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高中英语

必修第三册

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Unit 1 FESTIVALS AND CELEBRATIONS

主题——人与社会之传统节日

主题素养积累

[导读] 元宵节是中国重要的传统节日，已有2000多年的历史。今天，在国内外，这个节日仍十分受欢迎。这一天，有中国人的地方都会举行一些庆祝活动。

The Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month, usually in February or March in the Gregorian calendar. **As early as** the Western Han Dynasty, it had become a festival **of great significance**.

Today, the Lantern Festival is still held each year around the country. **Lanterns of various shapes and sizes are hung in the streets, attracting countless visitors.** "Guessing lantern riddles" is an essential part of the festival. Lantern owners write riddles on pieces of paper and **post them on** the lanterns. If visitors have **solutions to** the riddles, they can pull the paper off and go to the lantern owners to check their answers. If they are right, they will get a little gift.

People will eat *yuanxiao*, or rice dumplings on this day, so it is also called the "*Yuanxiao* Festival". *Yuanxiao* also has another name, *tangyuan*, which in Chinese has a similar pronunciation with "*tuanyuan*", meaning reunion, harmony and happiness for the family.

In the daytime of the festival, performances such as a dragon lantern dance, a lion dance, and a *yangge* dance will be staged.

On the night, **except for** magnificent lanterns, fireworks form a beautiful scene. Most families spare some fireworks from the Spring Festival and **let them off** on the Lantern Festival. Some local governments will even organize a fireworks party. **On the night when the first full moon enters the new year, people become really lost in the magnificent fireworks and bright moon in the sky.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. as early as 早在

2. of great significance 具有重大意义的

3. post sth on 把某物张贴在……

4. a solution/solutions to ……的解决方法，……的谜底

5. except for 除了……之外

6. let sth off 放(枪)；开(炮)；使爆炸

7. Lanterns of various shapes and sizes are hung in the streets, attracting countless visitors.
街上挂着形状和大小各异的灯笼，吸引着无数的游客。

8. On the night when the first full moon enters the new year, people become really lost in the magnificent fireworks and bright moon in the sky.
在晚上，当新的一年的第一轮满月出现后，人们便陶醉于天空华丽的烟花和明月之中。

Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. dress (sb) up 穿上盛装；装扮

(教材P2) **dress up** in carnival costumes 穿上狂欢节盛装

(1)dress (sb) up as...	(把某人)打扮成……
be dressed up as	扮成……
(2)be dressed in	穿着……(表示状态)

【佳句背诵】

She stayed up late to prepare costumes, **dressing up** perfectly for the coming performance.

她熬夜准备服装,为即将到来的演出精心装扮。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2024·全国甲卷] On this day, students may dress _____ in fun clothes and there will be a march around the school.

②[2023·浙江1月考] The employees dressed up _____ movie characters, and every customer received a discount card.

③_____(dress) in a "dragon lantern" performance costume, she glided into the courtyard during the lion dance show.

◆完成句子

④With dragon boat race drums filling the air, the children, _____ little dragon warriors by their parents, danced around the *zongzi*-shaped lantern.

随着龙舟赛的鼓声在空气中回荡,被父母打扮成小龙战士的孩子们,围着粽子造型的灯笼翩翩起舞。

⑤_____, students will make a bow to their teachers and parents with hands folded in front. (应用文写作之活动场景描写)

学生们身着传统汉服,双手抱拳,向老师和家长鞠躬。

2. congratulation *n.* 祝贺;恭喜

(教材P2) receive **congratulations** from...

收到……的祝贺

(1)Congratulations!	恭喜!
(2)offer/send one's congratulations to sb on sth	向某人祝贺某事
(3)congratulate *v.*	向(某人)道贺;(因某事)感到自豪
congratulate sb on sth	就某事向某人表示祝贺

[温馨提示] congratulate的宾语必须是"受到祝贺的人",介词on表示原因,后跟名词、代词、动名词或what从句。

【佳句背诵】

Delighted to learn that you have won the first prize in the Chinese calligraphy contest, I'm writing to express my sincere **congratulations** to you.

喜闻你在汉字书法比赛中获得一等奖,我写信想向你表达真诚的祝贺。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2020·全国卷Ⅲ] The party is a chance for friends and family to congratulate the person _____ the new home.

②[2023·浙江1月考] Welcome to our programme, Miss Johnson. _____(congratulate) on winning the Teacher of the Year award.

③The audience burst into thunderous cheers, _____(congratulate) him on breaking the record.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] Holding my hands, he said, "_____! You are a good writer, so keep writing."

他握着我的手说:"祝贺你!你是一个好作家,所以继续写作吧。"

⑤我写这封信是为了祝贺你在最近举行的英语演讲比赛中获得了第一名。(应用文写作之祝贺信)

→I'm writing to _____ your winning the first prize in the English Speech Competition held recently. (congratulate *vt.*)

→I'm writing to _____ your winning the first prize in the English Speech Competition held recently. (congratulation *n.*)

3. after all 毕竟;别忘了

(教材P3) **After all**, as you know, I love to dance! 毕竟,你知道的,我喜欢跳舞!

above all	最重要的是;尤其是
first of all	首先
in all	总共;总计
(not) at all	一点儿也(不);完全(不)

[温馨提示] after all有两个用法:表示"毕竟""终究""到底"或"虽然,但还是……",含有和预期的情况相反的让步意义,一般放句末;表示"别忘了……""毕竟",一般放在句首,用来提醒对方似乎忘记了一个重要事实,忽略了某个重要的理由或论点。

【佳句背诵】

Bob thought he couldn't go to the party because he had to write a report, but he went **after all**.

鲍勃认为他不能去参加聚会了,因为他得写一份报告,但他最终还是去了。

【活学活用】

◆用含有 all 的短语填空

①I thought I was going to fail the exam, but I passed _____.

②We must work, and _____ we must believe in ourselves.

③There are thirty _____ in the party who will travel to Lanzhou.

④_____, I want to apologise for my late arrival—it was due to unexpected traffic.

◆完成句子

⑤You shouldn't have scolded the boy _____, for he is a child _____. _____, he made only two mistakes _____.

你根本不该责备那个男孩,因为他毕竟还是个孩子。最重要的是,他总共才出了两处错误。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

WHY DO WE CELEBRATE FESTIVALS?	
Common reasons	The spirit of sharing 1. _____, gratitude, love, or peace
The agricultural festival	People celebrate to show that they are 2. _____ for the year's supply of food
The significance of customs	Customs play a 3. _____ role in festivals but sometimes can 4. _____ over time
The commercialisation of celebrations	Festivals are becoming more and more 5. _____ in the way they are celebrated
The importance of festivals	Festivals are an important part of 6. _____

Task 2: Fast Reading

The text is mainly about _____.

Task 3: Careful Reading

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

( )**1**. Which festival can be found in almost every culture?

A. About famous figures.

B. About religions.

C. About the harvest season.

D. About important events.

( )**2**. Which country celebrated the harvest festival during the springtime?

A. Ancient Japan. B. Ancient Egypt.

C. Ancient China. D. Ancient India.

( )**3**. Why is lighting firecrackers forbidden in Chinese Spring Festival?

A. To drive away the evil spirits.

B. To reduce air pollution.

C. To become an exciting festival for children.

D. To save money and spend more on gifts.

( )**4**. What will you find if you study festivals carefully?

A. Festivals are an important part of society.

B. Customs play a significant role in festivals.

C. Different cultures have much in common.

D. Festivals are becoming more and more commercial.

Task 4: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

People all over the world celebrate festivals for varieties of reasons, 1. _____(range) from religions to important events or others. However different festivals may seem, they do have the common spirit of sharing joy, gratitude, love, or peace.

One of the most important 2. _____ (tradition) festivals is the harvest festival, which 3. _____(celebrate) in almost every

culture. People celebrate it in order to show their gratitude 4. _____ the year's good supply of food after all the crops have been harvested.

5. _____(significant), customs have a great influence on festival celebrations. As time goes by they can change, however. Therefore, some traditional customs are fading 6. _____, and their celebrations are 7. _____(gradual) changing, too. One of the typical 8. _____(change) is that festivals are becoming more and more commercial.

There is no doubt that festivals are an important part of society because they not only reflect people's wishes, 9. _____(belief), faiths, and attitudes towards life, 10. _____ help us understand where we came from, who we are, and what to appreciate, perhaps which is why we celebrate festivals.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. range *n.* 一系列;范围、界限 *vi.*(在一定范围内)变动,变化;包括

(教材 P4) They have a wide **range** of origins, such as the seasons of the year, religions, famous figures, and important events.

它们(节日)的由来多种多样,如时节、宗教、著名人物和重大事件。

(1)a range of	一系列……;各种各样的……
in/within range	在射程以内;在……范围内
beyond/out of range	在射程外;在……范围外
(2)range from... to...	包括从……到……之间
range between... and...	在……和……范围内变动

【佳句背诵】

Strolling through the Ancient City Wall, you can admire various types of sculptures, **ranging from traditional stone lions to modern metal artworks**.

漫步古城墙,你可以欣赏到从传统石狮子到现代金属艺术品的各类雕塑。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Studying abroad offers _____ broader range of opportunities to experience different cultures.

②Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was _____ our range, so we declined.

③[北师必修三]... he was also able to master a variety of painting styles, _____(range) from detailed portraits to expressive landscapes.

◆完成句子

④[2021·浙江6月考应用文写作] There is _____ _____ on the exhibition that can satisfy all kinds of visitors.

展览上的绘画种类繁多,可以满足各种各样的参观者。

⑤[2022·全国乙卷书面表达] What helps us students most in learning English, I believe, is reading diverse English books, _____ celebrity biographies, classics to popular science writings.

我认为,对我们学生来说,学习英语最有帮助的方式是阅读各种各样的英文书籍——从名人传记、经典名著到科普著作,不一而足。

2. figure *n.* 人物;数字;身材;人影 *vt.* 认为;认定

(教材 P4) They have a wide range of origins, such as the seasons of the year, religions, famous **figures**, and important events.

它们(节日)的由来多种多样,如时节、宗教、著名人物和重大事件。

(1)a political figure	一位政治人物
keep one's figure	保持身材
have a good figure	身材好
(2)figure out	计算出;弄明白

【佳句背诵】

I couldn't **figure out** how she managed to **keep her figure**. She told me she **figured** that exercise was the best way to lose weight.

我不知道她是如何保持身材的。她告诉我她认为运动是最好的减肥方法。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①Regular exercise helps the film star get into shape and keep a slim **figure**. _____

②I could see a **figure** in the distance, but I couldn't make out who it was. _____

③Lincoln is regarded as one of the most inspiring **figures** in the world. _____

④Every time he adds up the **figures**, he gets a different answer. _____

⑤I **figured** that if I took the night train, I could be in Scotland by morning. _____

◆完成句子

⑥[2023·全国甲卷书面表达] Confucius' teachings have continued to influence Chinese society for over 2,000 years. He is still _____ _____ in Chinese history today.
孔子的学说持续影响了中国社会两千多年。他至今仍是中国历史上最重要的人物之一。

⑦[2021·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] Seeing the black bread and the spilled porridge, Dad suddenly _____. A smile of understanding flashed across his face.
看到黑面包和洒出来的粥,爸爸突然明白了他们的秘密,他的脸上闪过理解的微笑。

3. grateful *adj.*感激的;表示感谢的

(教材 P4) People celebrate to show that they are **grateful** for the year's supply of food.
人们举行庆祝活动,对这一年收获的食物表达感谢。

(1)be grateful to sb for sth
因为某事感激某人
I would be grateful/I would appreciate it if you could/would... 如果你能……我将不胜感激。
(2)gratitude/gratefulness *n.*
感激;感谢
express one's gratitude to sb for sth
因为某事向某人表达感激之情

【佳句背诵】

Recalling the rewarding experience of being a volunteer, he **is** still **grateful to** the local residents who helped him at that time.
回忆起那段收获满满的志愿者经历,他依旧对当时给予他帮助的当地居民心怀感激。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] Looking back on that experience, I am grateful _____ the opportunity.

②[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] I expressed my sincerest gratitude _____ the teacher and attributed this small achievement to him.

③[2021·全国乙卷] And it came to me then how much easier it would be if we had a range of words that express different grades of _____ (grateful).

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷读后续写] "Just keep your promise, sir." _____ washed over me as I heard his words.
"先生,请您务必信守诺言。"听到这番话时,一股感激之情涌上我的心头。

⑤[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] 我感谢我的老师,他的鼓励和支持让我发现了自己的潜能。
→I _____, whose encouragement and support helped me discover my potential. (grateful *adj.*)
→I _____, whose encouragement and support helped me discover my potential. (gratitude *n.*)

4. decorate *vt.*装饰;装潢

(教材 P4) Today, in some European countries, people **decorate** churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and get together to celebrate over a meal.
如今,在一些欧洲国家,人们用鲜花和水果装饰教堂和市政厅,并聚在一起吃饭庆祝。

(1)decorate...with...	用……装饰……
decorate...in (red/green)...	用(红色/绿色)……装饰……
(2)decoration *n.*	装饰;装饰品
(3)decorator *n.*	装潢设计师

【佳句背诵】

With the Spring Festival around the corner, families are busy purchasing New Year goods and **decorating their homes with red couplets**.
春节临近,家家户户忙着采购年货,用红对联装饰居所。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] This is why _____ (decorate) with plants, fruits and flowers carries special significance.

②[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] Oranges: orange trees are more than _____ (decorate); they are a symbol of good fortune and wealth.

③[2020·全国卷Ⅱ] They make great gifts and you see them many times _____(decorate) with red envelopes and messages of good fortune.

◆完成句子

④What impressed me most was that I _____ _____, put up couplets and made dumplings with my parents happily. (话题写作之传统节日)

给我印象最深的是,我高兴地和父母一起用红灯笼装饰我们的房子,贴对联,包饺子。

5. significant *adj.* 有重大意义的;显著的

(教材 P4) Customs play a **significant** role in festivals, but sometimes they can change over time.

风俗在节日中起着重要的作用,但有时它们会随着时间的推移而改变。

(1)be significant to/for...	对……是重要的
(2)significance *n.*	意义;意思;重要性
be of (great/no) significance to/for...	对……(很/不)重要
attach (great) significance to...	认为……(很)重要
(3)significantly *adv.*	显著地;明显地

【佳句背诵】

Regular exercise **is significant for** maintaining physical and mental health, helping individuals to boost their immune systems and relieve stress.

定期锻炼对维持身心健康意义重大,有助于人们增强免疫系统并缓解压力。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Only then did he realize the _____ (significant) of protecting wild animals.

②[2025·浙江1月考] Compared to traditional garden plots, they increase carbon absorption, reduce stormwater runoff and boost habitat and biodiversity _____(significant).

③To me, nothing can be _____ (significant) than to carry others through hard times.

◆完成句子

④In my opinion, the competition _____ _____. Not only does it improve our labour skills, but also it makes us experience the fun of labour and understand the importance of labour. (应用文写作之活动感悟)

在我看来,这次比赛意义重大。它不仅提高了我们的劳动技能,而且让我们体验劳动的乐趣,理解劳动的重要性。

6. fade *vi.* & *vt.* 逐渐消失;(使)褪色;(身体)变得虚弱

(教材 P4) With the development of modern society and the spread of new ideas, some traditions may **fade** away and others may be established.

随着现代社会的发展和新思想的传播,有些传统会渐渐消失,而另一些传统则得以建立。

fade away	逐渐消失;(身体)变得虚弱
fade out	(画面)淡出,渐隐;(声音)渐弱
fade from (memory/mind/sight)...	从(记忆/脑海/视线)……中消失

【佳句背诵】

His anger **faded away** when he saw the sincere apology in her eyes.

当他看到她眼中真挚的歉意时,怒火渐渐消散了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Since the hope of finding a cure faded _____, the patient's family began to prepare for the worst.

②The _____(fade) painting, which once hung in the grand hall, now lay forgotten in the attic.

③Once the excitement, _____(fade) quickly after the initial success, left them feeling empty, the team realized they needed a new goal to strive for.

◆完成句子

④Little as I remembered about what he taught in the history class, the lessons learned outside the classroom _____ _____. (读后续写之个人感悟)

尽管我对他在历史课上所教的内容记忆甚少,但课堂之外所学的东西让我永远难忘。

7. typical *adj.* 典型的;有代表性的;平常的

(教材 P4) One example is the **typical** Chinese Spring Festival custom of lighting firecrackers to drive away the evil spirits and celebrate the new year.

中国春节燃放鞭炮驱鬼神、贺新年这一典型风俗就是一个例子。

(1)be typical of...	具有……的典型特征;是典型的……
It is typical of sb to do sth.	某人做某事是很典型的。/某人一向会做某事。
(2)typically *adv.*	通常;一般;典型地;具有代表性地

【佳句背诵】

It is typical of her to offer a helping hand whenever someone is in trouble.

她一向如此,无论何时有人遇到困难,她都会伸出援手。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①*Hutongs* with different shapes, lengths and directions are very typical _____ Beijing.

②[2024·北京卷] _____ (typical), cruelty and cheating are discouraged, while cooperation, humbleness and courage are praised.

◆完成句子/一句多译

③_____ to emphasize family values, as can be seen in the family reunions during festivals like the Spring Festival.

中国传统文化一向注重家庭观念,这在春节等节日的家庭团聚中可见一斑。

④通常,一到考试,学生们就会熬夜学习。

→_____, when it comes to exams, students will burn the midnight oil.

→Burning the midnight oil _____ students when it comes to exams.

→_____ burn the midnight oil when it comes to exams.

8. in spite of 不管;尽管

(教材 P4) Another example is Halloween, which slowly became an exciting festival for children, **in spite of** its religious origins.

另一个例子是万圣节,虽然起源于宗教,万圣节渐渐成了孩子们纵情玩乐的一个节日。

despite	即使;尽管
regardless of	不加理会;不顾

[温馨提示]

in spite of 与 despite 同义,是介词(短语);in spite of/despite the fact that..."尽管……"(that 引导同位语从句);although/though 意为"尽管;不顾",为连词,引导让步状语从句。

【佳句背诵】

In spite of all the difficulties, we fulfilled our task ahead of schedule.

尽管困难重重,我们还是提前完成了任务。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①_____ spite of ups and downs, she never takes her fate lying down.

②Regardless _____ how often I correct him, he always makes the same mistake.

③Despite the fact _____ she was wearing a seat belt, she was thrown sharply forward.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④[2021·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] _____ it was the first time that they had made breakfast, the food turned out tasty.

尽管这是他们第一次做早餐,饭菜却是很好吃的。

⑤虽然雨下得很大,但元宵节那天街上到处都是人。

→_____, the streets were full of people on the Lantern Festival. (although)

→_____, the streets were full of people on the Lantern Festival. (in spite of)

9. reflect *vt.* 显示;反映;反射

(教材 P5) They **reflect** people's wishes, beliefs, faiths, and attitudes towards life.

它们(节日)反映了人们的愿望、信仰、信心以及对生活的态度。

(1)reflect sb/sth in	在……中映出某人/某物的影像
reflect on/upon	思考;回忆;反省
(2)reflection *n.*	映像;反映;沉思,思考
(3)reflective *adj.*	反射的,反光的;反映的;沉思的

【佳句背诵】

An eagle flew over the snow-capped mountains, which were **reflected** in the still lake below.

白雪皑皑的山峰倒映在山下平静的湖面上,一只鹰掠过山顶。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2021·浙江6月考] She was extremely pretty, and her house was a _____(reflect) of herself, everything in good taste and in perfect order.

②As the moonlight touches the calm lake, its silvery glow _____(reflect) on the water's surface.

③_____(reflect) upon his past mistakes, he decided to change his approach to relationships.

◆完成句子

④[2024·全国甲卷书面表达] Finally, the rise of new energy vehicles _____ sustainable development and reducing carbon emissions.

最后,新能源汽车的崛起体现了中国对可持续发展以及减少碳排放的承诺。

⑤[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] David lowered his head, sat on the ground quietly and _____ just now.

戴维低下头,静静地坐在地上,反思着我刚才对他说的话。

10. occasion *n.* 特别的事情(或仪式、庆典);(适当的)机会

(教材 P5) They are **occasions** that allow us to relax and enjoy life, and forget about our work for a little while.

它们(节日)是让我们放松下来、享受生活、暂时忘却工作的时刻。

(1)on occasion(s) (= once in a while)	偶尔,有时
on special occasions	在特殊场合
on no occasion	绝不;在任何条件下都不(置于句首,句子要部分倒装)
on the occasion of	在……之际;值……的时候
(2)occasional *adj.*	偶然的;临时的
(3)occasionally *adv.*	偶尔地

[温馨提示] occasion 作定语从句的先行词,在从句中作状语的时候,如果表示时间,意为"时刻;机会",关系副词用 when;如果表示地点,意为"场合",关系副词用 where。

【佳句背诵】

Many view these meetings as **an occasion to** share ideas and refresh friendship.

很多人把这些聚会看作交流思想、重叙友情的机会。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] Several times a year, students cook the vegetables they grow, and they _____(occasion) make salads for their entire schools.

②In a sports team each plays a clear role, and there are few occasions _____ members are confused or uncertain of their roles.

③There are certain historic occasions _____ are likely to remind people of what happened in the past and set people reflecting on them.

◆完成句子

④[2024·北京卷书面表达] It's great to hear you're planning to write about China's achievements _____ of the founding of this country.

很高兴听到你计划在中华人民共和国成立75周年之际撰写有关中国所取得的成就的文章。

⑤The Mid-Autumn Festival is _____. _____ will I not go home for a get-together. (话题写作之传统文化)

中秋节是一个家庭团聚的特殊时刻,在任何情况下,我都会回家聚会。

句型透视

1. (教材 P5) **Festivals are becoming more and more commercial, with businesses taking advantage of the celebrations.**

节日正变得越来越商业化,商家会利用这些庆祝活动(进行促销)。

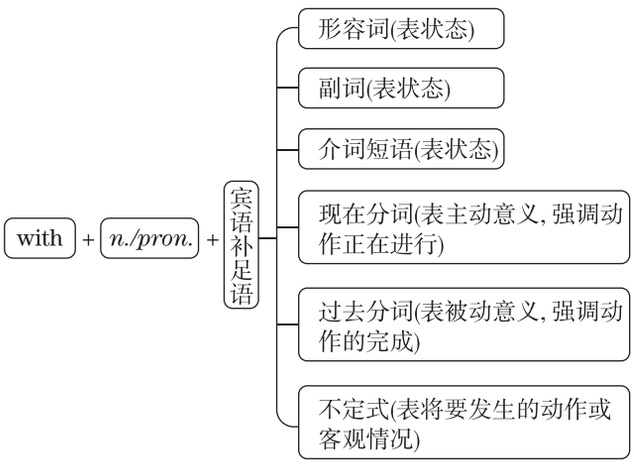
句型公式

"with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"结构

【句式点拨】

句中的 with businesses taking advantage of the celebrations 为"with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"结构,此结构可位于句首或句尾,常作时间、原因、方式、伴随状语,亦可作后置定语。

【相关拓展】



(1)with + 名词 + 形容词

It is considered to be impolite in some cultures to speak **with your mouth full**.

在某些文化中,嘴里塞满食物说话被认为是不礼貌的。(表示伴随情况)

(2)with + 名词 + 介词短语

The teacher came into the classroom **with a book in his hand** (= book in hand).

老师手里拿着本书走进了教室。(表示伴随情况)

(3)with + 名词 + 过去分词

All the afternoon he worked **with the door locked**.

整个下午他都锁着门工作。(表示伴随,locked 是被动完成的动作)

(4)with + 名词 + 现在分词

With time going by, her initial shyness faded away, and she became a confident speaker in public.

随着时间的推移,她最初的羞怯逐渐消失,她成了一位自信的公众演讲者。(表示伴随,going by 是主动进行的动作)

(5)with + 名词 + 不定式

With so many clothes to wash, I cannot go with you to the concert.

有那么多衣服要洗,我不能和你一起去音乐会了。(表示原因,to wash 是将来的动作)

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①China's image is improving steadily, with more countries _____(recognize) its role in international affairs.

②[2023 · 浙江 1 月考] Then, with one end of a rope _____(tie) to his waist and the other end around the trunk of a tree, Ziyad began climbing.

③With so many essays _____(write), he won't have time to go shopping this morning.

◆完成句子

④[2024 · 新课标Ⅰ卷读后续写] Gunter parked the taxi behind the bus, turned around, and _____.

冈特把出租车停在那辆公交车后面,转过身来,脸上挂着灿烂的笑容看着我。

⑤[2024 · 浙江 1 月考读后续写] Soon Eva began to breathe hard, _____ and legs shaking.

很快,伊娃开始呼吸急促,她的心脏怦怦直跳,双腿也在颤抖。

2. (教材 P5) **Online shopping websites and social media apps have made it much easier for the public to spend more on gifts for their loved ones.**

在线购物网站和社交媒体应用程序极大地方便了人们为至亲至爱花更多的钱购买礼物。

句型公式

make it + *adj.*/*n.* + for sb to do sth

使某人做某事……

【句式点拨】

本结构中 it 为形式宾语,动词不定式短语是真正的宾语。常用于此结构的动词有:think, feel, find, make, consider 等。

[温馨提示] it 作形式宾语时,除指代不定式之外,还可指代动名词或从句。

(1)动词 + it + no good/no use/useless/a waste of time/worthwhile 等 + 动名词(doing)。

(2)appreciate/hate/love/like/dislike 等 + it + if/when 从句。

(3)在一些"动词 + 介词"构成的短语(如:depend on, rely on, see to)后常先接 it,再接 that 引导的从句。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①I find it important for us students _____(keep) a balance between learning and relaxation.

②People in China make it a rule _____(share) mooncakes with their relatives and friends.

③We consider it no good _____(do) the experiment again without the guidance of the teacher.

④I hate it _____ she calls me at work—I'm always too busy to carry on a conversation with her.

◆完成句子

⑤[2024·全国甲卷书面表达] Secondly, the introduction of high-speed trains has dramatically shortened travel times across the country, _____ _____ _____.

其次,高铁的引入极大地缩短了全国各地的出行时间,这使得人们的旅途变得更快、更舒适。

⑥I would _____ if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will come.

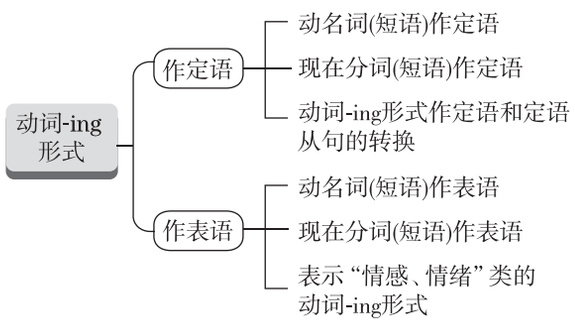
如果你能提前告诉我你是否会来,我将不胜感激。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

语法归纳

动词-ing形式作定语和表语

【语法图解】



【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关“传统节日”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

The Mid-Autumn Festival is a traditional festival. The round moon ①**hanging in the sky** looks like a shining plate, bringing people a sense of peace. The mooncakes ②**lying on the table** attract children's eyes. The best part is ③**watching the moon**, making everyone feel relaxed and happy. This festival is always ④**exciting**, connecting people with love and warmth.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,①、②为动词-ing形式作_____;③、④为动词-ing形式作_____。

【语法详解】

一、动词-ing形式作定语

1. 动名词(短语)作定语:表示被修饰词的属性、作用或用途,作“供……用”讲,相当于介词for构成的短语,常置于被修饰词前。

a **swimming** pool = a pool **for swimming** 游泳池

a **reading** room = a room **for reading** 阅览室

a **washing** machine = a machine **for washing** 洗衣机

a **walking** stick = a stick **for walking** 拐杖

2. 现在分词(短语)作定语:表示被修饰词的动作或状态,被修饰词与现在分词之间是主动关系,相当于一个定语从句。

单个的现在分词作定语时,放在被修饰词前;现在分词短语作定语时,则放在被修饰词后。

a **smiling** face = a face that **is smiling** 一张笑脸

a **rolling** stone = a stone that **is rolling** 一块滚石

She went on board the train **leaving for Shanghai**.

她坐上了去上海的火车。

3. 动词-ing形式作定语和定语从句的转换

动词-ing形式作定语时,要注意所表示的动作发生的时间。一般来说,主要有下面三种情况:

(1)表示经常性、习惯性的动作或现在(当时)的状态(变为从句时多用一般时态)

We live in a room **facing south** (= **that faces south**).

我们住在一间朝南的房间里。

(2)表示正在进行的动作(变为从句时需要用进行时态)

Did you notice the girl **talking with your brother** (= **who was talking with your brother**)?

你注意到正和你弟弟谈话的那个女孩了吗?

(3)表示被动进行的动作(变为从句时需要用被动进行时态)

The book **being discussed** (= **which is being discussed**) a lot will be published next month.

人们谈论得很多的那本书将在下个月出版。

【即时演练1】

1. [2021·新高考全国Ⅰ卷]Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure and offers a place where you can sit down to rest your _____ (ache) legs.

2. Look over there—there's a very long, winding path _____ (lead) up to the house.

3. On receiving a phone call from his wife _____ (say) she had a fall, Mr Gordon immediately rushed home from his office.

4. The lecture, _____(start) at 7:00 pm last night, was followed by an observation of the moon with telescopes.

5. The room is empty except for a bookshelf _____(stand) in one corner.

二、动词-ing形式作表语

1. 动名词(短语)作表语:表示抽象的一般性行为,用来说明主语的内容,与主语通常是同一概念,表语和主语常可互换位置。

The police's job is **keeping public order**.

→Keeping public order is the police's job.

警察的工作就是维护公共秩序。

2. 现在分词(短语)作表语:表示主语的某种性质和特征,这类分词通常可以看作形容词。

①The news that I'm admitted to the key university is **encouraging**.

我被那所重点大学录取这一消息是鼓舞人心的。

②The problem which he met in the new school was quite **puzzling**.

他在新学校遇到的问题很令人费解。

[温馨提示] 表示"情感、情绪"类的动词,其-ing形式作表语用来表示主语所具有的特征,意为"(事物)令人感到……的",其-ed形式作表语则表示主语所处的状态。这类词有:amaze, annoy, astonish, bore, confuse, disappoint, interest, move, puzzle, surprise, shock等。

①The news was very **exciting**. After hearing the news, we felt quite **excited**.

这个消息是非常令人兴奋的。听到这个消息我们感到非常兴奋。

②How **disappointed** I was when I heard the **disappointing** news!

当我听到这个令人失望的消息时,我是多么失望!

【即时演练2】

1. We all believe that if a book is _____(interest), it will surely interest the readers.

2. It was _____(astonish) to see the animals and plants that are found nowhere else in the world.

3. The comedy was so _____(amuse) that the audience kept laughing all the time.

4. I was _____(amaze) at the fact that a sick person could feel much better after seeing a doctor.

【实战演练】

Ⅰ 单句填空

1. He gave us an _____ speech and we were all _____. (inspire)

2. Mastering a new language can be _____ (challenge), but with consistent practice and right methods, it becomes achievable.

3. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket _____(cover) the desert.

4. Don't respond to any e-mails _____ (request) personal information, no matter how official they look.

5. The flowers _____(smell) sweet in the botanic garden attract visitors to the beauty of nature.

6. Her favourite hobby is _____(paint), which allows her to express emotions through colours.

7. When I was a child, going to hospital was a very _____(frighten) thing to me.

8. The new building _____(build) now in the east of our city will be a hospital.

9. The students _____(study) in the library at the moment are expected to attend a lecture.

10. We had seen the _____(smile) faces of the astronauts waving to the world as they stepped into the shuttle.

Ⅱ 语法与写作

1. What we enjoy most on weekends is _____ _____, _____ and _____, which helps us relieve the stress from work.

我们在周末最喜欢做的事情就是去山里徒步旅行,呼吸新鲜空气,聆听大自然的声音,这有助于我们缓解工作带来的压力。

2. World Oceans Day, _____, is aimed at raising awareness of ocean conservation. (fall)

世界海洋日是在6月8日,目的是提高海洋保护意识。

3. [2022·全国乙卷书面表达] However, those _____ and visit English learning websites only account for 18% and 12% respectively. (choose)
然而,那些选择阅读英语书和访问英语学习网站的人分别只占18%和12%。
4. [2022·全国乙卷书面表达] According to a survey, most students _____, specifically 65%, choose to listen to English songs. (interview)
根据一项调查,大部分正接受采访的学生,确切地说是65%的学生,选择听英文歌曲。
5. [2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷应用文写作] It is ten years since "Talk and Talk" was established. This is _____ where you can share your ideas with students. (amaze)
"Talk and Talk"节目创立十年了。这是一个很棒的节目,你可以在节目中和学生分享你的看法。

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. go off 爆炸;走火;离开;(警报或闹钟)突然响起;(食物)变质
(教材P7) But, to be frank, the fireworks **going off** throughout the night were really annoying.
但是,说实话,整晚的烟花燃放声真的很烦人。

go through	穿过;经历;仔细检查
go against	违反;违背
go over	仔细检查
go up	上升,上涨

【活学活用】
◆一词多义
①I was late again today because the alarm clock didn't **go off**. _____
②A few minutes later the bomb **went off**, destroying the vehicle. _____
③Before I **went off** to university, my parents gave me a few words of wisdom. _____
④You'd better put the fish in the fridge, or it will soon **go off** in the hot weather. _____
◆完成句子
⑤_____
I unwillingly dragged myself out of bed, knowing a busy day was waiting for me.
随着闹钟持续响个不停,我极不情愿地从床上爬起来,心里明白自己即将迎来忙碌的一天。

2. except for 除……之外
(教材P7) Anyway, **except for** that, everything was fine. 总之,除了那个,一切都很好。

【易混辨析】
except, except for, except that 和 besides 的区别

except	表示"除……外",是指从整体中除去一部分,常与 all/every/everyone/none/nobody/everything/nothing 等总括词连用
except for	表示"除……外",多指对整体部分的肯定和对局部的否定,能置于句首,表达except的含义
except that	表示"除……外",后接从句
besides	表示"除……外(还有)",是包括在内的意思,常与 more, else, other, another 等连用

[温馨提示] apart from 也表示"除……外"之意,兼有besides和except for两种含义,后接名词、代词或动名词。

【活学活用】
◆单句填空
①She looked out of the window, but could see nothing _____ the darkness.
②I know nothing about him except _____ he lives in Paris.
③_____ its beautiful forests and sunny beaches, Hainan Province has a lot more for you to explore.
④Everybody in the class _____ Li Ming thinks that the composition can get a high mark except _____ some spelling and grammatical mistakes.
◆完成句子/句式改写
⑤She recognized her son in an instant, who hadn't changed so much _____ _____.
她一瞬间认出了儿子,除了额头上的一些皱纹外,他没有什么变化。

⑥The translation is well done _____ a few small mistakes.

→The translation is well done _____ _____.（用从句改写）

除却几处小错，翻译工作做得不错。

3. represent *vt*.象征；代表；相当于

（教材 P8）Naadam means "games" in Mongolian, and it is **represented** by three events: horse racing, wrestling, and archery, which are all so exciting to watch!

"那达慕"在蒙语中意为"游戏"，主要表现为三大赛事：赛马、摔跤和射箭，每项运动都动人心魄！

(1)represent sth to sb	向某人说明/传达某事
represent...as...	把……描绘成……
represent oneself as/to be...	自称是……
(2)representation *n*.	表现；描述；描绘
(3)representative *n*.	代表
adj.	典型的；有代表性的

【佳句背诵】

Smile is a kind of language that **represents** kindness, friendliness, politeness and consideration.

微笑是一种语言，它代表了友善、亲切、礼貌和体谅。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The sculpture serves as a powerful _____ (represent) of the region's historical traditions.

②[2022·北京卷] More researchers, policymakers and _____ (represent) from the food industry must learn to look beyond their direct lines of responsibility and adopt a systems approach.

③[2023·浙江1月考] In contrast to the court life and upper-class culture _____ (represent) by the Forbidden City, the Summer Palace, and the Temple of Heaven, the *hutongs* reflect the culture of grassroots Beijingers.

◆完成句子

④I'm glad to hear that you want to buy some gifts _____ for your mother. And I'm writing to give you some advice.（应用文写作之建议信）

我很高兴听到你想给你妈妈买一些代表中国文化的礼物。我写信是想给你一些建议。

⑤_____, the Mid-Autumn Festival has been enjoying great popularity, which means Chinese people extremely value family reunions.（话题写作之传统节日）

作为中国最具代表性的节日之一，中秋节一直很受欢迎，这意味着中国人非常重视家庭团聚。

4. set off 出发；动身；启程；引起；使爆炸

（教材 P8）On the first day, I **set off** to the games early with my friend Burin.

第一天，我和我的朋友布林早早出发来到了会场。

set up	建立，创立；准备，安排
set out (to do)	出发；开始做
set about doing	开始做
set aside	放在一边；留出；不考虑
set down	写下，记下

【佳句背诵】

It is a tradition for Chinese people to **set off** firecrackers to create a festive atmosphere.

对于中国人来说，放鞭炮增加节日气氛是一个传统。

【活学活用】

◆用 set 短语的适当形式填空

①[北师必修二] In 1969, Tu Youyou was given the mission to _____ a team to find a cure for malaria.

②[2023·浙江1月考] The sun was beginning to sink as I _____ into the Harenna Forest.

③[2020·全国新高考Ⅰ卷] After high school, Jennifer attended a local technical college, working to pay her tuition（学费）, because there was no extra money _____ for a college education.

◆完成句子

④[2022·新高考全国Ⅰ卷读后续写] As the gun fired, other kids whistled by like bullets but David _____ and like before, he just concentrated on his own race.

当枪声响起时，其他孩子像子弹一样呼啸而过，但戴维以他一贯的速度出发了，和以前一样，他只是专注于自己的比赛。

5. respect *n*. & *vt*.尊敬；尊重

（教材 P10）It is a day for people in China to show **respect** to seniors.

在中国，这一天是人们向老人表达尊敬的日子。

(1)respect sb for sth	因某事而尊敬某人
(2)show respect to/for sb	对某人表示尊重

out of respect (for)	出于(对……)尊重
in this/that/every respect	在这/那/各个方面
(3)respected *adj.*	受尊敬的,受敬重的
(4)respectful *adj.*	尊敬的;表示敬意的
be respectful to sb	对某人表示尊重
(5)respectable *adj.*	值得尊敬的;体面的
(6)respective *adj.*	分别的;各自的
respectively *adv.*	分别;各自;依次为

【佳句背诵】

Respecting the traditional culture in tourism destinations is of great significance to every tourist. 尊重旅游目的地的传统文化对每一位游客而言都具有重要意义。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2020·全国卷Ⅰ书面表达] There are many _____(respect) people around us. They may be our teachers, parents or one of our elders.

②Smith is a _____ professor, and all his students are _____ to him. (respect)

③[2023·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] They make me feel valued and _____(respect), no matter my level of artistic ability.

④After the meeting, the team members returned to their _____(respect) offices to prepare project reports.

◆完成句子

⑤[2020·全国卷Ⅰ书面表达] She has been devoted to her work, _____.

她全身心投入工作,我非常敬重她这一点。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **Burin told me that Mongolians travel every year from near and far to attend the festival, just as their ancestors had done for centuries.** 布林告诉我,蒙古人每年都会从四面八方赶来参加这个节日,正如他们的祖先几个世纪以来所做的那样。

句型公式

(just) as... 正如……/按照……的方式

【句式点拨】

as 在此引导方式状语从句,意为"正如……,按照……的方式(样子/办法)"。此外,as 还可以引导以下从句:

(1)引导原因状语从句,意为"由于,因为";

(2)引导时间状语从句,意为"当……时,随着";

(3)引导让步状语从句,意为"尽管,虽然";从句用部分倒装语序,即"名词/形容词/副词/分词/动词+as+主语+系动词 be/助动词"结构;

(4)用作关系代词,引导定语从句。

【活学活用】

◆完成句子

①[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷读后续写] _____(当我登上公共汽车时), he waved, his smile brighter than ever, "Safe travels!" (时间状语从句)

②_____(因为天太晚你不能回家了), you'd better stay overnight at this place. (原因状语从句)

③_____(虽然他很年轻), he has been one of the most famous painters in our country. (让步状语从句)

④[2024·全国甲卷书面表达] _____(如图所示), some new types of transport spring up in modern China, such as shared bicycles, high-speed trains and new energy vehicles. (定语从句)

⑤[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷读后续写] Four days later, when I was back in Vienna, I called Gunter _____(正如承诺的那样). (方式状语从句)

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

如何描述节日或节日庆祝经历

【写作点拨】

介绍节日时,要注意介绍该节日的特色活动或描述该节日的主要特征。人称常用第三人称,时态以一般现在时为主。

【范例】

假设你是李华,你的英国朋友 John 想了解中国的春节,请你给他写一封电子邮件介绍这一节日。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右(开头和结尾已给出,但不计入总词数);

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:阴历的 lunar　红对联 red couplets　鞭炮 firecracker　压岁钱 gift money

Dear John,

_____

_____

Best wishes.

Yours,
Li Hua

【高级词汇】

1. _____ 张贴红对联
2. _____ 祈求,祈祷
3. _____ 聚会
4. _____ 燃放爆竹

【高级句式】

1. _____
_____.

很高兴向你介绍中国的春节。

2. As the most significant traditional Chinese festival,
_____
_____
_____.

作为最重要的中国传统节日,春节是中国农历年的第一天,它标志着新年的开始。

3. _____, all the families clean their houses, _____ to pray for sincere blessings and prepare various delicious foods.

随着节日临近,家家户户打扫房屋、在门上张贴红色对联以祈求真挚的祝福,并准备各种美味的食物。

4. On New Year's Eve, _____
_____
_____.

在除夕夜,人们与家人团聚,吃团圆饭并燃放鞭炮。

5. _____ is getting some gift money from their parents, grandparents and so on.

让孩子们非常开心的是从父母、祖父母等人那里得到一些压岁钱。

【连贯成文】

_____

_____

_____

【活学活用】

某英文杂志社 Chinese Festival 专栏正面向中学生征稿,请你写一篇短文应征,介绍中国的中秋节(the Mid-Autumn Festival)。

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——节日及庆祝

【话题词汇】

庆祝活动			
march	*vi*. & *n*. 行进;前进;示威游行	dress (sb) up	穿上盛装;装扮
set off	出发;动身;启程	ceremony	*n*. 典礼;仪式
gather	*vi*. 聚集;集合 *vt*. 聚集;搜集;收割	firecracker	*n*. 鞭炮;爆竹
firework	*n*. 烟火;烟花	clap	*vt*. & *n*. 鼓掌;拍手;击掌
costume	*n*. 服装;戏装	lantern	*n*. 灯笼;提灯
fancy	*adj*. 花哨的;精致的;昂贵的	riddle	*n*. 谜语
decorate	*vt*. 装饰;装潢	go off	爆炸
节日与食物			
roast	*adj*. 烤的;焙的	turkey	*n*. 火鸡;火鸡肉
pudding	*n*. 布丁;甜食	pumpkin	*n*. 南瓜

（续表）

文化与象征			
origin	*n*.起源；起因；出身	religion	*n*.宗教
religious	*adj*.宗教的	belief	*n*.信仰；信心；信任
fade away	逐渐消失	represent	*v*.象征；代表
氛围与感受			
atmosphere	*n*.气氛；氛围	joy	*n*.高兴；喜悦
joyful	*adj*.高兴的；快乐的	grateful	*adj*.感激的
gratitude	*n*.感激之情；感谢	significant	*adj*.有重大意义的；显著的
moment	*n*.片刻；瞬间	inner	*adj*.内部的；里面的；内心的
horrible	*adj*.令人震惊的；恐怖的	pleased	*adj*.高兴的；满意的
respect	*n*. & *vt*.尊重；尊敬	congratulate	*v*.向（某人）道贺，（因某事）为自己感到自豪

【跟踪演练】

Ⅰ 写作金句

1. _____, the atmosphere of the Spring Festival became more and more joyful.（with 复合结构）
随着烟花在天空中绽放，春节的氛围变得越来越欢乐。

2. _____, the children listened to the old man telling stories about the origin of the festival.（分词短语作状语）
聚在篝火周围，孩子们听老人讲述节日的起源。

3. _____ made her forget all her worries.（强调句）
正是派对上欢乐的氛围，让她忘却了所有烦恼。

4. Not only _____, but they also prepared roast turkey for the feast.（倒装句）
他们不仅用灯笼装饰房子，还为盛宴准备了烤火鸡。

5. _____ depends on the weather that day.（主语从句）
婚礼是否在户外举行取决于当天的天气。

Ⅱ 语段表达

It was the Spring Festival, a time when families gather and streets are decorated with colourful lanterns. Mark, 1._____（穿着传统的中国服装；分词短语作后置定语）, was filled with joy as he set off for the temple fair. 2._____（随着爆竹在四周绽放；with 复合结构）, he clapped his hands excitedly, his eyes shining with anticipation. 3._____（气氛如此热闹以至于他感受到一种强烈的归属感；so…that…句型）. "This is what makes the festival special," he thought, 4._____（意识到了春节的真正意义；分词短语作状语）, which lies not only in the delicious food and beautiful decorations, but also in the warmth of family reunion.

5._____（春节不仅给马克带来了欢乐；倒装句）, but it also led him to another exciting event—a wedding ceremony that was held in a traditional style. Representing his family, Mark was honoured to attend. 6._____（最吸引每个人眼球的；主语从句）was the bride, who was dressed in a fancy red wedding dress. With guests gathering around, the roast duck and pumpkin dishes on the table smelled delicious. Mark congratulated the newlyweds with a big smile, 7._____（感激这个体验不同文化的机会；分词短语作状语）. He knew that every festival and celebration is 8._____（一个丰富我们的生活并拓宽我们的视野的珍贵时刻；定语从句）.

Unit 2 MORALS AND VIRTUES

主题——人与自我之优秀品行

主题素养积累

[导读] Elizabeth Blackwell是西方第一位成为医生的女性，是第一位医学女博士，是美国女子医学教育界的先锋。她30岁在美国开了第一家女子诊所，47岁成立自己的女子医学院。她还在女权运动中做出了突出贡献。

Elizabeth Blackwell was born on February 3, 1821 in Bristol, England. Her father was a rich businessman at the time. Because her parents thought girls should **be equal to** boys, Elizabeth received the same education as her brothers.

Her ambition was to become a doctor, which was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After several **rejections from** medical schools, she finally was accepted by Geneva Medical College and graduated successfully in 1849. Her dream to become a doctor **came true** in 1851. She, along with another two women doctors, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children. Besides, she also **set up** the first medical school for women in 1868, where she taught the women students about disease prevention. **It was the first time that the idea of preventing disease had been taught in a medical school.**

Elizabeth Blackwell started the British National Health Society in 1871, which helped people learn how to stay healthy. In 1889, she became the first woman doctor in the United States. Most importantly, she **fought for** the admission of women to medical colleges. Throughout her life, she opened a world of chances for women, always fighting for what was right. In 1949 the Blackwell Medal was established. It's given to women who have excellent achievements in the field of medicine. She'll always **be remembered as** a great woman.

【主题词句背诵】

1. be equal to 相当于，等同
2. rejection from... 来自……的拒收/不录用
3. come true(梦想等)实现；(预言等)成真
4. set up 成立；建立
5. fight for 为……而战斗/竞争
6. be remembered as 作为……被铭记
7. It was the first time that the idea of preventing disease had been taught in a medical school.
这是第一次在医学院教授预防疾病的思想。

Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. moral *adj.* 道德的；道义上的 *n.* 品行；道德；寓意

(教材P14) Talk about **moral** dilemmas 谈论道德困境

(1)It's moral to do sth.	做……是合乎道德的。
(2)morally *adv.*	道义上，道德上
(3)immoral *adj.*	不道德的；邪恶的

【佳句背诵】

The **moral** of the story is that honesty is always the best policy.
这个故事的寓意是：诚实总是上策。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Parents play a crucial role in shaping their children's _____(moral) through daily examples.

②Some people consider it _____(moral) wrong to do experiments on animals for medical tests.