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主编 肖德好

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CONTENTS

目录

导学案



扫码领取
高考高频词汇
全科高考真题卷

01 Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	123
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	125
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	129
Period Four	Using Language	132
Period Five	Writing	137
● 单元话题续写——对社会有突出贡献的人物		138

02 Unit 2 LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	140
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	142
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	146
Period Four	Using Language	148
Period Five	Writing	152
● 单元话题续写——科技发展与信息技术创新		153

03 Unit 3 FASCINATING PARKS

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	156
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	157
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	160
Period Four	Using Language	163
Period Five	Writing	166
● 单元话题续写——主题公园		167

04 Unit 4 BODY LANGUAGE

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	169
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	170
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	175
Period Four	Using Language	178
Period Five	Writing	184
▶	单元话题续写——良好的人际关系和社会交往	185

05 Unit 5 WORKING THE LAND

Period One	Reading and Thinking—Comprehension	187
Period Two	Reading and Thinking—Language points	189
Period Three	Learning About Language (Grammar)	193
Period Four	Using Language	195
Period Five	Writing	198
▶	单元话题续写——社会贡献、文明与进步	199

◆ 参考答案	201
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Unit 1 PEOPLE OF ACHIEVEMENT

主题素养积累



AI学习有疑问
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讲课智能体

【导读】首位斩获诺贝尔科学类奖项的中国女科学家屠呦呦，带领团队攻坚克难发现抗疟特效药青蒿素。

A MEDICAL PIONEER

[改编自北师大版必修二 U6]

At the Nobel Prize Lecture on 7 December, 2015, an 84-year-old Chinese woman walked slowly onto the stage. She began to talk about the life-saving drug, artemisinin, which she had discovered with the help of her team in the 1970s. The woman was Tu Youyou, the first Chinese female scientist to be awarded a Nobel Prize for her work. **A scientist who was on the Nobel Prize Committee called Hans Forssberg explained that “the discovery of artemisinin has led to the development of new drugs which have saved the lives of millions”.** When thanking the Committee for the honour, Tu Youyou said, “This is not only an honour for myself, but also **recognition** of and encouragement for all scientists in China.”

Born in Zhejiang in 1930, Tu studied medicine at Peking University and later joined China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences after graduation. In 1969, she led a team to find a cure for malaria—while global scientists failed after testing 240,000+ chemicals, Tu turned to ancient Chinese medical literature. Despite limited resources, poor lab conditions and countless failures, they found a **promising** chemical. Tu bravely volunteered as the first human tester, and

the drug artemisinin, now the world's most **effective** anti-malarial drug, was born.

Even though Tu Youyou is not interested in fame, she has become a scientist whose work is internationally renowned. In 2019, she was selected by the BBC as one of the most **influential** figures of science in the 20th century along with Albert Einstein and Alan Mathison Turing. Tu Youyou **was noted for** her bravery in being a scientist during a difficult time for science in China, her ability to use old wisdom and new methods to achieve her goals and the fact that her work bridged the Eastern and Western worlds, saving millions of lives. Today Tu Youyou continues to **conduct** research despite her age.

【主题词句背诵】

1. recognition *n.* 承认;表彰;赞扬
 2. promising *adj.* 有希望的
 3. effective *adj.* 有效的,产生预期效果的
 4. influential *adj.* 有影响的
 5. be noted for (= be known/famous for) 因……而闻名
 6. conduct *v.* 执行,实施
 7. A scientist who was on the Nobel Prize Committee called Hans Forssberg explained that “the discovery of artemisinin has led to the development of new drugs which have saved the lives of millions”.
- 诺贝尔奖委员会的科学家汉斯·弗丝拜戈表示：“青蒿素的发现促成了新型药物的研发,这些药物挽救了数百万人的生命。”

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading

- ① The main idea is that _____.

TU YOUYOU
AWARDED
NOBEL PRIZE

Para. 1: The event and the significance of 1. _____

Paras. 2—3: The 2. _____

Para. 4: The 3. _____ of the discovery

Task 2: Careful Reading

() 1. Why was Tu Youyou awarded the Nobel Prize in 2015?

- A. Because she found the cause of malaria.
- B. Because she discovered artemisinin.
- C. Because she kept the world peace.
- D. Because she made people live longer.

() 2. Which of the following statements about artemisinin can be learnt from the passage?

- A. Artemisinin is the world's first drug for treating malaria.
- B. Artemisinin saves 100,000 lives in Africa alone every year.
- C. The discovery of artemisinin relies entirely on modern scientific experimental methods.
- D. Artemisinin was widely used globally as early as 1971.

() 3. What gave Tu Youyou inspiration in her research?

- A. Her colleagues.
- B. An old Chinese doctor.
- C. One sentence in one medical text.
- D. A world-famous expert in malaria.

() 4. Which words can best describe Tu Youyou?

- A. Committed and patient.
- B. Caring and generous.
- C. Elegant and determined.
- D. Kind and brave.

Task 3: 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."

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

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. committed *adj.* 尽心尽力的;坚信的;坚定的

(1) be committed to (doing) sth
致力于(做)某事

(2) commit *v.* 做出(错误或非法的事);
犯(罪或错等);承诺,保证

commit a crime 犯罪
commit an error 犯错误
commit oneself to (doing/do) 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】

(1) (教材 P2) Tu Youyou, a **committed** and patient scientist, was born in Ningbo, China...
屠呦呦出生于中国宁波,她是一位尽职尽责且有耐心的科学家……

(2) [北师选必一] It feels good knowing that there are so many other people who **are committed to** contributing to a better future for our planet.

得知有如此多的人都在致力于为地球创造更美好的未来,这种感觉真好。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Although he has many challenges in his life, he remains _____ (commit) to his cause and never gives up.

② Being committed to _____ (develop) the green economy, as is reported, is the driving force behind the success of the village.

◆完成句子

③ [2021·新高考全国 I/II 卷读后续写] With the help of their father, the twins _____ making a delicious breakfast.

在父亲的帮助下,这对双胞胎致力于做一顿美味的早餐。

④ She 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。

3. 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 <i>v.</i>	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 <i>n.</i>	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; aim to do/be aimed at.

【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

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

②She tried to remain _____ (object) when evaluating the performance of her team members.

③Many 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。

4. evaluate *vt.* 评价;评估

(1)evaluate one's ability	评估某人的能力
evaluate sb/sth on...	根据……评价某人/某物
(2)evaluation <i>n.</i>	评估
make an evaluation of...	对……进行评估

【佳句背诵】

(教材 P2) Her team examined over 2,000 old medical texts, and **evaluated** 280,000 plants for their medical properties.

她的团队研读了 2000 多篇古老的医药文献,并对 28 万种植物的药属性进行了评估。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The _____ (evaluate) of the new software took several weeks, as the team needed to test all its features.

◆完成句子

②Some people think that we should _____ while others believe that we should not only focus on grades but also _____ their creativity, teamwork and communication skills. (应用文写作之观点对比)

一些人认为我们应该根据学生的成绩来评价他们,而另一些人则认为我们不仅要关注成绩,还应该根据学生的创造力、团队合作能力和沟通能力来评价他们。

③When the teacher finally _____ and gave her a warm smile, her heart swelled with pride and relief flooded over her. (读后续写之心理描写)

当老师最终对她的表现做出评价,并朝她露出温暖的微笑时,她的心里充满了自豪,如释重负的感觉涌上心头。

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

【佳句背诵】

It is acknowledged that the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile. 人们普遍认为人与人之间最短的距离是真诚的微笑。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Russell's _____ (acknowledge) of the importance of seeking knowledge at every opportunity comes as no surprise.

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 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;坚持认为(从句用陈述语气)

【佳句背诵】

(教材 P3) Tu Youyou and her team members even **insisted on** testing the medicine on themselves to make sure that it was safe. 屠呦呦和她的团队成员甚至坚持要求以身试药,以确保药物的安全性。

【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 / II 卷读后续写] I thanked him once more for his incredible kindness and _____ to return 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 / II 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, _____ what he deserved. (insist on)

→ While he asked me not to bother, _____ 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.* —……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,其相应的名词或动词形式均可用在介词 upon/on 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[2022·新高考全国 I/II 卷] Upon _____ (hear) my words, he was inspired instantly and decided to run.

②[2021·新高考全国 I/II 卷] Mother hugged the twins. Her eyes widened _____ the sight of the breakfast tray.

③Hardly had we left the dormitory _____ we realized we had forgotten our map in the room.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④He 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 is/was + 名词 + for sb to do sth 或 that + 从句或 v. -ing.

It's a pity/shame/an honour... for sb to do sth.

对某人而言,做某事是遗憾的/可耻的/荣幸的/……。

It's a pity/shame/an honour... that sb does sth.

对某人而言,做某事是遗憾的/可耻的/荣幸的/……。

(2) It is/was + 形容词/过去分词 + that + 从句.

It's natural/likely/strange... that...

……是正常的/很可能的/奇怪的/……。

It's reported/said that...

据报道/据说……

【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 Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

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 *v.* 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是关键。

(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来学习英语。

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跑, 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 绝不,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“绝不”,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.

我觉得很尴尬,我提醒自己绝不会再犯这样的错误了。

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

考虑到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,那是美国的一座大城市。(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,书的封皮很闪亮。

2. which, as 引导的非限制性定语从句

区别	which	as
指代	引导的从句既可指代整个主句的内容,又可指代主句的一部分	引导的从句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。

In rural areas, **where** ambulances can take a relatively long time to arrive, the phone boxes have taken on a life-saving role.

在农村地区,救护车要花相对长的时间到达,电话亭就承担了挽救生命的角色。

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。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。

We are short of two people, **without whom** we will need three more days to finish the work.

我们缺少两个人,没有他们,我们还需要三天的时间来完成这项工作。

【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.

II 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.

按照规划,这个活动将于周六早上八点在学校门口举办。

III 语篇填空(定语从句关系词专练)

Derwent Hotel

Keswick, 1. _____ lies at the heart of the Lake District, is the best place for a holiday. And the Derwent Hotel, 2. _____ overlooks the town, is the place to stay at.

The street, 3. _____ the hotel lies, is quiet and clean. Most people get up late in the morning on weekends, 4. _____ the cleaners still have much work to do. The cleaners keep the street clean and beautiful.

Peter and Debbie Jackson, 5. _____ bought this small hotel three years ago, have already won a lot of praise for excellence. Peter, 6. _____ cooking interests people from far and wide, was once “Young Chef of the Year”.

The guests, 7. _____ the owners treat almost as members of the family, always come first. Omar and Sharif, 8. _____ once stayed at the hotel, said it was “great”. And the Lake District, 9. _____ has so much wonderful scenery, will not disappoint you. Derwent Hotel is one of the best hotels 10. _____ you will not forget.

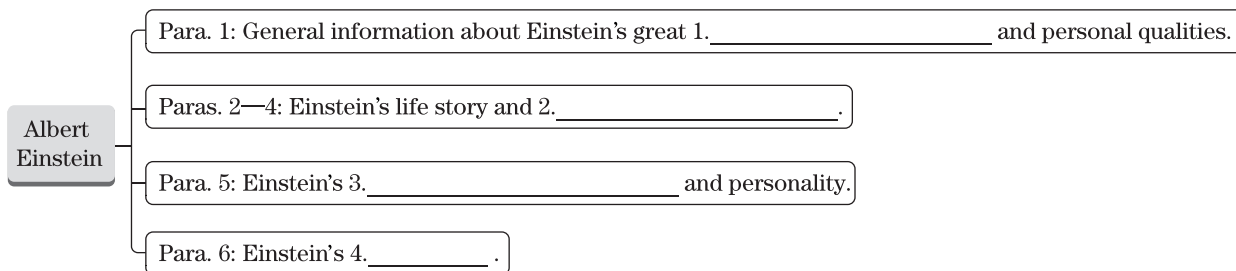
Period Four Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading

① The text is developed in the order of _____.



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. What did Einstein do in 1905?
- A. He took a job in the Swiss patent office.
B. He published four extraordinary papers.
C. He quit his job and entered research full-time at a university.
D. He took a job at a university.
- () 2. What caused Einstein to win the Nobel Prize in 1922?
- A. The general theory of relativity.
B. The formula $E = mc^2$.
C. His four physics papers.
D. His explanation of the photoelectric effect.
- () 3. Why did Einstein leave Germany?
- A. To avoid being caught by Hitler.
B. To work in an American university.
C. To attend an important meeting in America.
D. To meet one of the most famous scientists.
- () 4. Why did the writer give the example of a little girl?
- A. To show Einstein was a great scientist.
B. To show Einstein was a humorous person.
C. To show Einstein was a friendly person.
D. To show Einstein didn't care about fame.

Task 3: 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. He even made friends with a little girl, 9. _____ asked for help 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/upon...)

把……基于……之上, 把……
建立在……之上

be founded on/upon... (= be based on/upon...)

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 the fifteenth largest urban
area in the United States.
→ _____, St.
Louis today is the fifteenth largest 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
第十五大城市。

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·天津卷书面表达] 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。
- ④The 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
- (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[2023·北京卷] I could tell they weren't making fun of me: they laughed because I had the power _____ (tell) a funny story.
- ②The party has been _____ power for many years, and it has shown its strengths in dealing with important issues.
- ③[2024·浙江 1 月考] She felt energetic, refreshed and _____ (power) and believed she could overcome any obstacle in her life, including her poor sense of direction.
- 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;影响

- (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

- ① The flight was delayed because of fog, and _____ (consequent), he didn't make it to his best friend's wedding in time.
② Whether big or small, what all our choices have in common is that they lead to specific _____. (consequence).
③ His death was totally unexpected and, _____ consequence, no plans were made for his replacement.

◆完成句子

- ④ [2021·北京卷书面表达] 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)

【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。

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,且从句的谓语有 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)
参观艺术展览时,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 [2020 · 全国卷 II] I always read, using different voices, as though I _____ (be) acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it!
- 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 Five 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“总一分一总”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、朋友或著名的人物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. 关系重大的 _____
- 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。(v.-ing)
A few decades ago, the lack of food was one of the main problems _____.
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。(用定语从句)
After years of study, Yuan Longping successfully developed the world’s first hybrid rice, _____.
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!

► 单元话题续写——对社会有突出贡献的人物

【话题词汇】

人物性格与品质			
committed	坚定的;坚信的	genius	天才;天资;天赋
gentle	温柔的;文静的	passion	酷爱;激情
extraordinary	不一般的;非凡的	peculiarity	个性;特点
objective	客观的	remarkable	非凡的;显著的
patient	有耐心的	courageous	勇敢的;有勇气的
exceptional	出色的;非凡的	scientific	科学(上)的

人物学习与成长经历			
academy	研究院;学会	academic	学业的;学术的
objective	目标;目的	obtain	获得;赢得
acknowledge	承认;感谢	analyse	分析
insist	坚持;坚决要求	circumstance	条件;环境
sum	总结;概括	take up a position	担任;任职
graduate from	毕业于	major in	主修
人物成就及评价			
be awarded for	因……获得奖项	make great contributions to	为……做出巨大贡献
be honoured as	被誉为	make great achievements in	在……方面取得巨大成就
set a good example to	给……树立一个好榜样	be devoted to	致力于
be regarded/acknowledged as	被视为;被看作	think highly of	高度赞扬

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作金句

1. The **committed** educator, _____,

took up a position at a rural school. (过去分词短语作定语)

这位因其对教育的杰出贡献而获奖的敬业的教师在一所农村学校任职。

2. He spoke _____, trying to calm the frightened child who was lost in the park. 他用温柔的声音说话,试图安抚在公园里迷路的受惊的孩子。

3. Only by being **patient** and persistent _____.

(部分倒装句)
只有通过耐心和坚持,他才能取得如此非凡的成就。

4. _____ was his ability to think **objectively** and solve problems **scientifically**. (what 主语从句)
使他如此非凡的是他能够客观地思考和科学地解决问题的能力。

5. The mathematical **genius**, _____, **obtained** many honours. (whose 定语从句)
这位数学天才,对该领域的贡献重大,获得了许多荣誉。

❷ 话题语段

Emily **was awarded** the top prize **for** her **extraordinary** contributions. 1. _____

_____ (脸上带着温柔的微笑;with 复合结构), she began to share the journey that led to her success, 2. _____

_____ (一段充满挑战的旅程;过去分词短语作定语). The audience listened intently 3. _____

(仿佛他们被一股无形的力量所吸引;as if 从句). Some were nodding in agreement, while others were leaning forward, 4. _____

_____ (不想漏掉一个字;现在分词短语作状语). The audience burst into thunderous applause from time to time.

However, Emily **insisted** that she did nothing special. She **acknowledged** the help from her team, 5. _____

_____ (没有他们她不可能取得这样的成就;“介词+关系代词”引导定语从句), and the favourable **circumstances** that enabled her to achieve success. She believed that anyone, 6. _____

_____ (只要他们是坚定的和勇敢的;as long as 引导状语从句), could achieve greatness. “It’s about 7. _____

_____ (追随你的激情并永不放弃),” Emily emphasized. Her story is living proof that true success, coming from a firm commitment and continuous hard work, is within reach for 8. _____

(那些敢于追求它的人;who 引导定语从句).