golden in autumn, the beautiful _____ (surround) of the mountain village make it a perfect tourist destination.

④ A smart leader often surrounds himself _____ great people.

(2) 写作金句

[2024·新课标 I 卷] (应用文写作之景物描写)

Inspired by the fantastic scenery, I decided to create

a watercolour of the small bridge over the park's pond, _____ .
 受美丽的景色的启发,我决定创作一幅水彩画,画的是公园池塘上的小桥,池塘周围鲜花盛开。

2. harmony n. 融洽,和睦;和谐

(教材 P6) More nature-centred tourist attractions, where man and nature live in **harmony**, can be greatly impacted or even destroyed by the flood of tourists.

更多以自然风光为主、人与自然和睦相处的旅游景点,会因为大量游客涌入而受到巨大影响甚至遭到破坏。

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (1) in harmony with | 与……协调/和谐 |
| out of harmony with | 与……不协调/不和谐 |
| (2) harmonious adj. | 和谐的,融洽的;协调的;悦耳的 |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [外研版选必三 U5] Both men were happy to withdraw from contemporary life, seeking a _____ (harmony) relationship with nature.

② When children grow up, their ideas may sometimes be out of harmony _____ their parents' thoughts.

(2) 写作金句

(读后续写之主题升华句) Only when people live _____ each other can we have a stable society.

只有当人们彼此和睦相处时,我们才能有一个稳定的社会。

3. make one's way to 去,前往

(教材 P9) **Make your way to** the main hall and admire the 8.8-metre-high statue of the Buddha. 前往主殿,瞻礼 8.8 米高的佛像。

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| all the way | 一路上,自始至终 |
| by the way | 顺便说一句 |
| under way | 已经开始;在进行中 |
| in the/sb's way | 妨碍;挡某人的路 |
| in a way | 在某种程度上 |
| in no way | 决不;无论如何都不(放在句首时,句子用部分倒装) |
| give way to | 向……让步,向……妥协;让……先行 |
| on the way (to...) | 在(去……的)途中 |

【活学活用】

(1) 短语填空

① _____ we were chatting, singing and laughing, enjoying the breathtaking scenery.

② Fliss told the journalist it was _____ collecting litter that Molly had found the purse.

③ _____ should you let fear hold you back from pursuing your dreams.

(2) 写作金句

(读后续写之动作和人物状态描写) Alan's heart beat wildly and he _____ , with both of his legs trembling uncontrollably.

艾伦的心跳得厉害,双腿无法控制地颤抖着,朝那响声走去。

语法探究

阅读以下有关“旅游”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Travelling is something I love, ① **which offers me a chance to explore new places**. Last summer, I visited Paris, ② **where I saw the famous Eiffel Tower**. I met a friendly local guide, ③ **who shared fascinating stories about the history of Paris**. He also introduced me to a group of tourists, ④ **with whom I had great conversations**. The trip concluded on a rainy evening, ⑤ **when the city lights reflected beautifully on the Seine River**.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,①、②、③、④、⑤句均为 _____ 从句;其中 which, who, whom 为 _____ ; where, when 为 _____ 。

语法归纳

非限制性定语从句

一、限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
意义	起限定作用,指特定的人或物,从句不可省略,否则原句的句意不完整	仅作为补充或说明,若去掉从句,主句的意思完整
结构要求	紧跟先行词,从句与先行词之间不加逗号	用逗号与先行词或主句隔开
功能	修饰先行词	修饰先行词或整个主句

(续表)

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
关系词	所有的关系代词及关系副词	关系代词或关系副词,但是关系代词 that 及关系副词 why 除外
省略情况	关系代词在限制性定语从句中作宾语时可以省去	非限制性定语从句的所有关系词均不可省去
译法	翻译成先行词的定语,意为“……的”	通常翻译成主句的并列句

如: We visited the school **where we studied two years ago**.

我们参观了两年前在那儿上学的学校。(限制性定语从句,起限定作用)

The house, **which we bought last month**, lies in the centre of the city.

那套房子位于市中心,是我们上个月买的。(非限制性定语从句,不表明有多少套房子)

The house (**which/that**) **we bought last month** lies in the centre of the city.

我们上个月买的那套房子位于市中心。(限制性定语从句,暗含“可能有若干套房子”之意)

二、使用非限制性定语从句应注意的问题

1. 非限制性定语从句不用 that 引导。如:

I am fond of the novel, **which you bought for me**.
我喜欢那本小说,就是你给我买的那本。

2. 非限制性定语从句不能用 why 引导,要用 for which 代替 why。如:

I have told him the reason, **for which I missed the early bus**.

我没能赶上早班公交车,我已经告诉了他原因。

3. 非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是整个主句的内容,这时从句的谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。如:

He is frequently absent from school, **which is worrying**.

他经常缺课使人担忧。(先行词为主句)

三、as 和 which 引导非限制性定语从句时的区别

	as	which
指代	指代整个主句所表达的内容	既可指代整个主句所表达的内容,又可指代主句的一部分

(续表)

	as	which
位置	可位于主句之前、中间或主句之后	引导的从句不能位于主句之前
意义	常用来表示说话人对于某事的态度、解释或评论等,含有“正如……”的意思	一般表示某事的状况或结果,含有“这,那”的意思

如: **As we know**, light travels faster than sound.

= Light, **as we know**, travels faster than sound.

= Light travels faster than sound, **as we know**.

正如我们所知,光比声音传播得快。

Smoking is harmful to one's health, **as is known to all**.

吸烟有害健康,这一点是众所周知的。

My parents often treat me as a baby, **which I can't bear**.

我的父母常常把我当婴儿看待,这是我不能忍受的。

[温馨提示] as 常用在一些固定结构中:

as is said above 如上所述

as is known to all 众所周知

as has been said before 如前所说

as is often the case 情况常常如此

as has been pointed out 正如已经指出的那样

as often happens 这种情况常常发生

as is already mentioned above 就如上边已经提到的那样

as you can see 就如你看到的那样

四、“介词 + 关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句

该结构中,关系代词指人时用 whom,指物时用 which,不可以用 that;关系代词在从句中作定语时用 whose。from where 也可以引导定语从句。如:

He came to a farm, **on which** he finally settled.

他来到一个农场,最终在那里定居。

He has two sons, **both of whom** are doctors.

他有两个儿子,他们都是医生。

The family, **at whose** house I stayed, are friends of my father's.

那家人是我父亲的朋友,我在他们家住过。

We stood at the top of the hill, **from where** we can see the whole town.

我们站在山顶上,从那里我们可以看到整个城镇。

[温馨提示] 介词的选择原则:①根据与从句中的动词、形容词或名词所构成的固定短语来确定;②根据与先行词的搭配来确定;③根据整个句意来确定。

【实战演练】

① 用适当的关系词填空

- [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.
- [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.
- [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.
- [2023·全国甲卷] Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, _____ Rachel Carson says in “A Fable for Tomorrow”.
- [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.
- [2022·新高考全国 I 卷] The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species _____ live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.
- The library had a vast collection of books, from _____ I selected a few novels to read over the

weekend.

8. Smith, with _____ I have been cooperating, is a considerate man.

② 语篇语法填空

[2026·江苏南京七校联合体高二期末]

Li Qingzhao, one of China’s most celebrated female *ci* poets, is regarded as 1. _____ extraordinary pioneering *ci* poet in the Song Dynasty. Her works, reflecting her personal joys and sorrows as well as the chaotic eras she lived through, 2. _____ (leave) a lasting mark on Chinese literature in the past few centuries.

Commenting on her legacy, modern scholars often note that Li broke through the literary 3. _____ (boundary) of her era, becoming the first woman 4. _____ (establish) a distinct *ci* style in a male-dominated field. 5. _____ ease and comfort in her youth, her later years were full of hardship. After her husband’s death, she was forced to wander across the country, 6. _____ (bear) the pain of separation from her homeland. It is hard to say whether her popularity came from her vivid words 7. _____ her sincere feelings for life. She created a unique *ci* style 8. _____ sadness and warmth coexisted harmoniously. Apart from composing poetry, she also wrote literary criticism, 9. _____ (dramatic) challenging the male-centred views of her day. Li’s rediscovery in the 20th century has made her a 10. _____ (recognize) model for female writers worldwide.

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课前自主探究

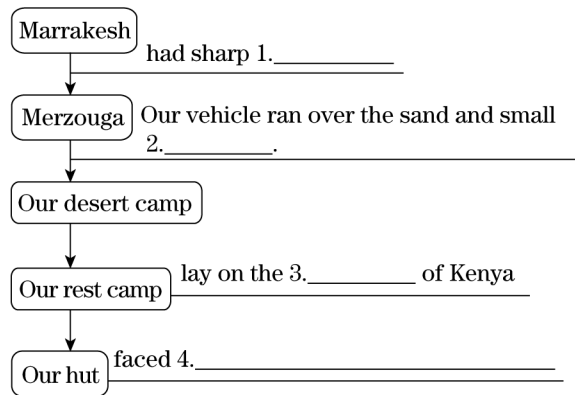
预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
① unending <i>adj.</i> 无尽的, 源源不断的 ② dune <i>n.</i> 沙丘	An adventure in Africa 30 June, Morocco My parents and I had just driven down the narrow mountain road from Marrakesh, with all its sharp bends, and had finally arrived at Merzouga. Before us stretched the unending ^① sand dunes ^② [1] that marked the beginning of the Sahara	非洲奇遇 6月30日,摩洛哥 我和我的父母刚刚从马拉喀什开车沿着狭窄的山路,一路急转弯,终于到达了梅尔祖卡。在我们面前是绵延不绝的沙丘,它标志着撒哈拉沙漠的起点

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>③goat <i>n.</i> 山羊</p> <p>④fragile <i>adj.</i> 脆弱的; 易碎的; 精巧的</p> <p>⑤resolution <i>n.</i> 决心, 决定; 决议; 解决</p> <p>⑥set off 出发</p> <p>⑦tower <i>vi.</i> 高耸</p> <p>⑧grain <i>n.</i> 细粒, 颗粒; 谷物</p> <p>⑨beat down (阳光) 强烈照射, 曝晒</p> <p>⑩contrast <i>vi.</i> 形成对比 <i>vt.</i> 对比, 对照 <i>n.</i> 差异, 差别; 对照物</p> <p>⑪strikingly <i>adv.</i> 异乎寻常地; 显著地</p> <p>⑫ray <i>n.</i> 光线, 射线</p> <p>⑬with the approach of 随着……的来临</p> <p>⑭camel <i>n.</i> 骆驼</p> <p>⑮chew <i>vi. & vt.</i> 咀嚼, 嚼碎; 咬住</p> <p>⑯with interest 饶有兴趣地, 兴致勃勃地</p> <p>⑰starve <i>vi. & vt.</i> (使) 饿死, (使) 挨饿</p> <p>⑱barbecue <i>n.</i> 烤架; 户外烧烤</p> <p>⑲departure <i>n.</i> 离开, 起程</p> <p>⑳be stuck in 被困在……中, 陷入……</p> <p>㉑mud <i>n.</i> 泥, 淤泥</p> <p>㉒border <i>n.</i> 国界, 边界 <i>vi. & vt.</i> (与……) 接壤</p> <p>㉓against <i>prep.</i> 违背, 反对</p>	<p>A small boy walked past with a group of noisy goats^③ [2] <u>as I took a long look at the yellow roadside sign</u> [3] <u>that told us we were entering a “fragile” natural environment</u>. I made a resolution^⑤ to respect and protect this unique landscape [4] <u>while I was here</u>. We set off^⑥, [5] <u>our vehicle quietly running over the sand and small stones</u>. It wasn't long [6] <u>before we were surrounded by enormous sand dunes towering</u>^⑦ <u>above us on all sides</u>. The wind was blowing grains^⑧ of sand from the tops of the dunes, the sun was beating down^⑨ [7] <u>that I had never seen before</u>. The wild beauty of the desert was about to reveal itself. There was not a plant to be seen. The desert appeared completely empty, [8] <u>which was calming and threatening at the same time</u>. The colours of the dunes contrasted^⑩ strikingly^⑪ with the blue of the cloudless sky.</p> <p>[1]that 引导定语从句, 修饰 the unending sand dunes. [2]as 引导时间状语从句。 [3]that 引导定语从句, 修饰 the yellow roadside sign。 [4]while 引导时间状语从句。 [5]画线部分为独立主格结构。 [6]before 引导时间状语从句; 现在分词短语 towering... sides 作后置定语, 修饰名词短语 sand dunes。 [7]that 引导定语从句, 修饰 a deep shade of blue。 [8]which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰整个主句。 Eventually, as the last rays^⑫ of sunlight were falling on the sand, we arrived at our desert camp. Stars were already shining brightly in the darkening sky and it was getting cold with the approach of^⑬ the night. Three camels^⑭, [9] <u>slowly chewing</u>^⑮, were resting on their knees and watching our arrival with interest^⑯. “So, which one of you lucky animals will be my ride tomorrow?” I said out loud as I grabbed my bag and headed towards the warm campfire. I was starving^⑰ and rushed to put a steak on the barbecue^⑱.</p> <p>[9]现在分词短语 slowly chewing 作定语, 修饰名词复数 camels.</p> <p>3 July, Kenya</p> <p>A few days after our departure^⑲ from the camp, our car was well and truly stuck in^⑳ the mud^㉑. We were very near to our rest camp in Amboseli National Park located on the border^㉒ of Kenya when my father, against^㉓ my mother's advice, decided to drive through a large pool of water [10] <u>that stretched across the dirt road</u></p>	<p>我长时间盯着黄色的路标时, 一个小男孩赶着一群吵闹的山羊走过, 路标提示我们正在进入一个“脆弱的自然环境”。当我在这里的时候, 我下定决心要尊重和保护这片独特的风景。我们出发了, 我们的车静静地驶过沙滩和小石子。很快, 我们就被四周高耸的巨大沙丘包围了。风吹动着沙丘顶上的沙粒, 阳光照射着, 猛烈而耀眼, 天空是我以前从未见过的深蓝色。沙漠的野性之美即将显露。目光所及之处, 一株植物也没有。沙漠似乎空无一物, 这既使人平静, 又让人害怕。沙丘的颜色与晴空的蓝色形成了鲜明的对比。</p> <p>当最后一缕阳光落在沙滩上时, 我们终于抵达了沙漠营地。星星已经在黑沉沉的天空中明亮地闪烁。随着夜晚的来临, 天气变得越来越冷。三只骆驼跪着休息, 慢吞吞地嚼着东西, 饶有兴趣地看着我们的到来。“那么, 你们中哪一个幸运儿明天会成为我的坐骑呢?” 我一边大声说, 一边抓起包朝温暖的篝火走去。我饿极了, 急忙把一块牛排放在烤架上。</p> <p>7月3日, 肯尼亚</p> <p>离开营地几天后, 我们的车完全陷在泥里了。我们离位于肯尼亚边境的安博塞利国家公园的休息营地非常近, 当时我父亲不听母亲的劝告, 决定开车穿过一个横跨泥路的大水池</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②4 parking <i>n.</i> 停车; 停车位	Two tall slim local people were standing by the roadside [11] <u>watching us with amusement</u> . They must have realized that we were totally helpless, for after a few moments, they wandered over and pushed us free. My father smiled weakly and we drove on as my mother and I waved from the car window.	两个身材瘦高的当地人站在路边,兴致勃勃地看着我们。他们一定意识到我们是完全无助的,因为过了一会,他们走过来把我们的车从泥地里推了出来。父亲勉强笑了笑,我们继续开车,我和母亲从车窗挥手。
②5 hut <i>n.</i> (简陋的)小屋, 棚屋	[10]that 引导定语从句,修饰 a large pool of water. [11]现在分词短语 watching...amusement 作状语。	我们在小屋旁边找到了一个停车位,小屋是圆形的,用砖砌成。墙壁被刷成了亮白色,反射着午后的阳光。有五间类似的小屋,都排成一排,面向非洲最高的山脉——乞力马扎罗山。这座山在我们面前的平原上拔地而起。高高的草丛和树木点缀着平原,那里充满了我们此行要看的非洲野生动物。长颈鹿伸着长长的脖子,从最高的树枝上咬下树叶。远处,大象正在吃草,耳朵懒洋洋地拍打着,慢慢地在平原上移动。我以前从未见过这样的场景。这确实是地球上最棒的演出。
②6 brick <i>n.</i> 砖块; 积木	We found a parking ^② space next to our hut ^② , [12] <u>which was round and made from brick</u> ^② . The walls, [13] <u>painted brilliant white</u> , reflected the afternoon sun. There were five similar huts, all lined up facing Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. The mountain rose up over the plains before us. Tall grasses and trees dotted ^② the plains, [14] <u>which were alive with the African wildlife we had come to see</u> . Giraffes, with their long necks, were pulling leaves from the highest branches. In the distance, elephants were eating grass, [15] <u>ears flapping</u> ^② lazily as they moved slowly over the plains.	我们在小屋旁边找到了一个停车位,小屋是圆形的,用砖砌成。墙壁被刷成了亮白色,反射着午后的阳光。有五间类似的小屋,都排成一排,面向非洲最高的山脉——乞力马扎罗山。这座山在我们面前的平原上拔地而起。高高的草丛和树木点缀着平原,那里充满了我们此行要看的非洲野生动物。长颈鹿伸着长长的脖子,从最高的树枝上咬下树叶。远处,大象正在吃草,耳朵懒洋洋地拍打着,慢慢地在平原上移动。我以前从未见过这样的场景。这确实是地球上最棒的演出。
②7 dot <i>vt.</i> 遍布; 使布满, 点缀; 加点 <i>n.</i> 点	I had never seen anything like this before. It was indeed the greatest show on the Earth.	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
②8 flap <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 拍打, 摆动; 振(翅)	[12]which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 our hut. [13]过去分词短语 painted... white 作定语,修饰 the walls. [14]which 引导非限制性定语从句,修饰 the plains; we had come to see 为定语从句,修饰 the African wildlife, 从句省略关系代词 which/that. [15]画线部分为独立主格结构。	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
②9 ham <i>n.</i> 火腿, 火腿肉	We got out of the car, [16] <u>carrying our suitcases and boxes of food into the hut</u> . I placed ham ^② sandwiches, sausages ^② and a bunch of ^② bananas on a small wooden table. I returned to the car and fetched ^② more possessions ^② . [17] <u>It was then that I noticed a small grey monkey sitting on a tree a few metres away and eating a banana</u> . “So cute,” I thought to myself, until I realized it was <i>my</i> banana that he was eating! He was looking at me intently ^② as he enjoyed the final mouthful. I was sure he was saying, “Thank you.” “You’re welcome,” I replied.	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
③0 sausage <i>n.</i> 香肠, 腊肠	[16]画线部分为现在分词短语作状语。 [17]本句为强调句型,强调时间状语 then	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
③1 bunch <i>n.</i> 串, 束; 大量 a bunch of 一束, 一把, 一群	[16]画线部分为现在分词短语作状语。 [17]本句为强调句型,强调时间状语 then	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
③2 fetch <i>vt.</i> (去)拿来, (去)请来	[16]画线部分为现在分词短语作状语。 [17]本句为强调句型,强调时间状语 then	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
③3 possession <i>n.</i> 私人物品, 个人财产; 具有, 拥有	[16]画线部分为现在分词短语作状语。 [17]本句为强调句型,强调时间状语 then	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道
③4 intently <i>adv.</i> 热切地, 专注地	[16]画线部分为现在分词短语作状语。 [17]本句为强调句型,强调时间状语 then	我们下了车,提着手提箱和几盒食物进了小屋。我把火腿三明治、香肠和一把香蕉放在一张小木桌上。我回到车上,又拿了些物品。就在那时,我注意到一只灰色的小猴子坐在几米开外的树上吃香蕉。“太可爱了。”我心想,直到我意识到它吃的是我的香蕉!它目不转睛地看着我,开心地吃完最后一口。我确定它在说:“谢谢。”“不客气。”我回答道

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. What was the weather like during the writer's trip between Merzouga and his desert camp?
 A. Snowy. B. Rainy.
 C. Cloudy. D. Sunny.
- () 2. When did the writer arrive at his desert camp?
 A. In the morning. B. At noon.
 C. At dusk. D. At midnight.
- () 3. Which words can best describe the local people?
 A. Inspiring and friendly.
 B. Active and confident.
 C. Simple and modest.
 D. Helpful and warm-hearted.
- () 4. Which of the following words can best describe the writer according to the last paragraph?
 A. Shy. B. Serious.
 C. Honest. D. Humorous.

Task 3: Micro-writing

An adventure in Africa

My parents and I finally arrived at Merzouga. A yellow roadside sign told us that we were entering a "fragile natural environment". I made a resolution 1. _____ (respect) and protect this unique landscape while I was here. We set off, our vehicle quietly 2. _____ (run) over the sand and small stones. It wasn't long before we 3. _____ (surround) by enormous sand dunes towering above us on all sides. The colours of the dunes contrasted strikingly 4. _____ the blue of the cloudless sky. Eventually, as the last rays of sunlight were falling on the sand, we 5. _____ (arrive) at our desert camp.

A few days after our 6. _____ (depart) from the camp, our car was well and truly stuck in the mud. Two tall slim local people, 7. _____ were standing by the roadside, wandered over and pushed us free. We drove on until we found our hut. In the distance, elephants were eating grass, ears flapping 8. _____ (lazy) as they moved slowly over the plains. It was indeed the 9. _____ (great) show on the Earth. I returned to the car and fetched more possessions. 10. _____ was then that I noticed a small grey monkey sitting on a tree a few metres away and eating a banana.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. resolution *n.* 决心, 决定; 决议; 解决
 (教材 P11) I made a **resolution** to respect and protect this unique landscape while I was here.
 当我在这里的时候, 我下定决心要尊重和保护这片独特的风景。

- (1) make a resolution to do sth
 下定决心做某事
- (2) resolve *v.* 决定, 决心; 解决(问题或困难)
n. 决心; 坚定的信念
 resolve to do sth = resolve on (doing) sth
 决心/决定做某事
- (3) resolved *adj.* 下定决心的; 决意的
 be resolved to do sth 下定决心做某事

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
- ① The school has adopted a _____ (resolve) to reduce unnecessary homework and ease students' pressure.
- ② After hours of debate, the committee finally resolved _____ a course of action.
- ③ It is hard to see how the issue can _____ (resolve) to everyone's satisfaction.
- (2) 写作金句/一句多译
- ① (应用文写作之文化遗产与保护) Cultural relics represent the wisdom of our ancestors, so our country _____ to protect them. 文化遗产代表我们祖先的智慧, 因此我们国家已经决定不遗余力地保护它们。

②她很小的时候就决心成为一名芭蕾舞演员。

→She _____ a ballet dancer when she was very young. (*n.*)

→She _____ a ballet dancer when she was very young. (*v.*)

→She _____ a ballet dancer when she was very young. (*adj.*)

2. contrast *vi.* 形成对比 *vt.* 对比, 对照 *n.* 差异, 差别

(教材 P11) The colours of the dunes **contrasted** strikingly with the blue of the cloudless sky.

沙丘的颜色与晴空的蓝色形成了鲜明的对比。

(1)contrast (sharply/strikingly) with...

与……形成(鲜明)对比

contrast...and/with... 把……与……进行对比

(2)by/in contrast 相比之下

in (marked/sharp/striking) contrast to/with

与……(截然)不同;与……

对比(鲜明)

(3)contrasting *adj.* (在式样、颜色或态度上)

极不相同的,迥异的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①The characters in the novel had _____ (contrast) personalities, with one outgoing and the other shy.

②She failed the exam, but her sister, _____ contrast, did very well.

(2)写作金句

①(应用文写作之文学) If you _____ her later works, you can see just how much she improved. 如果你对比一下她的一些早期作品和后期的作品,你就会看出她进步有多大。

②[2023·浙江1月考] _____ the court life and upper-class culture represented by the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the hutongs reflect the culture of grassroots Beijingers.

与以紫禁城、颐和园和天坛为代表的宫廷生活和上层文化形成对比的是,胡同反映了北京基层民众的文化。

3. starve *vi.* & *vt.* (使)饿死,(使)挨饿

(教材 P11) I was **starving** and rushed to put a steak on the barbecue.

我饿极了,急忙把一块牛排放在烤架上。

(1)starve to death

饿死

starve for...

渴望/急需……

starve to do sth

渴望去做某事

(2)starvation *n.*

挨饿;饿死

(3)starving *adj.*

挨饿的,极饿的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Due to the long period of drought and a severe lack of resources, the region experienced widespread _____ (starve).

②Pictures of _____ (starve) children have set many people rushing to donate money.

③We are starving _____ the knowledge about this field in order to effectively deal with some projects we will meet.

(2)写作金句

①[2020·浙江7月考] (读后续写之心理描写) Fear held us entirely in its power, and it made us _____ for safety.

我们惊恐万分,急于逃到安全的地方。

② _____, the child was standing near the road, begging for a meal. Otherwise he would _____.

身无分文又饥肠辘辘,这个孩子站在路边要饭。否则,他就会饿死的。

4. possession *n.* 私人物品,个人财产;具有,拥有 (教材 P12) I returned to the car and fetched more **possessions**.

我回到车上,又拿了些物品。

(1)be in possession of 拥有……(主语为人)

be in the possession of ……为(某人)所拥有/控制(主语为物)

take possession of 占有,拥有,控制

(2)possess *vt.* 有,拥有;支配,控制

(3)possessed *adj.* 拥有的,占有的;着魔的

be possessed of sth 具有某种品质(或特征)

[温馨提示] possession 表示“个人财产,私人物品”时常用复数形式,有类似用法的词还有 belongings。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Please remember to take all your personal _____ (possess) with you when you leave the aircraft.

②Though plain-looking, Mary is possessed _____ extraordinary intelligence.

(2)写作金句/一句多译

① (读后续写之动作描写) For some reason, in that last game, Edward's playing was worse than ever and he was completely unable to _____

出于某种原因,在最后一场比赛中,爱德华的表现比以往任何时候都要糟糕,而且他完全无法控制住球。

②这件罕见的手工艺品被一位富有的收藏家收藏多年。

→The rare artefact was _____ a wealthy collector for many years.

→A wealthy collector was _____ the rare artefact for many years.

句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **It wasn't long before we were surrounded by enormous sand dunes towering above us on all sides.** 很快,我们就被四周高耸的巨大沙丘包围了。

句型公式

It + be + long/时间段 + before + 从句.

【句式点拨】

本句中“**It wasn't long before...**”是固定句型,意为“没过多久就……”。

【归纳拓展】

(1)在肯定句中 before 意为“在……之后才”:

It will be long/years/... before...

要过很久/几年/……才……

It was long/years/... before...

过了很久/几年/……才……

(2)在否定句中 before 意为“没过多久……就”:

It won't be long/years/... before...

用不了多久/几年/……就……

It wasn't long/years/... before...

没过多久/几年/……就……

【活学活用】

写作金句

① (应用文写作之校园生活) It _____ the new library is open to the public, where we can borrow various books. 新图书馆要过几周才会对公众开放,在那里我们可以借阅各类书籍。

② _____

I took in what he was saying.

过了好几分钟,我才理解他说的是什么。

③ _____ his basket of popcorn was sold out.

没过多久他的一篮子爆米花就卖完了。

2. (教材 P12) **The walls, painted brilliant white, reflected the afternoon sun.** 墙壁被刷成了亮白色,反射着午后的阳光。

句型公式

过去分词(短语)作定语

【句式点拨】

句中 painted brilliant white 是过去分词短语作定语,相当于一个非限制性定语从句。

[温馨提示] ①过去分词(短语)作定语且与前面的名词之间有逗号隔开时,相当于一个非限制性定语从句,对前面的名词起补充说明的作用;其与前面的名词之间没有逗号隔开时,相当于一个限制性定语从句,对前面的名词起修饰、限定等作用,如: Finally, we came to a temple built hundreds of years ago (= which was built hundreds of years ago) and ended up staying there for the night. 最终,我们来到了一座建于数百年前的寺庙,并最终在那里过夜。②过去分词(短语)作定语时,过去分词(短语)与所修饰的名词之间是逻辑上的被动关系。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① [2024·新课标 I 卷] For well over a hundred years the most influential English dictionary was Samuel Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language* _____ (publish) in 1755.

② The _____ (break) window, which has been left unattended for days after the last storm, needs to be repaired before the next storm hits.

(2)一句多译

那些受邀来参加会议的人都是来自一些大学的著名教授。

→Those _____ are all famous professors from some universities. (分词作定语)

→Those _____ are all famous professors from some universities. (定语从句)

3. (教材 P12) **In the distance, elephants were eating grass, ears flapping lazily as they moved slowly over the plains.** 远处,大象正在吃草,耳朵懒洋洋地拍打着,慢慢地在平原上移动。