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Unit 1 SCIENCE FICTION

主题素养积累

Robot nurses

[导读] 依托大数据、人工智能、5G等核心技术，机器人应用场景日益丰富，护理机器人就是其中一例。那么，目前的护理机器人能辅助人类做哪些工作呢？

In Japan, human-like robots are already **being employed as** health care workers in homes for the elderly. Larger robotic machines are used to complete physical tasks such as moving patients, while smaller robots are being used to fight loneliness and **inactivity** in the elderly population.

Advanced robots have additional devices including touch-screens. While many elderly people prefer giving spoken commands to the robots, for those with age-related hearing loss or eye problems, having the choice to use the touch-screen is important.

It's likely that artificial intelligence will be applied in the examination and treatment of patients globally in the near future. At CES 2019, Samsung showed Bot Care—a 2-foot-tall robotic nurse on wheels. It has a group of **sensors**—if you hold a fingertip to its face, it can read blood pressure and pulse and then inform you—by speech—what your reading is and whether it is normal. Other sensors can monitor the breathing rate—even while the user is asleep—and temperature, and will offer solutions accordingly, including playing music to reduce stress. **A sensor that tracks the location of objects senses changes in the user's height, and calls an emergency contact when it detects a fall.**

Meanwhile Moxi, a socially intelligent hospital robot developed by Diligent Robotics, has **gone into service** at three hospitals in Texas, the US, as part of a pilot programme designed to **free up** nurses. "Almost 30% of our tasks are to get things," explained Phebe Lyepe, a nurse at Texas Health in Dallas, where the trial took place. "But all you need to do is press your voice button and call for Moxi." During trials, Moxi delivered things patients needed to boxes outside each patient's room and lab specimens (样本) to the lab, and carried heavy bags from patients' rooms to a cleaning area.

Moxi is being used in hospitals across the state.

【主题词句背诵】

1. be employed as 被聘为/雇用为

2. inactivity *n*. 不活动；钝化

3. be applied in 被应用在；应用于

4. sensor *n*. 传感器

5. go into service 投入使用

6. free up 使解脱出来；开放；释放

7. It's likely that artificial intelligence will be applied in the examination and treatment of patients globally in the near future.
在不久的将来，人工智能很可能会应用于全球患者的检查和治疗。

8. A sensor that tracks the location of objects senses changes in the user's height, and calls an emergency contact when it detects a fall.
一款能够追踪物体位置的传感器会感应到用户身高的变化，并在检测到(用户)跌倒时通过电话呼叫紧急联系人。

Period One　Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课　研读课文

Task 1　Text Structure Analysing

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED (Adapted)

- A robot named Tony is to be 1. _____ by Claire. (Para. 1)
- Claire felt 2. _____ at first. (Paras. 2-3)
- Claire gradually 3. _____ Tony and changed herself with Tony's help. (Paras. 4-6)
- Tony suggested she invite her friends to her house and helped 4. _____. (Paras. 7-9)

Task 2　Fast Reading

The text mainly tells us _____
_____.

Task 3　Careful Reading

Read the text carefully and then choose the best answer according to the text.

(　)**1**. How did Claire feel when she first saw Tony?

A. Excited.　　B. Alarmed.

C. Curious.　　D. Indifferent.

(　)**2**. What did Tony suggest Claire do to deal with Gladys?

A. Argue with Gladys to clear up the misunderstanding.

B. Tell Larry about the misunderstanding.

C. Avoid meeting Gladys in the future.

D. Invite Gladys and her friends to the house before he left.

(　)**3**. What happened when Claire fell off the ladder?

A. She was seriously injured.

B. Tony caught her in time.

C. Larry came back and helped her.

D. She refused Tony's help.

(　)**4**. What can be inferred from Tony's declaration to Claire?

A. Tony had developed emotional feelings towards Claire.

B. Tony was malfunctioning and didn't know his role as a robot.

C. Tony wanted to stay with Claire to continue improving the house.

D. Tony was trying to please Claire to complete his task successfully.

Task 4　Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

A household robot 1. _____ (test) out in a family. He looked like a tall and handsome man with smooth hair and a deep voice. Claire didn't like the idea put forward by her husband at the beginning, 2. _____ she agreed to it at last as her husband promised her that the robot wouldn't harm her or allow her 3. _____ (harm).

At the sight of Tony, Claire was 4. _____ (alarm). When Tony offered to help her with dressing, Claire felt embarrassed. Gradually, Tony began to win Claire's trust. She told Tony that she felt 5. _____ (happy) that her home wasn't elegant enough for her husband, 6. _____ wanted to improve his social position. He helped Claire by 7. _____ (make) her home elegant, giving her a new haircut and giving her advice on her dress. Finally, Tony suggested that she invite her 8. _____ (friend) to the house so that they saw she and her house were 9. _____ (complete) transformed.

Finally came the day when all the guests would be arriving. Tony declared that he didn't want to leave Claire, and 10. _____ he felt more than just the desire to please her.

Period Two　Reading and Thinking—Language points

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. test out　检验；测试

（教材 P2）It was going to be **tested out** by Larry's wife, Claire.

它将由拉里的妻子克莱尔进行测试。

(1)test out on	在……上进行测试
(2)stand the test of time	经得起时间的考验

【佳句背诵】

Scientists are **testing out** how this new material can withstand extreme temperatures.

科学家正在测试这种新材料如何耐受极端温度。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The researchers decided to test out the new drug _____ laboratory animals before human trials.

②The professor invited some university students to test _____ the computer program for any bugs.

③_____ (test) out on a group of volunteers first, the new drug showed promising results in relieving symptoms.

◆完成句子

④Welcome to our science and technology exhibition! Here, you'll have the chance _____ _____. (应用文写作之活动介绍)

欢迎来到我们的科技展览！在这里，您将有机会体验各种前沿科技。

⑤Their friendship _____ _____, growing even stronger over the years. (读后续写之情感描写)

他们的友谊经受住了距离和时间的考验，并且在这些年里变得愈发深厚。

2. appointment　*n*. 约会；预约；约定；任命；委任

（教材 P2）She had an **appointment** to paint her nails, then she went into an expensive clothes shop.

她按预约去美甲后，走进了一家高档的服装店。

(1)make/have an appointment with sb	和某人有约
keep/break an appointment	守约/违约
(2)appoint *v*.	任命；确定；安排
appoint sb (to be/as)...	任命/委派某人为……
appoint sb to do sth	委派某人做某事
(3)appointed *adj*.	(时间)指定的，约定的

【佳句背诵】

In Western business culture, **making an appointment** is commonplace for most business dealings.

在西方商业文化中，进行预约在大部分商业活动中是常见的。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The man who had come a thousand miles to keep an _____ (appoint) with the friend of his youth smoked his cigar and waited.

②She is both the first woman and the first African-American _____ (appoint) to the position.

③[2023·北京卷] I turned up at the _____ (appoint) hour for a dinner, only to find that no other guest had arrived and my hostess was still in her sleeping suit.

◆完成句子

④_____ _____ of the Student Union, I'm writing to sincerely congratulate you. (应用文写作之祝贺信)

得知你被任命为学生会主席，我写信向你表示衷心的祝贺。

⑤[2021·北京卷书面表达] Because I _____ _____ the dentist, I am terribly sorry for not accompanying you to the bookstore _____.

由于已经预约了牙医，我很抱歉不能在约定的时间陪你去书店。

3. guilty　*adj*. 内疚的；惭愧的；有罪的

（教材 P2）Although it was completely innocent, Claire felt **guilty**.

虽然完全是清白的，但克莱尔依然感到内疚。

(1)feel guilty about...	对/为……感到内疚/有愧
be guilty of (doing) sth	犯有……罪/有……过错
(2)guilt *n*.	内疚;过失,罪行
a sense of guilt	负罪感
(3)guiltily *adv*.	内疚地

【佳句背诵】

Overwhelmed by **a sense of guilt**, he ducked his head and acknowledged his fault.

他满怀愧疚,低下头承认了自己的过错。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①She had a _____ (guilt) look on her face when I caught her eating the last cookie.

②[2025·浙江1月考读后续写] Fully convinced this time, Kevin said _____ (guilty), "Sorry for the trouble I've made."

◆完成句子

③_____ when her friend forgave her for spreading a false rumour about her, and she knew that her words had hurt her friend deeply.(读后续写之心理描写)

当她的朋友原谅她散布关于自己的谣言时,愧疚的泪水涌上了她的眼眶,她知道自己的话深深地伤害了朋友。

④That summer, what started with _____ _____ ended with the most meaningful friendship of his life.(读后续写之主旨升华)

那个夏天,一切始于他因一扇被打破的窗户而心生愧疚的事,最终却让他收获了人生中最有意义的一段友谊。

4. suspend *vt*. 悬;挂;暂停;暂缓

(教材P3)Claire tried to help by working on a light **suspended** from the ceiling, but she fell off the ladder.

克莱尔试图帮忙弄一个挂在天花板上的灯,但她却从梯子上掉了下来。

(1)suspend from	从……悬挂;使停学,使停职
(2)suspension *n*.	暂缓;延期;推迟;暂令停职(或停学、停赛等)

【佳句背诵】

Due to the coming typhoon, all train services will be **suspended** until further notice.

由于台风即将来袭,所有列车服务都将暂停,直到有进一步的通知。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The _____ (suspend) of the event, which was originally scheduled for next week, was a big disappointment to the participants.

②His driver's licence _____ (suspend) for three months after he was caught speeding repeatedly.

③The bridge, _____ (suspend) by thick iron chains over the canyon, swayed slightly in the wind, making every step a test of courage.

◆完成句子

④Her laughter _____ when she noticed everyone's serious faces.(读后续写之场景描写)

当她注意到大家严肃的表情时,她的笑声戛然而止。

⑤_____, the children took turns swinging across the stream, their laughter echoing in the valley.(读后续写之场景描写)

绳子悬挂在两棵树之间,孩子们轮流荡着绳子越过小溪,他们的笑声在山谷中回荡。

5. dismiss *vt*. 让(某人)离开;解散;解雇;消除(思想、感情等);驳回,不受理

(教材P3)The guests would be arriving soon, so Claire **dismissed** Tony for the rest of the night.

客人们很快就要到了,因此克莱尔让托尼结束了当晚的工作。

(1)dismiss sb/sth as sth	把某人或某事当作……而不予理会或摒弃
dismiss sb from	解雇某人;免去某人(职务)
dismiss fear/doubts from one's mind	消除某人心中的恐惧/疑虑
(2)dismissal *n*.	免职,解雇;不予考虑
(3)dismissive *adj*.	轻蔑的,不屑一顾的;拒绝考虑的

【佳句背诵】

[外研版选必四] Although his theory has been **dismissed** by scholars, it shows how powerful the secrets of Ancient Maya civilisation are among people.

虽然他的理论已经被学者们否定,但它显示了古代玛雅文明的奥秘在人们心中是多么有影响力。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空/一词多义

①The thought of escape flashed through my mind but immediately I dismissed it _____ being unrealistic.

②He was threatened with _____ (dismiss) if he continued to turn up late for work.

③When school was **dismissed**, Kitty started slowly homewards. _____

④The defence lawyer asked that the charge against his client be **dismissed**. _____

⑤In consequence of your bad work I am forced to **dismiss** you from the post. _____

⑥Just **dismiss** those thoughts from your mind—they're crazy and not worth thinking about.

_____

◆完成句子

⑦_____, Mr Chen stood outside the office building, the weight of his family's expectations crushing his shoulders.(读后续写之场景描写)

被毫无预警地解雇后,陈先生站在办公楼外,家庭期望的重担沉甸甸地压在他肩头。

⑧_____ _____ became Luka's greatest strength—proof that creativity changes the world.(读后续写之主旨升华)

别人曾当作幼稚幻想而不予理会的东西,却成了卢卡最大的优势——这证明了创造力能够改变世界。

6. declare *vt.* 公布;宣布;宣告;表明;宣称;断言;申报(纳税品、收入等)

(教材 P3)She heard him **declare** that he did not want to leave her the next day, and that he felt more than just the desire to please her.

她听见他宣布说,他第二天不想离开她,而且他不仅仅是想讨她的欢心。

(1)declare war on/against...	对……宣战
declare for/against...	声明表示支持/反对……
declare sth open/closed	宣布……开始/结束
declare sb/sth (to be) sb/sth	宣布某人/某物为……
(2)declaration *n.*	宣称,宣布,宣告,声明
(3)declared *adj.*	公开宣布(或声明、表态)的

【佳句背诵】

Some people **declare** that online social platforms have greatly enhanced communication efficiency, while others worry about the negative impact on real-life relationships.

一些人宣称网络社交平台极大提高了沟通效率,而另一些人则担忧其对现实人际关系的负面影响。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空/熟词生义

①When they asked him for his opinion, he declared strongly _____ the policy, adding that it wasn't practical.

②We were shocked by the _____ (declare) that the company would lay off thousands of employees due to financial difficulties.

③_____ (declare) a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010 and a national geopark in 2011, the landform has become a top tourist attraction.

④You must **declare** all items you bought abroad to the customs officer. _____

◆完成句子

⑤[2020·天津卷书面表达] The instant the ceremony _____, all the students in our school burst into cheers.

仪式一宣布开始,我校全体学生就欢呼起来。

⑥Tears welling up in her eyes, _____ _____ _____, and instead, pursue her dream of becoming a writer.

泪水在她眼中打转,她宣称不再让父母决定自己的未来,而是要追求成为作家的梦想。

句型透视

(教材 P2)**As she turned around, there stood Gladys Claffern.** 当她转过身来时,格拉迪丝·克拉芬就站在那里。

句型公式

完全倒装结构

【句式点拨】

句中 there stood Gladys Claffern 是一个倒装句,真正的主语是 Gladys Claffern。当表示地点的 here 和 there 位于句首时,其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是 be 动词和 come,go 等表示移动或动态的不及物动词。

【相关拓展】

(1)表示时间、地点和动作转移的副词,如 now, then,up,down,in,away,out 等置于句首,且主语是名词,谓语动词是不及物动词时,句子需用完全倒装。

Away ran the girls, too eager to get into the house to have time for speech.

女孩们拔腿就跑,急急忙忙跑进屋子里,话也来不及说了。

(2)当表语是分词、副词、形容词、介词短语,主语比较长且主语是名词时,为了保持平衡或强调表语,常把表语放在句首,引起句子完全倒装。句型结构为:分词/副词/形容词/介词短语 + be + 主语。

Present at the meeting were experts from various fields.

出席会议的有来自各个领域的专家。

(3)有时为了强调,可将谓语部分的现在分词、过去分词或不定式置于句首,从而构成倒装。

Buried in the sands was an ancient village.

一个古老的村庄被埋在这沙土之中。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Into the dark apartment _____ (walk) David, who was quite surprised when everyone shouted "Happy Birthday".

②There _____ (come) a time when one must take responsibility for his/her own mistakes.

③Present at the conference _____ (be) many important people, among whom was the President.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④Yesterday into the complete silence of the waiting class _____, "Good morning, children."

昨天在全班同学静静的等待中传来了老师甜美的嗓音:"孩子们,早上好。"

⑤All of a sudden the door opened and a troop of children in all sorts of dresses came in.

→All of a sudden the door opened and _____ _____. (用倒装句改写)

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

语言精讲

1. on a…basis 根据;以……的方式(基准)

(教材 P4) money paid for work or services, typically **on a daily or weekly basis**

为工作或服务支付的钱,通常是以每天或每周一次的方式

(1)on the basis of (= based on) 根据/基于……

(2)base…on/upon… = …be based on/upon… 把……建立在……的基础上

(3)basic *adj.* 基本的;基础的

(4)basically *adv.* 基本上;从根本上说;大体上;总的说来

[温馨提示] "on a + 形容词 + basis"相当于该形容词对应的副词,如:

on a regular basis = regularly 定期地;有规律地

on a voluntary basis = voluntarily 自愿地,无偿地

on a daily/a weekly/a monthly/an annual basis = daily/weekly/monthly/annually 每日/每周/每月/每年地

【佳句背诵】

According to medical research, doing exercise **on a regular basis**(= regularly) can release pressure and improve mental health.

根据医学研究,定期运动可以释放压力、改善心理健康。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2026·全国一卷] For instance, interactive exhibits powered by AI can adjust their content and difficulty level _____ (base) on the user's preferences and responses.

②[2026·全国二卷] _____ the basis of that conversation, I applied to go back to university and study creative writing.

③Prior to the Sui and Tang dynasties, Chinese poems were _____ (basic) written for singing.

◆完成句子

④The English Corner in our school _____ _____, during which students can practise oral English through various activities.

我校英语角每月举办一次,其间学生可通过各种活动练习英语口语。

⑤[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷应用文写作] _____ _____ these concerns, I suggest allowing students to form teams voluntarily _____ _____, learning goals or language abilities.

基于这些考虑,我建议允许学生根据自己的兴趣、学习目标或语言能力自愿组队。

2. calculate *vt.* 计算,核算;预测

(教材 P4)They believe if AI can handle tasks like **calculating** and driving for us, we will have more time for creating, thinking, and "being human".

他们相信如果人工智能能做像计算和为我们驾驶这样的工作,我们将会有更多的时间用于创造、思考和"做人"。

(1)calculate on (= count on/rely on)	预期;指望,依赖
It is calculated that...	据估算……
(2)calculation *n.*	计算;推测
(3)calculated *adj.*	精心策划的;蓄意的
be calculated to do sth (= be intended/designed to do sth)	旨在/打算做某事

【佳句背诵】

It has been calculated that the global space economy is increasing by billions of dollars every year. 据估算,全球太空经济正以每年数十亿美元的规模增长。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2020·全国卷Ⅰ] According to most _____ (calculate), race walkers moving at a pace of six miles per hour would burn about 800 calories(卡路里) per hour...

②When the storm hit the small village, the villagers calculated on the rescue team _____ (arrive) as soon as possible to help them out of trouble.

◆完成句子

③He paused mid-sentence, _____ _____, and then quickly changed the subject when he saw the teacher's frown.(读后续写之动作与心理描写)

他说到一半突然停顿,盘算着是否承认错误,接着看到老师皱眉后立刻转移了话题。

语法归纳

【语境感悟】

阅读以下有关"科幻小说"的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

Science fiction novels ①**are** widely **loved** by readers. Many classic works ②**were written** by famous authors in the 20th century. More new stories ③**will be created** to explore the unknown. At present, some popular novels ④**are being translated** into different languages. So far, several important works ⑤**have been adapted** into films. Several important works ⑥**had been adapted** into films by last year. When an author was writing his latest book, it ⑦**was being discussed** by fans online.

【自主发现】

以上语段中,加黑部分均使用被动语态。①为_____的被动语态;②为_____的被动语态;③为_____的被动语态;④为_____的被动语态;⑤为_____的被动语态;⑥为_____的被动语态;⑦为_____的被动语态。

复习被动语态

语态是动词的一种形式，它表示主语和谓语的关系。语态有两种：主动语态和被动语态。如果主语是动作的执行者，或者说动作是由主语完成的，要用主动语态；如果主语是动作的承受者，或者说动作不是由主语而是由其他人或事物完成的，则用被动语态。

被动语态的构成：助动词 be + 动词的过去分词。

一、不同时态的主、被动语态形式

时态	主动语态	被动语态
一般现在时	do/does	am/is/are + done
一般过去时	did	was/were + done
一般将来时	will + do	will be + done
现在进行时	am/is/are + doing	am/is/are + being + done
现在完成时	have/has + done	have/has + been + done
过去完成时	had + done	had + been + done
过去进行时	was/were + doing	was/were + being + done

1. 一般现在时的被动语态

Glad to inform you that you **are invited** to make a speech in our school.

很高兴通知您，您被邀请去我们学校做一个演讲。

2. 一般过去时的被动语态

A new bike **was bought** for me by my parents as a gift last week.

上星期我的父母给我买了一辆新自行车作为礼物。

3. 一般将来时的被动语态

A paper-cutting exhibition **will be held** tomorrow morning, which aims to promote traditional Chinese culture.

明天上午即将举行的剪纸展的目的在于推广中国传统文化。

4. 现在进行时的被动语态

The life of the elk **is being studied** by specialists at present.

目前专家正在研究麋鹿的生活。

5. 现在完成时的被动语态

The book **has been translated** into thirty languages since it came on the market in 1973.

这本书自 1973 年问世以来已被译成 30 种语言。

6. 过去完成时的被动语态

They **had been warned** many times before they carried out the plan.

在执行这项计划之前，他们已经被警告过多次了。

7. 过去进行时的被动语态

The bridge **was being built** when the storm hit.

暴风雨来袭时，那座桥正在被修建。

二、不同时态的被动语态中的特殊情况

1. 否定词 not 的位置：在第一个助动词或情态动词之后。如：

He was extremely disappointed to hear that he **would not be given** a doctor's degree.

听到不会获得博士学位，他沮丧到了极点。

2. 主动句的谓语动词带有复合宾语时，转换为被动句时，应将宾语变成被动句的主语，而将宾语补足语保留不动（这时的宾语补足语变为主语补足语）。如：

We saw him **sitting** there without doing anything.

→He was seen **sitting** there without doing anything.

我们看见他坐在那儿，什么也没做。

[**温馨提示**] 在主动语态中，make，hear，see 等词后接不定式时要省略 to，但转换为被动语态时，则不能省略 to。如：

The kind words from her friends **made her feel** better after the failure.

→She **was made to feel** better by the kind words from her friends after the failure.

在失败后朋友们的善意话语让她感觉好多了。

3. 谓语动词带双宾语的主动句转换为被动句时，可将表示物的（直接）宾语变为主语，用 for 或 to 引出表示人的（间接）宾语，或将表示人的（间接）宾语变为主语。如：

My father is telling me an interesting story now.

→An interesting story **is being told** to me by my father now.

→ **I'm being told** an interesting story by my father now.

爸爸现在正在给我讲一个有趣的故事。

4. 动词短语在主动结构中是不可分割的，在被动结构中也是如此，不可去掉后面的介词或副词。如：

The old man **was laughed at** by many people when he brought the idea forward.

这位老人提出这个想法时，遭到了许多人的嘲笑。

5. 主动形式表示被动意义

(1)当 wash，write，sell，open，close，shut，lock，cook 等用作不及物动词，后加副词(easily，well 等)时，通常用主动形式表示被动意义。如：

This kind of cloth **washes easily** and lasts long.

这种布料很容易洗，并且耐穿。

The pen my father gave me as a birthday gift **writes smoothly**.

父亲给我的作为生日礼物的钢笔写起来很顺畅。

(2)“need，want，require，deserve 等 + doing”结构用主动形式表示被动意义。如：

Your draft **needs revising** before it is submitted to the teacher.

→Your draft **needs to be revised** before it is submitted to the teacher.

你的草稿在提交给老师前需要修改。

(3)be worth doing (= be worthy to be done)结构用主动形式表示被动意义。如：

The novel is so interesting that it **is worth reading** again.

→The novel is so interesting that it **is worthy to be read** again.

这部小说非常有趣，值得再读一次。

【实战演练】

❶ 单句填空

1. His writings _____ (translate) into various languages by the end of the last century.

2. My washing machine _____ (repair) at present, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.

3. Linda, make sure the tables _____ (set) before the guests arrive.

4. The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts _____ (reward) with success in the end.

5. To my delight, I _____ (choose) from hundreds of applicants to attend the opening ceremony last week.

6. The survey, in which almost 5,000 men and women in 12 countries _____ (ask) last month, shows that both men and women think the same.

7. Up to now, Aesop's fables _____ _____ (translate) into many languages and are known all over the world.

8. While I was concentrating on photographing this amazing scene, I suddenly had a feeling that I _____ (watch).

9. And don't forget: we _____ (surround) by a natural playground just perfect for walking, caving, climbing and cycling.

10. Before the guests came back, the room needed _____ (clean).

❷ 语法与写作

1. _____ _____ and can be claimed at the Lost and Found office.(应用文写作之通知)

丢失的钱包在图书馆被找到，可在失物招领处认领。

2. The application forms _____ _____ before 5 pm this Friday.(应用文写作之通知)

申请表必须在本周五下午 5 点前提交到学校办公室。

3. Li Ming _____ in the national English speech contest twice, which proves his excellent language skills.(应用文写作之推荐信)

李明已两次获得全国英语演讲比赛一等奖，这证明了他出色的语言能力。

4. The documents you requested _____ _____ and will be sent to you soon.(应用文写作之电子邮件)

您要求的文件正在准备中，将尽快发送给您。

5. With her excellent leadership skills, she _____ _____ project manager.(应用文写作之推荐信)

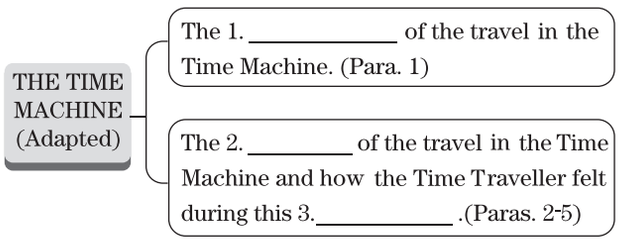
凭借出色的领导能力，她一定会被任命为项目经理。

Period Four　Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课　研读课文

Task 1　Text Structure Analysing



Task 2　Fast Reading

The text mainly tells us _____ _____.

Task 3　Careful Reading

Read the text carefully and then choose the best answer according to the text.

(　)**1**. What can we learn about the clock from Para. 1?

A. It told the exact time of this travel.

B. It made the traveller puzzled to an extent.

C. It had no meaning during the time adventure.

D. It indicated when the Time Traveller pushed the lever.

(　)**2**. How did the Time Traveller feel during this adventure?

A. Puzzled and excited.

B. Ambitious and considerate.

C. Concerned and worried.

D. Tired and thrilled.

(　)**3**. What did the Time Traveller worry about as to stopping the machine?

A. It might bring about dangers.

B. It may fail to take him back.

C. It could lead to entering a different space.

D. It might result in an explosion in this Time Machine.

(　)**4**. How does the author develop the passage?

A. By providing facts.

B. By expressing emotions.

C. By describing events.

D. By following the time order.

Task 4　Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

It was at ten o'clock today 1. _____ my first Time Machine began its career. After pushing the starting lever, I looked around. Then my eyes settled on the clock. It was 2. _____ (believable)! Just now, it was a minute or so past ten; now it was nearly half past three! I pushed the lever a little further. Night 3. _____ (fall) as if a lamp was being turned out, and in another moment came the day.

I felt I was being driven fast on a winding road. All of 4. _____ sudden, the walls of the laboratory fell away, and I found I was left in the open air. The whole surface of the earth was 5. _____ (constant) being changed before my eyes. I thought that I was being pushed through time at 6. _____ (hundred) of years a minute.

I had a strong urge 7. _____(look) at things that were being flashed before my eyes! I knew I would be 8. _____ risk if I stopped the Time Machine. I pulled the lever backwards, and then I 9. _____ (throw) through the air. I was stunned for a moment and then I found myself 10. _____ (sit) next to the machine.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. superior　*adj*. 更好的；占优势的；(在级别或重要性上)更高的　*n*. 级别更高的人；上级；上司

(教材 P6) In sci-fi stories, robots often become **superior** and take over.

在科幻小说中，机器人往往超越人类，并接管一切。

be superior to	比……更好/更胜一筹
be senior to	比……年长/职位高
be junior to	比……年龄小/职位低
be inferior to	比……差/级别低

【佳句背诵】

His skills in basketball **are superior to** those of his teammates, which makes him a valuable player on the team.

他的篮球技能优于他的队友，这使他成为球队中的一名有价值的球员。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①He was a genius and valued by both his peers and his _____ (superior).

②They have developed techniques superior _____ those used in most factories.

◆完成句子

③E-books _____ printed books in terms of storage capacity and cost-effectiveness, which would greatly benefit our library resources.(应用文写作之建议信)

就存储容量和成本效益而言，电子书优于纸质书，这将极大地有益于我们的图书馆资源。

④It was _____ that carried him through the final mile.(读后续写之主旨升华)

支撑他跑完最后一英里的不是体力，而是超强的意志力。

2. take over 占上风；取而代之；接手；接管

(教材 P6) In sci-fi stories, robots often become superior and **take over**.

在科幻小说中，机器人往往超越人类，并接管一切。

take down	拆掉；拆除；写下
take in	吸收；收留；欺骗；改小(尺寸)
take off	脱下(衣服等)；起飞，腾飞
take on	承担；决定做；呈现；雇用
take up	开始从事；占用(时间或空间)；着手处理；继续(做)；接着讲
take back	收回；退回；使回想起

【佳句背诵】

With the rise of AI, many fear that robots will **take over** human jobs, but others believe they will only assist us.

随着人工智能的兴起，许多人担心机器人会取代人类的工作，但也有人认为机器人只会协助我们。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①Following his late father's will, he was given the right to **take over** all businesses.

_____

②At the beginning of the game, our team **took over**. But in the end, we failed. _____

③Social media platforms have **taken over** traditional forms of communication among young people. _____

◆完成句子

④[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] The moment _____, I immediately drowned myself doing analysis and assured him I would not let him down.

一接手这项任务，我立刻投身于分析中，并向他保证不会让他失望。

⑤As the storm grew stronger, _____ _____, but the captain remained calm and gave orders.(读后续写之情绪描写)

随着风暴加剧，水手们惊恐万分，但船长依然沉着冷静地下达着命令。

3. conflict with 与……冲突或抵触

(教材 P7) A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would **conflict with** the first law.

机器人必须服从人类下达给它的命令，除非这种命令与第一定律相冲突。

(1)a conflict between…and…	……和……之间的冲突
in conflict with sb	与某人有冲突
come/fall into conflict with	与……产生冲突
(2)conflicted *adj.*	因心理冲突而不知所措的
be/feel conflicted about	对……感到矛盾

【佳句背诵】

Her ambition to study abroad stood **in sharp conflict with** her parents' wish for her to take over the family business.

她出国留学的志向与父母希望她接手家族企业的愿望产生了激烈的冲突。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①[2023·全国甲卷] Grizzly bears, which may grow to about 2.5m long and weigh over 400kg, occupy a _____ (conflict) corner of the American psyche—we revere(敬畏) them even as they give us frightening dreams.

②He often conflicts _____ his classmates, which annoys his parents.

◆完成句子

③[2021·浙江1月考读后续写] Instantly, without a few hours, the video went viral. _____ _____ between whether I should be happy or sad.

视频立即在几小时内就火了起来。我的情绪很复杂,不知道该高兴还是难过。

④His fingers trembled as he held the wallet, deeply _____ _____ for his sick mother's medicine.(读后续写之心理描写)

他手指颤抖地攥着那个钱包,内心激烈挣扎着——是该物归原主,还是留着给患病的母亲买药。

4. turn out 关掉;熄灭;在场;使朝外;结果是;生产

(教材P8) Night came as if a lamp was being **turned out**, and in another moment came the day.

夜幕降临了,仿佛一盏灯正在熄灭,转眼间,白昼就来临了。

(1)turn out badly/well/all right	结果很糟/很好/尚可
turn out (to be) + *adj.*/*n.*	结果是/原来是……
(2)It turns out that...	结果是/原来是……(用于主语从句)
(3)turn down	关小;拒绝
turn in	上交
turn to	转向;求助于
turn up	偶然出现;到达;调高(音量等)

【佳句背诵】

Last week, we took the foreign students to experience the authentic tea culture, which **turned out** (**to be**) extremely rewarding.

上周,我们带着外国学生去体验了地道的茶文化,结果证明是非常值得的。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①[2024·全国甲卷] This training taught her to read and write her Chinese upside down—a skill that has **turned out** to be quite practical...

_____

②Don't forget to **turn out** the lights before you leave. _____

③Thousands of people **turned out** to welcome the team home. _____

④The company **turns out** a large number of high-quality products every year. _____

◆完成句子/句式改写

⑤The Chinese paper-cutting art exhibition will be held next week, and _____ _____ and experience the charm of traditional Chinese culture.(应用文写作之邀请信)

中国剪纸艺术展将于下周举行,我们真诚希望您能出席,感受中国传统文化的魅力。

⑥[2020·全国新高考Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷读后续写] Bernard's business _____ _____ with so many people enjoying his popcorn.

→_____ Bernard's business was very successful with so many people enjoying his popcorn.(用it作形式主语改写)

结果证明伯纳德的生意很成功,很多人都喜欢吃他的爆米花。

5. fall away (逐渐)减少;消失

(教材P8)As my pace grew faster, the walls of the laboratory **fell away**, and I was left in the open air.

随着我的速度越来越快,实验室的墙壁随之消失,我置身野外。

(1)fall away	逐渐倾斜,向下延伸(与 to/into 搭配);离开,疏远(与 from 搭配)
(2)fall over	被……绊倒
fall down	倒塌;跌倒;失败
fall off	从……摔下
fall into	分成;掉进,陷入;堕入
fall behind	落后;跟不上

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①If you take this medicine, all your pains and aches will **fall away**. _____

②The ground **falls away** sharply to the river below. _____

③Many supporters **fell away** from the movement when times got tough. _____

④As the misunderstanding between them deepened, their friendship **fell away**. _____

◆完成句子

⑤_____, she felt a wave of anxiety wash over her, leaving her capable only of staring blankly at the murmuring audience. (读后续写之心理描写)

随着信心快速消失,她感到一阵焦虑涌上她的心头,她只能茫然地盯着低声议论的观众。

6. division *n*. 差异;分开;分隔;除(法)

(教材 P8)The sun and moon looked as if they were being thrown across the sky, but soon there was **division** between night and day.

太阳和月亮看起来好像正被抛向天空,但很快就有了昼夜之分。

(1)division in/within...	某方面的差异/分歧
division between A and B	A 和 B 的差异/分歧
(2)divide *v*.	使分开,分散;分配;除以
divide...into...	把……分成……
divide...between/among...	在……之间分配……
(3)divided *adj*.	分裂的;有分歧的

【佳句背诵】

A tall fence marked the **division between** our school **and** the park.

高大的栅栏是我们学校和公园的分界线。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空/熟词生义

①The digital _____ (divide) prevents some elderly people from accessing online services.

②The park, _____ (divide) into two sections along a stream, has several bridges built over the stream.

③An invisible **division** grew between us after the quarrel, though we still sat at the same desk every day. _____

◆完成句子

④[2023·新高考全国Ⅰ/Ⅱ卷应用文写作] I'm very pleased with your teaching style, but I'd like to express my concerns regarding your plan _____ for post-class oral practice.

我非常喜欢你的教学风格,但对于你打算随机将学生们两两分组进行课后口语练习这一计划,我想表达一下我的担忧。

⑤_____ as the debate grew heated, with neither side willing to compromise. (读后续写之场景描写)

当争论变得激烈时,两组人之间出现了尖锐的分歧,双方都不愿妥协。

7. urge *n*. 强烈的欲望;冲动 *vt*. 催促;力劝;大力推荐

(教材 P8)I had a strong **urge** to look at the random things that were being flashed before my eyes!

我有一种强烈的欲望,想看看眼前那些随机闪现的东西!

(1)have/feel an urge to do sth	渴望做某事
(2)urge sb to do sth	力劝某人做某事;敦促某人做某事
urge that sb (should) do sth	主张/力劝某人做某事
It is/was urged that...(should) do sth.	有人主张……做某事。
(3)urgent *adj*.	紧急的;迫切的
(4)urgency *n*.	紧急;催促

[温馨提示] urge 后跟从句时，从句的谓语动词常用虚拟语气，即“should＋动词原形”结构，should 可以省略。

【佳句背诵】

As we become more and more dependent on computers, some scientists are **urging us to** think about the dangers posed by the advances in AI.

随着我们变得越来越依赖电脑，一些科学家正敦促我们思考人工智能的发展带来的危险。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①On feeling the earthquake, the teacher stayed calm in the front of the classroom, urging all the students _____ (rush) out of the classroom as quickly as possible.

②[2025·浙江1月考] If the information you're communicating isn't _____ (urge), consider sending an e-mail.

③She checked her watch with increasing _____ (urge), realizing the last train would depart in 10 minutes.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④_____, I ripped my sleeve to make a tourniquet, hands trembling but movements deliberate.(读后续写之场景描写)

意识到处理伤口的紧迫性，我扯下袖子做成止血带，双手颤抖，动作却从容不迫。

⑤[2022·全国甲卷书面表达] 为了更好地保护海洋，我们必须敦促更多的人去反思他们自己不合适的行为并且做出改变。

→To protect oceans better, we must _____ their own improper behaviour and make changes. (urge sb to do sth)

→To protect oceans better, we must _____ their own improper behaviour and make changes. (urge that...)

8. random *adj.* 随机的；不可思议的

(教材 P8) I had a strong urge to look at the **random** things that were being flashed before my eyes!

我有一种强烈的欲望，想看看眼前那些随机闪现的东西！

at random (= randomly)	胡乱地；随便地；任意地

【佳句背诵】

It is better to read a few books carefully than to read many **at random**.

随便读许多书不如细细地读几本书。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The participants were _____ (random) selected from a pool of volunteers.

②I sat down on the floor and pulled a few books off the shelf _____ random.

◆完成句子

③In a desperate attempt to find a way out, she _____ through the dense forest, her heart pounding with fear and uncertainty.(读后续写之动作与心理描写)

为了拼命找到出路，她在茂密的森林里漫无目的地走着，她的心因恐惧与不安而怦怦直跳。

9. explode *vi.& vt.* 爆炸；爆破

(教材 P9) But if I stopped and the same space was being occupied by something else, we would be forced together and **explode** like a bomb!

但如果我停下来，同一个空间被别的东西占据，我们就会被挤在一起，像炸弹一样爆炸！

(1)explode with anger/rage	勃然大怒；大发雷霆
explode into laughter	哄然大笑；爆发出笑声
explode to	激增至
(2)explosive *adj.*	易爆炸的；爆炸性的；激增的
(3)explosion *n.*	爆炸，爆破

【佳句背诵】

According to observers, the plane **exploded** shortly after take-off.

据目击者说，飞机起飞后不久就爆炸了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①With the _____ (explode) development of technology, our daily lives have undergone tremendous changes.

②If the gas pipe _____, the _____ would do great damage to the buildings around. (explode)

③The number of the visitors who come to admire the flowers explodes _____ 40,000 during the tourist season.

◆完成句子

④Professor Challenger's face went red as a tomato. His beard was bristling. He looked ready to _____. (读后续写之神态描写)

查林杰教授的脸红得像个西红柿,他的胡子根根竖起,看样子他简直要气炸了。

⑤When he told the joke, the whole room _____ _____. (读后续写之场景描写)

当他讲完那个笑话,整个房间的人都爆笑起来。

句型透视

(教材 P8)**The sun and moon looked as if they were being thrown across the sky…**

太阳和月亮看起来好像正被抛向天空……

句型公式

as if 似乎,好像

【句式点拨】

as if 既可以引导表语从句,也可以引导方式状语从句,意为"仿佛,好像"。as if 从句所表示的情况是事实或具有很大可能性时,通常用陈述语气;当其所表示的情况不是事实,而是主观的想象或夸大性的比喻时,通常用虚拟语气,其从句时态变化如下:

与现在事实相反	从句用一般过去时(be 动词用 were)
与过去事实相反	从句用过去完成时,即"had + 过去分词"
与将来事实相反	从句用一般过去时或"would/might/could/were to + 动词原形"结构

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①Frustrated and exhausted, he felt as if it _____ (be) the end of the world, his heart torn with despair.

②It was John who broke the window. Why are you talking to me as if I _____ (do) it?

③The car was juddering and trembling as if it _____ (explode).

◆完成句子

④Her smile froze _____ _____, the joy draining from her eyes like water from a sink. (读后续写之表情描写)

她的笑容凝固,她仿佛变成了石像,眼中的喜悦如水槽中的水般流尽。

⑤The hall crowded with audience made me even more uneasy. My heart was pounding hard, _____ _____. (读后续写之心理描写)

挤满观众的大厅让我更加不安起来,我的心扑通扑通地好像要跳出来了。

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

想象类作文

现代社会,科技迅猛发展,各种新事物层出不穷。我们不禁会想象未来生活的样子。对未来生活的描述属于记叙文,以描写为主。

写好想象类作文,要做到以下几点:

1. 观察生活,表现生活。想象要源于生活实际。只有熟悉生活,仔细地观察生活,才能有想象的原材料。

2. 明确中心,展开想象。动笔写想象类作文之前先要明确中心,即写作目的。在这个基础上列好提纲,写出主题句。写主题句时要注意:一个段落只能有一个主题句;主题句的范围必须最大限度地缩小、具体化。尽可能选择准确、充分、档次高的关键词概括自己的观点和看法。

3. 想象美好,立意深刻。想象类作文必须要有一个"美好"的中心思想。

4. 语言规范、地道。选用自己熟悉的词汇和句型来组织语言进行表达,如 will, probably, possibly, maybe, likely, may, might, could, would, it's possible/probable/likely that…都是该类作文中常用到的。

【典题示例】

我们未来的生活将会是什么样的？每个人都有自己的设想。假设你对未来生活的设想包含以下方面，请据此写一篇英文短文向英语报社投稿，介绍你想象中的未来生活。

1. 家中有能处理一切家务、参与各种活动的人形机器人(android)；

2. 无人驾驶的环保型汽车成为主要的交通工具；

3. 月球成为我们度假的好去处。

注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【词句模板】

1. 常用短语

(1)_____ 充满

(2)_____ 帮助某人做某事

(3)_____ 代替，而不是

(4)_____ 突破

(5)_____ 实现

2. 常用句式

(1)过去分词作定语

There will be an android _____

_____.

每个家庭都会有一个被设定好程序的人形机器人，负责处理所有家务。

(2)when it comes to 当提到……时

_____,

driverless eco-friendly cars will dominate the roads.

当谈到交通时，无人驾驶的环保型汽车将会在道路上占据主导地位。

(3)定语从句

The most exciting part of future life is that the moon, _____,

will become a popular holiday destination.

未来生活中最令人兴奋的是，月球将成为一个受欢迎的度假胜地，那里会有令人惊叹的景色。

(4)not only…but also…

Future life _____

_____.

未来生活不仅将会更加便利而且还会充满新的可能性。

(5)定语从句

It is a world _____,

making our dreams of a better life come true.

这是一个科技为人类服务的世界，它让我们对更美好的生活的梦想得以实现。

【连贯成文】

_____

_____

【活学活用】

随着经济的飞速发展，到了 2050 年，照顾老年人成了一个突出的社会问题，因此科学家发明了一种家用机器人。请以“The robot in the future”为题写一篇短文向英语报社投稿。内容要点：

1. 做饭；

2. 陪伴；

3. 应对紧急状况。

注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：突出的 prominent

The robot in the future

_____

_____

_____

▶单元话题续写——科幻小说

【话题词汇】

动作描写			
test out	检验；测试	backwards	*adv*.向后；倒着；往回
grip	*vt*. & *vi*.紧握；抓紧	turn out	关掉；熄灭
fall away	(逐渐)减少；消失	fetch	*vt*.(去)拿来；(去)请来
jolt	*n*.震动；摇晃；颠簸 *v*.(使)震动	flip	*v*.(使)快速翻转；(用手指)轻抛
take over	占上风；取而代之；接管；接手	dismiss	*vt*.让(某人)离开；解散；解雇
pace	*n*.速度；步伐 *v*.确定速度	nail	*vt*.(用钉子)钉牢

（续表）

心理描写			
ridiculous	*adj*.愚蠢的；荒谬的；荒唐的	urge	*n*.强烈的欲望；冲动
guilty	*adj*.内疚的；有罪的；有过失的	hazy	*adj*.模糊的；朦胧的；困惑的
人物描写			
integrity	*n*.诚实正直	salary	*n*.薪水；薪金
saleswoman	*n*.女售货员；女推销员	salesman	*n*.售货员；推销员
niece	*n*.侄女；外甥女	chairwoman	*n*.女主席；女董事长；女委员长
科幻作品			
fiction	*n*.小说；虚构的事	science fiction	科幻小说（或影片等）
absurd	*adj*.荒谬的；荒唐的	superior to	比……更好；更胜一筹
overstatement	*n*.夸大；夸张	pros and cons	事物的利与弊；支持与反对

【跟踪演练】

❶ 写作金句

1. Not only _____ _____, but it also reflects social issues.（部分倒装句）

这部科幻小说不仅有精彩的情节，还反映了社会问题。

2. The robot's purpose was _____ _____ achieve their full potential.（not…but…结构）

这个机器人的目的不是要接管世界，而是帮助人类实现他们的全部潜力。

3. As I delved into the novel, _____ _____ welled up inside me.（不定式作定语）

当我深入阅读这本小说时，一种探索未知宇宙的强烈欲望在我心中涌起。

4. The book _____ _____ **grips** readers tightly with its thrilling plots.（定语从句）

那本讲述外星人故事的书以其扣人心弦的情节牢牢吸引了读者。

5. _____ _____ inspired him to invent the robot with time machine functions.（强调句）

正是那本科幻小说里荒谬的想法启发他发明了具有时光机功能的机器人。

❷ 语段表达

When Mark came to himself, he found himself surrounded by robots 1. _____ _____（比科幻电影中的任何一个机器人都更胜一筹；定语从句）. He tried to **fetch** his phone to document the scene, but it was nowhere to be found. One robot, 2. _____（似乎已经读懂了他的心思；非限制性定语从句）, extended a mechanical arm with his phone in its hand. Mark's heart raced 3. _____ _____（当他紧紧握住他的手机时；as引导的时间状语从句）, his expression a mix of awe and fear. As he glanced around, he 4. _____ _____（注意到一个机器人正轻轻地将一个破损的架子钉回去；notice + 宾语 + 宾语补足语）, its movements as smooth as flowing water.

5. _____ _____（他观察得越多，就越意识到自己之前的恐惧是多么荒谬；the + 比较级 …, the + 比较级 … 句型）. His **urge** to turn away faded as he realized the truth. With a **guilty** smile, he watched a robot **flip** a page for an elderly woman nearby, its action tender. 6. _____ _____（他从未见过人与机器之间这样和谐；部分倒装句）. Only then did he understand: these robots 7. _____ _____（不是要伤害他，而是要接手那些任务；not…but… 句型）humans had long struggled with—tasks that required endless patience and precision. Progress wasn't about replacing humanity, but lifting our burdens.