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全品学练考

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导学案

高中英语7

选择性必修第四册 BS

北京专版

数智教辅



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Unit 10 CONNECTIONS

主题素养积累

Many people expect that their friends will always be there. They expect friendships to last forever. Yet, friendships end and friends **part company** every day. Unfortunately, even the best **maintained** friendships can end.

Many friendships end because of a change in personality or lifestyle when friends just drift apart and **fade away** with time. The friendship slowly loses importance and finally disappears.

Sue said, "The end of our friendship was a gradual thing. I moved from one side of the metropolis to the other. We had over an hour's drive to see each other. For a year or so, we met less and less. Then our friendship ended." John wrote, "**I didn't even know the friendship was over until I caught myself thinking of Alan as a former friend.**"

Other friendships **break up** suddenly from a disagreement or a move to another town.

Paul said, "When I moved to Seattle after college, our friendship abruptly died. We were both **struggling with** new jobs and didn't **keep in touch**. Now that friendship was so dead, I didn't even call him when I went home."

Yet the biggest threat to a friendship is change. Lillian Rubin in her book *Just Friends* says, "Thus generally it's true that friends will accept each other so long as they both remain essentially the same as they were when they meet, or change in similar directions. If they change or grow in different ways, the friendship most likely will be lost."

Regardless of why, when, or how friendships end, there is always some pain of loss. When nothing can be done to mend the friendship, it is important to feel the pain fully. Then move on to **enhance** another friendship or build entirely new friendships.

【主题词句背诵】

1. part company (with/from sb)离开;分手;断绝关系

2. maintain *v*.保持,维持

3. fade away 逐渐消失

4. catch sb doing sth 发觉/当场发现某人正在做某事

5. think of...as...把……看作……

6. break up 关系破裂

7. struggle with 与……做斗争

8. keep in touch 保持联系

9. enhance *v*.增进;提高;增强

10. I didn't even know the friendship was over **until I caught myself thinking of Alan as a former friend**.
直到我发觉自己把艾伦看作以前的朋友,我才知道这段友谊已经结束了。

11. **Regardless of why, when, or how friendships end**, there is always some pain of loss.
不管友谊因为什么、在什么时候或者以何种方式结束,总会有一些失去的痛苦。

12. **When nothing can be done to mend the friendship, it is important to feel** the pain fully.
当友谊到了无法修复的地步,重要的是充分去体会这种痛苦。

单元知识概览	
核心单词	conflict; intervention; disagreement; envy; encouragement; disturb; apologise; impression; random; release; additionally; frequently; bond; consequence; adopt; freeze; amazement; proceed; reveal; investigate; sigh; despair; dare; bare; dive; frown; appeal; sorrow; forgiveness; interrupt; legal; document
核心短语	refer to; burst into; take up; put away; hang out; be based on/upon...
重点句型	1. 同位语从句 2. 过去分词(短语)作后置定语 3. too...to... 4. as if(= as though)引导方式状语从句
单元语法	过去时中的被动语态
单元写作	写一篇新闻报道

Period One　Topic Talk

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. disturb　*vt.* 干扰，打扰，使中断

（教材 P109）Basically, they were making too much noise in their flat in the evenings and it was really **disturbing** us.

基本上，他们晚上在公寓里制造了太多的噪声，这真的让我们很烦恼。

(1)disturbing *adj.* 令人不安的，引起烦恼的
(2)disturbed *adj.* 有精神病的，精神紊乱的；心神不安的，心烦意乱的，烦恼的
be disturbed by/about/at... 对……感到忧虑/不安
be disturbed to hear that/hear of... 听说……而感到不安
(3)disturbance *n.* (受)打扰，干扰，妨碍；障碍

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[人教版选必四 U1] Now she was being looked after by a robot that looked so human, and it was _____(disturb).

②Carrie looked at her, very _____(disturb) and quite sure that she did not want to work here.

③"You can't be too careful," Liu said in his quiet workshop, which ensured minimal noise and _____(disturb).

(2)完成句子

If you get up early in the morning, try _____ _____ who is still sleeping by moving quietly around the house and keeping the noise to a minimum.（书面表达之建议信）

如果你早上起得很早，尽量**不要打扰其他**还在睡觉的人，在房子里安静地走动，把噪声降到最低。

2. apologise　*vi.* 道歉，谢罪

（教材 P109）... we went over to their flat, told them how unhappy the noise was making us and they **apologised** and said they would make less noise from then on.

……我们到他们的公寓，告知他们噪声让我们十分苦恼，随后他们道了歉，并承诺从那以后会减少噪声。

(1)apologise to sb for sth 因为……向某人道歉
(2)apology *n.* 道歉；致歉
make an apology to sb for sth 因为……向某人道歉
accept/refuse one's apology 接受/拒绝某人的道歉
owe sb an apology 应向某人道歉
(3)apologetic *adj.* 道歉的，愧疚的，表示歉意的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2020 · 天津卷] Before Vinnie could say yes, the President hurried on, a shade of _____(apologise) in his voice.

②[2024 · 新课标Ⅰ卷] Flashing him another _____(apology) smile, I begged him for a delayed payment.

③[2025 · 浙江 1 月考] At the same time, he walked up to the man awkwardly to apologise _____ him.

(2)完成句子

I'm writing you this letter _____ _____ pay a visit to Beijing with you next week.（书面表达之道歉信）

我给你写这封信是**为**下周**不能**和你一起游览北京**而向你道歉**。

Period Two　Lesson 1 How Closely Connected Are We? (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
①be close to 与……亲密；靠近…… ②separation *n*. 分离，分开 ③refer to 指的是 ④theory *n*. 学说，理论 ⑤chain *n*. 一连串，一系列；链子，链条 ⑥impression *n*. 印象，感想 ⑦network *n*. 人际关系网，联络网；网络，网状系统 social network 社交网络 ⑧attempt *n*. 尝试，企图 ⑨mathematically *adv*. 数学上地，算术地 ⑩sociologist *n*. 社会学家 ⑪random *adj*. 随机的，随意的 ⑫sample *n*. 样品，样本 ⑬target *n*. 目标 ⑭parcel *n*. 包裹；邮包 ⑮contact *n*. 联络人，熟人 ⑯deliver *v*. 传送，递送；交付 ⑰release *vt*. & *n*. 发表，发布；释放 ⑱bimonthly *adj*. 两月一次的；一月两次的 ⑲psychology *n*. 心理，心理学 ⑳phrase *n*. 成语，习语；警句	Research shows [1]the average person only has regular communication with between seven and fifteen people, and that most of our communication is in fact with five to ten people [2]who **are closest to**① us. However, perhaps we are closer to the rest of the world than we think. "Six Degrees of **Separation**②" **refers to**③ the **theory**④ [3]that any person on Earth can be connected to any other person through a **chain**⑤ of no more than five other people. [1]and 连接两个并列的宾语从句，均作动词 shows 的宾语。 [2]who 引导定语从句，修饰名词 people。 [3]that 引导同位语从句，作名词 theory 的同位语。 The concept was first talked about as long ago as the 1920s. The Hungarian author Frigyes Karinthy published a book [4]called *Everything Is Different* in 1929, [5]in which he introduced the idea of friendship networks and his ideas influenced many of our early **impressions**⑥ of **social networks**⑦. [4]过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰名词 book。 [5]in which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 *Everything Is Different* 这本书。 In the 1950s, an **attempt**⑧ was made by two scientists [6]to prove the theory **mathematically**⑨; but after twenty years, they still had not had any success. In 1967, an American **sociologist**⑩ called Stanley Milgram tried using a new method to test the theory, [7]which he called the "small-world problem". He chose a **random**⑪ **sample**⑫ of people in the middle of America and asked them to send packages to a stranger in the state of Massachusetts. The people [8]sending the packages only knew the name, job and general location of the stranger. Milgram told them to send the package to a person [9]they knew personally [10]who they thought might know the **target**⑬ stranger. [11]Once the **parcel**⑭ had been received by this person, he/she would send the parcel onto a **contact**⑮ of theirs until the parcel could be personally **delivered**⑯ to the correct person. Amazingly, [12]it only took between five and seven people to get the parcels delivered, and [13]once **released**⑰, the results were published in the **bimonthly**⑱ magazine ***Psychology***⑲ *Today*. [14]It was this research that inspired the **phrase**⑳ "Six Degrees of Separation"	研究表明，普通人只与 7 至 15 个人经常保持联系，而且其中大部分的交流实际上只发生在 5 到 10 个亲近的人身上。不过，也许我们与世界上其他人的联系比想象中更紧密。"六度分隔"理论说的是地球上任何人都可通过不超过另外五个人与一个陌生人联系起来。 这个概念早在 20 世纪 20 年代就被提出。匈牙利作家弗里吉斯·考林蒂在 1929 年出版了《一切皆不同》一书，书中介绍了朋友关系网的概念，许多早期关于社交网络的构想都受到他思想的影响。 20 世纪 50 年代，两位科学家试图用数学方法证明该理论，但 20 年过去了，他们仍未成功。1967 年，美国社会学家斯坦利·米尔格兰姆试图用新的方法来验证这一理论，他称之为"小世界问题"。米尔格兰姆在美国中部随机抽取了一部分人作为样本，让他们给马萨诸塞州的一位陌生人寄包裹。这些寄送包裹的人只知道这位陌生人的姓名、工作和大致的位置。米尔格兰姆告诉这些人先把包裹寄给认为有可能认识目标收件人的熟人。一旦此人收到包裹，他或她就会将包裹再发给自己认识的人，直到包裹被送到目标收件人手中。令人惊讶的是，这些包裹只需通过 5 至 7 个人就能送到正确的人手中。结果一经公布，便发表在双月刊《今日心理学》上。正是这项研究启发了"六度分隔"这一说法

（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
㉑be used as 被用作 ㉒be based on 基于……，以……为基础 ㉓broadcast *v*.广播，播送 ㉔apart *adv*.（指空间或时间）相隔，相距 ㉕crash *n*.碰撞，撞车 plane crash 飞机失事 ㉖recreate *vt*.再现 ㉗involve *vt*.包含；涉及；（使）参加，加入 ㉘confirm *vt*.确认，证实	[6]不定式短语作后置定语。 [7]which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰名词 theory。 [8]现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰名词 people。 [9]画线部分为定语从句，修饰名词 person，从句省略了关系代词 that 或 who 或 whom。 [10]who 引导定语从句，修饰名词 person。 [11]once 引导时间状语从句，意为“一旦……就……”。 [12]it 作形式主语，不定式短语 to get the parcels delivered 作真正的主语。 [13]画线部分为状语从句 once they were released 的省略。 [14]画线句为强调句，强调主语 this research。 In the last few decades, the theory and the phrase have appeared again. Its name **was used as**㉑ the title of a play and then a film. Then, more films and TV programmes [15]**based on**㉒ the concept were made and **broadcast**㉓. For example, the Oscar-winning film *Babel* is based on the concept of “Six Degrees of Separation”. The lives of all the characters were closely connected, although they did not know each other and lived thousands of miles **apart**㉔. The television series *Lost* also explored the idea of “Six Degrees of Separation”, as almost all the characters had randomly met each other, or had met someone [16]the other characters knew, before they were all in the same **plane crash**㉕. In the mid-1990s, two college students in the United States invented a game. The idea of the game was [17]to link any actor to Kevin Bacon, a famous American actor and musician, through no more than six links. Soon the game was being played in universities across the United States. [15]过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰名词短语 films and TV programmes。 [16]画线部分为定语从句，修饰代词 someone，从句省略了关系代词 that 或 who 或 whom。 [17]不定式短语作表语。 In 2001, Columbia University tried to **recreate**㉖ Milgram's experiment on the Internet. This became known as the “Columbia Small-world Project”. The experiment **involved**㉗ 24,163 email chains with 18 target people in 13 different countries. The results **confirmed**㉘ [18]that the average number of links in the chain was six. [18]that 引导宾语从句，作动词 confirmed 的宾语	在过去的几十年里，这一理论和说法又再次出现。它被用作戏剧标题和电影名称。随后，更多基于这一理论的影视节目相继拍摄、播出。例如，奥斯卡获奖影片《通天塔》就基于“六度分隔”这一概念。影片中所有人物彼此不认识且相隔千里，但他们的生活都是紧密相连的。电视连续剧《迷失》也探讨了“六度分隔”的理论，剧中失事飞机上的几乎所有人物此前都曾偶遇，或曾遇见其他人物认识的人。上世纪 90 年代中期，美国两名大学生发明了一款游戏。这个游戏的玩法是用不超过六次联系将任意一个演员与美国著名演员、音乐家凯文·贝肯联系起来。这款游戏很快就在美国的大学里流行起来。 2001 年，哥伦比亚大学尝试在互联网上重现米尔格兰姆的实验，这被称为“哥伦比亚小世界项目”。这项实验涉及 24 163 个电子邮件链接，覆盖了来自 13 个国家的 18 位目标人物。实验结果证实，联络串中的平均连接数是 6 个

（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
㉙analyse *vt*. 分析 ㉚stage *n*. 阶段；步骤	Most recently, an experiment in 2011 at the University of Milan **analysed**㉙ the relationship between 721 million social media users and found that 92 percent were connected by only four **stages**㉚, or five degrees of separation. So, think about it for a minute: How might you be connected to the driver of the bus [19]you regularly take or the person [20]who delivers your parcels? [19]画线部分为定语从句，修饰名词 bus。 [20]who 引导定语从句，修饰名词 person	最新的是 2011 年米兰大学的一项实验，该实验分析了 7.21 亿社交媒体用户之间的关系，发现 92% 的用户只需通过四个阶段（即五度分隔），就可建立联系。 所以，思考一下这个问题：你与你经常乘坐的公交车的司机或给你送包裹的人可能存在怎样的联系？

Step 1　Fast reading

Read the passage on Pages 8-9 and match the main ideas with each part.

(　)Para. 1　(　)Para. 2　(　)Para. 3

(　)Para. 4　(　)Paras. 5-6　(　)Para. 7

A. Attempts to test the theory.

B. Two experiments and their findings.

C. The idea of friendship networks was introduced.

D. Consider your daily connections with others.

E. The concept of "Six Degrees of Separation".

F. The theory appeared in entertainment and a game.

Step 2　Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

(　)**1**. How many people does the average person regularly communicate with?

A. Between 2 and 4.　B. Between 7 and 15.

C. Between 16 and 20.　D. More than 20.

(　)**2**. What is the cultural impact of the "Six Degrees of Separation" concept according to Paragraph 4?

A. It has only been featured in a single film.

B. It has no significant presence in popular culture.

C. It has inspired various films and TV shows.

D. It is the central theme of all Oscar-winning films.

(　)**3**. What was the method used in the "Columbia Small-world Project" to measure connections?

A. Physical delivery of packages.

B. Chain emails sent to random recipients.

C. Surveys asking about personal acquaintances.

D. Direct interviews with strangers in different states.

(　)**4**. How is the passage mainly organized?

A. By the order of time.

B. By giving examples.

C. By giving a definition.

D. By comparison.

Step 3　Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

1. _____(refer) to the theory that any person on Earth can 2. _____(connect) to any other person through a chain of no more than five other people, "Six Degrees of Separation" was first talked about as early as the 1920s.

In the 1950s, two scientists made an attempt 3. _____(prove) the theory mathematically, but failed. In 1967, American sociologist Stanley Milgram tested the theory with a new method called the "small-world problem", and it was this research 4. _____ inspired the phrase "Six Degrees of Separation".

The theory and the phrase have appeared again in the last few decades, and the name of "Six Degrees of Separation" was used 5. _____ the title of a play and then a movie. Afterwards, 6. _____(base) on the concept, more movies and TV programmes were made and broadcast.

In 2001, Milgram's experiment 7. _____ _____(try) online. Known as the "Columbia Small-world Project", the experiment 8. _____ results confirmed that the average number of links in the chain was six involved 24,163 email chains with 18 target people in 13 different countries.

And most 9. _____(recent), an experiment in 2011 at the University of Milan found 92 percent social media users were connected by only four stages, 10. _____ five degrees of separation.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. refer to 指的是;提及;说起;查阅,参考;涉及,与……有关

(教材 P8) "Six Degrees of Separation" **refers to** the theory that any person on Earth can be connected to any other person through a chain of no more than five other people.

"六度分隔"理论说的是地球上任何人都可通过不超过另外五个人与一个陌生人联系起来。

(1)refer to…as…	称……为……
refer…to…	把……交给……
(2)reference *n*.	查看,查阅;参照
in/with reference to	关于
reference book	参考书

[温馨提示] refer 的过去式、过去分词和现在分词都需要双写"r"。类似的词还有 prefer, occur 等。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2026·全国二卷] But elevation is necessarily relative: only the choice of a _____(refer) point allows us to express numerically the height of an object or a location.

②[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷] First, a girl I met one day told me she was training for a "super", _____ (refer) to a 52.4-mile double marathon.

(2)一词多义

①My demand is that the information **referred to** in my report be e-mailed to Mr Brown without delay. _____

②If you don't know the exact meaning of the word, you may **refer to** the dictionary. _____

③The new school rules clearly **refer to** students' behaviour in public areas, such as keeping quiet in the library and respecting classmates. _____

(3)完成句子

The Chinese _____ Han, as it became popular among the people during the Han Dynasty. (书面表达之语言学习)

中国人**称他们的语言为**汉语,因为它是在汉代的时候在人们之间开始流行的。

2. impression *n*. 印象,感想

(教材 P8) The Hungarian author Frigyes Karinthy published a book called *Everything Is Different* in 1929, in which he introduced the idea of friendship networks and his ideas influenced many of our early **impressions** of social networks.

匈牙利作家弗里吉斯·考林蒂在 1929 年出版了《一切皆不同》一书,书中介绍了朋友关系网的概念,许多早期关于社交网络的构想都受到他思想的影响。

(1) make/leave/have an/the impression on/upon…	给……留下印象
(2)impress *vt*. & *vi*.	使钦佩;给……留下深刻印象;使意识到;使铭记;使明白
impress sth on/upon sb	使某人意识到(重要性或严重性等)
impress sb with sth	某物给某人留下深刻印象
be impressed by/with…	对……印象深刻
(3)impressive *adj*.	使人印象深刻的;令人难忘的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2021·北京卷] My first _____ (impress) of the organization was that it was not going to make enough of a difference with the plans I had in mind.

②[2024·全国甲卷] Cats have many heightened senses, but their sense of smell is quite _____ (impress).

(2)熟词生义

The teacher used various examples to **impress** upon the students that understanding the material thoroughly is of great importance. _____

(3)完成句子

①The documentary about climate change was able to _____ its powerful visuals and precise statistics. (书面表达之环境保护)

这部关于气候变化的纪录片**以**其强大的视觉资料和精准的统计数据**给观众留下了深刻印象**。

②I am _____ that the volunteers put into the community project, which has also made a significant difference in the lives of many residents. (书面表达之志愿服务)
志愿者们为社区项目**所做的奉献给我留下了深刻的印象**,同时这也对许多居民的生活产生了重大影响。

3. random *adj.* 随机的,随意的

(教材 P9) He chose a **random** sample of people in the middle of America and asked them to send packages to a stranger in the state of Massachusetts.
米尔格兰姆在美国中部随机抽取了一部分人作为样本,让他们给马萨诸塞州的一位陌生人寄包裹。

(1)at random	随便地,随意地
(2)randomly *adv.*	随机地;随意地;未加计划地

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

[2026·全国一卷] Participants were _____ (random) divided into two groups: the "beauty" group was asked to actively consider and then rate the beauty of each object they viewed, while...

(2)完成句子

Hearing that _____ in our oral English class, I'm writing to voice my opinion about it. (书面表达之建议信)
听说**我们将**在英语口语课上**被随机配对**,所以我写信表达我的看法。

4. release *vt.* & *n.* 发表,发布;释放

(教材 P9) Amazingly, it only took between five and seven people to get the parcels delivered, and once **released**, the results were published in the bimonthly magazine *Psychology Today*.
令人惊讶的是,这些包裹只需通过 5 至 7 个人就能送到正确的人手中。结果一经公布,便发表在双月刊《今日心理学》上。

(1)release pressure	释放压力
release sb from sth	使某人免除……;解除某人的……
release sth into...	把某物排入……
(2)on release	(电影)在公映

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①The documentary film _____ (release) next week aims to introduce local cultures to the world.

②[2026·全国一卷] Harmless by itself, isoprene interacts rapidly with polluting nitrogen oxides _____ (release) by vehicles, buildings and industry to form ground-level ozone (臭氧)...

③The comedy _____ release, full of humorous lines, has brought laughter to audiences of all ages.

(2)完成句子

With _____, Earth gets warmer and warmer. (书面表达之环境保护)
随着**越来越多的碳排放到大气中**,地球变得越来越暖。

5. be based on/upon... 以……为基础/依据

(教材 P9) Then, more films and TV programmes **based on** the concept were made and broadcast.
随后,更多基于这一理论的影视节目相继拍摄、播出。

(1)base *v.*	把(总部等)设在
n.	根据;基础;基底;总部,大本营
base...on/upon...	把……建立在……的基础上
(2)basis *n.*	基础;根据
on the basis of = based on	根据……;基于……
on a daily/weekly/regular basis	每天/每周/定期
(3)basic *adj.*	基本的;基础的
(4)basically *adv.*	从根本上说

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2026·全国二卷] On the _____ (base) of that conversation, I applied to go back to university and study creative writing.

②[2025·北京卷] She gathered friends, learned some _____ (base) programming, and together they created an app that maps small local parks and gardens few people knew about.

③The village has remained _____ (basic) unchanged for over 300 years.

(2)完成句子

①_____, learning English online is a great way for English learners.(书面表达之语言学习)

根据我自己的经验,在网上学习英语对英语学习者来说是一个很好的方式。

②In order to maintain physical and mental health, I _____.(书面表达之健康生活)

为了保持身心健康,我**定期锻炼**。

句型透视

1.(教材 P8)**"Six Degrees of Separation" refers to the theory that any person on Earth can be connected to any other person through a chain of no more than five other people.** "六度分隔"理论说的是地球上任何人都可通过不超过另外五个人与一个陌生人联系起来。

句型公式

同位语从句

【句式点拨】

that 引导同位语从句,作名词 theory 的同位语。

【归纳拓展】

that 引导同位语从句时,在从句中不充当成分,只起连接作用。可以跟同位语从句的名词通常有 news, idea, fact, promise, question, doubt, thought, hope, message, suggestion, word(消息), possibility, decision 等。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

[2025·全国二卷] Nevertheless, it serves as a reminder _____ there are many ways to address problems of sustainability, and _____ you can make an amazing meal out of almost anything.

(2)完成句子

One contestant shared the fact _____ _____, while another highlighted its role in imitating real-life conversations.(书面表达之新闻报道)

一位参赛者分享了这样一件事:**深度求索(DeepSeek)平台的个人定制词汇表提升了他的记忆效果**;而另一位参赛者则重点提到了该平台模拟实景对话的功能。

2.(教材 P8)**The Hungarian author Frigyes Karinthy published a book called *Everything Is Different* in 1929, in which he introduced the idea of friendship networks and his ideas influenced many of our early impressions of social networks.** 匈牙利作家弗里吉斯·考林蒂在 1929 年出版了《一切皆不同》一书,书中介绍了朋友关系网的概念,许多早期关于社交网络的构想都受到他思想的影响。

句型公式

过去分词(短语)作后置定语

【句式点拨】

此处 called *Everything Is Different* 为过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰名词 book。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Last night, I watched a performance of *Butterfly Lovers*, a beautiful violin concerto _____ (compose) by He Zhanhao and Chen Gang.

②[2019·北京卷] Earth Day, _____ (mark) on 22 April, is an annual event aiming to raise public awareness about environmental protection.

(2)完成句子

[2025·全国一卷] This column, _____ _____, will introduce a mystery person each week by providing interesting clues about their hobbies, achievements, or daily life.(书面表达之学校生活)

这个专栏**旨在促进学生间的互动**,每周将通过提供关于神秘人物的爱好、成就或日常生活的有趣线索,来介绍一位神秘人物。

Period Three　Lesson 2 Community Spirit

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. additionally　*adv.* 除此之外，此外

（教材 P110）**Additionally**, there was very little crime.

此外，犯罪率很低。

additional *adj.*	附加的，额外的，外加的
in addition (to sb/sth)	除了；另外，加之，除……之外（还）

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2022·北京卷] _____(additional), it is important to relax our body. We should have at least six to eight hours of sleep every day.

②[上外版必修三 U3] Getting an extra hour in addition _____ a full night's sleep is not going to be as beneficial as a morning workout.

(2)完成句子

Smart wearable devices can monitor our health conditions and provide timely reminders of exercise and rest. _____, intelligent transportation systems make our commuting more convenient and efficient. (书面表达之介绍信)

智能可穿戴设备可以监测我们的健康状况，并及时提醒我们锻炼和休息。**此外**，智能交通系统使我们的通勤更加方便、高效。

2. frequently　*adv.* 经常地，频繁地

（教材 P110）They visited each other and **frequently** organised community celebrations.

他们互相拜访，并经常组织社区庆祝活动。

frequent *adj.*	经常的，频繁的
frequency *n.*	频率；频繁；发生率

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[2025·全国二卷] "What is your name?" is a question most _____(frequent) asked when people meet for the first time.

②[2026·全国一卷] The exact dates and _____(frequent) of *daji* vary from region to region.

(2)完成句子

My hometown was once troubled by severe air pollution from factories and heavy traffic, _____. (定语从句)(书面表达之环境保护)

我的家乡曾经深受工厂与繁忙交通造成的严重空气污染困扰，**那导致雾霾天气频发，蓝天难得一见**。

3. consequence　*n.* 后果

（教材 P110）Well, the **consequences** of the change followed quickly.

好吧，变化的后果很快随之而来。

(1)as a consequence = in consequence/as a result	结果，因此
as a consequence of = in consequence of/as a result of	因为……；由于……
suffer/face/take the consequences (of sth)	面对/承担(某事的)后果
(2)consequent *adj.*	作为结果的，随之而来的
(3)consequently *adv.*	结果，因此

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[沪教版选必二 U2] In a recent survey, 41% of teens said their online image was extremely important; _____(consequent), they made more of an effort to look good at all times.

②[2023·北京卷] The inability to engage with longer-term causes and _____ (consequence) leads to some of the world's most serious problems: climate change, biodiversity collapse, and more.

(2)完成句子

①[2025·浙江1月考] Some students film videos non-stop during breaks, ignoring studies; _____, their focus weakens, grades slipping quietly over time. (书面表达之学校生活)

有些同学课间不停地拍视频，忽视学习；**因此**，他们的注意力下降，成绩也随时间悄然下滑。

②_____ the increasing popularity of e-books, the paper book sales have declined significantly. (书面表达之图表作文)

由于电子书越来越受欢迎，纸质书的销量显著下降。

Period Four　Lesson 3 Anne of Green Gables (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
①odd *adj*. 古怪的，奇怪的，怪异的 ②figure *n*. 人，人物；(隐约可见的)人影 ③stiff *adj*. 挺的，硬的，不易弯曲的 ④freeze *vi*. & *vt*. 呆住；突然停止；(使)结冰，(使)冻结 ⑤amazement *n*. 吃惊，惊奇 in amazement 吃惊地 ⑥nod at sb 朝某人点头 ⑦spring *v*. 突然猛烈地移动，突如其来地做 ⑧clasp *vt*. 握紧，抱紧 *n*. 紧握，紧抱 ⑨burst into 突然……起来(尤指唱歌、哭、笑等) burst into tears 突然哭了起来 ⑩proceed *vi*. 继续进行，继续做 ⑪step in 走进；介入，干预，插手(棘手问题)	Marilla saw Matthew in the front yard and immediately rushed to the door. But when her eyes fell on the **odd**① little **figure**② in the **stiff**③, ugly dress, with the long red hair and the eager, bright eyes, she **froze**④ **in amazement**⑤. "Matthew Cuthbert, who's that?" she asked. "Where is the boy?" "There wasn't any boy," said Matthew. "There was only her." He **nodded at**⑥ the child, [1]remembering that he had never even asked her name. [1]现在分词短语作状语；that 引导宾语从句，作 remembering 的宾语。 "No boy! But there must have been a boy," insisted Marilla. "We sent word to Mrs Spencer to bring a boy." "Well, she didn't. She brought her. She arrived at the train station and couldn't be left there alone." During this dialogue the child had remained silent. Suddenly she seemed to grasp the full meaning of [2]what had been said. She **sprang**⑦ forward a step and **clasped**⑧ her hands. "You don't want me!" the girl cried. "You don't want me because I'm not a boy! I might have expected it. I might have known [3]it was all too beautiful to last. I might have known [4]nobody really did want me. Oh, what am I going to do? I'm going to **burst into tears**⑨!" [2]what 引导宾语从句，作介词 of 的宾语。 [3]画线部分为"too … to do …"句型，意为"太……而不能……"。 [4]画线部分为宾语从句，作动词 known 的宾语，从句省略了连词 that。 Burst into tears she did. [5]Sitting down on a chair by the table, throwing her arms on it, and burying her face in them, she **proceeded**⑩ to cry stormily. Marilla and Matthew looked at each other. Neither of them knew [6]what to say or do. Finally Marilla **stepped in**⑪ [7]to try to comfort the child. "Well, well, there's no need [8]to cry so about it." [5]三个并列的现在分词短语作状语。 [6]画线部分为"特殊疑问词 + 不定式"结构，在句中作动词 knew 的宾语。 [7]不定式作目的状语。 [8]不定式作定语，修饰抽象名词 need	玛丽拉看见马修到前院了，立刻冲到门口。但当她的目光落在那个衣服不合身又难看、留着红色长头发、眼睛热切而明亮的古怪小人身上时，她惊呆了。"马修·卡斯伯特，她是谁？那个男孩子呢？"她问道。"没有男孩子，只有她在那里。"马修答道。他向那孩子点了点头，突然想起自己甚至还没有问过女孩儿的名字。 "没有男孩儿！可是一定得有个男孩儿。"玛丽拉坚持说。"我们给斯宾塞太太捎口信要带个男孩子来的呀。" "好吧，她没有。斯宾塞太太只带来了这个孩子。她到了火车站，总不能把她一个人扔在那儿吧。" 俩人说话时，这孩子一声不吭。突然，她似乎完全明白了他们说话的意思，冲上前一步，双手紧握。"你们不想要我！"她大喊道。"你们不想要我，就因为我不是男孩儿！我早就应该料到。我早就应该知道这件事太美好，无法持久。我早就应该想到没人真的想要我。哦，我该怎么办呀？我马上就要哭出来了！" 她立刻哭了起来。她一下坐到桌边的椅子上，扑到桌上，脸埋在臂弯里，放声大哭。玛丽拉和马修面面相觑，都不知道该说什么，也不知道该做点儿什么。最后玛丽拉试着走上前安慰这个孩子。"好啦，好啦，没必要为这事儿哭成这样。"

全品 SINCE 1992

（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑫raise one's head 抬起头 ⑬reveal *vt*. 展现，显露；揭示，揭露 ⑭tear-stained *adj*. 有泪痕的 ⑮orphan *n*. 孤儿 ⑯send sb off 打发某人走 ⑰investigate *vi*. & *vt*. 查明，调查，侦查 ⑱affair *n*. 事情，事件 ⑲come along（尤用于鼓励别人参加某活动）来吧，一起来 ⑳jam *n*. 果酱 ㉑appetite *n*. 胃口 ㉒sharply *adv*. 严厉地 ㉓eye *vt*. 审视，细看 ㉔sigh *n*. & *vi*. 叹息，叹气 ㉕despair *n*. 绝望	"Yes, there is need!" The child **raised her head**⑫, [9]**revealing**⑬ a **tear-stained**⑭ face. "You would cry, too, if you were an **orphan**⑮ and had come to a place [10]you thought was going to be home and found that they didn't want you because you weren't a boy." [9]现在分词短语作状语。 [10]画线部分为定语从句，修饰名词 place，从句省略了关系代词 that 或 which。 "Well, don't cry anymore. We're not going to **send you off**⑯ tonight. You'll have to stay here until we **investigate**⑰ this **affair**⑱. What's your name?" "Anne," said the child sadly. "Well, **come along**⑲, Anne. It's dinner time." They all sat down for dinner but Anne could not eat. She tried to enjoy the bread and butter and the apple **jam**⑳ out of the little glass dish by her plate but she had no **appetite**㉑. "You're not eating anything," said Marilla **sharply**㉒, [11]**eying**㉓ her as if it were a serious problem. Anne **sighed**㉔. "I can't. I'm in the depths of **despair**㉕. Can you eat when you are in the depths of despair?" [11]现在分词短语作状语；as if 引导方式状语从句。 "I've never been in the depths of despair, so I can't say," responded Marilla. "Weren't you? Well, did you ever try to imagine you were in the depths of despair?" "No, I didn't." "I guess she's tired," said Matthew. "Best put her to bed, Marilla." Marilla had been wondering [12]where Anne should be put to bed. She decided on the small bedroom. She lit a candle and told Anne to follow her, [13]which Anne did, [14]taking her hat and bag from the hall table as she passed. The hall was perfectly clean; the little room [15]in which she found herself seemed still cleaner. [12]where 引导宾语从句。 [13]which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的分句。 [14]现在分词短语作状语；as 引导时间状语从句。 [15]in which 引导定语从句，修饰名词 room	"有，有必要！"那孩子抬起头，露出一张泪痕斑斑的脸。"如果你是个孤儿，来到一个满以为会成为自己家的地方，却发现他们并不想要你，因为你不是个男孩，你也会哭的。" "好吧，别再哭了。今晚我们不会送你走的。在我们搞清楚这件事之前，你得先待在这儿。你叫什么名字？" "我叫安妮。"孩子悲伤地说。 "好的，来吧，安妮，该吃晚饭了。"他们都坐下来吃饭，但安妮吃不下。她试着吃面包、黄油和摆在她盘子旁边小玻璃碟里的苹果酱，但一点胃口都没有。 "你什么都没吃。"玛丽拉严厉地说，眼睛盯着她，好像这是个严重的问题。安妮叹了口气。"我吃不下。我彻底绝望了。你彻底绝望的时候还能吃得下东西吗？" "我从来没有完全绝望的时候，所以没法回答。"玛丽拉回答道。 "你没有过吗？好吧，那你有没有试着想象自己陷入了绝望的深渊？" "不，没想过。" "我想她一定是累了。"马修说。"最好让她去睡觉吧，玛丽拉。" 玛丽拉一直在想应该让安妮睡在哪里，最后决定安排在一间小卧室。她点了根蜡烛，叫安妮跟着她。安妮跟了上来，路过大厅时从桌子上拿起自己的帽子和包。大厅非常干净，她发现自己进来的这间小屋似乎更干净

（续表）

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
㉖undress *v*.脱衣服 ㉗dare *n*. & *vi*.胆敢，敢于 ㉘put out 关灯；扑灭 ㉙set sth on fire 放火烧某物 ㉚bare *adj*.空的，无装饰的；赤裸的，裸露的 ㉛midway *adv*.居中 ㉜stand *n*.桌，台 ㉝faucet *n*.水龙头 ㉞unwelcoming *adj*.不温馨的 ㉟shiver *n*. & *vi*.颤抖，哆嗦，发抖 ㊱bone *n*.骨头；骨质物 ㊲sob *n*. & *vi*. & *vt*.抽噎，啜泣；哭诉 ㊳pillow *n*.枕头 ㊴untidy *adj*.不整洁的；凌乱的 ㊵neatly *adv*.整齐地，整洁地 ㊶take up 拿起来 ㊷unkindly *adv*.刻薄地；苛刻地 ㊸disapprovingly *adv*.不以为然地；不赞成地 ㊹dive *vi*.扑向，急冲进；跳水，潜水 ㊺put away 收起，收好 ㊻frown *vi*.皱眉 ㊼resolutely *adv*.坚决地，坚定地 ㊽gable *n*.山墙，三角墙	Marilla set the candle on a three-legged table and turned down the bedclothes. “Well, **undress**[26] as quick as you can and go to bed. I'll come back in a few minutes for the candle. I **daren't**[27] trust you to **put** it **out**[28] yourself. You'd likely **set** the place **on fire**[29].” When Marilla had gone, Anne looked around her sadly. The whitewashed walls were so painfully **bare**[30]. The floor was bare, too. [16]In one corner was the bed, a high, old-fashioned one of dark wood. [17]**Midway**[31] between table and bed was the window, with an icy white curtain over it. There was no restroom, but there was a wash **stand**[32] with a **faucet**[33] in the other corner. The whole room felt cold and **unwelcoming**[34], [18]which sent a **shiver**[35] through Anne's **bones**[36]. With a **sob**[37] she quickly undressed, put on her nightclothes and jumped into bed [19]where she pressed her face down into the **pillow**[38] and pulled the clothes over her head. [16]画线句为作表语的介词短语置于句首时引起的完全倒装句。 [17]画线部分为作表语的介词短语置于句首时引起的完全倒装句。 [18]which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰整个主句。 [19]where 引导定语从句，修饰名词 bed。 When Marilla came up for the light, she saw the **untidy**[39] way [20]the clothing had been thrown on the floor. She carefully picked up Anne's clothes, placed them **neatly**[40] on a yellow chair, and then, [21]**taking up**[41] the candle, went over to the bed. “Good night,” she said, a little awkwardly, but not **unkindly**[42]. [20]画线部分为定语从句，修饰名词 way，从句省略了 that 或 in which。 [21]现在分词短语作状语。 Anne's white face and big eyes appeared over the bedclothes. “How can you call it a good night when you know it must be the very worst night[22] I've ever had?” she said **disapprovingly**[43]. Then she **dived**[44] down into the bedclothes again. [22]画线部分为定语从句，修饰名词 night，从句省略了关系代词 that。 [23]To bed went Matthew. And to bed, when she had **put** her dishes **away**[45], went Marilla, [24]**frowning**[46] most **resolutely**[47]. And upstairs, in the east **gable**[48], a lonely, heart-hungry, friendless child cried herself to sleep. [23]画线句为完全倒装句。 [24]现在分词短语作状语	玛丽拉把蜡烛放在一张三腿桌上，铺开床褥。“好了，赶快脱掉衣服上床睡觉吧。几分钟后我会回来拿蜡烛，我可不放心让你自己吹灭蜡烛，你很可能会放火烧了这个地方。” 玛丽拉走后，安妮悲伤地环顾四周。四周的墙壁粉刷得雪白，什么装饰也没有。地板上也空荡荡的，角落里有一张床，一张高高的老式深色木床。桌子和床的中间有一扇窗，窗上挂着一块冰白色的窗帘。房间里没有洗手间，但另一个角落有一个带水龙头的洗漱台。整个房间让人感到寒冷而冷清，安妮浑身打了个冷战。她抽泣着，迅速脱下衣服，穿上睡衣，跳到床上，把脸埋在枕头里，拉过被子蒙住脑袋。 玛丽拉回来取蜡烛时，看到安妮的衣服乱七八糟地扔在地上，便仔细地拾起衣服，整齐地放在黄色的椅子上，然后拿起蜡烛，走到床边。“晚安。”她口气有些生硬，但透着一丝温情地说。 安妮从被子里露出苍白的脸蛋和大眼睛。“你明明知道这一定是我度过的最糟糕的一晚，还说什么晚安呢？”她反驳道。然后她又钻进了被子里。 马修上床睡觉了。玛丽拉收拾完盘子，紧紧地皱着眉头，也回到房间休息了。楼上东山墙那边的房间里，一个孤独、心灰意冷、没有朋友的孩子，哭泣着进入了梦乡

Step 1　Fast reading

Read the passage on Pages 14-15 and match the main ideas with each part.

(　)Part 1 (Paras. 1-5)

(　)Part 2 (Paras. 6-9)

(　)Part 3 (Paras. 10-14)

(　)Part 4 (Paras. 15-18)

(　)Part 5 (Paras. 19-21)

A. Anne struggles to eat during dinner.

B. Anne's bedtime and her impression of the room.

C. Marilla's awkward farewell and Anne's loneliness.

D. Anne cries and Marilla's attempt to comfort her.

E. Marilla's surprise at Anne's unexpected arrival.

Step 2　Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

(　)**1**. Why did Marilla freeze in amazement?

A. Because she was too cold.

B. Because she saw a girl, not a boy.

C. Because the girl was so ugly.

D. Because she ran too fast.

(　)**2**. Why did the girl burst out crying?

A. Because she didn't have any relatives.

B. Because she thought nobody there wanted her.

C. Because she missed her parents very much.

D. Because she was left alone at the train station.

(　)**3**. Which of the following words can be used to describe Anne?

A. Desperate.　　B. Fortunate.

C. Considerate.　　D. Optimistic.

(　)**4**. What was the room Anne stayed like?

A. Clean and warm.

B. Bare and fashionable.

C. White and welcoming.

D. Cold and old-fashioned.

Step 3　Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Marilla was very 1. _____(surprise) and confused when she saw the odd little figure. They 2. _____(send) word to Mrs Spencer to bring a boy, but she brought such a girl with the long hair and the eager, bright eyes.

When the girl 3. _____ name was Anne seemed to understand Marilla and Matthew's dialogue, she stopped remaining silent, 4. _____(express) that they didn't want her. This made her 5. _____ the depths of despair. She burst into 6. _____(tear) and then buried her face in her arms and proceeded to cry 7. _____(stormy). Neither Marilla nor Matthew knew how 8. _____(comfort) the girl.

It was time for dinner. Anne tried to enjoy the bread, butter and the apple jam, but she had no appetite and ate nothing.

Matthew thought Anne was tired and suggested that she should go to bed. Marilla made a decision that Anne slept in the small bedroom. 9. _____ whole room felt cold and unwelcoming. Anne undressed and put on her nightclothes. After Marilla returned and said "Good night." awkwardly but not unkindly, Anne still felt upset and lonely and at last cried 10. _____(she) to sleep.

语言知识梳理

直击重点　突破考点

词汇点睛

1. adopt　*vi.* & *vt.* 收养,领养;采取某种方法、政策、态度等

(教材 P14) They apply to **adopt** a boy from an orphanage as they need help on their farm.

他们申请从孤儿院收养一个男孩,因为他们的农场需要帮助。

(1)adopt a plan/suggestion	采用计划/采纳建议
adopt an orphan	收养孤儿
(2)adoption *n.*	采用;收养
(3)adopted *adj.*	收养的;移居的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Many animal welfare organizations provide care and _____(adopt) services for homeless animals.

②It is reported that most _____(adopt) children want to know who their natural parents are.

(2)完成句子

Consequently, I suggest that some activities should be organized to provide students with opportunities to relieve stress so that they can _____

_____ coming challenges.（书面表达之建议信）

因此，我建议应该组织一些活动，为学生提供缓解压力的机会，让他们**对**即将到来的挑战**采取更积极的态度**。

2. freeze *vi.* & *vt.* 呆住；突然停止；(使)结冰，(使)冻结

（教材 P14）But when her eyes fell on the odd little figure in the stiff, ugly dress, with the long red hair and the eager, bright eyes, she **froze** in amazement.

但当她的目光落在那个衣服不合身又难看、留着红色长头发、眼睛热切而明亮的古怪小人身上时，她惊呆了。

(1)freeze (sb) to death	(把某人)冻死
(2)freezing *adj.*	极冷的，严寒的
adv.	极冷地，严寒地
freezing cold	极其寒冷的
(3)frozen *adj.*	冷冻的；冻僵的；吓呆的
be frozen to death	被冻死
be frozen with...	因……而吓呆/惊呆了

[温馨提示] freeze 的过去式、过去分词是 froze，frozen。

【活学活用】

单句填空

①[2021·全国甲卷] It was an extremely cold winter's evening and _____(freeze) fog hung in the air.

②[2025·浙江1月考] The man _____(freeze) for a second, but when he saw the skinny boy he breathed a sigh of relief.

③[上外版必修三 U3] When you can, choose fresh or _____(freeze) fruits and veggies over processed foods.

3. amazement *n.* 吃惊，惊奇

（教材 P14）But when her eyes fell on the odd little figure in the stiff, ugly dress, with the long red hair and the eager, bright eyes, she froze in **amazement**.

但当她的目光落在那个衣服不合身又难看、留着红色长头发、眼睛热切而明亮的古怪小人身上时，她惊呆了。

(1)in amazement	惊奇地
to one's amazement	令某人惊讶的是
(2)amaze *v.*	使吃惊，使惊讶
(3)amazed *adj.*	惊奇的，惊讶的
be amazed at/by sth	对某物感到惊讶
be amazed to see/find/discover...	因看到/发现……而感到惊讶
(4)amazing *adj.*	令人惊奇的；令人惊喜的
It is amazing that...	令人惊奇的是……

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①All the people in the lecture hall stared at him in _____(amaze) when he talked loudly with his friend.

②Tourists will be amazed _____(see) that Eastern and Western cultures mix so well here.

③[外研版选必一 U5] Most surprisingly of all, plants have an _____(amaze) system of communication that can link nearly every plant in a forest.

④[2024·新课标Ⅰ卷] Then he tried acupuncture, an ancient Chinese practice, and was _____(amaze) that he improved after two or three treatments.

(2)完成句子

_____ so many great works of art are housed in the same museum.（书面表达之传统文化）

令人惊奇的是，在同一家博物馆里竟然收藏了如此多伟大的艺术品。

4. bare *adj.* 空的，无装饰的；赤裸的，裸露的

（教材 P15）The whitewashed walls were so painfully **bare**.

四周的墙壁粉刷得雪白，什么装饰也没有。

barely *adv.*	勉强才能；几乎不，几乎没有；刚好；刚才，刚刚
had barely/scarcely/hardly done sth when...	刚刚做完……这时……

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

[人教版选必一 U4] Their eyes _____(bare) move, and they always have the same distant expression on their faces.