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教育图书 功能学具 学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

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全品学练考

主题读写

精选时文素材 紧扣单元主题

深耕读写融合 赋能素养提升

主 编 肖德好

高中英语

选择性必修第四册

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图书介绍 Book Introduction

一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2025修订版）：明确提及的核心是主题，分为三大主题，36个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2025修订版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题引领的拓展方向的阅读＋写作

- **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为最新试题，素材来源广泛，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。
- **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备三种维度——渐进写作微技能、主题写作和读后续写微技能。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作功底。

科幻小说

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文　探主题意义

词数 281　　难度 ★★★　　建议用时 5分钟　　正确率 ____/3

Excellent sci-fi books for young readers

Any Sign of Life

Paige is **determined** to take her basketball team to the state championship. Suddenly, she falls deathly ill. Days later, she wakes up, learning the whole world has been destroyed. Everyone she loves and her dreams are gone. But Paige is a warrior. She pushes through her fear and grief, and gets through each day.

The Pioneer

As a pioneer on Tau Ceti e, Jo helps build a new home, underneath the surface of which there's something wrong. When she accidentally uncovers a secret that could destroy everything they've worked for, the future doesn't seem so bright. With the fate of the pioneers in her hands, Jo must decide how far she's willing to go to **expose** the truth before the truth destroys them.

Uglies

Tally can't wait to turn 16. She'll receive a life-changing **operation** on her 16th birthday to turn her from an "Ugly" into a "Pretty". When Tally's new friend, Shay, makes the decision to run away instead of becoming a "Pretty", Tally is given the task of bringing her back. It's an adventure story with contemplation (沉思) about issues like body image, peer **pressure** and **loyalty**.

Expiration Day

Tania grows up in a world where human children are rare. Many raise teknoids—humanoid robots. They're **unaware** of their non-human status until reaching 18. On her first day of high school, Tania begins to wonder whether her best friend may be a teknoid, which leads her to wonder how many others she knows may not be real. It tells a story about growing up. It invites readers to think what it means to be a human, and what makes living **worthwhile**.

(　)**1. What is Paige like according to the text?**

A. Helpful and kind-hearted.

B. Curious and active.

C. Strong-minded and fearless.

D. Confident and ambitious.

(　)**2. Who is unsatisfied with her appearance?**

A. Paige.　　B. Jo.　　C. Shay.　　D. Tally.

(　)**3. Which book inspires readers to reflect on the meaning and the value of life?**

A. *Any Sign of Life*.　　B. *The Pioneer*.

C. *Expiration Day*.　　D. *Uglies*.

词海拾珠

1. determined *adj*. 下定决心的；坚定的，果断的→_____ *v*. 决定，决心（做某事）；确定，安排→_____ *n*. 决心，果断，坚定；决定，确定

2. pioneer *n*. 开拓者，先驱；拓荒者 *vt*. 倡导；做先锋

3. expose *vt*. 揭露；使接触；使体验；显露；使暴露于（险境）→_____ *adj*. 无遮蔽的；无保护的；暴露的→_____ *n*. 揭露；暴露；面临，遭受

4. operation *n*. 手术；运转，运行，操作→_____ *vi*. 动手术；运转，工作 *vt*. 操作，控制，使运行→_____ *n*. 操作人员；经营者

5. pressure *n*. 心理压力，紧张；压力；挤压；催促，强迫→_____ *v*. 压，挤，推，施加压力；催促，敦促

6. loyalty *n*. 忠诚，忠实，忠心耿耿→_____ *adj*. 忠诚的，忠实的→_____ *adv*. 忠诚地，忠实地

7. unaware *adj*. 不知道的，没意识到的→_____ *adj*. 知道的，意识到的，明白的→_____ *n*. 知道，意识，认识

8. worthwhile *adj*. 值得的；值得花时间的

【举一反三】

一词多义 raise

[原句再现] Many **raise** teknoids—humanoid robots.

许多人养育 teknoids——类人机器人。

raise *vt*. 抚养，养育；饲养，种植；提升，举起；（使）直立，站立；增加，提高（数量、水平等）；筹集；提及，提出；引起，导致，使出现

[猜测词义]

(1) The inspector said those standards at the school had to be **raised**. (　　)

(2) Her parents died when she was a baby and she was **raised** by her grandparents. (　　)

(3) Would all those in favour please **raise** their hands? (　　)

(4) This discussion has **raised** many important issues. (　　)

(5) Many events were held to **raise** money for flood victims. (　　)

句型透视

[原句] ...Tania begins to wonder whether her best friend may be a teknoid, which leads her to wonder how many others she knows may not be real.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句。"...Tania begins to wonder..."是主句，whether 引导_____；which 引导_____，指代前面整个句子，从句中含有 how many 引导的宾语从句，she knows 是_____从句，省略了引导词_____，修饰先行词 others。

[翻译] ……Tania 开始琢磨她最好的朋友是否可能是一个 teknoid，而这又使她想弄清楚她认识的其他人中有多少可能不是真的（人类）。

[仿写] 我不知道我们三个人是否可以及时完成这项任务，这使我担心不已，也让我琢磨我们还需要几个人才能确保一切顺利。

I don't know _____,

and wonder _____ to make sure everything goes smoothly.

词数 332　　难度 ★★★　　建议用时 7分钟　　正确率 ____/4

Jules Verne is widely regarded as one of the fathers of science fiction. His "Extraordinary Voyages (航海)" series transport readers on grand adventures to the far reaches of Earth and beyond. But Verne did more than just tell entertaining stories—he also predicted over 100 modern-day inventions and technologies in his writings.

For example, in the 1889 short story *In the Year 2889*, Verne painted a picture of a highly networked world with global multimedia communications. He described the "phonotelephote", which sent sound and images over great distances. The main character, Fritz Napoleon Smith, is able to easily communicate via this technology with his wife on another continent: "Mr Smith was able distinctly to see his wife despite the distance that separated him from her. Mrs Smith immediately appeared on the telephotic screen, with her features smiling and her eyes moist (湿润的) with tears."

Verne's technically-grounded adventure tales represented a new approach to imagining the future through fiction. Unlike other writers of his day who penned more **fanciful** or supernatural stories, Verne aimed for **realism** in his **futuristic** visions, always basing them on **cutting-edge** science and his own **extensive** research. This **laid the foundation for** the "hard science fiction" of the 20th century and beyond.

Verne is often thought of as a technological optimist, a champion of scientific progress and innovation. But his writings also reveal another perspective. Many of his stories feature a brilliant but mad scientist whose inventions ultimately bring more harm than good. Captain Nemo in *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* uses his submarine to **violently** attack ships. For Verne, human nature determined whether technology would be a force for good or a source of **destruction**.

The spirit of adventure in Verne's **timeless** stories will live on, continuing to inspire generations to push the boundaries of the possible and create the world of tomorrow. That is perhaps the greatest achievement of the extraordinary voyages of Jules Verne.

(　)**1. How does Mr Smith get in touch with his wife?**

A. Via a sound-image communication device.

B. By sailing a cross-continental submarine.

C. Through traditional handwritten letters.

D. By driving fast vehicles to visit her.

(　)**2. How did Verne's writing differ from that of other writers at his time?**

A. He focused on supernatural events.

B. He preferred fanciful and unrealistic plots.

C. He based his stories on realistic science and research.

D. He only wrote about optimistic futures.

(　)**3. What can we infer about Verne from Captain Nemo's story?**

A. He is confident in human nature.

B. He is **supportive** of scientific advance.

C. He is different from the writers of his time.

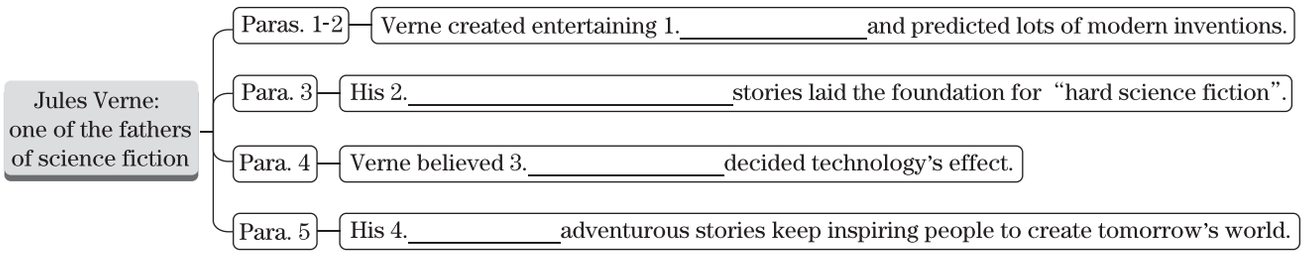
D. He is aware of the danger of technology.

(　)**4. What is the most suitable description of Jules Verne according to the passage?**

A. Sensitive and positive-minded.　　B. Imaginative and forward-thinking.

C. Creative and strong-willed.　　D. **Adventurous** and fantasy-seeking.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. fanciful *adj*. 异想天开的，想象的；花哨的→_____ *n*. 幻想 *v*. 想象 *adj*. 精致的

2. realism *n*. 务实作风；现实主义→_____ *n*. 现实主义者；务实的人→realistic *adj*. 现实的；务实的；逼真的→realistically *adv*. 现实地；实事求是地→unrealistic *adj*. 不切实际的；空想的→reality *n*. 现实；事实；真实情况

3. futuristic *adj*. 未来主义的；有关未来的→ future *n*. 未来

4. cutting-edge *adj*. 前沿的；尖端的

5. extensive *adj*. 大量的；广泛的；广阔的→_____ *v*. 延伸；扩展；延长；提供，给予→_____ *n*. 延伸；扩展；延期；延长

6. lay the foundation for 为……奠定基础

7. violently *adv*. 猛烈地；暴力地→ violent *adj*. 暴力的；猛烈的→_____ *n*. 暴力

8. destruction *n*. 毁灭；破坏→destroy *vt*. 摧毁→_____ *adj*. 具有破坏性的

9. timeless *adj*. 永恒的；永不过时的→time *n*. 时间

10. supportive *adj*. 支持的；给予帮助的→_____ *v*. & *n*. 支持；支撑

11. adventurous *adj*. 爱冒险的；大胆开拓的→_____ *n*. 冒险；奇遇→adventurer *n*. 冒险家

【举一反三】

词缀 sub-

前缀 sub-的意思是"在……之下；低于；次级，附属"，可以表达空间位置处于下方、水平标准不及某物、层级上从属次要。例如：subway *n*. 地铁 substandard *adj*. 不达标的 subbranch *n*. 分支。

[原句再现] Captain Nemo in *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* uses his **submarine** to violently attack ships.《海底两万里》中的尼摩船长驾驶潜艇猛烈袭击船只。

submarine *n*. 潜水艇 *adj*. 海底的

[猜测词义]

(1)The **subplot** that runs through the story reveals the hero's soft inner world. (　　)

(2)What drives our instant reactions usually comes from our **subconscious** thoughts. (　　)

(3)Rarely can we observe **subsurface** minerals without professional detecting equipment. (　　)

(4)With a brief **subtitle** attached, the article becomes easier for readers to grasp. (　　)

(5)We consider it necessary to revise this **subsection** before the official release. (　　)

句型透视

[原句] Unlike other writers of his day who penned more fanciful or supernatural stories, Verne aimed for realism in his futuristic visions, always basing them on cutting-edge science and his own extensive research.

[分析] 本句中，unlike other writers of his day 是介词短语作_____；句中 who 引导_____，修饰先行词 other writers；句末 basing them on…是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

[翻译] 和同时代其他创作更多奇幻、超自然故事的作家不同，凡尔纳在构想未来图景时追求写实风格，始终将这些构想建立在前沿科学和自身大量研究之上。

[仿写] 和奔波于各个景点的游客不同，我更喜欢慢慢探寻当地寻常街巷。

_____, I prefer to slowly explore local ordinary streets.

词数 375　　难度 ★★★★　　建议用时 7分钟　　正确率 ____/4

When science fiction and the science of time meet, they invite us into a deep exploration of the nature of time. Despite its presence everywhere in daily life, time remains a mystery, with no **definitive** definition. Our concept of time may be a mental **shortcut**, a tool for our limited brains to comprehend change.

The English language frequently employs the noun "time", yet we lack a satisfactory explanation for it. **Concerning** time, quantum (量子) mechanics and daily experiences often **contradict** each other, suggesting time's complexity and **ambiguous** nature. Our mental conception of time may never **correspond** with its reality in the universe, but this shouldn't stop us from exploring it.

Many science fiction quotes touch on time. Ray Cummings' 1919 novel, *The Girl in the Golden Atom*, offers a memorable quote: "Time is what keeps everything from happening at once," implying time's structural role in the universe. Blake Crouch's *Recursion* presents a **contrasting** view: "Time is a false image, a concept made out of human memory."

Robert Charles Wilson's *Spin* explores various forms of time, from personal measurement to cosmic (宇宙的) scales, emphasizing our challenging relationship with it. S. D. Unwin's *One Second Per Second* suggests time as chaos within a cosmic plan, with people and civilizations as its playthings. Robert V. S. Redick's *Vanishing Point* describes time as a trick due to our comprehension of time's flow.

Captain Jean-Luc Picard from *Star Trek* says, "Time is a companion who reminds us to cherish every moment," emphasizing its value. David Brin's *Brightness Reef* describes time as a cruel judge, punishing even the successful and brilliant. Stephen Baxter's *The Time Ships* catches time's frightening nature, darkening human achievements in the vastness of time.

Time travel, a major topic of science fiction, is often discussed. H. G. Wells' 1895 novel *The Time Machine* poses the **enduring** question of whether moving backward and forward in time is possible. These quotes from science fiction highlight our troubled relationship with time and encourage us to think more deeply about its reality.

( )**1. What is the overall tone of the text?**

A. Inquiring.　　B. Pessimistic.　　C. Persuasive.　　D. Definitive.

( )**2. What can be learned about time from Paragraph 2?**

A. Time is easy to understand but has a complex nature in science.

B. Time is a common concept in daily life well corresponding with scientific reality.

C. Daily experiences often go against scientific understandings of time.

D. Quantum physics has no impact on our understanding of time.

( )**3. What does Stephen Baxter's *The Time Ships* emphasize?**

A. Time as a companion who reminds us to cherish every moment.

B. The insignificance of human successes in the long history of time.

C. The possibility to move backward and forward in time at will.

D. A false belief due to our comprehension of time's flow.

( )**4. What does the text mainly talk about?**

A. The history of time and famous quotes in science fiction.

B. The definition of time in scientific terms and time travel.

C. The relationship between time and daily life.

D. The science of time and its exploration in science fiction.

语篇分析

The sci-fi philosophy of time

- Para. 1: Time is everywhere but hard to define, maybe a mental 1._____for understanding change.
- Para. 2: The 2._____between quantum mechanics and daily experiences highlights time's complexity and ambiguity.
- Paras. 3-5: Science fiction quotes explore time's various roles and nature.
- Para. 6: Time travel is a major SF topic, prompting deeper thought about time's 3._____.

词海拾珠

1. definitive *adj*. 确定的;最终的→_____ *adv*.确定地;最终地;决定性地
2. shortcut *n*. 捷径;近路;快捷方式
3. concerning *prep*.关于→_____ *adj*.担心的;关切的→_____ *vt*.涉及;让……担忧
4. contradict *vt*. 反驳;与……矛盾→_____ *n*.反驳;矛盾→_____ *adj*. 相互矛盾的,对立的
5. ambiguous *adj*. 不明确的,模棱两可的
6. correspond *v*. 符合;相一致;通信→_____ *adj*. 相应的;符合的
7. contrasting *adj*. 极不相同的→contrast *v*. 对比,对照;形成对比 *n*. 对比,对照;差异
8. enduring *adj*. 持久的;持续的→_____ *v*. 忍受;持续;维持→_____ *n*. 忍耐力;持久力

【举一反三】

词缀-en

后缀 -en 的意思是“使……变得;使具有……性质”“由……制成;含……成分”,加在形容词/名词后构成动词/形容词,表示使事物产生某种变化或者表示事物的材质或成分。例如:widen *v*. 加宽(使变得宽阔) wooden *adj*. 木制的。

[原句再现] Stephen Baxter's *The Time Ships* catches time's frightening nature, **darkening** human achievements in the vastness of time.

史蒂芬·巴克斯特的《时间之船》捕捉到了时间的可怕本质,在浩瀚的时间长河里人类的成就默然失色。

darken *vt*.使变黑;使显得暗淡,使失去光彩

[猜测词义]

(1)To solve the complex problem, you need to **sharpen** your thinking by considering multiple perspectives. (　　)

(2)Sharing your worries with trusted friends can greatly **lessen** the burden you carry in daily life. (　　)

(3)Under the lamp, the **silken** curtain gently swayed with the breeze, creating a peaceful atmosphere. (　　)

(4)As days **lengthen** in summer, people tend to extend their outdoor activities well into the evening. (　　)

句型透视

[原句] Concerning time, quantum (量子) mechanics and daily experiences often contradict each other, suggesting time's complexity and ambiguous nature.

[分析] 本句是一个简单句。concerning time 是介词短语作状语,修饰整个句子;suggesting time's complexity and ambiguous nature 是现在分词短语作_____,其逻辑主语是前面整个主句,表示_____的结果。

[翻译] 关于时间,量子力学与日常经验常常相互矛盾,这体现出时间的复杂性与模糊性。

[仿写] 暴风雨切断了电力供应,让整座城市陷入黑暗与寂静之中。

_____.

词数 361　　难度 ★★★★　　建议用时 7分钟　　正确率 ____/4

Developing new materials requires significant time and labour, but some chemists are now hopeful that AI could one day **shoulder** much of this burden. In a new study in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, a team used a popular AI model, ChatGPT, to perform one particularly time-consuming task: searching scientific literature. With that data, they built a second tool, a new model to predict experimental results.

Reports from previous studies offer a vast amount of information that chemists need, but finding and analysing the most relevant details can be **laborious**. For example, those interested in designing highly porous, crystalline (晶状的) metal-organic frameworks (MOFs)—which have potential applications in areas such as clean energy—must **sort through** hundreds of scientific papers describing a variety of experimental conditions. Researchers have previously attempted to let AI take over this task; however, the language processing models they used required significant technical **expertise**, and applying them to new topics meant changing the program. Omar Yaghi and colleagues wanted to see if the next generation of language models, which includes ChatGPT, could offer a more accessible, flexible way to **extract** information.

To analyse text from scientific papers, the team gave ChatGPT prompts (提示符) through three processes intended to **identify** and **summarize** the experimental information the papers contained. The researchers carefully constructed these prompts to **minimize** the model's tendency to make up responses, and to ensure the best responses possible.

When tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses (合成), this system drew more than 26,000 factors relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures. With these data, the team trained a separate AI model to predict the crystalline state of MOFs based on these conditions. And finally, to make the data more user-friendly, they built a chatbot to answer questions about it. The team notes that, unlike previous AI-based efforts, this one does not require expertise in coding. What's more, scientists can shift its focus simply by adjusting the narrative language in the prompts. This new system, which they call the "ChatGPT Chemistry Assistant", could also be useful in other fields of chemistry.

( )**1. What does the research team wish the new model to do?**

A. Search and classify scientific literature.

B. Analyse data and predict laboratory findings.

C. Prevent the model from making up responses.

D. Generate a faster language processing system.

( )**2. Why are the MOFs mentioned in the text?**

A. To suggest their potential applications in clean energy.

B. To illustrate the laborious analysis of scientific papers.

C. To confirm they are of importance in the chemistry industry.

D. To stress the testing system is extraordinarily complicated.

( )**3. What can best describe the chatbot involved in the last paragraph?**

A. Secure.　　B. Virtual.　　C. Practical.　　D. Specialized.

( )**4. What is the best title for the text?**

A. Making the MOFs more useful　　B. Doing further analysis for scientific papers

C. Improving the language processing models　　D. Turning ChatGPT into a "chemistry assistant"

语篇分析

The application of ChatGPT in chemistry

- For developing new materials, some chemists now hope that AI could one day shoulder 1._____.
- Finding and analysing the most relevant details from previous studies can be 2._____.
- Omar Yaghi and colleagues constructed prompts for ChatGPT to 3._____ the model's tendency to make up responses, and to ensure the best responses possible.
- And finally, to make the data more user-friendly, they built 4._____ for ChatGPT to answer questions, which is called the "ChatGPT Chemistry Assistant".

词海拾珠

1. shoulder *v*. 承担；担负；扛 *n*. 肩，肩膀

2. laborious *adj*. 耗时费力的；辛苦的→_____ *n*. 劳动；工作；劳工

3. sort through 整理，翻查

4. expertise *n*. 专业知识；专长；专门技能

5. extract *v*. 提取，提炼；选取，摘录 *n*. 摘录；选录；提取物→extractable *adj*. 可提取的；可榨取的

6. identify *v*. 找到；发现；确认，认出→_____ *n*. 辨认，识别→_____ *adj*. 可辨认的

7. summarize *v*. 总结，概括，概述→_____ *n*. 总结；概要；摘要

8. minimize *vt*. 降低；(尤指在计算机屏幕上)使最小化；使减少到最低限度

【举一反三】

一词多义 note

[**原句再现**] The team **notes** that, unlike previous AI-based efforts, this one does not require expertise in coding.

团队指出，与之前基于 AI 的尝试不同，这个(系统)不需要编程方面的专业知识。

note *v*. 指出，表明；注意，留意 *n*. 笔记，记录；注释；纸币；便条；音符

[**猜测词义**]

(1)The professor **noted** that the results of the experiment were consistent with the initial hypothesis. (　　)

(2)Please **note** (that) the office will be closed on Monday. (　　)

(3)She took detailed **notes** during the lecture. (　　)

(4)He played a wrong **note** on the piano. (　　)

(5)He paid with a ten-pound **note**. (　　)

(6)She left a **note** on the fridge saying she'd be late. (　　)

句型透视

[**原句**] When tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses (合成), this system drew more than 26,000 factors relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures.

[**分析**] 本句中，when tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses 是一个_____从句的省略形式，完整表达应为 when_____tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses。在含有状语从句的句子中，当主从句主语一致，且从句谓语动词包含 be 动词的某种形式时，可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。describing MOF syntheses 是现在分词短语作_____，修饰 228 papers；relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures 是_____作后置定语，修饰 factors。

[**翻译**] 在用 228 篇描述 MOF 合成的论文对系统进行测试时，这个系统得到了超过 26 000 个与制作大约 800 种这些混合物相关的因素。

[**仿写**] 当被问及他的计划时，约翰保持沉默。

_____, John remained silent.

词数 239　　难度 ★★★　　建议用时 7分钟　　正确率 ____/5

Science fiction, or sci-fi, is a powerful way of conveying ideas through stories. It talks about a world transformed by **scientific** discoveries, the development of technology, the changes that occur in the social system, and the results of these changes. It's true that sci-fi is mostly written for adult readers. 1. _____

A Harvard study has found out that children who are fond of reading sci-fi books develop stronger social skills than those who are not. 2. _____ Moreover, their interest in sci-fi books makes it easy for them to join social groups whose members share similar interests with them.

3. _____ According to research, reading sci-fi novels exercises the part of the brain responsible for developing **imagination**. Seeing everything possible in a sci-fi world, children can let their imagination **run wild**. With their minds filled with ideas, they can create their own little worlds using the concepts they **obtained** from reading sci-fi books.

Introducing children to books, especially sci-fi ones, can help **expand** their vocabulary. 4. _____ Even if a word is made up to fit into the scene or the whole story, the natural **curiosity** of children will **cause** them **to decipher**（破译）what the word means and how it fits into the **setting**.

It improves their memory. 5. _____ Stories, especially good ones, allow them to convert（使转化）details into long-term memories. When the brain becomes used to storing long-term information, it can strengthen their memory in general.

A. It strengthens their creativity.

B. It helps develop their interest in science.

C. It's never too late to introduce children to sci-fi books.

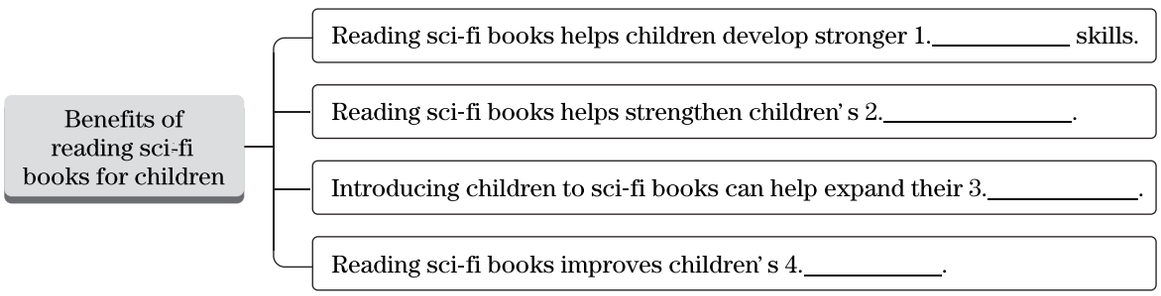
D. Through reading sci-fi books, they gain skills in interacting with others.

E. However, it can also attract children, providing them with many benefits.

F. They learn to understand the meanings of unfamiliar words when reading.

G. Remembering becomes easier when children are absorbed in a good sci-fi book.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. scientific *adj*.科学的；与科学有关的→_____ *adv*. 科学地；用科学方法地；在科学上→_____ *n*.科学；自然科学→_____ *n*.科学家

2. imagination *n*. 想象力，想象；幻想物；创造力→_____ *v*. 想象，设想；认为；误以为，胡乱猜想→_____ *adj*. 富于想象力的，创新的

3. run/go wild（情绪上）变得狂热、兴奋不已；（行为上）变得放纵、不受约束；（动物）变得凶猛、发狂；（植物等）疯狂生长

4. obtain *vt*.（尤指经努力）获得，赢得 *vi*.（规则、习俗等）存在，流行

5. expand *vt*. & *vi*. 扩大；增加；扩展，发展（业务）→_____ *n*. 扩张；扩展；扩大；膨胀

6. curiosity *n*. 好奇心，求知欲→_____ *adj*. 求知欲强的，好奇的→_____ *adv*. 好奇地

7. cause... to do sth 让……做某事

8. setting *n*.（故事、戏剧等的）背景，场景；环境，场所

【举一反三】

词缀 trans-

前缀 trans-的意思是“跨越；转变；转移”，既可以表达空间上的跨越或从一方到另一方的转移，也可以表示形式、状态上的改变或转换。例如：transcontinental *adj*. 横跨大陆的 transplant *v*. 移植。

[**原句再现**] It talks about a world **transformed** by scientific discoveries...

它讲述了一个被科学发现所改变的世界……

transform *vt*.使改变；使转换；使改观

[**猜测词义**]

(1)It's challenging to **translate** ancient poems while keeping their original beauty. (　　)

(2)Mobile towers **transmit** signals, ensuring smooth communication in remote areas. (　　)

(3)He plans to **transfer** his bank deposit to a more secure account. (　　)

(4)Cargo ships **transport** raw materials across the ocean to meet industrial needs. (　　)

句型透视

[**原句**] Even if a word is made up to fit into the scene or the whole story, the natural curiosity of children will cause them to decipher（破译）what the word means and how it fits into the setting.

[**分析**] 这是一个主从复合句。even if 引导的是_____从句；主句是 the natural curiosity of children... the setting，其中 what 和 how 引导的是并列的_____从句。

[**翻译**] 即使一个词是为了适应场景或整个故事而编造的，孩子们天生的好奇心也会让他们破译这个词的意思，以及这个词是如何符合情节背景的。

[**仿写**] 即使前路不明，我们也应追随内心真正渴望的东西。

_____.

词数 256　　难度 ★★★　　建议用时 15分钟　　正确率 ____/15

Back in 2007, Uruguay had a serious problem with no obvious answer: the economy was growing very fast, but there wasn't enough energy to power the rapid __1__.

Then Ramón Méndez Galain, a physicist, started __2__ different **potential** paths for Uruguay's energy future. Finally, he wrote a plan that Uruguay could almost entirely __3__ **renewable** energy. There would be less __4__ and it would be the most **economical** choice Uruguay could make **in the long run**.

Méndez Galain's plan was built around two simple __5__ about his country. First, while there wasn't a domestic supply of coal or oil, there was a great deal of __6__. Second, that wind blew over a country that was known for __7__ grassland. His plan for Uruguay's energy future was to __8__ the empty grassland into hundreds of wind farms.

To solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms, Méndez Galain came up with a **variation** on a(n) __9__ used by some electric **plants** in neighbouring Brazil, in which state-owned power plants **handled** energy generation, while __10__ companies were **in charge of** power distribution and customer service. Méndez Galain's plan changed the relationship to the __11__, so that private companies would be in charge of setting up and __12__ the wind farms, while the state-owned power companies would **distribute** that energy to its customers.

The strategy worked __13__ well. Just within a few years, Méndez Galain had __14__ what he had **set out to do**: 98% of Uruguay's __15__ comes from renewable sources.

(　)**1**.	A. decline	B. growth	C. consumption	D. program
(　)**2**.	A. building	B. blocking	C. repairing	D. seeking
(　)**3**.	A. rely on	B. find out	C. refer to	D. give up
(　)**4**.	A. risk	B. power	C. pollution	D. benefit
(　)**5**.	A. facts	B. theories	C. answers	D. principles
(　)**6**.	A. water	B. light	C. wind	D. ice
(　)**7**.	A. tended	B. undeveloped	C. protected	D. limited
(　)**8**.	A. break	B. put	C. send	D. turn
(　)**9**.	A. tool	B. software	C. image	D. approach
(　)**10**.	A. responsible	B. weak	C. private	D. profitable
(　)**11**.	A. public	B. opposite	C. rich	D. powerful
(　)**12**.	A. managing	B. selling	C. abandoning	D. starting
(　)**13**.	A. hardly	B. relatively	C. unexpectedly	D. rarely
(　)**14**.	A. forgotten	B. achieved	C. apologized	D. approved
(　)**15**.	A. income	B. food	C. supply	D. electricity

词海拾珠

1. potential *adj*.潜在的,可能的 *n*.可能性,潜在性;潜力,潜质→_____ *adv*. 可能地;潜在地

2. renewable *adj*. 可再生的

3. economical *adj*.经济的,实惠的;节俭的,节约的;省钱的→_____ *adj*. 经济的;经济学的;经济上的→_____ *n*.经济,经济情况;节约,节俭→_____ *adv*. 经济地;在经济上;节俭地

4. in the long run 从长远来看

5. variation *n*.(某一事物)略有变化的形式;变异的东西;变种;变体;(数量、水平等的)变化,变更,变异→_____ *v*.变化;相异→_____ *adj*. 多变的;可变的;易变的→_____ *adv*. 易变地;不定地

6. plant *n*.植物;工厂;发电厂 *vt*.种植;播种;栽种

7. handle *v*.处理,应付(局势、问题等);(用手)触,拿,搬动 *n*.把手,拉手,柄

8. in charge of 主管,负责

9. distribute *v*.分发,分配;使分布;分散→_____ *n*.分布;分配;分发→_____ *adj*. 关于商品分配的,分销的

10. set out to do sth 着手做某事,开始做某事

【举一反三】

一词多义 power

[**原句再现**] ...the economy was growing very fast, but there wasn't enough energy to **power** the rapid growth. ……经济增长非常快,但没有足够的能源来推动这种快速增长。

power *v*. 驱动,为……提供动力 *n*.控制力,影响力,操纵力;政权;权力;能,能量,动力;能力

[**猜测词义**]

(1)The new battery can **power** the device for up to 12 hours. (　　)

(2)The new government came to **power** last year. (　　)

(3)You have the **power** to change your life. (　　)

(4)The machine needs a lot of **power**. (　　)

句型透视

[**原句**] To solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms, Méndez Galain came up with a variation on an approach used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil, in which state-owned power plants handled energy generation, while private companies were in charge of power distribution and customer service.

[**分析**] 本句是一个复合句。to solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms 为不定式短语作_____;主句是 Méndez Galain came up with a variation...Brazil,其中 used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰_____;接着是 in which 引导的_____从句,在从句中 in which 相当于_____;最后的 while 表示对比,连接两个并列的句子。

[**翻译**] 为了解决所有那些风力发电场的资金问题,Méndez Galain 想出了一种方案,该方案是邻国巴西一些发电厂所使用的方法的变体;在巴西,国营发电厂负责发电,而私营企业则负责配电和客户服务。

[**仿写**] 为了提高学生的学习成绩,老师想出了一个新的教学方法,在这个方法中,老师注重基础知识的讲解,而学生需要积极参与课堂讨论。

To improve students' academic performance, _____,

_____, _____.

Sunday

渐进写作微技能：应用文写作之告知信

学 写作知识

【写作指南】

在日常生活中，当需要某人或某组织知道或执行某件事时，要写告知信。写作要点包含：

第一段：说明写信目的；

第二段：阐述告知的具体内容；

第三段：表达期待或祝愿。

注意：告知事项需简明扼要。

练 写作技能

Ⅰ. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. Being well aware that you are interested in our school's cultural exchange activity, _____ _____ _____(我们认为有必要写一封信提前告知你相关安排；it作形式宾语).
2. _____(安排在本周日举行), the outdoor activity requires everyone to arrive ten minutes in advance.
3. _____(各类节目均已安排妥当；独立主格), the whole activity will be rich and colourful.
4. The whole event will last nearly four hours, _____ (你能从中收获宝贵经历)that ordinary class learning can never offer.
5. _____ (如果你想知道细节信息/其他事情), please don't hesitate to contact me/drop me a line.
6. We hold the belief _____ _____(这场活动将会令人难忘), so we sincerely hope that you will not miss this wonderful opportunity.

Ⅱ. 根据汉语提示完成下面的语篇，并背诵短文

假定你是李华，你正在教你的英国朋友Leslie学习汉语。请你写封邮件告知他下次上课的计划。内容包括：

1. 时间和地点；
2. 上课内容：学习唐诗；
3. 课前准备：简要了解唐朝的历史。

注意：1. 写作词数应为80个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Leslie,

1. _____ _____(为了让你充分了解我的常规中文教学), I'm writing to clarify the next arrangements for our forthcoming Chinese lesson.

2. _____(定于下周五下午三点) in the municipal library's reading area, our class will centre on Tang poetry, 3. _____ _____(一部数世纪以来深深吸引着读者的文学瑰宝). 4. _____ _____(倘若你未能事先大致了解唐代历史的背景知识), it would prove far beyond your capacity to grasp the poems' inner beauty.

5. _____(我强烈建议的事情) is that you spare some time to review the dynasty's general history ahead of schedule. 6. _____(任何在准备过程中出现的疑惑；独立主格), feel free to turn to me for help.

Therefore, do be present at the Lecture Hall punctually, and 7. _____ _____(你万万不可错过这些精彩的诗作；倒装句).

Yours faithfully,

Li Hua

主题写作：科幻类短文

话题总述

科幻类短文的写作既要立足科学之上，又要体现幻想这一层面，也就是说科幻类短文既反映现实问题，又预测未来，这样才能使文章在充满奇幻色彩的同时，又有真实性可言。写科幻类短文需要我们打破常规束缚，超越极限，最大限度地挖掘和发挥想象力。这类文章的写作不仅能培养超

前意识、激发好奇心和想象力、开阔眼界和拓展看问题的角度，更能提高我们解决问题的能力。

词句复现

[常见词块]

1. _____ by reading science fiction 通过阅读科幻小说培养我们的创造力
2. stimulate our _____ 激发我们的想象力
3. _____ 取得突破性进展
4. _____ new opportunities and challenges 面临新的机遇和挑战
5. the passion _____ 探索宇宙的热情
6. _____ 被……吸引
7. _____ 超出想象
8. _____ 开阔某人的眼界

[常见表达]

1. No one knows for sure _____ _____.
   没有人确切地知道未来会发生什么。
2. Perhaps some day in the near future, we ordinary people can also _____ _____.
   或许在不远的将来的某天，我们普通人也能到月球上旅行一番。
3. I like to read science fiction which can _____ _____, and the wonderful plots _____.
   我喜欢读科幻小说，它能开阔我的眼界，而且精彩的情节总能吸引我。
4. In the far future, human beings _____ _____— even death, which doesn't necessarily mean _____.
   在遥远的未来，人类或许已经战胜了疾病甚至死亡，这并不一定意味着，他们能摆脱悲伤、愤怒之类的情感。
5. Entering space is no news these days; who dares to say that time travel will never _____ _____?
   如今进入太空已经不是什么新闻，谁又敢说时间旅行不会成为现实？
6. Though we human beings _____ _____ in exploring space, there are still numerous mysteries there _____.
   尽管我们人类已经在探索太空上取得了巨大的进展，可太空中仍然有众多神秘的事物等着我们去搞清楚。

主题范文背诵

假定你是李华，上周英语写作课你班开展了以“未来”为主题的科幻故事接力赛（sci-fi story relay race）活动。请你写一封邮件将此事分享给你的外国朋友 Alex，内容包括：

1. 介绍该活动（时间、地点和过程等）；
2. 活动的反响。

注意：写作词数应为 80 个左右。

【精彩美文】

Dear Alex,

I'm writing to share a wonderful and creative activity **held in our English writing class last week, which has left me a deep impression**.

To stimulate our imagination and enrich our writing experience, our teacher organized a sci-fi story relay race themed "The Future" in our classroom last Wednesday. **What made this activity unique and engaging** was that every student took turns to continue and polish a collective futuristic story within limited time. We threw ourselves into brainstorming futuristic plots, **ranging from space exploration to intelligent life on distant planets**.

The activity turned out to be a huge success in our class. **Not only did it** greatly improve our creative writing skills, **but** it **also** inspired our enthusiasm for imagining and exploring the future world.

Looking forward to your reply and eager to hear your thoughts on this activity.

Yours,
Li Hua

主题写作仿写

你们年级下周要举办一次主题为“展望未来新生活”的英语演讲比赛，请你根据以下提示，通过合理想象，写一篇英语演讲稿。内容包括：

1. 人们可以选择到月球度假或在海底生活；
2. 人们依靠机器人做家务。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Our future life

Good afternoon, boys and girls!

1. _____ (随着高科技产业的快速发展), our life has changed a lot. Many things 2. _____ (曾经超出我们想象的) have become a reality. I'm pretty sure technology will never fail to change our life.

Some people will opt for a vacation on the moon or settle under the sea, 3. _____ (这将为他们的日常生活增添更多的乐趣和多样性). Besides, in the coming decades, every household may depend on intelligent robots to handle housework, 4. _____ (让我们有足够的空闲时间培养个人爱好).

I believe life ahead 5. _____ (一定会充满令人兴奋的事物). I will spare no effort to strive for a brighter future.

Thanks for listening!

读后续写微技能：精彩的环境描写

环境描写是对故事中人物展开活动的场所和背景进行的描写。有效的环境描写以景寓情，起到渲染气氛、展现人物的心理变化的作用，从而进一步推动情节的发展。常见的环境描写有三大切入点：形容词、动词和修辞手法。

一、以形容词为切入点

恰当使用形容词是环境描写的最大特色，它可以增添文采，增加感染力，使句子更加生动形象。有时使用两个或者三个并列的形容词来描述自然景物效果更佳，例如：

It was the sweetest（最甜蜜的）, most mysterious-looking（看起来最神秘的）place anyone could imagine. The high（高高的）walls were covered with leafless（无叶的）stems of climbing roses which were so thick（厚厚的）that they were matted（缠结的）together. The garden was filled with many rose bushes. They looked brown(棕色的), dry（干的）, and dead（枯萎的）, however. So did the grass.

环境描写中常见的形容词：

	积极形容词	消极形容词	示例
Wind	gentle/soft 轻柔的；warm 温暖的；pleasant 令人愉悦的	icy/freezing 冰冷的；strong/violent 猛烈的；howling 呼啸的；biting 刺骨的；bone-chilling 刺骨的	a gentle warm breeze 柔暖的微风；an icy howling wind 冰冷的狂风
Rain	light 小的，少量的；pleasant 令人愉悦的	icy/freezing 冰冷的；dreadful 讨厌的，可怕的；pouring 倾盆的	the icy pouring rain 冰冷的倾盆大雨
Snow	feathery 羽毛似的，轻软的；tiny 极小的；pure/clean 纯洁的，干净的	icy/freezing 冰冷的；heavy 大量的	the pure feathery snowflakes 纯洁轻软的雪花
Star	lovely 可爱的；sparkling/shining 亮晶晶的	pale/faint 暗淡的；starless 没有星星的	the few pale stars 零零散散的暗淡的星星；the dark starless night 昏暗的没有星星的夜晚
Sunshine	warm 温暖的；amber-like 琥珀色的；dazzling 耀眼的	burning/scorching 酷热的；scalding 灼热的	the warm amber-like sunshine 温暖的琥珀色的阳光

二、以动词为切入点

在描写环境时，若以动词为切入点，可赋予景物生动的动作，从而使场景更加灵动，例如：

The wind howled（呼啸）, whipping（鞭打）the rain against the window. On that angry winter afternoon, darkness began chasing（开始追逐）the last rays of daylight shortly after 3:00 pm.

环境描写中常见的动词：

	动词	示例
Wind	blow 吹；whip 鞭打；howl 呼啸；sting（使）感到刺痛；kiss 轻拂	The wind howled all night, but I slept a little. 风整夜呼啸着，但我还是睡了一会儿

（续表）

	动词	示例
Rain	beat against 拍打；crash against 猛撞；pour down 倾盆而下；fall 落下	Rain beats heartlessly and wind blows wildly. 雨无情地拍打，风猛烈地吹刮
Snow	dance 跳跃；float/fall/drift 飘，飘落；melt 融化；blanket/cover 覆盖	The snow had melted, but the lake was still frozen solid. 雪已经融化了，但湖面仍然冻得结结实实
Star	shine/sparkle/twinkle 闪耀；wink/blink 闪烁；hide 躲藏；decorate 装饰；dot 遍布	The sky was dotted with sparkling stars. 天上繁星点点
Sunshine	kiss 亲吻，轻触；enjoy 享受；flood in 照射进来；block 阻挡；be bathed in 沐浴在	1. The beach was bathed in the amber-like sunshine. 海滩沐浴在琥珀色的阳光中。 2. Morning sunshine flooded in through the open curtains. 清晨的阳光透过敞开的窗帘照射进来

三、巧用修辞，画龙点睛

在环境描写中，适当使用比喻、夸张、拟人等修辞手法，可以使句子读起来更加令人有身临其境之感。

	解读	示例
比喻	明喻：强调两种事物的相似点，常与 like，as，as…as，as if，compare…to，be similar to 等连用。 暗喻：用一种事物比喻另一种事物，中间常用“是”等连接，常与 be 动词，become，turn 等词连用	1. The scenery along the journey is just like a breathtaking landscape painting. 沿路的风景就像一幅令人惊叹的山水画。 2. At once, the Eastern and Western Chang'an roads became roaring oceans. 东西长安路顿时成了喧腾的大海
夸张	为强调而故意夸大事实，在数量、形状或程度上加以渲染来增强表达效果，抒发强烈感情	He ran down the avenue, making a noise like ten horses at a gallop. 他沿着大街跑，声音之响，犹如十马奔腾
拟人	赋予物以人的特征、情感、行为或者动作，形象生动，富有情趣	1. The wind stood up and gave a shout. 大风凛冽，发出吼叫声。 2. The breeze gently kissed her cheeks. 微风轻柔地亲吻她的脸庞
排比	把结构相同或相似、意思密切相关、语气一致的词语或句子排列使用，以达到一种增强语言气势的效果	All my friends were dead. I was alive, but in a strange wild country, with no food, no water, and no gun. —*Robinson Crusoe* 我所有的朋友都死了。我还活着，但在一个陌生的荒野国度，没有食物，没有水，没有枪。 ——《鲁滨孙漂流记》

【模拟演练】

Ⅰ. 用适当的形容词完成语篇

Jane sat on the 1. _____（潮湿的）grass near the gurgling stream and stared up at the 2. _____（暗淡的）stars in the vast sky, tears streaming down her dirty face. The 3. _____（刺骨的）wind forced her to curl up. She began to regret fighting with her husband and miss his 4. _____（温暖的）hug.

Ⅱ. 用适当的动词完成句子

1. Immediately, absolute darkness _____（统治）the forest.