



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

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30⁺年专注教育行业

全品学练考

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导学案

高中英语2

必修第二册 BS

北京
专版

数智教辅

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Unit 4 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



讲课智能体

主题素养积累

The Internet: a world without frontiers (边界)

The Internet has the power to connect people across the world to a single shared community. Billions of people in different parts of the world have joined it already, and obviously many more will follow. Even in the countryside, the Internet enables people to reach beyond their villages and **get in touch with** the outside world. We can achieve almost anything online—with access to the Internet come some truly life-changing **advantages**.



One of the greatest advantages of the Internet **lies in** the quick and easy access to a huge amount of information. **To a certain extent**, the world's knowledge is all at our fingertips. With the **click** of a mouse or the touch of a button, it is possible to find out almost anything we care to know.

The Internet has also made our lives unbelievably convenient, with all sorts of goods and services provided by electronic commerce, more commonly known as e-commerce. You can have food delivered to you using food delivery apps and sites. Why wait hopelessly for a taxi in the cold rain? It is now simple and fast to order one with a taxi app. Sit back and relax indoors for a few warm minutes until the driver arrives.

Above all else, the Internet helps us establish and maintain social ties. With all sorts of communication software, physical distance no longer **gets in the way**. **No matter where we are, we are able to keep in contact with loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities who**

share our hobbies.

While the Internet brings many valuable advantages, being connected has its problems. As with any great invention, we must be aware of these problems and be careful to use the Internet properly and responsibly. **Only in this way can the Internet be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.** It is truly a world without frontiers.

【主题词句背诵】

1. get in touch with 和……取得联系
2. advantage *n.* 好处
3. lie in 在于, 存在于
4. to a certain extent 在一定程度上
5. click *n.* 点击
6. get in the way 妨碍
7. The Internet has also made our lives unbelievably convenient, **with all sorts of goods and services provided by electronic commerce**, more commonly known as e-commerce.
互联网通过电子商务——也就是通常所说的电商——提供各种各样的商品和服务, 使我们的生活变得异常便利。
8. **No matter where we are**, we are able to keep in contact with loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities **who share our hobbies.**
不管身在何处, 我们都能与所爱之人保持联系, 找到久违的朋友, 发现兴趣相投的新群体。
9. **Only in this way can the Internet** be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.
唯有如此, 互联网才能成为每个人的发现之地、奇妙之所和灵感之源。

单元知识概览	
核心单词	enable; convenience; effect; impact; addicted; recommendation; explore; personality; admit; alarm; fancy; trick; identity; variety; creativity; experiment; selection; type; concern; view; accommodation; subscribe; account; ensure; favour; confirm; deliver; harm; argument; replace; concentrate; concerned; rewarding; addition; content; basis; focus; brief; creative; location; imaginary; amazing; accessible
核心短语	be addicted to; a variety of; be concerned with; in addition; focus on
重点句型	1. as 引导原因状语从句 2. a time when... 3. it 作形式宾语 4. 过去分词短语作定语 5. “no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句
单元语法和词法	1. 语法: 过去将来时 2. 词法: 复合词
单元写作	写个人简介

Period One Topic Talk

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. convenience *n.* 方便, 便利

(教材 P6) provide **convenience** 提供便利

(1) at one's convenience 在某人方便的时候
for (sb's) convenience 为了(某人)方便起见
inconvenience *n.* 不便利

(2) convenient *adj.* 方便的, 便利的

It is/was convenient for sb to do sth.

对于某人来说做某事是方便的。

sth be convenient for sb 某物对某人来说是方便的

inconvenient *adj.* 不便利的

(3) conveniently *adv.* 方便地, 便利地

[温馨提示] convenient 作表语时, 不可用人作主语, 而要用物作主语或用 it 作形式主语; “当你方便的时候”应译成 when it is convenient for you, 而不是 when you are convenient.

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① People often use credit cards for _____ (convenient) in daily shopping.

② It is convenient for me _____ (take) a bus to work because the bus stop is near my house.

③ The self-service checkout machine is convenient _____ customers who are in a hurry.

④ The park is _____ (convenient) located near the school, making it easy for students to relax.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之邀请信) We would be delighted if you could attend our graduation party _____. 如果您能在方便的时候参加我们的毕业派对, 我们会非常高兴。

2. effect *n.* 效应; 影响

(教材 P6) **Effects/Impacts** 效应/影响

(1) have an effect/impact/influence on/upon...

对……产生影响

take effect = come/go into effect 生效; 奏效

bring/carry/put... into effect 实施; 使生效

in effect 实际上, 事实上; 在实施中; 有效

side effect

副作用

(2) effective *adj.*

有效的; 起作用的

(3) effectively *adv.*

有效地; 实际上

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① One of the most _____ (effect) ways to reduce stress is to talk about your feeling with someone you trust.

② Factories that gave out harmful gases were all shut down after the policy came _____ effect.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之人物评价) Zheng He's voyages _____ China's overseas exchanges and cultural dissemination.

郑和的远航对中国的海外交流和文化传播产生了深远影响。

3. addicted *adj.* 对……着迷的; 沉迷的

(教材 P6) makes us self-focused/live in an unreal world/**addicted** to it

让我们以自我为中心/生活在一个虚幻的世界/沉迷其中

(1) be/become/get addicted to

沉迷于; 热爱(to 为介词)

(2) addict *n.* 对……着迷的人

addiction *n.* 瘾, 入迷, 嗜好(常与介词 to 连用)

addictive *adj.* 使人上瘾的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① I find myself _____ (addict) to practising yoga regularly, as it helps me relax both physically and mentally.

② It was then that I decided to take action—to overcome my _____ (addict) to sugary drinks.

③ He should stop playing this game because it is highly _____ (addict).

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之社会现象) Many teenagers _____, spending hours scrolling through their phones every day. 许多青少年对社交媒体上瘾, 每天花几个小时刷手机。

4. **recommendation** *n.* 建议,提议;推荐
(教材 P100) Do you have any **recommendation**?
你有什么推荐吗?

recommend <i>vt.</i>	推荐,举荐;劝告;建议
recommend sth to sb	向某人推荐某物
recommend doing sth	建议做某事
recommend sb to do sth	建议/劝某人做某事
recommend that... (should) do...	建议……(应该)做……
It is/was (strongly) recommended that... (should) do...	(强烈)建议……(应该)做……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① I will be glad if you can take my _____
(recommend) into consideration.
- ② The doctor strongly recommended _____
(limit) the amount of fat in my diet.
- ③ I recommend you _____ (think) very
carefully before you make any decision.
- ④ The headmaster recommended that more chances
_____ (give) to those students who
work hard but lack confidence.
- ⑤ It is such a great restaurant that I will recommend
it _____ all my friends.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之建议信) _____
_____ for an hour
or so after school, which can lift your spirits and

thus help you stay focused in class.
强烈建议你放学后进行一个小时的体育锻炼,这可以振奋你的精神,从而帮助你在课堂上保持专注。

5. **admit** *v.* 承认;准许进入
(教材 P100) Well, I **admit** it.
是的,我承认确实如此。

(1) admit (doing/having done) sth	承认(做过)某事
admit sb/sth as...	承认某人/某物是……
admit (to sb) that...	(向某人)承认……
be admitted to/into	获准进入(to/into 后接表示组织/单位等的词)
(2) admission <i>n.</i>	准许进入;入场费;承认,坦白

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① The boy apologized to me and admitted _____
(break) his promise.
- ② The _____ (admit) to the national museum
is free for all kids under twelve years old now.
- ③ Though I don't agree with him, I have to admit
him _____ a clever person.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之告知信) I can't wait to tell you the
good news that _____
Oxford University!
我迫不及待地想告诉你这个好消息:我被牛津大学录取了!

Period Two Lesson 1 Avatars (Reading)

课前自主探究		预习新课 研读课文
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①avatar <i>n.</i> (网络上代表个人的)头像,虚拟替身,图标 ②image <i>n.</i> 图像;形象 ③personality <i>n.</i> 个性,性格 ④digital <i>adj.</i> 数字的,数码的 ⑤identity <i>n.</i> 身份;特征	AVATARS ^① When you are online, you can be anyone or anything. You can create your own image ^② and a new personality ^③ . These digital ^④ identities ^⑤ , [1] <u>known as avatars</u> , are a key part of [2] <u>how people use the Internet to communicate and express themselves</u> . [1]画线部分为过去分词作定语,修饰名词短语 digital identities. [2]how 引导宾语从句;不定式短语 to communicate and express themselves 作目的状语	虚拟形象 当你上网时,你可以是任何人或任何事物。你可以创设自己的形象,并且拥有新的个性。这些被称作“虚拟形象”的数字身份是人们利用互联网进行交流和表达自己的关键部分

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑥2D (2-dimensional) <i>adj.</i> 二维的 ⑦yet <i>adv.</i> (当时) 还 ⑧a variety of 各种各样的 ⑨form <i>n.</i> 形式 ⑩not...at all 一点也不 ⑪dress <i>v.</i> 给(某人)穿衣服 ⑫fancy <i>adj.</i> 花哨的; 别致的 ⑬opposite <i>adj.</i> 相反的 ⑭sex <i>n.</i> 性别 ⑮instead of 而不是; 代替 ⑯sensible <i>adj.</i> 朴素实用的; 明智的, 合理的 ⑰have fun 玩得高兴, 玩得开心 ⑱creativity <i>n.</i> 创造力; 独创性 ⑲blog <i>n.</i> 博客; 网络日志 <i>vi.</i> 写博客 ⑳cartoon <i>n.</i> 卡通, 动画片 ㉑character <i>n.</i> 角色, 人物 ㉒funny <i>adj.</i> 有趣的, 滑稽的, 好笑的 ㉓feature <i>n.</i> 特色, 特征, 特点 ㉔more or less 或多或少; 几乎, 差不多 ㉕obviously <i>adv.</i> 显而易见地, 明显地 ㉖experiment <i>vi. & vt.</i> 做试验, 进行实验 <i>n.</i> 实验 ㉗hairstyle <i>n.</i> 发型, 发式	The first simple 2D^⑥ avatars appeared in role-playing computer games in the 1980s. Yet^⑦, very few people knew [3] that future avatars would have such a wide variety of^⑧ forms^⑨ and uses. By the late 1990s, they had been used in web chats. [3]that 引导宾语从句。 When people started creating their own avatars, they discovered [4] that they were going to have the power to create new identities that did not look or act like their real selves at all^⑩. They could dress^⑪ their avatars in fancy^⑫ clothes, or they could try being someone of the opposite^⑬ sex^⑭, and call themselves “Andy” instead of^⑮ “Anna”! When Internet users realised [5] that their avatars would be seen by many people, not just their friends, they started having more than one avatar: a sensible^⑯ one for work; a friendly, good-looking one for meeting people; and a silly one for having fun^⑰. Avatars let you express yourself and give you lots of room for creativity^⑱. [4]第一个 that 引导宾语从句; 不定式短语 to create new identities 作后置定语; 第二个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰 new identities. [5]that 引导宾语从句。 Of course, the avatar [6] you choose says a lot about your personality. If your blog^⑲ avatar is a picture of a cute cat, your message is “I like relaxing and having fun”. Well-known cartoon^⑳ characters^㉑ or laughing monkeys say “I’m a really funny^㉒ person”. Most people create avatars [7] that have similar features^㉓ to their personalities and that look more or less^㉔ like them and act like them. However, nearly all avatars are tall, young and nice-looking, so people obviously^㉕ make their avatars look better than they do in real life. They also experiment^㉖ with things like different hairstyles^㉗—[8] which says a lot, perhaps, about what they want to look like. [6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 avatar, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 which。 [7]两个 that 均引导定语从句, 修饰名词 avatars。 [8]which 引导非限制性定语从句; what 引导宾语从句	简单的二维虚拟形象最早出现在 20 世纪 80 年代的角色扮演电脑游戏中。当时, 很少有人知道虚拟形象后来会有如此广泛的形式和用途。20 世纪 90 年代末, 虚拟形象被用于网络聊天。 人们开始创设自己的虚拟形象时, 他们发现自己有能力创设新的身份, 这种新身份在相貌和行为上可以与真正的自我完全不同。他们可以给自己的虚拟形象穿上华丽的衣服, 或者尝试换个性别, 可以给自己取名为“安迪”, 而不是“安娜”! 当互联网用户意识到很多人会看到他们的虚拟形象, 而不仅仅是他们的朋友时, 他们开始使用不止一个虚拟形象: 一个朴素实用的虚拟形象用于工作; 一个友好的、好看的虚拟形象用于交友; 一个傻乎乎的虚拟形象用于取乐。虚拟形象让你可以表达自己, 还给你很多创造空间。 当然, 你所选择的虚拟形象会在很大程度上显露你的个性。如果你的博客头像是一只可爱的猫, 你传递的信息是“我喜欢放松和享受”。知名的卡通角色或笑着的猴子传递的信息是“我是个很有趣的人”。大多数人创设的虚拟形象与他们的个性有着相似的特征, 看起来或多或少像他们, 在行为上也像他们。然而, 几乎所有的虚拟形象都个头高挑、样貌年轻、面容姣好, 所以人们显然想让他们们的虚拟形象看起来比现实生活中更好。人们还进行新的尝试, 例如换上不同的发型, 这可能从很大程度上透露了他们希望自己看起来是什么样子

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②⑧ nowadays <i>adv.</i> 现今, 现时 ②⑨ selection <i>n.</i> 供选择的同类物品; 选择 ③⑩ ready-made <i>adj.</i> 预制的, 现成的, 已做好的 ③⑪ type in 把(信息)输入(计算机) ③⑫ concern <i>n.</i> 担忧, 忧虑 <i>vt.</i> 与……有关; 使担心 ③⑬ virtual <i>adj.</i> 虚拟的; 模拟的 ③⑭ become afraid of 变得害怕…… ③⑮ risk <i>n.</i> 危险, 风险 ③⑯ cheat <i>vt.</i> 欺骗; 欺诈 ③⑰ view <i>vt.</i> 看, 把……视为 ③⑱ in a ... light 从……的角度, 从……的观点 ③⑲ look forward to 期待, 期盼	Nowadays[®], avatars are everywhere. In most web chats, people choose an avatar from a selection[®] of ready-made[®] images, or create their own images. You can also use avatars [9] <u>that move around and talk when you type in[®] your message.</u> The avatars in online worlds can talk, walk and fly around, meet people, go shopping and attend classes. [9]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 avatars. The use of avatars has also caused a few concerns[®]. Some users worry [10] <u>that they are spending so much time in virtual[®] worlds that they are becoming afraid of[®] meeting people in the real world.</u> The use of several avatars can also be a risk[®], [11] <u>as people can use avatars to cheat[®] others online.</u> However, other users view[®] avatars in a more positive light[®]. They look forward to[®] a time [12] <u>when their avatar will act like a real person and travel around bigger, more exciting virtual worlds.</u> [10]第一个 that 引导宾语从句; 第二个 that 为 so... that... 句型, 引导结果状语从句。 [11]as 引导原因状语从句, as 意为“因为, 由于”。 [12]when 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 time	现在, 虚拟形象无处不在。在大多数网络聊天中, 人们都是从现成的图片中选择一个作为虚拟形象, 或者创建自己的图片。当你输入信息时, 你也可以使用活动起来或说话的虚拟形象。网络世界中的虚拟形象可以交谈、走路、飞行, 还可以结识他人、购物和上课。 虚拟形象的使用也引起了一些担忧。一些用户担心他们在虚拟世界中花费了太多时间, 以至于开始害怕在现实世界中与人见面。使用数个虚拟形象也可能带来风险, 因为有人可能会在网上使用虚拟形象来欺骗他人。但是, 其他用户则以更为积极的态度看待虚拟形象。他们期待着有朝一日, 自己的虚拟形象会像真人一样去环游更广阔、更精彩的虚拟世界

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the passage and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

- () Para. 1 () Para. 2 () Paras. 3-5
() Para. 6

- A. History about avatars.
B. Definition of the avatar.
C. Different views on avatars.
D. Purposes of using avatars.

Step 2 Careful reading

() 1. What does a picture of a cute cat mean?

- A. "I like relaxing and having fun".
B. "I'm a really funny person".
C. "I'm tall, young and nice-looking".
D. "I like being creative".

() 2. Who could see your avatars?

- A. Only your friends. B. A lot of people.
C. No one. D. Only your family.

() 3. What can people use avatars to do?

- A. Act just like a real person.
B. Travel around larger virtual worlds.
C. Help others online.
D. Cheat others online.

() 4. Why does the author mention people calling themselves "Andy" instead of "Anna"?

- A. To tell us that some people have the power to do anything.
B. To illustrate there are many choices for avatars.
C. To show avatars give people freedom to express themselves differently.
D. To explain some people don't like their real selves.

() 5. What are people's views on the use of avatars?

- A. Positive but a little worried.
B. Negative and concerned.
C. Positive and a bit excited.
D. Negative or positive.

Step 3 Summary

When online, you can be anyone or anything. In other words, you can create digital identities, 1. _____ (know) as avatars, to represent yourself.

When avatars first appeared online in the 1980s, few people knew that future avatars 2. _____ (have) so many different forms and uses. Today, avatars are being used everywhere and Internet users choose different images 3. _____ their avatars.

Many people choose their avatars 4. _____ have similar features to their personalities. 5. _____ (obvious), people often make some improvement to their avatars. That's why

nearly all avatars are so good-looking.

You can make good use of your 6. _____ (create) when choosing your own avatar. For example, you can be someone of the opposite sex online. You can even have more than one avatar. However, the use of avatars has also caused a few 7. _____ (concern). Some users worry that they are spending too much time in virtual worlds. And some users worry that people can use avatars 8. _____ (cheat) others online. Meanwhile, some people hold 9. _____ positive view about avatars. They look forward to a time when their avatar will act just like a real person and travel around 10. _____ (big), more exciting virtual worlds.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. variety n. 多样化, 变化

(教材 P9) Yet, very few people knew that future avatars would have such a wide **variety** of forms and uses.

当时, 很少有人知道虚拟形象后来会有如此广泛的形式和用途。

- (1) a variety of/varieties of 各种各样的
- (2) vary v. 变化; 改变
- vary from... to... 从……到……不等
- vary with... 随……而变
- vary in... 在……方面不同/有差异
- (3) various/varied adj. 各种各样的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① There are a _____ (vary) of books in the library, covering different fields such as history, science and literature.
- ② There are _____ (vary) ways to solve this maths problem, and you can choose the one you're most familiar with.
- ③ Study habits vary _____ each person, so you should find what works best for you.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之活动介绍) The difficulty levels of the

tasks _____.

这些任务的难度级别从非常简单到极富挑战性不等。

2. concern n. 担忧, 忧虑 vt. 与……有关; 使担心

(教材 P9) The use of avatars has also caused a few **concerns**.

虚拟形象的使用也引起了一些担忧。

- (1) show/express concern for/about... 对……表示关心/担心
- (2) concerned adj. 担忧的; 关注的
- be concerned about/for sth 为某事而担心/忧虑
- be concerned with sth 关心……; 与……有关
- as far as sb be concerned 就某人来说/而论
- (3) concerning prep. 关于; 涉及

【温馨提示】 concern 作名词讲时, 可以抽象名词具体化, a concern 表示“一件令人担忧的事情”。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① As far as I'm _____ (concern), everyone should be given an equal opportunity.
- ② The sales manager asked his men to inform him of everything _____ (concern) the sales in time.
- ③ The food safety is affecting the quality of human life, which has become _____ big concern in China and around the world.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之环境保护) The report shows that the public _____ the environment protection.

报告显示,公众对环境保护问题已经表现出了极大的关注。

3. view *vt.* 看,把……视为 *n.* 风景;视野;观点;见解

(教材 P9) However, other users **view** avatars in a more positive light.

但是,其他用户则以更为积极的态度看待虚拟形象。

(1) view sb/sth as... 把……视为……

(2) from one's point of view = in one's view

依某人之见,在某人看来

get/have a good view of 清楚地看到

in view of 鉴于;考虑到

come into view 呈现在眼前;进入视野

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① He is viewed _____ one of the most famous writers in the 21st century.

② _____ my view, health is more important than wealth.

③ When we reached the top of the mountain, a wide plain came _____ view.

(2) 一词多义

① Everyone has their own **view** about the future, which makes the world colourful. _____

② The **view** from our window was the beautiful green countryside. _____

(3) 写作金句

① (书面表达之建议信) _____ many benefits of labour to students, I suggest that we should regularly take part in a wide range of labour.

鉴于劳动对学生的许多好处,我建议我们应该定期参加各种劳动。

② (书面表达之人际关系) When you disagree with your parents, take a minute to calm down and try to understand the situation _____.

当你不赞同你的父母时,花一点儿时间冷静下来,试着从他们的角度了解情况。

句型透视

1. (教材 P9) **The use of several avatars can also be a risk, as people can use avatars to cheat others online.** 使用数个虚拟形象也可能带来风险,因为有人可能会在网上使用虚拟形象来欺骗他人。

句型公式

as 引导原因状语从句

【相关拓展】

as 作连词/关系词,可以引导以下从句:

① as 引导方式状语从句,意为“按照,如同”。

② as 引导时间状语从句,意为“当……时;随着”。

③ as 引导原因状语从句,意为“既然,由于”。

④ as 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管”,从句用倒装语序,即“名词/形容词/副词/分词/动词 + as + 主语 + 系动词 be/助动词/情态动词/动词”结构。

⑤ as 引导定语从句,意为“正如”,常见于一些固定用法中。

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① **As** the sun rose above the mountain, the whole valley was filled with golden light. _____

② **As** time went by, we saw less and less of each other. _____

③ **As** it is too late for you to go home, you'd better stay overnight at this place. _____

④ Just **as** we water flowers, so we should often swim in the sea of knowledge. _____

(2) 写作金句

① (书面表达之健康生活) _____, being in nature helps get a tired brain away from too much technology.

正如一位专家所说,身处大自然有助于让疲惫的大脑远离过多的技术设备。

② (书面表达之活动介绍) _____, we find it meaningful to take part in the activity. (倒装句)

尽管我们很累,但我们发现参加这项活动很有意义。

2. (教材 P9) **They look forward to a time when their avatar will act like a real person and travel around bigger, more exciting virtual worlds.** 他们期待着有朝一日,自己的虚拟形象会像真人一样去环游更广阔、更精彩的虚拟世界。

句型公式

a time when... 的时代

【句式点拨】

此句型中, a time 为先行词, when 引导定语从句。

【相关拓展】

与 time 有关的常用句式:

- ① It/This/That + was + the first/second/... time (that) + 过去完成时. 这/那是第一/二/……次……
- ② It/This/That + is + the first/second/... time (that) + 现在完成时. 这/那是第一/二/……次……
- ③ There was a time when... 曾有一个……的时期。
- ④ the last/first time + 从句 最后一次/第一次……
- ⑤ It's high time that... did/should do sth. 该是做……

的时候了。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① It is high time that we _____ (take) some effective measures to protect the wild animals.
- ② It is the first time that I _____ (find) an excuse for my mistake and I feel ashamed.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之家庭生活) You can't do everything for your children: _____ and spread their wings.

你不能为孩子们包揽一切: 总有一天他们必须离开家, 展翅高飞。

Period Three Lesson 2 Apps

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **favour** *n.* 恩惠; 善意的行为; 支持, 赞同 *vt.* 偏袒; 较喜欢
(教材 P102) Can you do me a **favour** and find out what's going on?
你能帮我个忙, 看看是怎么回事吗?

- (1) in sb's favour 有利于某人; 有助于某人
do sb a favour = do a favour for sb/give sb a hand 帮某人忙
ask sb a favour = ask a favour of sb 请某人帮忙
in favour of 支持, 赞同
(2) favourable *adj.* 有利的; 赞成的; 给人好印象的
favourite *adj.* 特别受喜爱的
n. 最喜爱的人或物

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① No matter how _____ (favour) the conditions are, we'll still rely on our own efforts.
- ② As for my _____ (favour) figure in Chinese history, it must be Wei Yuan, a great thinker in the late Qing Dynasty.

- ③ This candidate has a lot _____ her favour, especially her experience of teaching.

(2) 熟词生义

Elsewhere, people **favour** shaking hands, bowing from the waist, or nodding the head when they meet someone else. _____

(3) 写作金句

- ① (书面表达之求助信) I am writing to ask you to _____ as I am currently facing a challenging situation. 我写信是想请您帮我个忙, 因为我目前正面临着一个具有挑战性的局面。

- ② (书面表达之短文投稿) Therefore, I'm _____ that paper books are better choices for us compared with e-books. 因此, 我赞成这样一种观点, 即与电子书相比, 纸质书对我们来说是更好的选择。

2. **confirm** *vt.* 确认; 证实

(教材 P102) Would you like me to **confirm** my account details?
你想让我确认我的账户详情吗?

- (1) It is/has been confirmed that...

据/已确认/证实……

- (2) confirmation *n.* 证实; 确认书; 证明书

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① During the past two weeks, six people _____ (confirm) that they will attend the conference.

② The letter of _____ (confirm) arrived yesterday, which was a great relief to me.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之健康生活) _____ obesity often results from lack of exercise and unhealthy diets.

已经证实,肥胖往往是由缺乏运动和不健康的饮食引起的。

3. deliver vi. & vt. 递送; 传送; 助产; 发表; 分娩

(教材 P102) ... your order was **delivered** last week.

……上周您的订单开始运送。

- (1) deliver sth (to sb) 投递/传送某物(给某人)
- deliver a speech 发表演说
- deliver a baby 接生孩子
- (2) delivery n. 投递; 传送; 分娩

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Bad news came that the snowstorm delayed the _____ (deliver) of the mail.

② The shop owner will get all these goods delivered _____ the customers today.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之邀请信) It's my honour to invite you to _____ at the graduation ceremony.

我很荣幸邀请您在毕业典礼上发表演讲。

Period Four Lesson 3 Internet and Friendships (Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

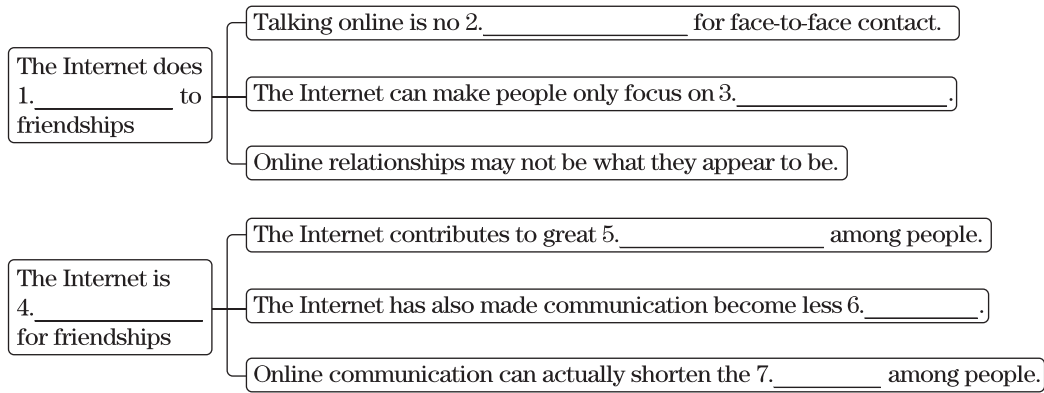
词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①harm vt. & n. 伤害, 损害	The Internet Harms^① Friendships	互联网对友谊有害
②replacement n. 替换, 更换; 替代品; 替换物	[1]While the Internet can bring people closer together, it can also harm friendships.	虽然互联网可以让人们更亲近,但它也会损害友谊。
③contact n. & v. 接触; 联系	[1]while 引导让步状语从句, while 意为“虽然, 尽管”。 Firstly, [2]talking online is no replacement^② for face-to-face contact^③ —images really cannot replace^④ a real-life smile or hug^⑤ . According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen	首先, 网上聊天并不能代替面对面的接触——图片真的无法代替现实生活中的微笑或拥抱。
④replace vt. 取代; 接替	[3]makes it more difficult for children to concentrate^⑥ or show kindness to others. As we know, important social skills^⑦ are developed through direct^⑧ contact with other people. [4]It is these skills that enable^⑨ us to develop lifelong^⑩ friendships.	尼尔斯的说法, 通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他
⑤hug n. & vt. 拥抱; 紧抱	[2]画线部分为动名词短语, 在句中作主语。	人表示善意。众所周知, 重要的社交技能是通过直接与他人接触培养的。正是这些技能
⑥concentrate vi. 专注, 专心; 集中注意力	[3]画线部分为“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构, it 作形式宾语, 形容词 more difficult 作宾语补足语; 不定式短语 to concentrate or show kindness to others 作真正的宾语。	使我们发展终生的友谊
⑦social skill 社交技能	[4]画线句为强调句, 其结构为“ It is + 被强调部分 + that + 句子剩余部分. ”, 本句强调主语 these skills	
⑧direct adj. 直接的		
⑨enable v. 使能够		
⑩lifelong adj. 终身的, 毕生的		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①self-centred <i>adj.</i> 自我中心的;只考虑自己的 ⑫be concerned with 关心…… ⑬popularity <i>n.</i> 普及;流行;受欢迎 ⑭follower <i>n.</i> 跟随者,追随者;爱好者;仿效者 ⑮the number of……的数量 ⑯rewarding <i>adj.</i> 有益的;有意义的 ⑰in addition 除此之外 ⑱content <i>n.</i> 内容 ⑲post <i>v.</i> 发布 <i>n.</i> 帖子 ⑳shallow <i>adj.</i> 肤浅的,浅薄的 ㉑trivial <i>adj.</i> 没有什么价值的;微不足道的 ㉒not necessarily 不一定,未必 ㉓on the basis of 在……的基础上 ㉔percent <i>n.</i> 百分比;百分数 ㉕particularly <i>adv.</i> 尤其,特别 ㉖trusting <i>adj.</i> 轻易信赖别人的 ㉗in one's opinion 在某人看来 ㉘focus on 关注 ㉙maintain <i>vt.</i> 保持;维持 ㉚convenient <i>adj.</i> 便利的,方便的 ㉛stay in touch with 和……保持联系 ㉜smartphone <i>n.</i> 智能手机 ㉝tablet <i>n.</i> 平板电脑;药片;碑,牌 ㉞on the move 在行动,在移动中 ㉟limiting <i>adj.</i> 局限的,限制性的 ㊱video <i>n.</i> 视频 ㊲brief <i>adj.</i> 简洁的,简明的 ㊳response <i>n.</i> 回答,答复 ㊴emoji <i>n.</i> 表情符号 ㊵creative <i>adj.</i> 创造性的	Secondly, the Internet can make people self-centred^① — [5] <u>not thinking of anyone or anything but themselves.</u> For example, instead of having proper conversations with their friends, some people are only concerned with^⑫ their online popularity^⑬ — How many “likes” did I get? How many followers^⑭ do I have? — [6] <u>though we know that the number of</u>^⑮ “likes” or followers cannot compare to having long-term and rewarding^⑯ friendships. In addition^⑰, a lot of the content^⑱ posted^⑲ on social media is shallow^⑳ or trivial^㉑. Posts about funny cat images do not necessarily^㉒ help form meaningful relationships. [5]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作状语。 [6]though 引导让步状语从句;that 引导宾语从句。 Thirdly, online relationships may not be [7] <u>what they appear to be.</u> Friendships are built on the basis of^㉓ trust, and with online communication you can never be 100 percent^㉔ sure [8] <u>that the people you are chatting to are being honest about who they are.</u> Because of this going online can be particularly^㉕ dangerous for people [9] <u>who are easily influenced or too trusting</u>^㉖. [7]what 引导表语从句。 [8]that 引导宾语从句;you are chatting to 为定语从句,修饰名词 people;who 引导宾语从句。 [9]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 people。 In my opinion^㉗, friends should focus more on^㉘ face-to-face communication, and less on online communication. This is the best way to maintain^㉙ healthy relationships. The Internet Helps Friendships The Internet can help develop friendships in many ways. Firstly, the Internet makes communication much more convenient^㉚. You can stay in touch with^㉛ friends [10] <u>no matter where you are or what you are doing.</u> [11] <u>Using a smartphone^㉜, a tablet^㉝ or a computer,</u> you can be in contact at home and also when you are on the move^㉞. [10]画线部分为 no matter where 和 no matter what 引导的让步状语从句。 [11]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作状语。 Secondly, the Internet has also made communication more fun. Traditional ways of communicating, like letters and phone calls, can be limiting^㉟ and take time. However, you can share photos, videos^㊱, news stories and websites with your friends online. You can give a brief^㊲ response^㊳ to a message with an emoji^㊴ or a picture. There are so many online tools [12] <u>you can use to be creative^㊵!</u> [12]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词短语 online tools	其次,互联网使人们以自我为中心,不去想除自己之外的任何人和任何事。例如,一些人不再和朋友好好地交谈了,他们只关心自己网上的人气——我得了多少个“赞”? 多少人关注了我? ——尽管我们知道有多少“赞”或关注者无法与拥有长期和有益的友谊相比。此外,很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。在网上发布搞笑猫咪的图片并不一定会帮助我们发展有意义的关系。第三,网络关系可能并不是它们看起来的样子。友谊建立在信任的基础上,通过线上交流,你永远不能百分之百地确信与你交谈的人是否以诚相待。因此对于那些容易受影响或过于信任他人的人来说,上网尤其危险。在我看来,朋友们应该多关注面对面的交流,少进行线上交流。这是保持健康关系的最佳方式。 互联网对友谊有益 互联网在很多方面都有助于友谊发展。 首先,互联网使交流更加便捷。无论你在哪里,在做什么,你都可以和朋友保持联系。通过使用智能手机、平板电脑或电脑,无论你在家里还是在外都能与他人联络。 其次,互联网也使交流变得更加有趣。传统的沟通方式,如信件和电话,限制条件较多,而且比较耗时。而通过互联网,你可以在线与朋友共享照片、视频、新闻故事和网站。你可以用一个表情符号或一张图片简短地回复信息。你可以使用这么多的在线工具,让交流变得有创意!

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
④①thought-provoking <i>adj.</i> 发人深省的,令人深思的	Thirdly, online communication can actually bring people closer to each other. Nowadays, your friends are just a click away. [13]Whenever someone needs help, friends from all over the world can immediately provide useful suggestions or information. This makes friends feel loved and cared for. To me, this is a very thought-provoking ^{④①} argument ^{④②} , as it points out ^{④③} the benefits of online friendships. As Eileen Kennedy-Moore, an authority ^{④④} on the subject, points out, online friends “fill holes real-life friends can’t”. [13]whenever 引导让步状语从句。 Finally, I believe the Internet brings people closer together and makes communication with friends more convenient and interesting	第三,在线交流实际上可以让人们更亲近。现在,只要点一下鼠标,就能找到你的朋友。无论何时有人需要帮助,来自世界各地的朋友可以立即提供有用的建议或信息。这能让朋友们感到被爱和被关心。对我来说,这是非常发人深省的论点,因为它指出了线上友谊的好处。正如有关这个话题的专家艾琳·肯尼迪·摩尔所指出的,网络朋友“填补了现实生活中朋友无法填补的空白”。最后,我相信互联网能使人们更紧密地联系在一起,让朋友间的交流更加方便和有趣
④②argument <i>n.</i> 论点;论据		
④③point out 指出		
④④authority <i>n.</i> 权威人士;专家		

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the text (P15-16) and fill in the blanks.



Step 2 Careful reading

()1. What makes it possible for us to develop lifelong friendships?

- A. Talking online.
- B. Communicating by phone.
- C. Communicating through a screen.
- D. Contacting other people directly.

()2. Which of the following is an advantage of online communication?

- A. It makes it easier for children to finish their homework.
- B. It can take the place of a real-life smile or hug.
- C. It enables people to stay in touch with friends easily.
- D. It makes a person more attractive and humorous.

()3. What does Eileen Kennedy-Moore mean by saying “online friends fill holes real-life friends can’t”?

- A. Only online communication can make friends feel loved and cared for.
- B. Online communication is much more convenient than traditional ways of communicating.
- C. Online communication is a solution when there are difficulties with face-to-face communication.
- D. Online communication is superior to traditional ways of communicating in most aspects.

()4. Which of the following is the basis of friendships according to Robert?

- A. Honesty.
- B. One’s personality.
- C. One’s ability.
- D. Faith.

Step 3 Summary

Does the Internet harm 1. _____ help friendships? People hold different views about it.

In Robert's opinion, the Internet is harmful to friendships. Firstly, communicating through a screen cannot replace face-to-face contact, for important social skills 2. _____ (develop) through direct contact with other people rather than by communicating online. Secondly, the Internet can make people self-centred. Thirdly, online relationships may not be 3. _____ they appear to be and can be 4. _____ (particular) dangerous for people who are easily influenced or too trusting. 5. _____ (maintain) healthy

relationships, friends should focus more on face-to-face communication, and 6. _____ (little) on online communication.

However, Cathy holds a completely different 7. _____ (argue). She believes that the Internet can help develop friendships in many ways. 8. _____ (compare) with traditional ways of communicating, the Internet makes communication much more convenient and more fun. 9. _____ addition, online communication can actually bring people closer to each other. And Internet users can turn to friends from all over the world for 10. _____ (use) suggestions or information with just a click, which makes friends feel loved and cared for.

语言知识梳理 直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. harm vt. & n. 伤害, 损害

(教材 P14) Do you think the Internet helps or **harms** friendships?

你认为互联网对友谊是有帮助还是有害呢?

(1)do... harm/do harm to...
伤害.....
There is no harm in (sb's) doing sth.
(某人)做某事无害处。
(2)harmful adj. 有害的;导致损害的
be harmful to 对.....有害
(3)harmless adj. 无害的

【活学活用】

- (1)单句填空
- ①To protect our health, we should keep away from _____ (harm) foods that have too much sugar, fat, or artificial additives.
- ②The _____ (harm) joke brought a smile to everyone's face, creating a cheerful atmosphere.
- ③Reading novels online for a long time will do harm _____ your eyes.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之建议信) _____
_____ sorry to your friend first if you two have quarreled.
如果你们俩吵架了,不妨先向你的朋友说声对不起。

2. argument n. 论点;论据;争论

(教材 P14) Underline the general idea and the topic sentence for each **argument**.

在文章大意和每个论点的主题句下画线。

(1)get into/have an argument with sb
和某人争吵/争论起来
It is beyond argument that...
毋庸置疑/无可争辩的是.....
(2)argue vi. & vt. 争论;争辩;说服
argue with sb about/over sth
与某人争论某事
argue for/against 为赞成/反对.....而据理力争
argue sb into/out of doing sth
说服某人做/不做某事

【活学活用】

- (1)单句填空
- ①The boy got into an _____ (argue) with another kid while they were playing.
- ②It's no use arguing _____ him _____ the question, for he won't change his opinion.
- ③We tried everything to argue him _____ accepting our suggestion, but he wouldn't listen.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之语言学习) _____
_____ being able to speak another language opens up more opportunities for your future career and personal growth.
毋庸置疑,能够说另一门语言会为你的未来职业和个人成长打开更多机会。

3. concentrate *vi.* 专注, 专心; 集中注意力
(教材 P15) According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen makes it more difficult for children to **concentrate** or show kindness to others.

根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法, 通过屏幕交流会 使儿童更难集中注意力或对他 人表示善意。

(1)concentrate on (doing) sth
专心于(做)某事
concentrate one's attention/effort/energy/mind on sth
集中某人的注意力/力量/精力/思想于某事

(2)concentration *n.* 专心, 专注

(3)concentrated *adj.* 集中的; 全力以赴的; 浓缩的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①While I _____ (concentrate) on photographing this beautiful scene, I suddenly had a feeling that I was being watched.

②He was very calm and _____ (concentrate) on judging how to defeat his opponent.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之人物介绍) It was Tu Youyou's

that finally led to her discovery of artemisinin.
正是屠呦呦对传统中医药的专注, 才最终促成了她对青蒿素的发现。

4. in addition 此外, 除此之外

(教材 P15) **In addition**, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial.

此外, 很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。

(1)in addition to = as well as = besides
除……以外(还)

(2)additional *adj.* 额外的

(3)additionally *adv.* 此外

【温馨提示】 in addition 常用作插入语, 表示“除此之外”, 相当于 besides/also, 而 in addition to 是介词短语, 后接名词、代词、动名词等作宾语。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①The government provided an _____ (addition) £ 25 million to improve the service.

②In addition to _____ (improve) emotional health, what do you think are some other benefits of resolving an argument?

(2)写作金句

①(书面表达之环境保护) To begin with, we should live a low-carbon life. _____, we should share and reuse things like clothing, furniture, books, etc.
首先, 我们应该过低碳生活。此外, 我们应该共享和重复使用衣服、家具、书籍等物品。

②(书面表达之节日介绍) _____, it is also customary to decorate it with red lanterns and couplets for the Spring Festival.

除了打扫房子, 人们还习惯用红灯笼和春联来装饰它。

5. basis *n.* 基础; 基点

(教材 P15) Friendships are built on the **basis** of trust, and with online communication you can never be 100 percent sure that the people you are chatting to are being honest about who they are.

友谊建立在信任的基础上, 通过线上交流, 你永远不能百分之百地确信与你交谈的人是否以诚相待。

(1)on the basis of 在……的基础上; 根据
on a daily/regular basis 每天/定期地, 经常

(2)basic *adj.* 基本的; 基础的

(3)basically *adv.* 基本地; 总的来说

(4)base *vt.* 以……为根据
n. 基部; 基地; 基础
base ... on/upon... 以……为基础
be based on/upon 以……为基础

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①The local government has taken effective measures to meet the _____ (base) living needs of residents.

②This kind of plant _____ (basic) grows in warm places and can't stand too cold weather at all.

③It is difficult to do well in this course if you do not attend class _____ a regular basis.

(2)句式改写

The novel was based on an interesting story and it was well worth reading.

→ _____, the novel was well worth reading. (分词短语作状语)
→ _____ was well worth reading. (分词短语作定语)

句型透视

1. (教材 P15) **According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen makes it more difficult for children to concentrate or show kindness to others.**

根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法,通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他表示善意。

句型公式
it 作形式宾语

【句式点拨】

句中 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式结构 to concentrate or show kindness to others.

【相关拓展】

(1)当不定式(短语)作宾语,且其后跟有宾语补足语时,为了使句子平衡,避免头重脚轻,通常会在宾语补足语前使用形式宾语 it,而将真正的宾语移至句末。其基本结构为“动词 + it + 宾补 + 不定式(短语)”。如:

I found it difficult to explain to him what had happened.

我发现很难向他解释发生了什么。

(2)it 作形式宾语,除指代不定式结构外,还可指代动名词(短语)和 that 引导的宾语从句。如:

Don't you think it no use regretting your past mistakes?

为以前犯过的错误后悔是没有用的,难道你不这么认为吗?(it 指代动名词短语 regretting your past mistakes)

We must make it clear to the public that something should be done to stop pollution.

我们必须让公众明白应该采取措施制止污染。(it 指代 that 引导的宾语从句)

(3)有时 it 与所替代部分之间并没有宾语补足语。如:

You may depend on it that they will support you.
你相信好了,他们会支持你的。

I don't like it when people talk with their mouths full.

我讨厌人们满嘴食物时说话。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①I think it very important _____ (answer) her questions as honestly as you can.

②Don't you feel it a waste of time _____ (argue) with him?

③I consider _____ an honour that they have asked me to deliver a speech.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之求助信) I _____ if you could help me with my maths.

如果你能帮我学数学的话,我将不胜感激。

2. (教材 P15) **In addition, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial.**

此外,很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。

句型公式
过去分词短语作定语

【句式点拨】

句中过去分词短语 posted on social media 作后置定语,修饰 content, post 所表示的动作与其逻辑主语 content 之间是被动关系。

【相关拓展】

(1)过去分词作定语,分词动作与被修饰词之间常存在着逻辑上的被动关系,或表示该动作已经完成。如:

Have you read the books **written by** the young British writer?

你读过那位年轻的英国作家写的书吗?

(2)单个的过去分词作定语,通常置于被修饰词的前面;过去分词短语作定语,则需置于被修饰词之后。如:

They found a **damaged** car at the gate of the park.
他们在公园门口发现一辆损坏的汽车。

The car **damaged in the accident** is now being repaired in the garage.

在事故中损坏的那辆汽车现在正在汽车修理厂维修。

(3)过去分词作定语时,可转换为一个对应的定语从句。如:

Prices of daily goods **bought online** can be lower than store prices.

= Prices of daily goods **that/which are bought online** can be lower than store prices.
网上购买的日常用品的价格可能低于商店的价格。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① She collected the _____ (fall) leaves and put them into the garbage bag.
- ② Doctors are doing all they could to save the _____ (injure) passengers.
- ③ During the meeting _____ (arrange) by the science club, we discussed how to prepare for the upcoming city competition.

(2) 写作金句

(书面表达之文学) These words come from the author of the book *The Secret Garden* _____.
_____ . (分词短语作定语)
这些话来自《秘密花园》一书的作者, 这本书于1911年首次出版。

3. (教材 P16) **You can stay in touch with friends no matter where you are or what you are doing.** 无论你在哪里, 在做什么, 你都可以和朋友保持联系。

句型公式

“no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

这是一个主从复合句, 其中“no matter where you

are or what you are doing”是让步状语从句。此处 no matter where 和 no matter what 相当于 wherever 和 whatever。

【相关拓展】

(1) “no matter + 疑问词”可以引导让步状语从句, 意思是“无论……; 不管……”, 常可与“疑问词 + ever”互换。如:

Whoever you are, you must obey the rules.

= **No matter who** you are, you must obey the rules.

不管你是谁, 你必须遵守规则。

(2) 主句是一般将来时, 这类让步状语从句中应用一般现在时表将来。如:

Wherever he goes, I'll follow him.

= **No matter where he goes**, I'll follow him.

无论他到哪里, 我都会跟着他。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① No matter _____ carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.
- ② Deep down, no matter _____ anyone said to me, I still thought that I was a terrible dancer.
- ③ I will never forget the place where I was born and brought up no matter _____ I am.

(2) 写作金句

_____,
he was always busy working.
不管我什么时候去看望他, 他总是忙着工作。

Period Five Grammar

语法探究

阅读以下有关“信息技术”的短文, 感知加黑部分, 并回答其后的问题。

Last semester, I signed up for an online IT course. I expected it ① would help me improve my skills. Before the course began, I ② was going to buy some reference books, but later I found the course materials were enough. When the first class ③ was about to start, I was busy getting everything ready. The teacher told us that we ④ were to complete the assignments on time. As the final exam ⑤ was coming, I reviewed everything I had learned carefully.

【自主发现】

以上语段中, ①、②、③、④、⑤均使用了_____
_____; ①结构为_____; ②结构为_____
_____; ③结构为_____
_____; ④结构为_____;
⑤结构为_____。

语法归纳

过去将来时

1. 过去将来时的基本概念

过去将来时主要用于表示在过去某个时候看来即将发生的动作或存在的状态, 常用于宾语从句或间接引语中。

2. 过去将来时的基本结构

(1) would + 动词原形: 最常用的结构, 适用于各种语境。如:

He said he **would get** here next Friday.

他说他下个星期五到这儿。

(2) was/were going to + 动词原形: 表示过去的打算或在过去看来有迹象表明将要发生某事。如:

He told us that he **was going to attend** the meeting.

他告诉我们他要参加这次会议。

(3) was/were about to + 动词原形: 表示在过去看来即将发生的动作, 不与表示具体的将来时间的状语连用。如:

I **was just about to go** to bed when he came to see me.

我正要睡觉, 这时他来看我了。

(4) was/were to + 动词原形: 表示定于过去某时将要做什么事。如:

He **was to meet** her at 10:00 on the street.

他和她约定 10 点钟在街上见面。

[温馨提示] “would + 动词原形”还可以表示过去的动作习惯性或倾向(如, When I was a child, I would spend hours watching the ants in the garden. 我小时候常常花几个小时看花园里的蚂蚁。); “was/were going to + 动词原形”侧重说话人的意图或打算或有迹象表明要发生的动作; “was/were about to + 动词原形”表示过去某一时刻正打算或即将做某事(但尚未发生), 通常不与表示将来的时间状语连用, 但是可以和 when 引导的并列分句连用, 表示“正要做……, 突然……”; “was/were to + 动词原形”侧重受别人指示或安排要做。

(5) was/were + 现在分词: come, go, arrive, leave, die 等瞬时动词, 用在过去进行时中表示过去的将来。如:

Tony told me that he **was leaving for** Beijing next week.

托尼告诉我他下周要去北京。

We were informed that the leaders **were coming** to our school soon.

我们接到通知说领导们很快要来我们学校。

[温馨提示] “was/were + 现在分词”表过去将来时, 强调动作在过去视角下的将来趋向, 通常用于表示位置移动的动词, 暗示按计划或安排即将发生的动作。

(6) was/were on the point of doing: 表示“正要……时”。如:

She **was on the point of leaving** the office to catch a flight to London when she came across her manager.

她正要离开办公室去赶飞往伦敦的一班飞机, 这时遇到了她的经理。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. She told us that she _____ (try) her best to catch up with other classmates this term.
2. She was fifty-eight then. In two years, she _____ (be) sixty.
3. He said that he _____ (leave) at six the next day.
4. He said that he _____ (go) to live in the country when he was in his sixties.
5. He was so poor that he often did not know where his next meal _____ (come) from.
6. He was about _____ (leave) when someone knocked at the door of his office.
7. It was reported that another bridge was _____ (build) across the river next year.
8. He told us that he was going _____ (attend) an important birthday party the next day.

② 句型训练

1. I knew that he _____ when we were in trouble.

我知道当我们陷入困境时他会帮助我们。

2. I phoned my mother to ask what time _____ .

我打电话给母亲, 问她几点回家。

3. Last Sunday they reached Nanjing, where a conference _____ .

他们上周日到达南京, 有个会议要在那里举行。

4. They were talking about the special celebration activities that _____ the next day at their school.

他们正在谈论第二天将在学校举行的特别庆祝活动。

5. The family _____ Maya found her favourite badge lost.

一家人正要离开时, 玛雅发现她最喜欢的徽章不见了。

词法归纳

复合词

复合词也称为合成词, 就是把两个及以上各自独立的单词合到一起组成一个新的单词, 由此