

全品
—SINCE 1992—



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

选择性必修第四册 WY

数智教辅



—全品AI学伴—
7×24小时有问必答
高效预复习，吃透每一课

江西美术出版社
全国百佳图书出版单位

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Unit 1 Looking forwards

主题素养积累

You've got to find what you love (节选)

I am honoured to be with you today at your commencement (毕业典礼) from one of the finest universities in the world. I never graduated from college. **Truth be told**, this is the closest I've ever gotten to a college graduation. Today I want to tell you three stories from my life. The first story is about connecting the dots (串联点点滴滴).

At the age of seventeen, I went to college. **But I naively (无知地) chose a college that was almost as expensive as Stanford, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition.** After six months, I couldn't see the value in it. **I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life and no idea how college was going to help me figure it out.** And here I was spending all of the money my parents had saved their entire life. So I decided to **drop out** and trusted that it would all work out OK.

It wasn't all romantic. I didn't have a dorm room, so I slept on the floor in friends' rooms. I returned Coke bottles for the 5 cents deposits to buy food with, and I would walk the 7 miles across town every Sunday night to get one good meal a week at the Hare Krishna Temple. I loved it. And much of what I stumbled into (无意间涉足) by **following my curiosity and intuition turned out to be priceless** later on.

Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future. You have

to trust in something—your guts, destiny, life, whatever. This approach has never let me down, and it has **made all the difference in my life.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. be honoured to do... 很荣幸做……
2. truth be told 老实说
3. figure out 弄清楚
4. drop out 退学;退出(比赛等)
5. follow one's curiosity and intuition 跟随某人的好奇心和直觉
6. turn out to be priceless 被证明是无价的
7. make all the difference in one's life 让某人的生活大不相同
8. But I naively (无知地) chose a college **that was almost as expensive as Stanford**, and all of my working-class parents' savings were being spent on my college tuition.
但我无知地选择了一所几乎和斯坦福大学一样昂贵的大学,而我工薪阶层的父母把所有积蓄都花在了我的大学学费上。
9. I had no idea **what I wanted to do with my life** and no idea **how college was going to help me figure it out.**
我不知道我想要怎样的生活,也不知道大学将如何帮助我弄清楚这一点。
10. Again, you can't connect the dots **looking forward**; you can only connect them **looking backwards**. So you have to trust that the dots will somehow connect in your future.

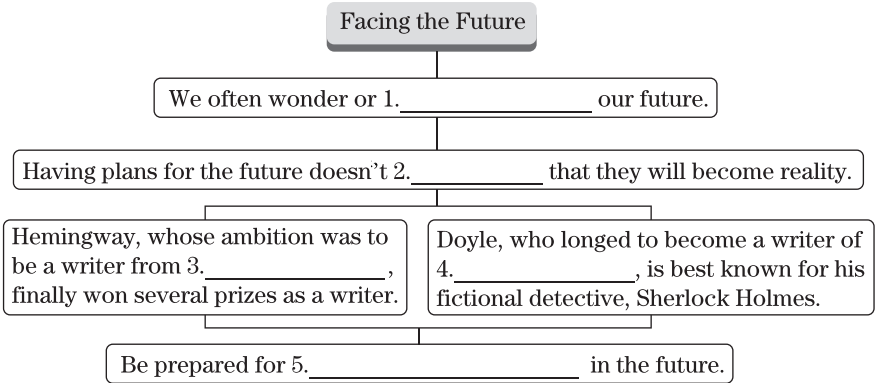
再次要说明的是,你无法预见性地将生命中的点滴串联起来,只有在回头看时,你才会发现这些点滴之间的联系。所以你要坚信,你现在所经历的,将在你未来的生命中串联起来。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

() 1. Why does the author raise so many questions in the first paragraph?

- A. To express his doubts about the future.
- B. To introduce the topic of the passage.
- C. To invite the readers to answer them.
- D. To indicate we should have plans for the future.

() 2. What can we learn from Paragraph 3?

- A. Hemingway achieved his ambition to become a writer.
- B. Hemingway had an unusual and unforgettable childhood.
- C. Hemingway wrote his novels based on others' experiences.
- D. Hemingway lacked enthusiasm for writing novels at the beginning.

() 3. Why did Doyle bring Holmes back from the dead in his novel?

- A. He didn't want Holmes to die.
- B. He loved Holmes very much.
- C. Without Holmes, he couldn't finish writing.
- D. He was forced to do that by Holmes' fans.

() 4. What does the author mean by saying "take a leaf out of the books"?

- A. We can imitate what the two authors did.
- B. We can read the books fully.
- C. We can learn from the books.
- D. We can take in what the books say.

Task 3: Micro-writing

For many of us, we often find ourselves

wondering or even worrying about the future. When 1. _____ (face) the problems from the "future", how should we approach the future? Can we take action 2. _____ (shape) it, or should we just accept whatever comes our way?

Honestly, 3. _____ (plan) for the future does not agree with what we will become. In this respect, maybe there are various 4. _____ (possibility) for future development. Let's take Ernest Hemingway and Arthur Conan Doyle as examples.

Ernest Hemingway was born in the US in 1899 and was single-minded in his ambition to write when he was a teenager. He wrote *The Old Man and the Sea* 5. _____ (base) on his personal life experiences and won many prizes.

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Scotland in 1859 and he first worked 6. _____ a doctor, but his main ambition was to become a writer of historical novels. Later, he produced many stories, the most famous of 7. _____ were the stories of his fictional detective Sherlock Holmes. While he had wanted 8. _____ (remember) for his "serious" writing, the public liked Sherlock best.

Both of them were 9. _____ (ultimate) successful, but their paths to success were very different, which means their futures didn't necessarily turn out exactly as they planned. So, 10. _____ twists and turns you might encounter, be ready for your future.

词汇点睛

1. in the face of 面对(问题、困难、危险等)

(教材 P2) In the face of such questions, how should we approach the future?

面对这些疑问,我们应该如何迎接未来呢?

(1) be faced with	面对
face up to	勇于正视;敢于面对
(2) lose face	丢脸,失面子
make faces/a face	做鬼脸
look sb in the face	直视某人
pull a long face	耷拉着脸,板着脸
face to face	面对面地

【活学活用】

完成句子/一句多译

① [2024 · 北京卷] In the story, success in becoming an independent scientist was ultimately achieved through collaboration, adaptive learning, and perseverance _____ setbacks.

在这个故事中,成功成为一名独立科学家最终是通过合作、适应性学习和面对挫折时的毅力实现的。

② It's no use _____; no one can help the fact that it is raining.

愁眉苦脸是没有用的,天要下雨时任何人也无能为力。

③ He took a deep breath, gathering courage to _____ his biggest fear—failure.

他深吸了一口气,鼓起勇气正视他最大的恐惧——失败。(读后续写之情感描写)

④ 当我们在学习上遇到困难,或者想要找一些有用的资料时,我们可以在网络上寻求帮助。(应用文写作之建议信)

→ We can seek help online when we _____ difficulties in our studies or when we want to find some useful materials. (谓语)

→ We can seek help online when _____ difficulties in our studies or when we want to find some useful materials. (非谓语)

2. ambition n. 追求,理想

(教材 P3) The American author, Ernest Hemingway, born in 1899, was from early

boyhood single-minded in his **ambition** to write.

美国作家欧内斯特·海明威生于1899年,他从小立志要写作。

(1) achieve/fulfil/realize/attain/accomplish one's ambition	实现某人的理想/抱负
an ambition to do sth/of doing sth	做某事的夙愿
(2) ambitious adj.	雄心勃勃的;有雄心的;费力的,耗资的
be ambitious to do sth	一心想做某事

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① As an _____ (ambition) teenager, he is extremely diligent and hard-working.

② We have an ambition _____ (make) a contribution to the construction of our hometown.

(2) 完成句子

① She fulfilled _____ for helping those poor children in mountainous areas.

她实现了自己的夙愿——筹集足够的资金去帮助山区里那些贫苦的孩子们。(应用文写作之志愿服务)

② As a high school student, I _____ a top university through working hard.

作为一名高中生,我立志通过努力考入顶尖大学。

3. correspondent n. 通讯员,记者

(教材 P3) He went on to become foreign **correspondent** for the *Toronto Star* and used his extraordinary experiences in Europe and later Cuba to inform his writing.

他接着成为《多伦多星报》的一名驻外记者,并根据在欧洲和后来在古巴的独特经历进行创作。

(1) correspond vi.	符合,一致;相对应;通信
correspond with/to sth	与某物相一致/相符
correspond with sb	与某人通信
(2) correspondence n.	信件;通信;关联
in correspondence with...	与……有通信联系
(3) corresponding adj.	相应的;对应的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① As a sports _____ (correspond), he interviews famous athletes after major competitions.

② Profit growth this year is estimated to rise by 12.6% from that of the _____ (correspond) period last year.

③ Her _____ (correspond) with Jim lasted many years before they were married.

(2) 完成句子

① I used to _____ my friends by letter while now the Internet makes our communication more convenient.

我过去经常写信与朋友**联络**,而现在因特网使我们的沟通更方便了。(应用文写作之网络科技)

② _____ can we win the trust of others.

只有当言行一致时,我们才能赢得他人的信任。(读后续写之主旨升华句)

4. devote oneself to (doing) sth 投身于/致力于/献身于(做)某事

(教材 P4) After Sherlock Holmes made him a household name, Doyle gave up medicine and **devoted himself entirely to writing**.

在夏洛克·福尔摩斯让他变得家喻户晓后,道尔放弃了行医,全身心地投入创作。

(1) devote *v.* 致力,献身,倾注
devote one's life/time/energy to (doing) ...
把某人的生命/时间/精力
奉献于(做)……

(2) devoted *adj.* 挚爱的;忠诚的;全心全意的
be devoted to (doing) sth
致力于(做)某事

(3) devotion *n.* 挚爱;关爱;关照;奉献;忠诚;专心

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① (北师大版选必一 U2) She is loved not only because of her _____ (devote) to her career, but also because of her huge influence on the sport of volleyball.

② [2023·天津3月考书面表达] Lei Feng was a soldier who devoted his lifetime to _____ (help) those in need.

③ [2021·新高考全国II卷] The 60-year-old is not an actor, but a policeman. However, he is more _____ (devote) to his “role” than any real actor.

(2) 完成句子/句式改写

① She _____, which earned her a good reputation in her field. (*v.*)

她**全身心地投入研究**,这让她在她的领域中获得了良好的声誉。(应用文写作之记人叙事)

② [2022·全国甲卷] All in all, it is high time that we _____.
总之,现在是**我们致力于保护海洋**的时候了。(应用文写作之倡议书)

③ He is an active member of the school's stamp club, and **devotes most of his spare time to stamp collecting**.

→ He is an active member of the school's stamp club, _____ stamp collecting. (用分词改写)

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) **Having set himself this goal, he wrote novels and short stories based on his personal experiences of the First World War, the Spanish Civil War, bullfighting and deep-sea fishing, amongst others.** 在立下这一目标后,他根据自己在第一次世界大战、西班牙内战、斗牛表演和深海捕鱼等亲身经历,创作了长篇和短篇小说。

句型公式

having done sth 作状语

【句式点拨】

此句中, having done sth 为分词作状语,属于分词的完成式结构作状语。having done 的使用条件是分词所表示的动作先于谓语动作发生,且分词的逻辑主语为句子的主语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① _____ (spend) the past year as an exchange student in Hong Kong, Linda appears more mature than those of her age.

② _____ (book) our tickets online in advance, we went into the theatre by scanning our cards.

(2)完成句子

[2023·全国乙卷]

over the last 10 years, I was amazed by the co-existence of old and new, and how a city was able to keep such a rich heritage (遗产) while constantly growing.

在过去的10年里,我曾多次到访,惊叹于这里的新旧共存,惊叹于一个城市如何在不断发展的同时保持如此丰富的遗产。

2. (教材 P4) Though both of these men were ultimately successful, their paths to success were very different, their futures not necessarily turning out exactly as they planned. 虽然这两位作家最终都获得了成功,但他们的成功之路却截然不同,他们的未来也不一定完全如他们当初所计划的那样。

句型公式

独立主格结构

【句式点拨】

本句中 their futures not necessarily turning out exactly as they planned 用的是独立主格结构。此处相当于 and their futures didn't necessarily turn out exactly as they planned.

【归纳拓展】

(1)独立主格结构与 with 的复合结构形式基本相同,只少介词 with。常见的独立结构有以下几类:

名词/代词 + {
现在分词
不定式
过去分词
形容词/副词
介词短语

(2)英语的独立主格结构主要表示谓语动词发生的时间、原因、条件、结果或伴随情况等,在许多情况下相当于一个状语从句或并列句。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①She stood there, her eyes _____ (look) upwards into the sky.

②Their working conditions greatly _____ (improve), the workers worked harder.

③Many things _____ (settle), the manager looks worried.

(2)完成句子/一句多译

①As we arrived, Jack eagerly handed his car over to the volunteers, _____.

当我们到达时,杰克急切地把他的车交给了志愿者们,他的眼中充满了分享的喜悦。(读后续写之动作和心理描写)

②那女孩微笑着,长发在微风中飘动。(读后续写之人物外貌和神态描写)

→The girl smiled, _____ in the breeze. (独立主格结构)

→The girl smiled, _____ in the breeze. (with 复合结构)

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. admission *n.* 允许进入(加入);承认;入场费,门票费

(教材 P7) I've been recommended for **admission** to study physics at my dream university.

我被推荐进入我梦想的大学学习物理。

(1)admission to/into 准许进入/加入

(2)admit *v.* 承认;准许……进入;接收(入学);接收入院

admit (to) doing sth/having done sth

承认做过某事

sb/sth be admitted to be...

某人/某物被认为是……

be admitted to/into...

获准进入/

加入……

It is generally admitted that...

人们公认……

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① When the police questioned him, George admitted _____ (steal) the car.

② [2021·全国甲卷] It's said that history is written by the victors, and those victors set the standards for _____ (admit) to the genius club.

③[2022·全国乙卷] Children under 12 years accompanied by an adult _____ (admit) free.

(2)一词多义

①It was not easy to make Tom admitted to a new school, because the time for **admission** was over.

②Gates open at 10:30 am and **admission** is free.

(3)完成句子

①Knowing that _____ the Harvard University's Exchange Project in the summer vacation, I'm writing to thank you for your guidance and encouragement.

得知我已被哈佛大学录取参加暑期交流项目,我写信来感谢您的指导和鼓励。(应用文写作之感谢信)

②[2025·浙江1月考] Kevin blushed with embarrassment, _____.

_____ . (非谓语)
凯文尴尬得满脸通红,承认自己把那个男人当成小偷了。

2. make up one's mind 做出决定,拿定主意
(教材 P7) I can't **make up my mind** what the right thing to do is.
我无法决定什么是正确的事情。

change one's mind	改变某人的主意
bear/keep...in mind bear/keep in mind that...	记住……
read one's mind	看出某人的心思
sth comes/springs to mind	某事被想到

[温馨提示] 短语 make up one's mind 和 change one's mind 中 mind 的单复数要随 one 的单复数的变化而变化。

【活学活用】

(1)用 mind 相关短语的适当形式填空

①He is such a persistent person that nothing will make him _____.

②Nobody can _____ and he is always immersed in his own world.

③_____, we immediately set about carrying out our plan.

④When we discuss influential modern artists, three names immediately _____.

(2)完成句子

All students should _____ the school uniforms during the ceremony.

全体学生都应牢记,典礼期间他们应穿校服。(应用文写作之通知)

3. put off 推迟……,使……延期

(教材 P7)Can you **put off** making a decision until you've spoken to your high school advisor?

你能在和你的高中导师谈过之后再做决定吗?

put aside	储存,保留;忽视;把……放在一边
put away	将……收起;把……放回原处
put back	放回;拖延;拨慢(钟表指针);推迟
put down	写下;放下
put on	表演(节目);穿上
put forward	提出;将……提前
put up	提高;张贴;建造;留宿,提供住宿
put out	扑灭;熄灭
put up with	忍受,容忍

【活学活用】

单句填空

①It's wise to put _____ some money each month in case of unexpected expenses.

②[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] A statue commemorating Shakespeare and Tang was put _____ at Shakespeare's Birthplace Garden in 2017.

③Many residents can no longer put up _____ the noise from the construction site nearby.

④The meeting was put _____ until the next weekend because of the manager's illness.

⑤Darwin eventually put _____ a model of biological evolution.

语法归纳

【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关“人生选择”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Life is full of choices. Every day, we ①**make** decisions that shape our future. In the past, I ②**struggled** with choosing a career path. While my friends ③**were discussing** their dreams, I ④**was still hesitating**. Now, I ⑤**have realized**

that passion matters most.

At this moment, I ⑥**am preparing** for college entrance exams. By last year, I ⑦**had** already **decided** to study science. Soon, I ⑧**will face** new challenges in university. No matter what happens, I ⑨**will follow** my heart and create a bright future.

The choices we make today ⑩**determine** who we become tomorrow. Let's be brave and wise!

【自主发现】

以上语段的黑体部分中，_____使用一般现在时，_____使用一般过去时，_____使用一般将来时，_____使用现在进行时，_____使用过去进行时，_____使用现在完成时，_____使用过去完成时。

Review: tenses

复习:时态

常用动词时态表

	现在	过去	将来	过去将来
一般时	do/does	did	shall/will do/ be going to do	should/ would do
进行时	am/is/ are doing	was/were doing	shall/will be doing	should/would be doing
完成时	have/has done	had done	shall/will have done	
完成 进行时	have/has been doing	had been doing		

【语法详解】

一、一般现在时

1. 表示习惯性、经常性发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示频率的副词或时间状语连用,如 often, usually, always, sometimes, every morning 等。如:
- He **always rises** early in the morning to do morning exercise.
- 他总是在早晨早起去晨练。
2. 表示客观事实、真理、格言或者警句等。如:
- The best preparation for tomorrow **is** doing your best today.
- 对明天最好的准备就是今天做到最好。
3. 表示按照时间表、计划或者规定要发生的动作,常见于 go, come, leave, start, end, stop, arrive, begin, return, open, close 等表示动作趋向性或移动意义的词。如:

My dream school **starts** at 8:30 am and **ends** at 3:30 pm.

我理想的学校在上 午 8:30 上课,下午 3:30 放学。

4. 在时间状语从句、条件状语从句及描述将来的让步状语从句中常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

If you **come** this afternoon, we will hold a meeting to vote on the sales plan.

如果你今天下午过来,我们就开个会对这个销售计划投票。

二、一般过去时

1. 表示过去某一时刻所发生的动作或存在的状态,或表示在过去一段时间内经常性或习惯性发生的动作,常与表示具体的过去的时间状语连用,如 yesterday, last month, just now, the other day, three months ago 等。如:

The other day I came across an old friend on the top of Mount Tai.

前几天,我在泰山顶上偶然遇到了一位老朋友。

2. 在时间、条件等状语从句中常用一般过去时代替过去将来时。如:

He said he **would not attend** the meeting if it **rained**.

他说过如果下雨他就不参加会议了。

3. 表示“语境中的过去”,常译为“原以为/本来认为/原希望”等, know, think, expect 等词常用一般过去时。如:

I didn't expect to meet so much trouble here.

我没料到会在这里遇到这么多麻烦。

4. 常见句型:

(1)“It is time that sb did sth.”意为“到某人该做某事的时候了。”,相当于“ It is time that sb should do sth.”,其中 should 不能省略,属于虚拟语气的用法。如:

It is time that we took action to protect our environment. = **It is time that we should take action** to protect our environment.

到我们该采取行动保护环境的时候了。

(2)would rather sb did sth 意为“宁愿某人做某事”,是对现在和将来的虚拟。如:

We **would rather our daughter stayed** at home with us, but that is her choice, and she is not a child any longer.

我们宁愿女儿与我们一起待在家里,但那是她的选择,而且她也不再是个孩子了。

三、一般将来时

1. 表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态,即单纯的将来事实或临时的决定。如:

He **will take over** the company from his father next year.

明年,他将从他父亲那里接管公司。(表示单纯的将来事实)

I don't know he is ill. If so, I **will go** to visit him in the hospital.

我不知道他生病了。如果情况真的是这样,我会去医院看望他。(表示临时的决定)

2. 几类表示一般将来时的特殊结构:

(1)be going to do sth 表示计划、打算要做某事或者根据某种迹象对要发生的事情进行预测。如:

Look at the dark clouds. It **is going to rain**.

瞧那乌云,要下雨了。

(2)be to do sth 表示按计划或安排将要做某事,或者按照职责、义务、规定等要做某事。如:

We **are to obey** these rules when we go into the library.

当我们进入图书馆时,我们要遵守这些规章。

(3)be doing 用进行时态表示将来。具有该用法的动词多为特定的表示动作趋向性的短暂性动词,如 come, go, leave, get, start, open, arrive, begin, return 等。如:

How many of you **are coming** to the party next week?

你们中有多少人下周要来参加聚会?

四、现在进行时

1. 表示此刻正在进行的动作或目前阶段存在的状态,常与时间状语 now, at the moment, at present 等连用。如:

He **is watching** a live table tennis match on TV at home **now**.

他现在正在家里看电视上现场直播的乒乓球赛。

2. 表示将来,用法见一般将来时(3)。

3. 表达某种感情色彩,如不满、厌恶、赞赏等,与频率副词 always, constantly 连用。如:

He **is always thinking of** how to serve the people better.

他总是在考虑如何更好地为人民服务。

五、过去进行时

1. 表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作或存在的状态。如:

He **was playing** basketball with his friends on the

playground **at 4:00 pm yesterday**.

昨天下午 4 点他正在操场上与他的朋友们一起打篮球。

2. 表示某一动作的背景状态。长短两个动作同处于一个背景之下时,长动作往往用进行时,充当另外正在进行的一个动作的背景。如:

She **was watching** TV when a burglar broke into her house.

当盗贼闯入她家时她正在看电视。

3. 表示过去按计划、安排将要发生的动作,此用法常见动词有 go, begin, leave, arrive, come, return 等。如:

I **was coming** to visit you later that day, but I had to phone to cancel it.

我本打算那天晚些时候去看你,但是我不得不打电话取消了。

六、将来进行时

表示将来某个时间正在进行的动作,或按预测将来会发生的事情。常用的时间状语有 soon, this evening, by this time, in two days, tomorrow morning 等。如:

This time next week I'll be lying on the beach, enjoying the sunshine.

下星期的这个时候,我正躺在海滩上,享受着阳光。

七、现在完成时

1. 表示过去的动作或状态持续到现在并且已经完成,对现在造成的影响可能持续发生下去。常用的时间状语有 already, so far, never, just, before, recently, for a long time, in the past/last few years 等。如:

Progress **has been so far** very good and we are sure that the work will be finished on time.

到目前为止,工作进展非常顺利,我们确信会按时完工。

2. 表示过去已经开始并且一直持续到现在(也许还会继续进行下去)的动作或状态,常与“since + 时间点”或“for + 时间段”等表示一段时间的状语连用。如:

—I remember you were a talented pianist at college. Can you play the piano for me?

—Sorry, I **haven't played** the piano **for years**.

“我记得你在大学时是一位有才华的钢琴师。你能为我弹钢琴吗?”

“抱歉,我好多年没有弹钢琴了。”

3. 现在完成时还可以用在时间和条件状语从句中,代替将来完成时。如:

Please return the book to me **when you have finished** it.

当你读完这本书时请把它还给我。

4. 常见句型:

(1) “It is/has been + 时间段 + since ...” 意为“自从……以来已经……”。如:

It is/**has been** ten years since I graduated from the university.

我大学毕业已经十年了。

(2) “This/It/That is the first/second/third... time that...” 意为“这/那是第几次……”,其中 that 从句要用现在完成时。如:

It is the first time that I **have visited** the city.

这是我第一次游览这座城市。

(3) “This is + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + that...” ,其中 that 从句要用现在完成时。如:

This is the best film that I’ve (ever) **seen**.

这是我(曾经)看过的最好的电影。

八、过去完成时

1. 表示到过去某一时间之前动作已经完成,即“过去的过去”,常见的的时间状语有 by, until, when, before 等。如:

When he was in Beijing, he visited places where he **had played** as a child.

他在北京的时候游览了他儿时曾玩过的地方。

By the time Jack returned home from England, his son **had** already **graduated** from college.

杰克从英国回到家时,他的儿子已经大学毕业了。

2. 表示意向的动词如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等用过去完成时表示“原本……(事实上未能……)”,往往表示未曾实现的愿望和打算。如:

We **had expected** that you would be able to win the match.

我们原本预料你们能够赢得这场比赛。

3. 表示一个过去的动作先于另一个过去的动作发生,这种情况多见于宾语从句。如:

He remembered that he **had left** the key at home. 他记得他把钥匙落在家里了。

4. 常见句型:

(1) “It was the first/second... time that...” 意为“这是第几次……”。如:

It was the third time that the boy **had been** late.

这是那个男孩第三次迟到了。

(2) “had hardly... when...”, “had no sooner... than...” 意为“刚……就……”。如果此时句中的 hardly 或是 no sooner 提前至句首,句子需要部分倒装(也称为半倒装或是不完全倒装)。如:

We **had hardly sat down** to supper **when** the phone rang.

我们刚坐下用晚餐,电话就响了。

He **had no sooner bought** the car **than** he sold it. 他刚买了这辆车,转眼又卖了。

Hardly had I arrived at the theatre **when** the movie started.

我刚到达电影院,电影就开始了。

九、现在完成进行时

1. 强调动作的持续性,常用来表示开始于过去某个时间、一直持续到现在并且会继续进行下去的动作。如:

For days the kids **have been looking for** others they can help.

几天以来,孩子们一直在找他们能够帮助的其他人。

2. 强调动作的反复性,表示到目前为止的一段时间里一直在反复进行的动作。如:

I **have been calling** him many times this morning, but there’s no answer.

今天早晨我给他打了很多次电话,但是都没人接。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. This is the first time that I _____ (experience) such great events.

2. [2025·浙江1月考] For a physical item, you will be notified by e-mail when it _____ (arrive).

3. Please don’t make so much noise. They _____ (hold) a meeting in the next room.

4. Great changes _____ (take) place in our country since the reform and opening-up in 1978.

5. He _____ (serve) in the army for ten years before he retired last year.

6. The company pays great attention to safety, and no relevant accidents _____ (occur) in the last few years.

7. They said they would let us know if they _____ (figure) out the truth.
8. At 9:00 am next Sunday, I _____ (listen) to Professor Willard talking about brain.
9. He _____ (break) his leg accidentally while he _____ (run) the marathon yesterday.
10. If you study hard, I believe you _____ (have) more options for your future.

句型训练

1. She _____ before she returned from her hometown.
她在从老家回来之前就病了一个星期了。
2. He _____ when the

earthquake struck.

地震发生时他正在参观一个博物馆。

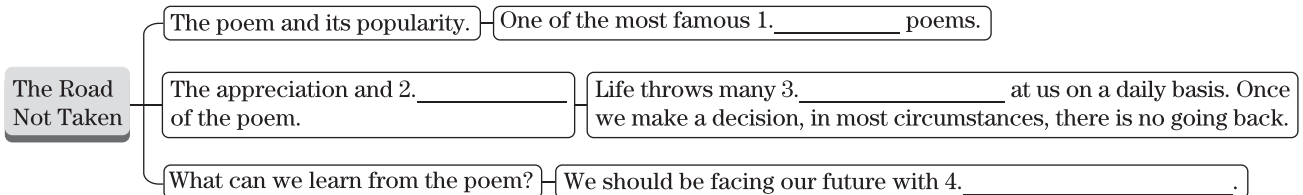
3. Hardly _____ “Ah” when a cycling young man swept past.
Gina 刚发出一声“啊”，一个骑自行车的年轻人就从她身边掠过。
4. Keep practising every day, and you _____ in your English skills.
坚持每天练习，你的英语水平会有显著提高。
5. I'm sure you will do better in the test because you _____ this year.
我确信你将在这次考试中取得更好的成绩，因为这一年里你一直在非常努力地学习。

Period Three Developing ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. What does the word “diverged” mean?
- A. Appeared. B. Directed.
- C. Separated. D. Grew.
- () 2. What does the “Two roads” symbolize?
- A. The choices we face and decisions we need to make.
- B. The roads we need to choose while travelling.
- C. The attractions from the future.
- D. The temptations we may encounter.
- () 3. What does the author of the passage suggest to us about choices?
- A. It is advisable to doubt our choices in the future.
- B. We should make full use of our decisions and look forwards without regret.
- C. We have to claim that we take the “less traveled” road.
- D. We should avoid new adventures and experiences.
- () 4. What's the purpose of writing the passage?

- A. To teach us how to appreciate one of the most famous American poems.
- B. To warn us to think twice before making important choices.
- C. To give us advice on how to make decisions.
- D. To inspire us to face our future and our choices bravely and positively.

Task 3: Micro-writing

When reading *The Road Not Taken*, one cannot help but see in one's mind 1. _____ (image) of a peaceful wood deep within the countryside. Paths in the woods are often used to symbolize 2. _____ our lives progress and change.

Whether big 3. _____ small, what all our choices have 4. _____ common is that they lead to specific consequences. Once we make a decision, in most circumstances, there is no going back. Although the writer of the poem considers 5. _____ (take) the other path another day, he knows it's 6. _____.

(likely) that he will ever have the opportunity to do so.

Ultimately, the road ahead is a 7. _____ (mix) of choice and chance. And when we are approaching the end of that road, how will we remember the journey? How will we look back on our lives? In the poem, the writer doubts his choice, 8. _____ (think) that in the

future, he may claim that he took the “9. _____ (little) traveled” road.

Nonetheless, part of the art of decision-making is learning to take advantage of our decisions. Instead of looking back with regret, we should be facing our future energetically and optimistically, for the choices are 10. _____ (we) only.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. alternative *n.* 可供选择的事物 *adj.* 可供替代的; 非传统的, 另类的
(教材 P11) Life throws many **alternatives** at us on a daily basis.
生活每天都会向我们抛出许多选择。

(1) an alternative to 的替代物 (to 是介词)
have no alternative/choice/option but to do sth
(= can do nothing but do sth)
别无他法, 只能做某事;
除了做某事之外别无选择
There's no alternative but to do sth.
别无选择只好做某事。
(2) alternatively *adv.* 要不, 或者

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空
① We could take the train or _____ (alternative) go by car.
② We shall have no alternative but _____ (refer) the matter to our lawyer.
③ [2022 · 全国乙卷] There are alternatives _____ constant written communication, such as leaving voice messages or having a group chat.
(2) 完成句子/句式改写
① [2024 · 新课标 I 卷] He became _____ 20 years ago when he suffered from terrible back pain.
20 年前, 当他背部疼痛难忍时, 他开始对替代疗法感兴趣。
② He **could do nothing but apologize** to the old man again and again.
→ He _____ to the old man again and again. (用 alternative 改写)

2. arise *v.* (由) 引起, (因) 产生; 出现; 起身; 起床
(教材 P11) Of course, the greatest dilemmas **arise** from moral problems, when we are uncertain which choice results in doing the right thing.
当然, 最大的困境往往源于道德问题, 因为我们不确定哪种选择才是正确的。

arise from/out of 由 引起; 因 产生
【温馨提示】 arise 为不及物动词, 没有被动语态。arise 作“发生; 出现”讲时, 主语多为抽象名词, 如 argument, problem, quarrel, question 等。

【易混辨析】

arise, arouse, rise 与 raise

原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词	含义
arise (<i>vi.</i>)	arose	arisen	arising	在现代英语中主要用于借喻, 指“出现; 发生; 产生”
arouse (<i>vt.</i>)	aroused	aroused	arousing	指“唤醒; 激起”, 后常跟抽象名词
rise (<i>vi.</i>)	rose	risen	rising	使用范围较广, 指“升起; 上升; 增长”, 也可指“起立; 起床; 地位升高”等
raise (<i>vt.</i>)	raised	raised	raising	一般指“提升; 举起; 增加(程度、价格等); 提高(音量); 提出; 种植(农作物); 养育, 抚育(子女); 筹集”

【活学活用】

(1) 选词填空 (arise, arouse, raise, rise)
① We have had to _____ our prices because of _____ costs.

② Something he said as he was leaving really _____ my curiosity.

③(译林版选必二 U3)As the technology continues to develop at a fast pace, however, questions _____ about how to use it appropriately.

(2)完成句子

① _____, we must maintain a calm state of mind.

无论出现什么烦恼,我们都必须保持镇静。

② In order to _____ English, our school held an English Drama Competition in our school hall last Sunday afternoon, which turned out to be a great success. 为了激发学生对英语的兴趣,我们学校上周日下午在学校礼堂举行了一场英语戏剧比赛,结果非常成功。(应用文写作之新闻报道)

③ Seeing us, they _____ and greeted us with a smile.

看到我们,他们从沙发上站起来,微笑着向我们打招呼。(读后续写之动作描写)

3. circumstance *n.* 情况,情形

(教材 P11) Once we make a decision, in most **circumstances**, there is no going back. 在大多数情况下,一旦我们做出了选择,就没有退路。

in/under the circumstances

在这种/那种情况下

in/under any circumstances 在任何情况下

in/under no circumstances 决不,无论如何都不

【温馨提示】(1)circumstance 表示“环境,境况,状况”时,通常用作复数。如:

Due to circumstances beyond our control, the lecture was cancelled.

由于我们无法控制的情况,讲座取消了。

(2)in/under no circumstances 位于句首时,句子要用部分倒装。如:

Under no circumstances will they give in on key points of the contract.

无论如何他们在合同的关键问题上都不会让步。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

[2023·新高考全国 I 卷] You can view these practices as a toolbox meant to aid your efforts to build a minimalist lifestyle that works for your particular _____ (circumstance).

(2)完成句子

① I never thought that my little act of kindness should light her up greatly, which, indeed, encouraged me to carry on spreading kindness _____.

我从来没有想过我的小小善举竟然会使她大为欣喜,这确实鼓励我在任何情况下都要继续传播善意。(读后续写之人生感悟)

② She made it clear that under no circumstances _____.

她明确表示,无论如何她都不会取消旅行。

4. qualified *adj.* 合格的,胜任的

(教材 P14) Match the headings to the sections and find out how **qualified** the applicant is for the job. 将标题与各部分相匹配,弄清楚应聘者是否符合该工作的要求。

(1) be (highly/well) qualified for (doing) sth

(高度/完全)具备……的资格;可胜任(做)某事

be qualified to do sth 有资格做某事

(2) qualify *vt. & vi.* (使)具备资格;(使)合格

qualify sb for sth 使某人具备……的资格

qualify sb to do sth 使某人具备做某事的资格

(3) qualification *n.* 资格;学历

(4) disqualify *vt.* 取消……的资格

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① [2021·新高考全国 II 卷] Come and work out with our _____ (qualify) personal trainer, Jodie McGregor, on the grounds of the Middleton Lodge estate.

② Xie Lei is studying for a business _____ (qualify) at a university in China.

③ His bad behaviour during the game can _____ (qualify) him from participating in future matches.

(2)完成句子

① Since I have worked as a volunteer in different activities, I believe that I _____.

因为我担任过不同活动的志愿者,所以我相信我能胜任这个职位。(应用文写作之申请信)

② This course can _____ in any secondary school.

这门课程可以让你获得在任何中学任教的资格。(应用文写作之介绍信)

句型透视

(教材 P11) **When reading *The Road Not Taken*, one cannot help but see in one's mind images of a peaceful wood deep within the countryside.** 阅读《未选择的路》总会让人的脑海中不禁浮现出乡村深处静谧的树林。

句型公式

状语从句的省略

【句式点拨】

“When reading...”是状语从句的省略用法,此句中when引导的时间状语从句的省略形式相当于“When one is reading...”。状语从句的省略的使用条件为:在时间、让步、条件、方式和地点状语从句中,如果有“主语+be动词”的结构,且从句的主语和主句的主语相同,那么从句的“主语+be动词”可以省略。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2024·北京卷] On April 5, 2024, John Tinniswood was named the world's oldest living

man. And when _____ (ask) about his new title, he shared the secret: moderation(适度).

②While _____ (get) used to the life in Australia, Wong and his wife still maintain their Chinese culture and heritage.

(2)完成句子(省略结构)

①_____, please send your work to the English Department Office before May 20th.

如感兴趣,请于5月20日前将作品寄至英语系办公室。(应用文写作之通知)

②(译林版选必一 U2) When _____, he would put one end of a pencil in his mouth and place the other end against the instrument so that he could feel the notes.

在钢琴上谱曲时,他会把一支铅笔的一端放进嘴里,另一端靠在乐器(钢琴)上,这样他就能感受到音符。(读后续写之动作描写)

③The trainers are sure that the whale will look after itself well _____. (release)

训练员们确信,如果把那条鲸鱼放回大海,它可以照顾好自己。(应用文写作之动物保护)

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

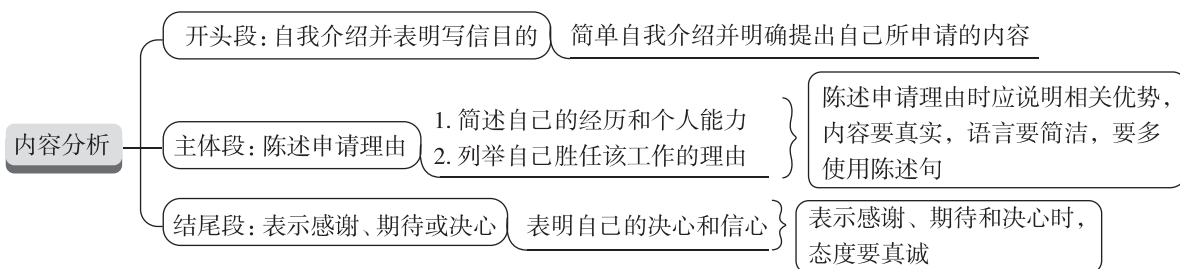
Writing an application letter

写一封申请信

【写作点拨】

申请信是书信的一种,包括求职信、求学信、申请入会信、申请助学金信等。申请信以介绍个人情况为主,包括自己的姓名、年龄、身高、健康状况、业余爱好、特长、性格及人际关系等,可根据不同的文章要求做出一些增删。

【技法点拨】



【典例精析】

假定你是李华,你校英语协会招聘志愿者,接待来访的外国中学生。请你写信应聘该职位,内容包括:

1. 写信目的;

2. 申请原因;

3. 期待回复。

注意:1. 词数80个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【写作词汇】

1. _____ *v.* 为……做广告; 征聘
2. _____ *n.* 职位
3. _____ 先前的经验
4. _____ 申请得到/申请做
5. _____ 适合, 称职, 有资格
6. _____ 精通

【高级句式】

1. 定语从句; 不定式作定语

(1) I'm writing to apply for the post of volunteer

_____ in the hope that I may obtain an opportunity _____.

我写信是为了申请学校报纸上招聘的志愿者职位, 希望我能有接待外国学生的机会。

(2) The reasons _____ are as follows.

我申请这个职位的原因如下。

2. find + 宾语 + 宾补

First of all, I _____ me.

首先, 我觉得这个职位对我很有吸引力。

3. as 引导原因状语从句

I think I'm well qualified for it _____, which will contribute to my good interaction with foreign friends. 我认为我完全能胜任这项工作, 因为我有很好的英语口语能力, 这将有助于我与外国朋友的良好互动。

4. 动名词作主语

Additionally, _____ at an international conference can also be seen as one of my strengths.

此外, 有先前在国际会议上做志愿者的经验也可以被视为我的优势之一。

5. 宾语从句

Most importantly, I think _____ my horizons and improve my social skills.

最重要的是, 我认为这是一个开阔视野、提高社交能力的绝佳机会。

【连贯成文】

【活学活用】

假定你是李华, 暑期在伦敦学习, 得知当地美术馆要举办中国画展览。请你写一封信申请做该展览的志愿者, 内容包括:

- 1. 写信目的;
 - 2. 个人优势;
 - 3. 期待回复。
- 注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

▶ 单元话题续写——未来的选择

【话题词汇】

职业与理想			
boyhood	<i>n.</i> (男性的) 童年时期, 少年时代	ambition	<i>n.</i> 追求, 理想
trainee	<i>n.</i> 接受工作培训的人; 实习生	correspondent	<i>n.</i> 通讯员, 记者
historical	<i>adj.</i> (有关) 历史的	detective	<i>n.</i> 私家侦探
qualified	<i>adj.</i> 合格的, 胜任的	fluency	<i>n.</i> 熟练, 流利
决策与行动			
take action	采取行动	make up one's mind	做出决定, 拿定主意
pass up	放过, 放弃, 错过(机会)	have second thoughts	(对原先的决定) 犹豫, 产生怀疑
put off	推迟……, 使……延期	reject... out of hand	坚决拒绝……; 彻底否决……

决策与行动			
weigh up	仔细考虑,权衡	thoughtful	adj. 认真思考的,深思的
ultimately	adv. 最后,最终		
选择与困境			
dilemma	n. 进退两难的境地,困境	alternative	n. 可供选择的事物
diverge	v. (两条路)岔开,分开	backwards	adv. 往回,往前面
admission	n. 允许进入(加入)	participation	n. 参加,参与
complex	adj. 复杂的		
情感与态度			
affection	n. 喜爱,钟爱	sincerely	adv. 由衷地,真诚地,真心实意地
shift	n. (工厂、医院等轮班制中的)当班时间 v. 改变,转变	numerous	adj. 许多的,很多的
symbolize	v. 象征,代表	arise	v. (由……)引起
circumstance	n. 情况,情形	mixture	n. 混合;混合体

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作佳句

1. _____ was becoming a **correspondent** and travelling around the world to uncover the truth. (主语从句)
他少年时代所梦想的是成为一名记者,走遍世界揭露真相。
2. _____, then took a deep breath and stepped into the interview room, _____. (独立主格结构)
这位实习生犹豫了一下,深吸了一口气走进面试室,内心的理想在熊熊燃烧。
3. _____, he stood at the crossroads, each **alternative** leading to an unknown future.
面对困境,他站在十字路口,每一个选择都通向未知的未来。
4. “_____!” Sarah exclaimed, her voice urgent as she grasped her friend’s arm.
“别错过这个机会!” 萨拉抓住朋友的手臂,语气急切地喊道。
5. Realizing he _____ long enough, Jake _____ in art. 杰克意识到自己已经拖延了梦想太久,于是下定决心去追求艺术事业。

❷ 续写语段

James’ hands shook as he opened the letter. He was admitted into his dream university for journalism—1. _____

(他童年时期以来的理想). But when he saw the high cost, his smile disappeared. His mother worked **numerous** night **shifts** at her factory job to support their family. The kitchen light flickered weakly, 2. _____ (象征着他消逝的希望). He thought about his tired mother always saying “Your future matters most.” With a heavy heart, he **put off** telling her and hid the letter in his maths book. Outside, the moon shone through the window, making shadows 3. _____ (与他复杂的心情相匹配).

Three days later, his mother found the hidden **admission** letter while cleaning. “Why didn’t you tell me the good news?” she asked gently. James said 4. _____ (为了省钱,他会放弃上大学). “I don’t want to make you worry about money,” he said in a low voice. His mum put her hands on his face. “Life is meaningful when you chase your dreams, and 5. _____ (在通往梦想的道路上,所有的艰辛都将成为你的力量),” she said. Her words made James rethink. **Ultimately**, 6. _____ (詹姆斯决定上大学) and said he’d get part-time jobs. He finally knew that if he wanted a good life, he had to **take action** to do something instead of doing nothing.



Unit 2 Lessons in life

主题素养积累

[导读] 每个人都会犯错,我们应该承认错误并吸取教训以避免犯同样的错误。

The most important lessons in life that we need to learn are the results of our poor decisions. Although time and experience are the best teachers, we also suffer from experiences such as our sacrifices, sufferings and hardships. Good judgement develops only when we truly learn from our mistakes. **However, many people keep repeating the same mistakes before learning their lessons because as they say, they are just humans who are subject to making mistakes.**

Our **weaknesses** in life can be turned into our **strengths** if we immediately acknowledge and recognize the fact that we **mess up** and learn from them. Our good or bad experiences help us learn better judgement in life. Yet, too many people are in denial (否认) and **place the blame on others** without realizing that the minute they **take responsibility for** their action is when the learning process begins. Aside from learning from our own experience, we can also learn valuable lessons from the experience of others. It allows us to observe our behaviour from another angle. When we recognize our mistakes and prevent them from happening again, we are, therefore, learning.

Quickly identifying our mistakes and changing

behaviour accordingly require less time and energy than denying mistakes. However, acknowledgement of mistakes requires belief in the idea that **perfection** is not possible.

It is easier to analyse our mistakes especially when we talk to others, which can help people to **sort out** comments or criticisms after a mistake is made. **Despite our tendency to avoid mistakes, timely acknowledgement is one of the best ways to prevent them from repeating.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. be subject to...可能受……影响的;易遭受……的
2. weakness *n.* 缺点
3. strength *n.* 优点
4. mess up 弄糟
5. place the blame on sb 把责任推到某人身上
6. take responsibility for... 对……负责
7. perfection *n.* 完美
8. sort out 整理,归类
9. However, many people keep repeating the same mistakes before learning their lessons because **as they say**, they are just humans **who are subject to making mistakes.**
10. **Despite our tendency to avoid mistakes, timely acknowledgement is one of the best ways to prevent them from repeating.**

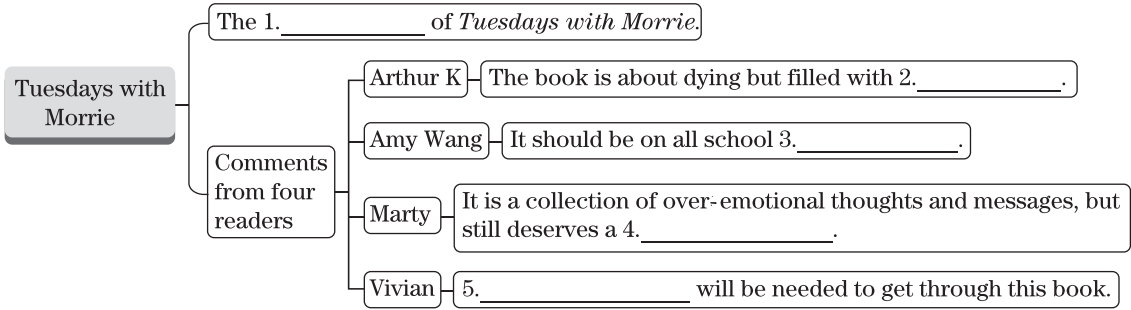
尽管我们往往会避免犯错误,但是及时承认错误是防止错误重复发生的最好方式之一。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. What is the book *Tuesdays with Morrie* about?
- A. Some lessons on the meaning of life and how best to live it.
B. A sad story between a student and his teacher.
C. An adventure about a sports journalist.
D. The story of a professor's struggle with illness.
- () 2. How does Arthur K find the book *Tuesdays with Morrie*?
- A. Uncaring. B. Optimistic.
C. Pessimistic. D. Indifferent.
- () 3. What will Vivian most likely do through life after reading the book?
- A. She will miss her good friends.
B. She will lose touch with her good friends.
C. She will live her life to the full and love others.
D. She will read the book again.
- () 4. Which topics of the book are not mentioned in the passage?
- A. Joy and hope. B. Art and power.
C. Friendship and love. D. Death and values.

Task 3: Micro-writing

In the book *Tuesdays with Morrie*, Mitch Albom visits his favourite college professor,

Morrie Schwartz. Their weekly conversations result 1. _____ a series of lessons on the meaning of life and how best to live it.

Arthur K thinks this book is about dying. He considers it 2. _____ pleasant surprise to find this book funny and hopeful, 3. _____ encourages everyone to appreciate what they have and to make the 4. _____ (much) of each day.

Amy Wang thinks all schools should use this book as students' reading material. After finishing it, she feels she 5. _____ (give) a deeper insight into the world and can see things from a different point of view. She thinks 6. _____ is up to people to find out what is important in their lives and establish their own values.

Marty's 7. _____ (one) impression was that this book is just made up of a collection of over-emotional thoughts and messages, even though it has gained widespread 8. _____ (recognize). But 9. _____ (think) back, Marty did realize the importance of creating his own values based on love and open communication.

Vivian thinks 10. _____ (high) of Morrie's reflections on love and friendship, which made her realize how much she misses her good friends.