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全品学练考

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导学案

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必修第三册 BS

数智教辅

全品AI学伴

7×24小时有问必答

高效预复习，吃透每一课

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Unit 7 ART

主题素养积累

She **is widely seen as** proof that good looks can last forever. But at nearly 500 years of age, time is catching up with *Mona Lisa*.

The health of the famous picture, painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the early 16th century, is getting worse by the year, according to the Louvre Museum (卢浮宫博物馆) where it is **housed**.

"The thin, wooden panel on which *Mona Lisa* is painted in oil has changed shape since experts checked it," the museum said. Visitors have noticed changes but repairing the world's most famous painting is not easy. Experts are not sure about the materials the Italian artist used and their current chemical state.

Nearly 6 million people go to see *Mona Lisa* every year, many **attracted by** the mystery of her smile. **"It is very interesting that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops," said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University.** "It's because direct vision (视觉) is excellent at **picking up** the detail, but less suited to looking at shadows. Da Vinci painted the smile in shadows."

However, the actual history of *Mona Lisa* is just **as mysterious as the smile. Da Vinci himself loved it so much that he always carried it with him, and it was eventually sold to France's King Francis Ⅰ in 1519.**

In 1911, the painting was stolen from the Louvre by a former employee, who hid it under his coat and took it out of the museum. He said he planned to return it to Italy. The painting was sent back to France two years later. After decades, the French hid the painting in small towns to **keep it out of the hands of German forces**.

【主题词句背诵】

1. be widely seen as…被广泛视为……

2. house *v*. 收藏;安置

3. be attracted by…被……吸引

4. pick up 捕捉,察觉;拿起,捡起;学会;搭载;恢复,好转

5. as mysterious as the smile 像那个微笑一样神秘

6. keep…out of the hands of sb 使某物不落入某人之手

7. "The thin, wooden panel **on which *Mona Lisa* is painted in oil** has changed shape since experts checked it," the museum said.
该博物馆表示:"绘制油画《蒙娜丽莎》所使用的薄木板经专家检查后已经变形了。"

8. "It is very interesting **that when you're not looking at her, she seems to be smiling, and then you look at her and she stops**," said Professor Margaret Livingstone of Harvard University.
哈佛大学的玛格丽特·利文斯通教授说:"很有趣的是,当你不看她的时候,她似乎在微笑,然后你看着她,她就不笑了。"

9. Da Vinci himself loved it **so** much **that** he always carried it with him, and it was eventually sold to France's King Francis Ⅰ in 1519.
达·芬奇自己非常喜欢它(《蒙娜丽莎》),以至于他总是带着它,并且它最终在1519年被卖给了法国国王弗朗西斯一世。

单元知识概览	
核心单词	performance; exhibition; talented; atmosphere; uplifting; figure; affect; spot; failure; scream; cause; scene; reaction; emotion; master; perform; struggle; proceed; note; score; respond; hesitate; charge; signal; broad; compose; advertisement; appreciate; faithfully; admiration; permission
核心短语	let out a scream; refer to; not hesitate to do sth; take charge of; broad smile; martial arts
重点句型	1. 情态动词 + have done　2. even if 引导的让步状语从句　3. 独立主格结构　4. not only + 部分倒装结构 + but (also)…
单元语法	名词性从句
单元写作	如何写正式的电子邮件(咨询信)

Period One　Topic Talk

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. performance　*n*. 表演；演出；表现；性能

（教材 P6）band **performance** 乐队表演

(1)put on/give a performance	进行一次表演/演出
(2)perform *vi*.	表演；工作，运转
vt.	表演；做，履行
perform well/badly/poorly	表现/运转好/不好
perform one's duties/promise	履行责任/诺言
perform an operation/experiment	做手术/实验
perform the role of	扮演……的角色
(3)performer *n*.	表演者；演奏者；演员

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[人教版必修二 U5] Inspired, he asked his fans to make videos, which he then joined together into one _____(perform).

②The surgery, _____(perform) by a team of expert doctors, was a great success.

③It seemed that the _____(perform) was very nervous as she stepped onto the stage.

(2)写作金句

①（书面表达之申请信）I have taken part in many volunteer activities in which I _____ _____ and gained rich experience.

我已经参加过许多志愿活动，在这些活动中我**表现得很好**，而且获得了丰富的经验。

②（书面表达之报道）Last week, our school's drama club _____ Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

上周，我们学校的戏剧俱乐部**进行了一次**莎士比亚的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》**的表演**。

2. talented　*adj*. 有才能的；有天资的

(1)be talented/gifted in	在……方面有天赋
(2)talent *n*.	天才；天资；才能；有才能的人
have a talent/gift for	有……方面的才能
a talent show	才艺表演

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①He is talented _____ languages and speaks fluent English, French and Spanish.

②My brother has a talent _____ mathematics and can solve complex problems effortlessly.

③Yesterday, I had an opportunity to appreciate the artworks of _____(talent) students, which totally left a deep impression on me.

(2)写作金句

（书面表达之报道）The _____ was a huge success, with a wide variety of acts ranging from singing to dancing and even magic tricks.

这场**才艺表演**非常成功，表演项目种类繁多，包括唱歌、跳舞，甚至还有魔术表演。

Period Two　Lesson 1 Masterpieces （Reading）

课前自主探究

预习新课　研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①masterpiece *n*. 杰作；代表作 ②starry *adj*. 布满星星的 *The Starry Night* 是荷兰后印象派画家文森特·凡·高的代表作之一，现藏于纽约现代艺术博物馆。 ③mentally *adv*. 精神上；心理上	**MASTERPIECES**① ***The Starry Night***② was painted in June 1889 [1]when Vincent van Gogh was staying at a home for the **mentally**③ ill. Van Gogh painted [2]what he saw from his window—the night sky with clouds, stars and a moon. However, he didn't just paint the clouds. He also	杰作 《星空》是文森特·凡·高于 1889 年 6 月在一家精神病院里创作的。凡·高画了他看到的窗外景象——有云、星星和月亮的夜空。然而，除了云之外，他还

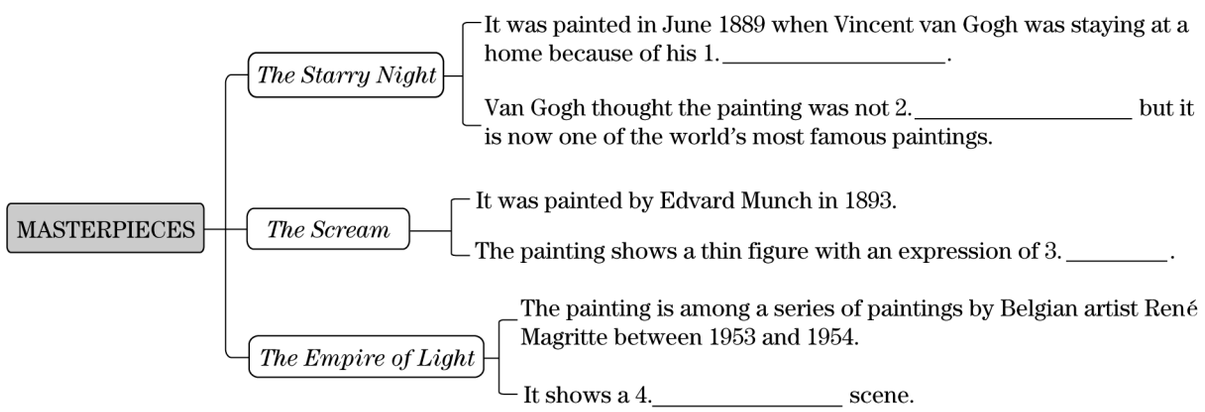
（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
④massive *adj*.巨大的 ⑤circle *n*.圆圈；圆形；环 ⑥hang *v*.悬挂；吊；垂下 ⑦beneath *prep*. & *adv*.在……(正)下方 ⑧unusual *adj*.特别的；不寻常的；独特的 ⑨lead sb to do sth 促使某人做某事；导致某人做某事 ⑩affect *vt*.影响 ⑪drug *n*.药物，药材 ⑫spot *n*.(圆)点；斑点；污渍 ⑬failure *n*.失败的事；失败 ⑭striking *adj*.惊人的；显著的 ⑮figure *n*.人像，人形；数字 ⑯fear *n*.害怕，惧怕；担忧 ⑰let out a scream 发出尖叫声 ⑱viewer *n*.观看者；观众 ⑲against *prep*.以……为背景 ⑳burning *adj*.燃烧着的 ㉑inspire *vt*.赋予灵感，引起联想，启发思考；激励 ㉒set *vi*.落(下) ㉓be connected to 与……相关；与……连接 ㉔cause *vt*.导致，引起；使发生 *n*.原因；事业	painted the **massive**④ **circles**⑤ of white and yellow [3]racing across the sky. The stars and the moon **hang**⑥ bright in the night sky. **Beneath**⑦ this amazing sky, we see a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree. [1]when 引导定语从句，修饰 June 1889。 [2]what 引导宾语从句，作动词 painted 的宾语。 [3]画线部分为现在分词短语，在句中作定语，修饰 circles of white and yellow。 His **unusual**⑧ use of colour has **led experts to think**⑨ [4]that Van Gogh's mental illness may have **affected**⑩ his sense of sight. He also took a **drug**⑪ [5]that can make people see yellow **spots**⑫, just like the stars in *The Starry Night*. [4]that 引导宾语从句，作动词 think 的宾语，that 可以省略。 [5]that 引导定语从句，修饰名词 drug。 Unfortunately, Van Gogh's unique paintings weren't very popular and he only sold one painting in his lifetime. He also thought *The Starry Night* was a **failure**⑬. However, the fact remains [6]that *The Starry Night* is now one of the world's most famous paintings. [6]that 引导表语从句，that 不作成分。 *The Scream* was painted by Edvard Munch in 1893. [7]What makes it **striking**⑭ is [8]that it shows a thin **figure**⑮ with an expression of **fear**⑯—the figure's mouth is wide open and **letting out a** powerful **scream**⑰. The figure covers his or her ears and looks directly at the **viewer**⑱. This figure is set on a bridge above a dark, stormy sea, and **against**⑲ a **burning**⑳ orange-red sky. [7]what 引导主语从句。 [8]that 引导表语从句。 In his diary, Munch talked about [9]what **inspired**㉑ him. "I was walking down the road with two friends when the sun **set**㉒; suddenly the sky turned as red as blood...I stood there shaking. Then I heard the scream of nature." [9]what 引导宾语从句，作介词 about 的宾语。 Many experts say that *The Scream* **is connected to**㉓ Munch's mental health problems, [10]which **caused**㉔ him a lot of pain. [10]which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 mental health problems	在天空中画了相互追逐的、白色和黄色的巨大的圆圈。星星和月亮悬挂在夜空中，熠熠生辉。在这片奇妙的夜空下，我们看到了一个沉睡的村庄和一棵黑暗又孤独的树。 凡·高对色彩的不寻常的运用使专家们认为他的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。他还服用过一种药物，这种药可以让人看到黄色斑点，就像《星空》中的星星那样。 不幸的是，凡·高独特的画作在当时并不是很受欢迎，他在有生之年只卖出了一幅画。他还认为《星空》是一幅失败的作品。而事实是《星空》现在是世界上最著名的画作之一。 《呐喊》是爱德华·蒙克于1893年创作的画作。引人注目的是，画中展示了一个表情恐惧的瘦弱身影——这个人嘴巴大张，正发出强烈的尖叫声。这个人捂住了自己的耳朵，直直地看向观众。人物被设置在一座桥上，桥下是漆黑的、翻滚的海面，背景是燃烧着的橙红色天空。 蒙克在他的日记中谈到了灵感的来源："太阳落山时，我和两个朋友一起走在路上，天空突然变得像血一样红……我站在那里颤抖着。然后我听到了大自然的呐喊。" 许多专家说《呐喊》与给蒙克带来许多痛苦的心理健康问题有关

（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
㉕empire *n*. 帝国；大企业 ㉖a series of 一系列，一连串 ㉗scene *n*. 景色；场景 ㉘mysterious *adj*. 神秘的；难以解释的 ㉙visual *adj*. 视觉的，视力的 ㉚reality *n*. 现实，实际情况；事实 ㉛reaction *n*. 反应 ㉜troubling *adj*. 令人不安的；令人烦恼的 ㉝calming *adj*. 令人平静的 ㉞as for 至于	*The* ***Empire***㉕ *of Light* is among **a series of**㉖ paintings by Belgian artist René Magritte between 1953 and 1954. He painted the same **scene**㉗ 27 times. It shows a beautiful house [11]lit by lights from inside, [12]surrounded by the darkness of night. [13]What is strange is [14]that above the house and the tree, we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds. It seems like quite a **mysterious**㉘ scene. [11]画线部分为过去分词短语，在句中作定语，修饰 house。 [12]画线部分为过去分词短语，在句中作定语。 [13]what 引导主语从句。 [14]that 引导表语从句。 Magritte was a painter [15]inspired by his thoughts and ideas. His paintings were **visual**㉙ experiments as he tried to play with **reality**㉚. His view was [16]that art should shock the viewers and challenge their sense of reality. [15]画线部分为过去分词短语，在句中作定语，修饰名词 painter。 [16]that 引导表语从句。 *The Empire of Light* has produced different **reactions**㉛ in viewers. Some feel [17]that the paintings look dark and **troubling**㉜. Others, however, find them **calming**㉝. **As for**㉞ Magritte himself, he thought [18]that the change between day and night in the paintings was surprising. "I call this power: poetry," he said. [17]that 引导宾语从句，作动词 feel 的宾语，that 可以省略。 [18]that 引导宾语从句，作动词 thought 的宾语，that 可以省略	《灯之王国》是比利时画家勒内·马格利特于 1953 年至 1954 年间创作的系列绘画作品之一。同样的场景他画了 27 次。画中有一座美丽的房子，房子里充满了灯光，外面被夜晚的黑暗包围。奇怪的是，在房子和树木之上，我们看到明亮的日间的天空和柔软的白云。这个场景看起来相当神秘。马格利特是一个灵感来自个人的思想和想法的画家。他尝试戏谑现实，因此他的画作是一个个视觉实验。他认为艺术应该震撼观看者并挑战他们对现实的感觉。 《灯之王国》引起了观看者的不同反应。有些人觉得这些画看起来很黑暗，令人不安。而有些人则觉得这些画让他们感到平静。至于马格利特本人，他认为画作中白天和黑夜之间的变化令人惊奇。他说："我称之为诗意的力量。"

Step 1　Fast reading



Step 2　Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

(　)**1**. What inspired Vincent van Gogh to paint *The Starry Night*?

A. His love for a sleeping village.

B. His admiration for the moon.

C. The night sky with clouds, stars and a moon he saw from his window.

D. The dark, lonely tree beneath the sky.

(　)**2**. Why are there yellow spots in *The Starry Night*?

A. Because Van Gogh had mental illness.

B. Because Van Gogh used colour unusually.

C. Because Van Gogh took a drug.

D. Because there was a moon in the sky.

(　)**3**. What inspired Edvard Munch to paint *The Scream*?

A. A thin figure.

B. The experience of walking with friends.

C. Mental health problems.

D. A dark, stormy sea.

(　)**4**. What makes *The Empire of Light* different from the other two?

A. *The Empire of Light* makes people feel calm.

B. *The Empire of Light* is among a series of paintings.

C. *The Empire of Light* makes people feel shocked.

D. *The Empire of Light* makes people feel a sense of fear.

Step 3　Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Painted by Vincent van Gogh in 1889, *The Starry Night* shows the night sky with clouds, stars and a moon as well as the massive circles of white and yellow 1. _____(race) across the sky. Beneath this amazing sky 2. _____(be) a sleeping village and a dark, lonely tree. Van Gogh was 3. _____(mental) ill at the time, 4. _____ might have affected his sense of sight and led to his unusual use of colour. Although *The Starry Night* is now among the world's most famous paintings, in Van Gogh's lifetime he even thought of it as 5. _____ failure.

Painted by Edvard Munch in 1893, *The Scream* shows a thin figure with his or her mouth wide open and letting out a 6. _____(power) scream. The figure 7. _____(set) on a bridge above a dark, stormy sea, and against a burning orange-red sky. Munch was inspired by what he experienced at sunset one day.

The Empire of Light is among a series of paintings painted by Belgian artist René Magritte between 1953 and 1954. It shows a beautiful house lit by lights from inside, 8. _____(surround) by the darkness of night. 9. _____ is strange is that above the house and the tree, we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds. *The Empire of Light* has produced different 10. _____(reaction) in viewers. Magritte himself thought that the change between day and night in the paintings was surprising and he called this power: poetry.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. figure　*n*. 人像，人形；身材；数字；人物　*v*. 计算；认为

(教材 P8) a thin **figure** 一个瘦弱的身影

(1)a key figure	一个关键人物
keep one's figure	保持体形
(2)figure out	计算出；弄明白

【活学活用】

(1)一词多义

①She does exercise every morning to keep her **figure**. _____

②Glancing round, he caught sight of a dark **figure** in the shadows. _____

③Comparing the **figures** of the past two years, we find that the number of people doing morning exercises has increased by 2500. _____

④[2024·浙江1月考] When Coach Pitt blew his whistle (哨子), Eva **figured** she would be left in the dust. _____

⑤[人教版选必一 U1] Einstein was not only a genius; he was a courageous and kind **figure** loved by many people. _____

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之建议信) We should _____ _____ to balance our study and after-school activities.

我们应该**找出一个好方法**来平衡学习和课外活动。

2. affect *vt.* 影响

(教材 P8) His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have **affected** his sense of sight.

凡·高对色彩的不寻常的运用使专家们认为他的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。

(1)be affected by	受……影响;被……打动/感动
be affected with	患上……(疾病)
(2)affection *n.*	喜爱,钟爱
have an affection for	喜欢……,深爱着……

[温馨提示] effect 为名词,意为"影响",短语 have an effect on 意为"对……有影响",相当于动词 affect。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①_____(affect) with a serious disease, he was no longer able to speak clearly and he knew there was no hope of recovery.

②Many young people _____(affect) by his story and began to do volunteer work for the disabled.

③[2024·全国甲卷] However, when a cat is looking for _____(affect), they tend to produce stretched and soft meows.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之议论文) Online learning itself has some imperfections, _____ _____.(非谓语)

在线学习本身有一些不完善之处,**这使得我们很难不受影响**。

3. spot *n.*(圆)点;斑点;污渍;地点 *vt.* 发现;看见;注意到

(教材 P8) He also took a drug that can make people see yellow **spots**, just like the stars in *The Starry Night*.

他还服用过一种药物,这种药可以让人看到黄色斑点,就像《星空》中的星星那样。

(1)on the spot/scene	在现场;当场
(2)be spotted with	满是……斑点
spot sb doing sth	看到某人正在做某事

[温馨提示] spot 作"地点,场所"讲,用作定语从句的先行词时,从句如缺状语则用 where 引导定语从句,从句如缺主语或宾语则用 that/which 引导定语从句。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①On the bus, I spotted a man _____(steal) a wallet from a lady's shoulder bag.

②Do you remember that beautiful spot _____ we took that picture?

(2)一词多义

①Some of the **spots** on your trousers are hard to remove. _____

②I read through the first page of the book and **spotted** a spelling mistake. _____

③[2024·新课标Ⅱ卷] I liked travelling in France, but when it came to picking my favourite **spot** to settle, Italy was the clear winner. _____

(3)写作金句

(书面表达之人物描写) Yuan Longping's hands, _____ from years of labour in the rice fields, were always gentle when he touched the young rice plants.

袁隆平的双手因多年在稻田里劳作而**布满细小的泥点**,但当他抚摸水稻幼苗时,双手总是很轻柔。

4. reaction *n.* 反应

(教材 P9) *The Empire of Light* has produced different **reactions** in viewers.

《灯之王国》引起了观看者的不同反应。

(1)reaction to	对……的反应
in reaction to	作为对……的反应
(2)react *v.*	做出反应;起反应
react to	对……做出反应

[温馨提示] react to 和 reaction to 中的 to 均为介词,后接名词、代词或动名词。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①On hearing what had happened, my immediate _____(react) was one of shock.

②You can't change what happened, but you can change how you react _____ it.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之报道) The library extended its opening hours _____ the increasing demand for books.

为了应对日益增长的书籍需求,图书馆延长了开放时间。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh's mental illness may have affected his sense of sight.**

凡·高对色彩的不寻常的运用使专家们认为他的精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。

句型公式

情态动词 + have done

【句式点拨】

(1)这是一个主从复合句,该句是由主句和 that 引导的宾语从句组成的。宾语从句中,谓语 may have affected 是"情态动词 + have done"结构。

(2)英语里,"情态动词 + have done"的具体用法如下:

①must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定推测,意思是"过去一定做过……",只用于肯定句中。如:

It **must have rained** last night, for the ground is wet.

昨晚一定下雨了,因为地面是湿的。

②may/might have done 表示对过去情况的可能性推测,意思是"可能做了……"。

might have done 还可表示"本来可以做某事而实际上没有做",含有"劝告,责备"的语气,用于肯定句中。

may/might not have done 意为"过去可能没有做过……",语气较弱,用于否定句中。如:

She **might have achieved** greater progress, if you had given her more chances.

如果你给她更多的机会,她可能会取得更大的进步。

You **might have been** more careful.

你本来可以更加小心的。

I didn't give my name because if I did I thought you **might not have come**.

我没有留下我的名字,因为如果我这么做的话,我想你可能就不会来了。

③can/could have done 表示对过去行为的怀疑,用于疑问句,意为"可能做过……吗?"

could have done 还可用于陈述句,表示"过去本来有能力做成某事而事实上没能做成",含有遗憾的意味。

注意 can have done 不能用于陈述句。如:

There is no light in the room. **Can/Could** they **have gone out**?

屋内没有灯光,他们可能出去了吗?

He **could have passed** the exam, but he was too careless.

他本来可以通过考试的,但他太粗心了。

can't/couldn't have done 表示对过去情况的否定推测,意思是"不可能做了……"。如:

Mr Smith **can't have gone** to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now.

史密斯先生不可能去北京了,因为我刚才还在图书馆见过他。

④should/ought to have done 表示过去本应该做某事而实际上没有做。如:

The work **should have been finished** yesterday.

这项工作昨天就应该完成了。

【活学活用】

写作金句

①He _____ some of those places.

那些地方他**也许去过**一些。

②He _____ to help us get through the tough moment.

他**本可以给出宝贵建议**,帮我们度过这艰难时刻。

③It _____ Tom who broke the rule, for he is always self-disciplined.

违反规定的**不可能是**汤姆,因为他一向自律。

④I'm terribly sorry. I didn't hear the phone. I _____.

非常抱歉,我没听到电话。我**一定是睡着了**。

⑤You _____ before you opened the door.

你打开门之前**本该先敲门的**。

Period Three　Lesson 2 Beijing Opera

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

refer to　提到；参考，查阅；涉及，与……相关；指的是

（教材 P107）I think you're **referring to** the fact that performers often sing in very high voices.
我想你是指表演者们经常用高音来演唱的事实。

(1)refer *vi*.(referred, referring)	谈到；查阅；参考
refer to...as...	把……称作……
(2)reference *n*.	提及，涉及；参考；参考书目
reference materials/books	参考资料/书
for one's reference	供某人参考

[温馨提示] 表示"查字典"的短语有：refer to a dictionary; consult a dictionary; look up sth in the dictionary。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷] I keep two _____ (refer) books close-by on my desk: dictionary and thesaurus (同义词词典).

(2)一词多义

①If you don't know the exact meaning of the word, you may **refer to** the dictionary. _____

②This is an important topic **referring to** almost everyone at present. _____

③In his speech, he **referred to** Chinese culture several times. _____

④[2023·浙江1月考] What Hammond is **referring to** is the question of meaning, and meaning is central to what distinguishes the least intelligent of humans from the most intelligent of machines. _____

(3)写作金句

(话题写作之人物描写) The Chinese women's football team players, who _____ Steel Roses, have won our worship and respect.
被称为"铿锵玫瑰"的中国女足队员们赢得了我们的崇拜和尊敬。

Period Four　Lesson 3 A Musical Genius (Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课　研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
①musical *adj*. 音乐的；有音乐天赋的 ②genius *n*. 天才 ③symphony *n*. 交响乐，交响曲 ④minor *adj*.(音乐)小调的；小的；不很重要的 ⑤composer *n*. 作曲家 ⑥be regarded as 被视作，被认为 ⑦in the history of 在……的历史上 ⑧in one's twenties 在某人二十几岁时 ⑨piano *n*. 钢琴 ⑩lose one's hearing 某人失去听力，某人失聪 ⑪give up 放弃 ⑫struggle *n*. 奋斗 *vi*. 奋斗，拼搏 ⑬deafness *n*. 耳聋	**A MUSICAL① GENIUS②** *Everyone knows* [1]*that Ludwig van Beethoven is a musical genius but few might know* [2]*how he created* ***Symphony***③ *No. 9 in D* ***minor***④ *and how its first show went*. [1]that 引导宾语从句，作动词 knows 的宾语。 [2]and 连接两个 how 引导的宾语从句，作动词 know 的宾语。 Ludwig van Beethoven was a German **composer**⑤. He **is regarded as**⑥ one of the greatest composers **in the history of**⑦ music. **In his twenties**⑧, he had been very famous for his **piano**⑨ skills, but then he began to **lose his hearing**⑩. Beethoven thought about **giving up**⑪, but in the end he continued to write music. [3]Inspired by his **struggles**⑫ with **deafness**⑬, the composer produced some amazing pieces, including nine symphonies, five piano pieces, and an opera!	**音乐天才** *大家都知道路德维希·凡·贝多芬是一个音乐天才，但或许很少有人知道《D小调第九交响曲》的创作过程以及这首交响曲首演的故事。* 路德维希·凡·贝多芬是一位德国作曲家。他被认为是音乐史上最伟大的作曲家之一。在他二十多岁时，他就以钢琴技巧而闻名，但后来他开始失去听力。贝多芬想过放弃，但最后还是继续进行音乐创作。这位作曲家在与耳聋的抗争中受到启发，创作出一些令人惊叹的作品，包括九首交响曲、五首钢琴曲和一部歌剧！

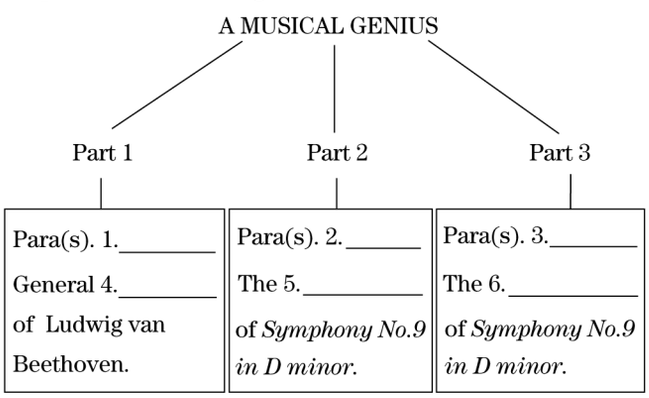
（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑭proceed *vi*. 继续做；继续进行 ⑮composition *n*. 创作；作曲；作品；作文；组成，构成 ⑯note *n*. 单音，音调，音符 ⑰score *n*. 乐谱；比分；成绩 ⑱sign one's name 签上某人的名字 ⑲at the bottom of 在……的底部 ⑳respond *v*. 回应，回复 ㉑for the first time 第一次 ㉒backstage *adj*. 后台的；秘密的 ㉓tense *adj*. 紧张的；焦虑不安的 ㉔after all 毕竟 ㉕conductor *n*. 指挥 ㉖orchestra *n*. (大型的)管弦乐队 ㉗not hesitate to do sth 毫不犹豫做某事，尽管做某事 ㉘applaud *v*. 鼓掌 ㉙take charge of 负责 ㉚skilfully *adv*. 熟练地；巧妙地	He **proceeded**⑭ with the **composition**⑮ until his death in 1827, [4] writing more than 130 musical works, including his *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*. [3]画线部分为过去分词短语，在句中作状语。 [4]画线部分为现在分词短语，在句中作状语。 One day in February 1824, at his little house in Vienna, Austria, Ludwig van Beethoven sat back in his chair and smiled. The famous German composer's ninth symphony was finally completed. [5]Writing the piece had taken several years, and now the final **notes**⑯ had been added to the **score**⑰. At 54 years of age, he didn't know that this would be his last symphony. [6]As he proudly **signed his name**⑱ **at the bottom of**⑲ the page, Beethoven tried to imagine how people would **respond**⑳ when they heard it **for the first time**㉑. [5]画线部分为动名词短语，在句中作主语。 [6]as 引导时间状语从句，意为“当……时”。 Before the performance, the **backstage**㉒ atmosphere at a very famous theatre in Vienna was **tense**㉓. Beethoven was afraid that the performance would be a disaster. **After all**㉔, what use is a **conductor**㉕ [7]who could not hear his **orchestra**㉖ —[8]even if he is a musical genius? [7]who 引导定语从句，修饰名词 conductor。 [8]even if 引导让步状语从句，意为“即使，虽然”。 The audience did **not hesitate to**㉗ **applaud**㉘ loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years. The theatre's musical director, Michael Umlauf, joined him and together the two men **took charge of**㉙ the orchestra. For more than an hour, Beethoven jumped about in front of the orchestra, [9] waving his arms wildly in the air, and madly turning the pages of his score. The whole time, Umlauf stood quietly by his side, [10]**skilfully**㉚ guiding the orchestra through the most amazing piece of music [11]the world had ever known. [9]and 连接两个并列的现在分词短语，在句中作状语。 [10]画线部分为现在分词短语，在句中作状语。 [11]画线部分为定语从句，修饰 piece of music，从句省略了关系代词 that	他继续进行创作，直到 1827 年去世，他创作了 130 多首音乐作品，包括他的《D 小调第九交响曲》。 1824 年 2 月的一天，在他奥地利维也纳的小房子里，路德维希·凡·贝多芬靠在椅子上笑了起来。这位著名的德国作曲家的第九部交响曲终于完成了。创作这首交响曲花了他几年的时间，现在他已把最后的音符加到了乐谱上。这时他 54 岁，他并不知道这将是他的最后一首交响曲。当他自豪地在页面底部签上自己的名字时，贝多芬试着想象人们第一次听到它(这首交响曲)时会有什么反应。 演出前，在维也纳一个非常著名的剧院里，后台的气氛非常紧张。贝多芬担心这场演出将会是一场灾难。毕竟，一个听不到自己的管弦乐队(演奏)的指挥，即使他是个音乐天才，又能有什么用呢？ 当这位著名的作曲家 12 年来第一次走上舞台时，观众们毫不犹豫地热烈鼓掌。剧院的音乐指挥迈克尔·奥姆洛夫和他一起指挥乐队。在一个多小时的时间里，贝多芬在乐队前面跳跃着，在空中忘情地挥舞着手臂，疯狂地翻动乐谱。而奥姆洛夫一直安静地站在他身边，巧妙地指挥管弦乐队演奏这首世界已知的最令人惊叹的音乐作品

（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
㉛joyous *adj*. 欢乐的，令人愉快的 ㉜signal *vt*. 标志着；预示 *n*. 标识 ㉝jump to one's feet 跳起来 ㉞clap *v*. 鼓掌，拍手（表示赞许或欣赏） ㉟get a surprise 吃惊 ㊱as well 也；还 ㊲broad smile 满面的笑容 ㊳have no idea 不知道 ㊴compose *vt*. 作（曲）；构成；写作	As the final, **joyous**㉛ note **signalled**㉜ the end of the symphony, the audience **jumped to their feet**㉝, [12]**clapping**㉞, cheering and waving their hats. But Beethoven continued conducting, [13]his head buried in the score. [14]It was not until Caroline Unger, one of the singers, took his arm and turned him to face the audience that the great man realised his symphony was a success. [12]画线部分为并列的现在分词和现在分词短语，在句中作状语。 [13]画线部分为独立主格结构。 [14]画线句为强调句，强调 not until 引导的时间状语从句。 Later, Caroline remembered that Beethoven was not the only one [15]who **got a surprise**㉟. "The audience was shocked **as well**㊱," she said with a **broad smile**㊲. "Most of them **had no idea**㊳ [16]that he was deaf! The one person in the room [17]who didn't hear the symphony—and never would—was the very man [18]who **composed**㊴ it." [15]who 引导定语从句，修饰代词 one。 [16]that 引导同位语从句，作名词 idea 的同位语。 [17]who 引导定语从句，修饰名词 person。 [18]who 引导定语从句，修饰名词 man	最后，欢乐的音符标志着交响曲的结束，观众都跳了起来，鼓掌、欢呼并挥舞他们的帽子。但是贝多芬还是埋头在乐谱里继续指挥。直到其中一位歌手卡洛琳·昂格尔拉着他的手臂转向观众，这位伟人才意识到他的交响曲取得了成功。 后来，卡洛琳回忆不止贝多芬感到惊讶。"观众也感到震惊，"她笑容满面地说道。"大多数观众都不知道他已经失聪了！剧院里唯一没有听到并且永远也不会听到这首交响曲的那个人竟然是它的创作者。"

Step 1　Fast reading



Step 2　Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

(　)**1**. What is Beethoven most famous for?

A. His piano performances.

B. Conducting orchestras.

C. Composing music.

D. Singing songs.

(　)**2**. Where did Beethoven finish his ninth symphony?

A. In Austria.　　B. In Germany.

C. In a theatre.　　D. In France.

(　)**3**. What was the backstage atmosphere like before the performance of *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*?

A. Relaxed and calm.

B. Noisy and disorganized.

C. Excited and cheerful.

D. Tense and nervous.

(　)**4**. What's the main idea of the text?

A. A genius.

B. Achievements of Beethoven.

C. Beethoven and his *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*.

D. Beethoven's *Symphony No. 9 in D minor*.

Step 3　Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Ludwig van Beethoven was a German composer. Being a musical genius, he became very famous

1. _____ his piano skills in his twenties. Sadly, he began to lose his hearing. Instead of giving up, he struggled with 2. _____(deaf) and proceeded with the composition until his death in 1827. In his lifetime, he produced more than 130 musical works and is regarded as one of the 3. _____(great) composers in the history of music.

In February 1824, 4. _____ Beethoven was 54 years old, he completed his last symphony—*Symphony No. 9 in D minor*. It took him several years 5. _____(compose) it and he had no idea how people would respond when they heard it for the first time.

The performance 6. _____(conduct) by Beethoven and Michael Umlauf. Before the performance, Beethoven was afraid that the performance 7. _____(be) a disaster. The audience applauded loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years. The performance lasted for over an hour, during which time Beethoven jumped about in front of the orchestra, 8. _____(wave) his arms wildly in the air. As the performance ended, the audience jumped to their 9. _____(foot), clapping, cheering and waving their hats. The performance turned out to be 10. _____ success. Most of them had no idea that the man who didn't hear the symphony—and never would—was the very man who composed it.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. respond *vi.* & *vt.* 回应,回复

(教材 P14) As he proudly signed his name at the bottom of the page, Beethoven tried to imagine how people would **respond** when they heard it for the first time.

当他自豪地在页面底部签上自己的名字时,贝多芬试着想象人们第一次听到它(这首交响曲)时会有什么反应。

(1)respond to sb/sth	回答某人/回应某事
(2)response *n.*	回答,回复
in response to	作为对……的答复/反应
make (a) response to	对……做出反应

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[外研版选必一 U2] The _____(respond) from a publisher comes back and the writer eagerly opens and reads it, their hearts sinking when they reach that final sentence.

②I was so angry that I avoided her during school all day, and I still don't feel like responding _____ any of her online messages.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之申请信) I am writing _____ _____ your posting for a host in English Reading Salon in the City Library.

我写信是**为了回应**你发布的招聘市图书馆"英语阅读沙龙"主持人的帖子。

2. hesitate *vi.* 犹豫;踌躇

(教材 P15) The audience did not **hesitate** to applaud loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years.

当这位著名的作曲家 12 年来第一次走上舞台时,观众们毫不犹豫地热烈鼓掌。

(1)hesitate to do sth	迟疑做某事
not hesitate to do sth	毫不犹豫做某事,尽管做某事
hesitate about/over (doing) sth	对(做)某事犹豫不决
(2)hesitation *n.*	踌躇;犹豫
without hesitation	毫不犹豫地
(3)hesitant *adj.*	犹豫的;踌躇的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2021·北京卷] Their faces were so powerful in sending a message of their despair (绝望) and need that I joined this project without _____(hesitate).

②People should not hesitate _____(contact) the police if they are in danger.

③She was _____(hesitate) about accepting the job offer, as she wasn't sure if she was ready for the responsibility.

(2)写作金句

[2023·北京卷书面表达] If you need any other help, _____.

如果你需要任何其他帮助,**尽管告诉我**。

3. charge *n*. 主管;负责;费用,收费;指控,控告 *v*. 收费,要价;指控,控告;给……充电

(教材 P15) The theatre's musical director, Michael Umlauf, joined him and together the two men took **charge** of the orchestra.

剧院的音乐指挥迈克尔·奥姆洛夫和他一起指挥乐队。

(1)take charge of 接管,负责
in charge of 负责,掌管(主语一般为人)
in the charge of 由……掌管(主语一般为物)
free of charge = for free 免费
(2)charge sb some money for (doing) sth 为(做)某事/物向某人收费
charge sb with... 控告某人……

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

He charged two dollars _____ half a dozen eggs.

(2)一词多义

①Mary forgot to **charge** the battery, so the cellphone is dead now. _____

②[2023·全国甲卷] So, it's been useful to know how to cover up holes and repaint a room to avoid any **charges** when I've moved out. _____

③They took the thief to the police station, where they **charged** him with stealing a mobile phone. _____

④[外研版选必二 U1] Will you be completely in **charge** of your own life and able to express yourself in new and exciting ways? _____

(3)一句多译

(书面表达之活动介绍) Some students were _____ collecting the scattered garbage on the paths and put it into different trash cans according to garbage classification.

→Some students _____ collecting the scattered garbage on the paths and put it into different trash cans according to garbage classification.

→Collecting the scattered garbage on the paths _____ some students, and they put it into different trash cans according to garbage classification.

一些学生**负责**收集道路上散落的垃圾,并根据垃圾分类将其放入不同的垃圾桶。

4. broad *adj*. 宽阔的;广博的

(教材 P15) "The audience was shocked as well," she said with a **broad** smile.

"观众也感到震惊,"她笑容满面地说道。

(1)broad chest/shoulders/smile 宽阔的胸膛/宽肩/笑容满面
broad-minded *adj*. 胸怀宽广的
(2)broaden *v*. 加宽,变宽;扩大影响
broaden one's mind/knowledge/horizons 开阔某人的思维/扩充某人的知识/开阔某人的眼界
(3)broadly *adv*. 大体上,基本上;咧开嘴(笑)地,开心(笑)地
broadly speaking 总的来说

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①You should _____(broad) your experience by travelling more.

②_____(broad) speaking, there are two approaches to solving this problem.

(2)写作金句

(书面表达之活动介绍) Not only does this activity build up our body, but it also _____.

这次活动不仅强健了我们的身体,而且**开阔了我们的眼界**。

5. compose *v*. 作(曲);构成;写作;使镇静

(教材 P15) The one person in the room who didn't hear the symphony—and never would—was the very man who **composed** it.

剧院里唯一没有听到并且永远也不会听到这首交响曲的那个人竟然是它的创作者。

(1)be composed of = be made up of = consist of 由……组成
compose oneself 使某人自己镇定下来
(2)composer *n*. 作曲家
(3)composition *n*. 组成,构成;创作,作曲;作文;作品

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Chinese famous _____(compose) Xian Xinghai composed *The Yellow River Cantata* in 1939.

②A team of scientists have conducted a study on the chemical _____(compose) of the soil in this area.

(2)一词多义

①Water **composes** nearly 70 percent of the human body. _____

②I was so confused that I could hardly **compose** my thoughts. _____

③[外研版选必一 U4] He is most widely known for **composing** music for the film *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* and the 2008 Beijing Olympics. _____

(3)写作金句

(书面表达之活动介绍) Our school's volunteer team _____ students from different grades, all eager to help others.

我们学校的志愿队**由**不同年级的学生**组成**,大家都热心助人。

句型透视

1. (教材 P15) **After all, what use is a conductor who could not hear his orchestra—even if he is a musical genius?** 毕竟,一个听不到自己的管弦乐队(演奏)的指挥,即使他是个音乐天才,又能有什么用呢?

句型公式

even if 引导的让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

(1)这是一个多重复合句,由主句和两个从句构成。其中 who could not hear his orchestra 是定语从句,修饰先行词 conductor; even if 引导的是让步状语从句。

(2)even if 是连词短语,意思是"尽管,即使,纵然",引导让步状语从句,与 even though 同义; even if 或 even though 引导的让步状语从句可放在主句前,亦可放在主句后。如:

Even if he had been operated on immediately, nothing could have saved him.

即便立即给他动了手术,也挽救不了他的性命。

Native English speakers can understand each other **even though** they don't speak the same kind of English.

以英语为母语的人,即使他们所讲的英语不尽相同,也可以相互理解。

【活学活用】

写作金句

①We won't give up _____.

即使可能失败十次,我们也不会放弃。

②(话题写作之传统文化) _____, the traditions passed down by their ancestors are still celebrated today.

尽管现代生活已经改变了许多事情,但他们至今仍在庆祝祖先传承下来的传统。

③(书面表达之建议信) Please choose to be positive _____.

即使你正承受着压力,也请选择保持积极的心态。

2. (教材 P15) **But Beethoven continued conducting, his head buried in the score.** 但是贝多芬还是埋头在乐谱里继续指挥。

句型公式

独立主格结构

【句式点拨】

(1)句中 his head buried in the score 是独立主格结构,由"名词 + 过去分词短语"构成,作状语,表示伴随。

(2)独立主格结构不是句子,而是一个独立于句子成分之外的特殊的结构形式,该结构在句中一般作状语,表示时间、条件、原因、伴随等。

(3)独立主格结构的构成:

名词(或代词) + { 非谓语动词(短语) { 现在分词表示主动 / 过去分词表示被动 / 不定式表示将来的动作 } / 形容词 / 副词 / 名词 / 介词短语 }

如:

The man lay there, **his hands trembling**. (现在分词)

这个人躺在那儿,双手颤抖着。

The plan successfully carried out, everything worked out perfectly. (过去分词)

计划成功地实施了,一切都进行得很完美。

He suggested going for a picnic, **Mary to provide the food**.（不定式）
他建议去野餐，玛丽来提供食物。
The floor wet, we had to stay outside for a while.（形容词）
地板很湿，我们不得不在外面待一会儿。
The meeting over, we all went home.（副词）
会议结束了，我们都回家了。
The game a close match, all players tried their best till the end.（名词）
比赛战况胶着，所有选手都拼尽全力坚持到最后。
The teacher came in, **book in hand**.（介词短语）
老师进来了，手里拿着书。
[温馨提示] 独立主格结构通常可与“with + 复合宾语”结构互换。如：
The test finished, we began our holiday.
= **With the test finished**, we began our holiday.
考试结束了，我们开始了我们的假期。

【活学活用】
(1)单句填空
①Tears _____（stream）down her face, she watched the train disappear into the distance.
②All factors _____（consider）, the new plan is more feasible than the previous one.
③Many trees, flowers, and grass _____（plant）, our newly-built school will look even more beautiful.
④There _____（be）no light, we had to feel our way in the dark.
(2)写作金句
_____, many students came to sign up for the competition.
通知贴出后，许多学生来报名参加比赛。

Period Five Grammar

语法探究

阅读以下有关“艺术”的短文，感知加黑部分，并回答其后的问题。

Art is something that enriches our lives in countless ways. ①**What makes art so special** is ②**that it can express emotions and ideas** that are hard to put into words. When I visit an art gallery, I often wonder ③**what the artist was thinking** when they created those works. The fact ④**that art can transcend time and cultural boundaries** is truly amazing. In a word, art is not just a visual pleasure; it is a window through which we can see the inner world of the artist and our own souls.

【自主发现】
以上语段中，句①为_____从句；句②为_____从句；句③为_____从句；句④为_____从句。

语法归纳

名词性从句
(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)

一、名词性从句的定义、分类和连接词

1. 定义
在句子中起名词作用的从句叫名词性从句(noun clause)。

2. 分类
根据它在句中不同的语法功能，名词性从句又包括主语从句(subject clause)、宾语从句(object clause)、表语从句(predicative clause)和同位语从句(appositive clause)。

3. 连接词

that	不作成分，无意义
whether/if	不作成分，表“是否”
what, which, whose	作定语，有意义
what, who, whom, which, whatever 等	作主语、宾语、表语，有意义
when, where, why, how, because, as if/though 等	作状语，有意义

二、主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句，通常放在主句谓语动词之前或由形式主语 it 代替而本身放在句子末尾。
it 作形式主语的形式：
(1)It + be + *adj*. + that-clause. 如：
It is certain that he will do well in the exam.
他肯定会在考试中取得好成绩。
(2)It + be + *n*. + that-clause. 如：
It is a pity that you can't go with us.
遗憾的是你不能和我们一起去。