



全品学练考

LEARN **导** **学** **案**
PRACTISE TEST

高中英语
必修3 新课标 (WY)

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全品的告白 (代序)

我们只是一线的传递员

课堂是纯净之天籁，静静聆听，动人之处无处不在……



备新课

全方面解读教学目标，研读大量的教学资料，设计全方位教学过程，准备详尽的教学内容。

上新课

用不同方法处理教材，课堂讲解追寻到源头，用不同理念引导学生，教学互动探究到根本。

检新课

批改课时作业和考卷，整理学生的疑惑易错，制定教学计划并实施，评价新课的教学效果。

理解是种态度，理解是种尊重。

教辅是无声之课堂，细细品味，美妙之处比比皆是……

全品学练考

导学案

预习教材→探究教材
↓
当堂检测←例题讲评

重点节次整合课时，
重点考点多元讲评。

练习册

分层训练
+
难点突破

练规范、练速度、练效率
析错因、找方法、针对练

测评卷

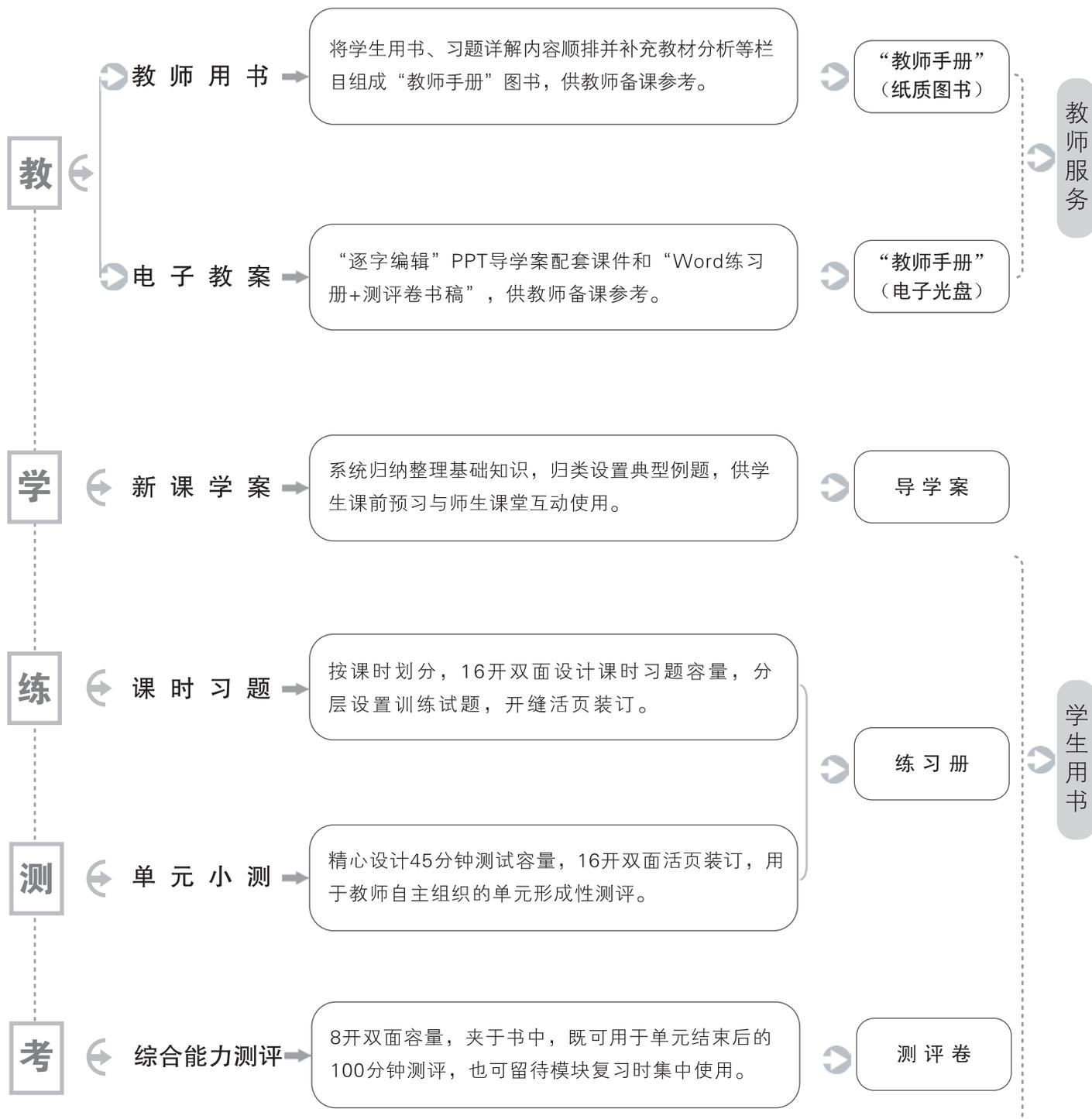
标准题型 + 全面考点 + 热点考向

学习是种探索，学习是种坚持。

产品与服务

英语·必修3·新课标(WY)

《全品学练考》



Contents

目录 | 导学案

新课学案·接力教材

Module 1 Europe

- Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary 导 1
- Period Two Grammar 导 5
- Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function &
Cultural Corner 导 7
- Period Four Writing 导 9
- ▶ 单元总结提升 导 10

Module 2 Developing and Developed Countries

- Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary ... 导 11
- Period Two Grammar 导 14
- Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function &
Cultural Corner 导 15
- Period Four Writing 导 17
- ▶ 单元总结提升 导 18

Module 3 The Violence of Nature

- Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary ... 导 19
- Period Two Grammar 导 22
- Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function &
Cultural Corner 导 24
- Period Four Writing 导 25
- ▶ 单元总结提升 导 26

Module 4 Sandstorms in Asia

- Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary ... 导 27
- Period Two Grammar 导 30
- Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function &
Cultural Corner 导 31
- Period Four Writing 导 33
- ▶ 单元总结提升 导 34

Module 5 Great People and Great Inventions of Ancient China

- Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary ... 导 35
- Period Two Grammar 导 39
- Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function &
Cultural Corner 导 41
- Period Four Writing 导 43
- ▶ 单元总结提升 导 44

Module 6 Old and New

- Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary ... 导 45
- Period Two Grammar 导 48
- Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function &
Cultural Corner 导 50
- Period Four Writing 导 51
- ▶ 单元总结提升 导 52

参考答案 卷 18

单元话题导入

品读佳篇 激活思维

Finland is perhaps the most beautiful and mysterious country of northern Europe. Two thirds of its surface is covered with thick forests and among them lie lakes, connected with rivers and canals. The northern part of this country is inside the Arctic Circle, where almost no trees grow because of its cold weather and the people use their deer for transportation, clothing and food.

The Finnish history began in the Middle Ages. In about 1151, Finland was conquered by its western neighbour Sweden. After a period of rule by Denmark in the 14th century, the Swedes won back independence and power in 1523 under their brave king. During the Napoleonic Wars (1803—1815), Finland was passed finally from Sweden to Russia. The time came in 1917, when the Russian Revolution brought foreign rule of Finland to an end.

The years between the First and Second World Wars were years of progress and growing development. Finland has no coal or oil, and the nation's wealth lies in the timber(木材) from its forest, which supplies material for paper and furniture

making, and in the electric power from its water.

- From the passage, we learn that Finland _____.
A. lies inside the Arctic Circle
B. lies to northern Europe
C. lies east of Sweden
D. is entirely covered with forests and lakes
- Finland must have been under the control of _____ for as long as one hundred years or so.
A. Russia
B. Denmark
C. Sweden
D. foreign countries
- Finland won its independence in _____.
A. 1523
B. 1917
C. 1151
D. 1803
- Among the natural resources, the Finland people benefit mainly from _____.
A. coal and oil
B. forests and water
C. paper and furniture
D. timber and power industry

Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

课前自主预习

预习新课 研读课文

Task One: Fast Reading

I. The text mainly tells us about _____.

II. Read the passage to find a topic sentence for each paragraph by joining the CORRECT parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Paris is known for | A. the Church of the Sagrada Familia. |
| 2. One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks is | B. the Renaissance. |
| 3. Florence is famous for | C. the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre. |
| 4. Athens is known as | D. the birthplace of western civilisation. |

Task Two: Careful Reading

I. Judge the following statements True(T) or False(F).

- Paris is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, situated on the River Seine. ()
- Athens was the world's most powerful city two thousand five hundred years ago. ()

- Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is situated on the north-west coast. ()
 - The Uffizi Palace is the most famous art gallery in Florence. ()
- II. Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.
- Which of the following about Paris and Athens is NOT true?
A. Both of them are capital cities.
B. Both of them have famous buildings.
C. Both of them have a short story.
D. Both of them are important for writers.
 - What can we learn about Barcelona?
A. It is the largest city of Spain.
B. It is the capital city of Spain.
C. The Church of the Sagrada Familia is one of the most famous landmarks of the city.
D. To finish the Church of the Sagrada Familia took the architect 20 years.

3. Florence is famous for many things EXCEPT _____.
- the Renaissance
 - the landscape of the city
 - many great artists and their works
 - some art galleries, churches and museums
4. What can we learn about the Church of the Sagrada Familia?
- It's Barcelona's the most famous landmark.
 - An architect called Gaudi worked on it for 44 years.
 - It was finished in 1926.
 - It is located in Paris.

Task Three: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

Paris is the capital and largest city of France, situated 1. _____ the River Seine. The Eiffel Tower, the famous symbol of Paris and one of the world's 2. _____ (large) art galleries, the Louvre, are both 3. _____ (locate) in Paris.

Barcelona is the second largest city of Spain and is

situated on the north-east coast. One of Barcelona's most famous 4. _____ (landmark) is the Church of the Sagrada Familia designed by 5. _____ architect called Antonio Gaudi. Gaudi worked on the project from 1882 until his 6. _____ (die) in 1926.

Florence became famous because of the Renaissance, a great artistic movement which began in the 1300s and lasted 7. _____ three hundred years. Many of Florence's most beautiful paintings and sculptures 8. _____ (produce) by great artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. The Uffizi Palace is the most famous art gallery in the city.

Athens, known as the birthplace of western civilisation, was the world's most 9. _____ (power) city two thousand four hundred years ago. Buildings such as the Parthenon on the Acropolis Hill were built during this period. Greece's best writers lived in ancient Athens. Their work 10. _____ (influence) other writers ever since.

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

- ① **across** *prep. & adv.* 横过,穿过;从一边到另一边;在对面

(教材 P1) France is Europe's third largest country and faces the United Kingdom **across** the English Channel. 法国是欧洲的第三大国,隔英吉利海峡与英国相望。

come across	偶然遇到
get across	被传达;被理解;把……讲清楚
10 metres across	宽 10 米

【易混辨析】

across, through 和 over

(1) across 表示从一定范围的一边到另一边或事物的交叉位置,指在表面横穿、横跨,含义与 on 有关。

(2) through 表示动作在空间内进行,含义与 in 有关。

(3) over 表示“越过”,指越过较高物体,从一侧到另一侧。

【活学活用】

(1) There isn't a bridge. We'll have to swim **across**. 没有桥,我们只好游过去。

(2) He stared at the Englishman **across** the table. 他盯着坐在桌子对面的那个英格兰人。

(3) He shouted to me from **across** the room. 他从房间的另一边向我喊。

(4) We walked _____ . 我们走到街道对面。

(5) I _____ an old school friend in Oxford Street this morning. 今天早上我在牛津大街偶然碰见一位老校友。

- ② **face** *vt.* 面向;面对;面临,应对

(教材 P1) France is Europe's third largest country and

faces the United Kingdom across the English Channel. 法国是欧洲的第三大国,隔英吉利海峡与英国相望。

face-to-face	面对面
face up to	勇敢面对;承担
be faced with	面对,面临
make faces/a face	做鬼脸
in the face of sth	面对(问题、困难或危险等)

【活学活用】

(1) Who's the man **facing** me?

面向我的那个男人是谁?

(2) **Faced with/Facing/In the face of** danger, he showed no fear. 面对危险,他没有表现出恐惧。

(3) We _____ a serious problem. 我们正面临一个严重的问题。

(4) The boy _____ at his sister. 这个男孩向他的妹妹做了个鬼脸。

(5) He won't _____ the fact that he is too old for the job.

他年纪太大,不适合这项工作,却不愿面对这一事实。

- ③ **range** *n.* 山脉;范围,幅度 *vt.* (在一定范围内)变化,变动;排列,使并列

(教材 P1) Between France and Spain is another mountain **range**—the Pyrenees. 法国和西班牙之间是另一条山脉——比利牛斯山脉。

range between A and B/from A to B	在 A 和 B 之间变化或变动
a wide range of	各种各样的

【活学活用】

(1) Their ages **range from** 25 to 50 years old.

他们的年龄在 25 岁到 50 岁之间。

(2) The hotel offers a **wide range of** facilities and services. 宾馆提供各种各样的设施和服务。

(3) This store sells _____ of TV sets. 这家商店出售各种各样的电视机。

(4) Social customs _____ greatly _____ country _____ country. 各国之间的社会习俗差别很大。

4 situated *adj.* 坐落(某处的), 位于(某处的)

(教材 P2) Paris is the capital and largest city of France, **situated** on the River Seine. 巴黎是法国的首都, 也是法国最大的城市, 坐落在塞纳河畔。

situate <i>vt.</i>	使位于, 使坐落于; 将……置于
located <i>adj.</i>	位于
be situated/located in	位于……

【温馨提示】 (1) situated 在句中常作表语, 后接表示位置的地点状语, 地点名词的前面可根据句意使用不同的介词; (2) 表示“位于”之意的, 除了 situate, 还有 lie, stand。如:

The castle stands on the site of an ancient battlefield. 这座城堡坐落于一处古战场的旧址。

【活学活用】

(1) Our company is **situated** near the railway station. 我们公司位于火车站附近。

(2) I saw the lighthouse **situated** at the mouth of the river. 我看到了位于河口的灯塔。

(3) The village _____ a valley. 那个村子坐落在一个山谷里。

(4) Where will the new school _____? 新学校要建在哪儿?

5 symbol *n.* 象征; 符号

(教材 P2) The most popular place for tourists is the Eiffel Tower, the famous **symbol** of Paris. 最受游客欢迎的地方是埃菲尔铁塔, 它是巴黎的著名象征。

symbolic <i>adj.</i>	符号的; 象征的
symbolize <i>vt.</i>	作为符号或象征

【活学活用】

(1) The sign “÷” is the **symbol** for the division. “÷” 是除法的符号。

(2) The cross is the **symbol** of Christianity. 十字架是基督教的标志。

(3) The lion is the **symbol** of courage. 狮子是勇气的象征。

(4) What's the chemical _____ for mercury? 汞的化学符号是什么?

(5) The dove is the _____ of peace. 鸽子是和平的象征。

短语储存

1 look like 看上去像……; 好像要……

(教材 P1) Italy is in the south of Europe on the coast of the

Mediterranean Sea. It **looks like** a boot. 意大利位于欧洲南部的地中海沿岸。它看起来就像一只靴子。

look after	照顾, 照料
look as if/though	看起来好像
sound like	听起来像
feel like	感觉像; 想要, 想做

【易混辨析】

look like 和 look as if/though

(1) look like 中 like 是介词, 因此后面加名词、代词或动名词。

(2) look as if/though 相当于连词, 后面加句子。但在非正式语言中, 特别是美语中有时会用 like 代替 as if/though。

【活学活用】

(1) It **looks like** rain. = It **looks as if** it is going to rain. 看起来要下雨了。

(2) That **looks like** an interesting book. 那看起来是一本有趣的书。

(3) It _____ being a nice day. 看样子天气很好。

(4) You _____ you slept badly. 你看起来好像没睡好。

2 work on 做……工作; 忙于……

(教材 P2) Gaudi **worked on** the project from 1882 until his death in 1926. 高迪从 1882 年起从事这项工程, 直至 1926 年去世。

work at	研究, 努力学习
work out	算出, 解决; 制订出; 锻炼; 按某种方式发展
work as	作为……工作; 充当

【活学活用】

(1) He is **working on** a new novel. 他正在写一部新的小说。

(2) He is **working at** English grammar. 他正在努力学习英语语法。

(3) Things **worked out** as planned. 事情按计划发展。

(4) Mr Wang has _____ the project for two months.

王先生做这项工程已经两个月了。

(5) He spent two years _____ a book about childcare.

他花了两年时间写一本关于儿童保育的书。

(6) He knows he cannot _____ a good painter. 他知道他当不了一名好画家。

3 be known as 作为……而出名/闻名

(教材 P2) Athens, the capital of Greece, **is known as** the birthplace of western civilisation. 雅典, 希腊的首都, 作为西方文明的发祥地而出名。

It is known (to sb) that…	众所周知……
be famous as	作为……而出名/闻名

【易混辨析】

be known/famous as, be known/famous for 和 be known to

(1) be known/famous as 意为“作为……而著名”，其后的名词表示人的身份、职业等。

(2) be known/famous for 意为“因……而著名”，其后所接内容表示人或物的特点、特长等。

(3) be known to 意为“为……所了解/知道”，其后接表示人的词语。

【活学活用】

(1) It is known to us all that sound travels more slowly than light. 众所周知，声音传播的速度比光慢得多。

(2) Guilin is known for her beautiful mountains and rivers.

桂林因其美丽的山水而闻名。

(3) Beijing is well known/famous as the capital of China.

北京作为中国的首都而闻名于世。

(4) 用适当的介词填空

① Jay Chou is known _____ most of the young people.

② Hangzhou is known _____ the West Lake and its Longjing tea.

③ Einstein was known _____ a great scientist _____ his theory of relativity.

④ ever since 自……以后；自从

(教材 P2) Their work has influenced other writers ever since. 他们的作品从那时起就影响着其他的作家。

【温馨提示】 ever since 的用法同 since, 后面加表示时间的单词、短语、句子或单独使用, 主句用现在完成时(ever 起强调作用)。

【活学活用】

(1) We've been friends ever since we were at school together. 自从我们一起上学, 我们就一直是朋友。

(2) That was years ago. I've changed a lot ever since. 那是多年前了, 自那以来我已经变了很多。

(3) Ever since then I have been longing to meet him.

从那时起我就一直渴望见到他。

(4) _____ middle school, I have dreamed of taking a bike trip.

从中学起我就梦想进行一次自行车旅行。

(5) She's been afraid of the sound of aircraft _____.

自从那次坠机事件以来她就一直害怕飞机的声音。

句型透视

① (教材 P1) Spain is to the south of France. 西班牙位于法国以南。

句型公式

A 地 + is/lies + to + the + 方位名词 + of + B 地

【句式点拨】

to the south of France 在法国以南。介词 to 表示方位, 含义是“在……面”, 即一个地方在另一个地方的范围之外, 互不管辖。尤其当两个地方相隔较远, 且有湖泊、大海等区域相隔时, 通常用 to。如:

Japan is to the east of China. 日本在中国的东面。(日本在中国范围之外, 且有海分隔)

【相关拓展】

介词 in, on, to 都可以用来表示某个位置的方向, 它们的意义不同, 故表示的方向及范围也不同。

1. in 表示方位, 含义是“在……之内”, 即一个小地方处在一个大地方的范围(疆域)之内。如:

Shanghai lies in the east of China. 上海位于中国的东部。(上海是中国的一个行政区域, 在中国的疆域之内)

2. on 表示方位, 含义是“在……端/边”, 即一个地方在另一个地方的某一端或某一边, 两个地方只是相邻或接壤, 却互不管辖。如:

Sichuan Province is on the north of Guizhou Province. 四川省在贵州省的北边。(四川省与贵州省在地理上是连在一起的, 但互不管辖)

【活学活用】

(1) The plant can be seen only in the north of Canada.

那种植物只有在加拿大北部才看得到。

(2) DPRK is on the east of China. 朝鲜在中国以东。

(3) There is a beautiful park to the east of the station.

车站东面有一个景色宜人的公园。

(4) 用适当的介词填空

① China is _____ the east of Asia.

② Guangdong Province is _____ the south-east of Guangxi Province.

③ Taiwan is _____ the south-east of Fujian Province.

② (教材 P1) Between France and Spain is another mountain range—the Pyrenees. 法国和西班牙之间是另一条山脉——比利牛斯山脉。

句型公式

全部倒装句

【句式点拨】

本句为全部倒装句。当表示地点的介词短语位于句首时, 句子用全部倒装, 即“地点状语 + 谓语 + 主语 + 其他”。

【相关拓展】

(1) 表示地点的介词短语放在句首时, 要用全部倒装句式, 以示强调。

(2) 以 there, here, out, in, up, down, away 等副词开头的句子, 为了起到强调的作用, 可构成全部倒装句。但当主语是人称代词时, 主语和谓语语序不变。这类倒装句式一般只用一般现在时和一般过去时。

(3) now, then, just, often 等表示时间的副词放在句首时, 也可构成全部倒装句。

【活学活用】

(1) On the ground lay an old sick goat.

地上躺着一只生病的老山羊。

(2) In front of the house stands a tall tree.

房子前面有一棵高大的树。

(3) Suddenly _____ a dog.

突然冲出来一只狗。

(4) From behind the door _____.

从门的后面传来了一个男人的声音。

Period Two Grammar

主谓一致和被动语态

主谓一致

主谓一致是指主语和谓语动词要保持人称和数上的一致。主谓一致涉及三个基本原则,即语法一致原则、意义一致原则和就近一致原则。

1. 语法一致原则

主语和谓语在语法形式上要一致:句中作主语的词若是单数形式,谓语动词则用单数形式;若主语是复数形式,谓语动词则用复数形式。

(1)单数主语即使后面带有由 with, along with, together with, like, but, except, besides, as well as, more than, no less than, rather than, including, in addition to 等引导的短语,谓语动词仍用单数。

Air as well as water is matter.

空气和水都是物质。

An expert together with two assistants was sent to the factory. 派了一名专家和两名助手去那家工厂。

(2)and 连接的并列主语,如果主语是同一个人、同一件事、同一个概念,谓语动词用单数,否则用复数。

The poet and writer has come.

那位诗人兼作家来了。(指一个人)

A hammer and a saw are useful tools.

锤子和锯都是有用的工具。

(3)不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)或从句作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

Serving the people is my happiness.

为人民服务是我的幸福。

To grow vegetables needs constant watering.

种菜需要经常浇水。

What he said sounds reasonable.

他说的话听起来有道理。

(4)and 连接的并列主语由 each, every 或 no 修饰时,谓语动词用单数。

Every boy and every girl has been invited to the party.

每个男孩和女孩都已经被邀请参加聚会了。

(5)主语是“复数代词+each”时,谓语动词用复数。

We each have something to say. (Each of us has something to say.) 我们每个人都有些话要说。

(6)none 作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,也可用复数;但在代表不可数的事物时总是被看作单数,因而谓语动词要用单数。

None of us are/is perfect. 人无完人。

None of this worries me.

这事一点儿也不让我担心。

(7)名词 trousers, scissors, clothes, goods, glasses 等作主语时,谓语动词要用复数。

My trousers are new.

我的裤子是新的。

The scissors are sharp. 这把剪刀很锋利。

Her clothes are nice. 她的衣服很漂亮。

(8)形复意单的名词,如 news, 以 ics 结尾的学科名称如 physics, mathematics, 国名如 the United States, 报纸名如 *The New York Times* 以及 the United Nations(联合国)等作主语时,谓语动词要用单数。

注意:advice, physics, news, furniture, information, fun, weather, progress 等没有复数形式。

(9)“the number of + 名词”作主语时,谓语动词要用单数。

The number of deer, mountain lions and wild roses does not change much if people leave things as they are.

如果人们任其自然发展,鹿、美洲狮和野玫瑰的数量不会有很大变化。

(10)many a (许多)和 more than one(不止一个)等作定语,修饰单数可数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

Many a way has been tried.

已经试过许多办法了。

(11)“百分数(或分数)+of+单数可数名词(或不可数名词)”作主语时,谓语动词用单数;“百分数(或分数)+of+复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用复数。如果后面的名词是 population, 则谓语动词用单复数形式都可。

Twenty per cent of the workers in the factory are women.

这个工厂里百分之二十的工人是女性。

Altogether more than 70 per cent of the surface of our planet is covered by water.

总的来说,我们这个行星的表面有百分之七十以上是水覆盖的。

Sixty-five per cent of the population of the town live/lives in the suburbs. 这个镇百分之六十五的人口居住在郊区。

2. 意义一致原则

(1)不定代词 all, most, some 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于它们所指代的名词的数。

Most of the apples were rotten.

大部分苹果是腐烂的。

Most of the apple was eaten by a rat.

这个苹果的大部分被一只老鼠吃掉了。

(2)“the+形容词(或分词)”指一类人,如:the rich(富人),the living(活着的人)。这类词作主语时,谓语动词用复数。

The sick have been cured and the lost have been found.

病人已经被治愈,失踪的人已经被找到。

(3)用 and 连接的成对名词习惯上被看成是一个整体,如 bread and butter(黄油面包片),knife and fork(刀叉)等作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

Whisky and soda is always his favourite drink.

威士忌酒加苏打水总是他最喜爱的饮料。

(4)不定数量的词组,如 part of, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于其后面名词的数。

A part of the textbooks have arrived.

一部分教科书已运到。

Part of the building was destroyed in the fire.

大楼的一部分毁于火灾。

(5)表示时间、金钱、距离、度量等的名词作主语,尽管是复数形式,但它们作为一个单一的概念时,其谓语动词用单数形式。

Ten miles is a good distance.

十英里是个不短的距离。

(6)有些集合名词,如 public, family, audience, class, population, company, group, government 等作主语时既可表示单数,又可表示复数。若其强调一个整体,谓语动词用单数;若强调整体中的个体,则谓语动词用复数。有少数集合名词本身表示复数含义,如 people, cattle 和 police,它们作主语时,谓语动词要用复数。

My family is a large one.

我家是个大家庭。

My family are all music lovers.

我家每一个人都是音乐爱好者。

(7)主语是单复数同形 的名词时,如 works, sheep, means, deer 等,谓语动词用单数还是复数要根据句意决定。

Each possible means has been tried.

每一种可能的方法都已经被试过了。

All possible means have been tried.

所有可能的方法都已经被试过了。

(8)定语从句中的关系代词作主语时,从句谓语动词的人称和数要与先行词一致。

3. 就近一致原则

就近一致原则也称邻近原则,即谓语与靠近它的名词、代词(有时不一定是主语)在人称和数上一致。

就近一致现象一般出现在 there be 句型中,以及由 neither... nor, either... or, not... but, not only... but also, whether... or, 或 or 连接并列主语的句子中。

What he does or what he says does not concern me.

他所做的或所说的都与我无关。

Neither you nor I am wrong. 你和我都没错。

被动语态

1. 被动语态的用法

(1)不知道谁是动作的执行者时,用被动语态。

(2)没有必要或不愿意指出谁是动作的执行者时,用被动语态。

(3)强调动作的承受者时,用被动语态。

2. 被动语态的形式

(1)一般现在时的被动语态构成:is/am/are + 及物动词的过去分词。

Our classroom is cleaned every day.

我们的教室每天被打扫。

Knives are used for cutting things.

刀是用来切东西的。

(2)一般过去时的被动语态构成:was/were + 及物动词的过去分词。

A new shop was built last year.

去年建了一家新商店。

These dinosaur eggs were laid long long ago.

这些恐龙蛋是很久很久以前产下的。

(3)现在完成时的被动语态构成:has/have + been + 及物动词的过去分词。

This book has been translated into many languages.

这本书已经被翻译成了很多种语言。

Many man-made satellites have been sent up into space by many countries.

很多人造卫星已经被许多国家送往太空。

(4)一般将来时的被动语态构成:will + be + 及物动词的过去分词。

A new hospital will be built in our city.

我们市将建立一所新医院。

Many more trees will be planted next year.

明年会种植更多的树。

(5)现在进行时的被动语态构成:am/is/are + being + 及物动词的过去分词。

Uncle Wang is repairing my bike now. → My bike is being repaired by Uncle Wang now.

王叔叔现在正在修我的自行车。

They are planting trees over there. → Trees are being planted over there by them.

他们正在那儿种树。

(6)含有情态动词的被动语态构成:情态动词 + be + 及物动词的过去分词。

Your mistakes should be corrected right now.

你的错误应马上改正。

Your homework can be handed in tomorrow.

你的家庭作业可以明天上交。

(7)不定式的被动语态:to + be + 及物动词的过去分词。

There are two books to be read.

有两本书要读。

There are twenty trees to be planted.

有二十棵树要种。

3. 不用被动语态的几种情况

(1)系动词 look(看起来), sound(听起来), taste(尝起来), smell(闻起来), feel(感到/摸起来), go(变得), grow(变得)等没有被动语态。

The food tastes good. 食物尝起来不错。

The cloth feels soft. 这块布摸起来很柔软。

(2)一些不能接宾语的动词短语也没有被动语态。

The war broke out in 1937.

这场战争于1937年爆发。

The story took place in a small mountain village.

这个故事发生在一个小山村里。

(3)有些动词如 read, write, sell, wash, clean, wear, open 等表示主语的某种属性特征时不用被动语态。

The new Ford is selling badly.

新的福特汽车卖得不好。

比较: All newspapers have been sold out.

所有的报纸都已经被卖完了。

The door won't open. 门就是打不开。

比较: The door has been opened. 门已经被打开了。

(4) 某些特殊结构不用被动语态。

be worth doing “值得做某事”, 只能用动名词的主动形式表示被动含义。

sth needs/wants/requires doing “某事需要被做”, 用动名词的主动形式表示被动含义, 但也可以用不定式的被动结构。

The book is not worth reading. 这本书不值得读。

The plant needs watering (= needs to be watered).

这株植物需要浇水。

【活学活用】

I. 将下列句子变为被动语态(每空一词)

- The children gave the foreign guests a warm welcome.
→ The foreign guests _____ a warm welcome by the children.
- People say that the price of the meat will go up next month.
→ _____ that the price of the meat will go up next month.
- My mother looks through the magazine every day.
→ The magazine _____ by my mother every day.

4. They produce electric motorbikes in the factory.
→ Electric motorbikes _____ in the factory by them.

5. I have told the children not to skate on the ice many times.
→ The children _____ many times not to skate on the ice by me.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- Two thirds of the class _____ (finish) their homework by now.
- The number of pages in this dictionary _____ (be) about two thousand.
- Every means _____ (try) to carry out the experiment but without any result.
- Did you enjoy the party?
—Yes. We _____ (treat) well by our hosts.
- Tom, as well as the other students in his class, _____ (like) swimming.
- That family _____ (be) very pleased about the news of William's success.
- The teacher together with some students _____ (visit) the factory now.
- They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house _____ (rebuild).
- In the near future, more advances in the robot technology _____ (make) by scientists.
- Twenty years _____ (pass) since he left home.

Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function & Cultural Corner

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

- ① **opposite** *prep.* 在……对面 *adj.* 对面的, 相对的; 相反的 *adv.* 在对面 *n.* 相反的人, 对立物

be opposite to 在……对面; 与……相反
just/quite the opposite 正好/完全相反

【活学活用】

(1) I could see smoke coming out of the windows of the house **opposite**.

我可以看见有烟从对面房子的窗户里冒出来。

(2) The boy ran in the **opposite** direction.

男孩向相反的方向跑去。

(3) This is number 6, so number 13 must be _____.

这是6号, 那么13号一定在街的对面。

(4) She's not shy at all—_____ in fact.
她一点儿都不腼腆, 事实上正好相反。

(5) Put the wardrobe in the corner _____.
把衣柜放在对着门的那个角落里。

- ② **sign** *v.* 签署; 做手势示意 *n.* 招牌; 标志; 征兆

(教材 P7) France and Germany aren't going to **sign** the agreement.

法国和德国不打算签署协议。

sign to sb to do sth 示意某人做某事
sign in/out 签到/退
sign up for 报名(参加)
There is a/no sign of/that... 有/无迹象表明……
signature *n.* 签名

【活学活用】

(1) He **signed** his name on the cheque.
他在支票上签了名。

(2) She **signed to the child to** be quiet.
她示意孩子安静下来。

(3) **There wasn't a sign of** life in the place.
那个地方没有生命的迹象。

(4) 根据语境判断 sign 在句中的含义

① The **sign** says “No Parking”. _____

② There is no **sign** of life on the moon. _____

③ He had to **sign** the agreement at last. _____

(5) 根据汉语意思完成句子

Can I _____ for this course in advance?

我能提前报名参加这一课程吗?

③ feature n. 特点, 特征 vt. 是……的特色

(教材 P10) Include information about the main geographical **features** (mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts). 包括关于其主要地理特征(山脉、河流、湖泊、沙漠)的信息。

【活学活用】

(1) His eyes are his most striking **feature**.

他最突出的特征是那双眼睛。

(2) Masks have always been a central **feature** of the Venetian carnival.

面具一直是威尼斯狂欢节的一个主要特色。

(3) Teamwork is a _____ of the training programme.

团队合作是这项训练计划的主要特点。

(4) This is a key _____ of our society.

这是我们社会的一个主要特点。

短语储存

① in common 共同的, 共有的

(教材 P7) What have the words *family*, *team* and *class* got **in common**? 单词 family, team 和 class 有什么共同之处?

be common to/for sb 对某人来说共有/常见

have a lot/much/a great deal in common with...

与……有很多共同之处

have not much/nothing/little in common with...

与……没多少/没有共同之处

【活学活用】

(1) We happened to discover we **had** a friend **in common**.

我们凑巧发现我们有一个共同的朋友。

(2) **In common with** most young people he hates getting up in the morning.

他跟大多数年轻人一样, 早晨不愿意起床。

(3) I'd prefer someone who I have something _____ with.

我更喜欢和我有些共同之处的人。

(4) _____ other students, Tom is often late for school.

和其他学生一样, 汤姆上学也经常迟到。

② in terms of 据……; 依照……; 就……而言

(教材 P9) **In terms of** size and population, how big is the European Union compared with China? 就面积和人口来说, 与中国相比欧盟有多大?

in the long term 从长远来看

in the short term 就短期来看

【活学活用】

(1) All of my room-mates **are on good terms with** each

other.

我所有室友们彼此关系都很好。

(2) We should cut our expenses **in the long term**.

从长远来看, 我们必须削减开支。

(3) **In terms of** population, it is the largest country in the world.

从人口方面来说, 它是世界上最大的国家。

(4) It is a small country _____ size and population.

就面积和人口而论, 它是一个小国。

(5) We must aim for world peace _____.

我们必须争取持久的世界和平。

③ on the one hand ... on the other hand 一方面……另一方面

(教材 P9) In the United Kingdom, for example, the head of state is a king or queen. In France, **on the other hand**, the head of state is a president. 例如, 在英国, 国家元首是国王或女王, 而另一方面, 在法国, 其国家元首是总统。

[温馨提示] on the one hand...on the other hand 常用以引出相互矛盾的观点、意见等。有时也可以单独使用 on the other hand.

【活学活用】

(1) **On the one hand** I want to sell the house, but **on the other hand** I can't bear the thought of moving.

一方面我想把房子卖掉, 但另一方面我又不愿意搬家。

(2) I'd like to eat out, but **on the other hand** I should be trying to save money.

我想出去吃饭, 但另一方面, 我应该努力攒钱。

(3) _____ they want to have a house of their own very much. But _____, they can't afford even a small one.

一方面, 他们很想拥有自己的房子, 但另一方面, 即使是小房子他们也买不起。

(4) You might pass the test, but _____ you might not.

你有可能通过考试, 但也可能过不了。

④ have control over 对……加以控制

(教材 P9) But each of them sends representatives to the European Parliament, which **has some control over** what happens in each of the member countries. 但每个国家都向欧洲议会派遣代表, 欧洲议会负责管理各个成员国的一些事务。

lose control of 失去对……的控制

[温馨提示] control 作不可数名词, 表示“控制, 支配, 管理”, 后接 of 或 over.

【活学活用】

(1) The teacher **has no control over** the students.

那位老师管不住学生。

(2) A head teacher must _____ all his students, or some of them may break the school rules.

班主任必须对所有学生加以控制, 否则, 有些学生会违

反学校的规章制度。

(3) He _____ his car on the ice.

他在冰上对汽车失去了控制。

⑤ little by little 逐渐地, 一点一点地

(教材 P9) **Little by little**, the number increased during the second half of the twentieth century. 逐渐地, 成员国数量在二十世纪后半叶不断增加。

bit by bit	逐渐地, 一点一点地
step by step	逐渐地, 一步一步地
side by side	肩并肩地
face-to-face	面对面地
shoulder to shoulder	肩并肩地

【活学活用】

(1) Her health is improving **little by little/bit by bit/step by step**. 她的健康状况正在逐渐好转。

(2) I am not rushing things and I'm taking it **step by step**. 我不会仓促行事, 我会一步一步地来。

(3) He saved money _____ until he had enough to buy a car.

他一点儿一点儿地攒钱, 直到够买一辆汽车。

(4) His father began to lose his memory _____, becoming increasingly forgetful.

他的父亲开始一点点地失去记忆, 变得越来越健忘。

句型透视

● (教材 P9) **The expanded European Union has a population of more than half a billion people, twice as big as the population of the United**

States. 扩大了欧盟有五亿多人口, 是美国人口的两倍。

句型公式

倍数 + as + 形容词/副词(原级) + as...

【句式点拨】

倍数 + as + 形容词/副词的原级 + as... 是……的……倍。

【相关拓展】

表示倍数的常用句型:

(1) 倍数 + as + 形容词/副词(原级) + as...;

(2) 倍数 + 比较级 + than;

(3) 倍数 + the size (length, height, width, etc.) + of...;

(4) 倍数 + what 引导的名词性从句。

【活学活用】

(1) This hall is **five times as big as** our classroom.

这个大厅是我们教室的五倍大。

(2) This hill is **four times the height of** that small one.

这座山的高度是那座小山的四倍。

(3) The production is now **three times what** it was ten years ago.

现在的产量是十年前的三倍。

(4) This bridge is _____ that one.

= This bridge is _____ that one.

= This bridge is _____ that one.

= The length of this bridge is _____ that one is.

这座桥的长度是那座桥的三倍。

Period Four Writing

单元话题写作

审题立意 妙笔成篇

如何介绍一个地方

【写作点拨】

介绍一个地方就是对该地区的大致状况进行描述, 向人们展示该地区的地貌特征、风土人情、历史文化等。写此类文章应注意以下几点:

1. 内容一般应包括该地区的位置、面积、人口、历史、气候、特产等, 但是一定要抓住该地区的主要特色, 这样才能给读者留下深刻的印象。
2. 要遵循一定的写作顺序。描述该地区的位置时, 首先找好中心点, 再由近及远, 也可以先总体后局部, 或按照一定时间或空间顺序来写。

【词句模板】

1. 表示位置的句型

①“某地 + is/lies + 地点状语”表示“某地位于……”

②“某地 + is located/situated + 地点状语”表示“某地位于……”

2. 表示人口状况的句型

①“某地 + has a large/small population”表示“某地人口众多/稀少”

②“某地 + has a population of + 数词”表示“某地有多少人口”

3. 表示历史背景的句型

①“某地 + has a long history of... years”表示“某地有多少年的历史”

②“某地 + is a place/country with... history”表示“某地是具有多少年历史的地方/国家”

4. 表示风景名胜的句型

① There are many places of interest, such as... 这儿有许多名胜, 比如……

②“某地 + has many places of interest, among which is...”表示“某地有许多名胜, 其中就有……”

③“某地 + is famous/well known for/as...”表示“某地因

为/作为……而闻名”

5. 介绍一个地方的格式模板:

_____ is the capital city of _____ Province, and the centre of its political, economic, scientific, educational and cultural life. _____ is located in the middle south of _____ Province, north of _____. It lies close to _____. Situated in such an excellent geographical region, _____ is called _____. Covering an area of _____ square kilometres, _____ has a population of _____. _____ has a long history of _____ years. _____ has many places of interest, among which is _____. _____ will have a bright future in the following years.

【活学活用】

假如由你负责接待一个外国旅游团,请你拟定一篇发言

稿向游客介绍南京。要点如下:

1. 南京位于中国东南部,是江苏省省会(capital),人口约678万。
2. 南京有2400多年的历史,曾有10个朝代(dynasty)在此建都。
3. 南京很美,有许多名胜(places of interest),如玄武湖(the Xuanwu Lake)、鸡鸣寺(the Jiming Temple)、石头城(the Stone City)等,还有许多现代化的工厂和高大的建筑。

- 注意: 1. 文章的开头已给出;
2. 词数100左右。

Ladies and gentlemen,

.....
.....

单元总结提升

单元知识回眸

梳理重点 归纳提升

▶ 重点单词

1. _____ *adj.* 坐落(某处的); 位于(某处的)→situate *vt.* 使位于→_____ *n.* 位置; 情形; 境遇
2. _____ *adj.* 位于→locate *vt.* 把……安置在; 找出……的准确位置→_____ *n.* 地方, 位置
3. _____ *n.* 象征; 符号→_____ *adj.* 象征的→symbolize *v.* 象征
4. _____ *n.* 协议; 契约→_____ *v.* 同意; 一致→_____ *v.* 不同意
5. representative *n.* 代表→_____ *v.* 代表
6. _____ *n.* 产品; 农产品 *v.* 生产→_____ *n.* 生产商; 制片人; 产地→product *n.* (工业)产品→_____ *n.* 产量; 生产
7. _____ *vt.* 签署; 签名→signature *n.* 签名
8. _____ *vt.* 统治; 治理→governor *n.* 州长; 统治者→_____ *n.* 政府

▶ 重点短语

1. 在海岸附近 _____
2. 在……岸边 _____
3. 坐落在 _____
4. 从事; 忙于 _____
5. 自此; 自从……一直 _____
6. 谈及; 说起; 涉及; 查阅 _____
7. 与……比较起来 _____
8. 就……而言; 从……角度 _____
9. 另一方面 _____
10. 对……控制 _____
11. 一点一点地; 逐渐地 _____
12. 因为; 由于 _____
13. 因……而出名 _____

14. 跨越英吉利海峡 _____
15. 作为……而出名/闻名 _____
16. 属于 _____
17. 增加到 _____
18. 签订协议 _____

▶ 重点句式

1. _____ another mountain range—the Pyrenees.
在法国和西班牙之间是另一条山脉——比利牛斯山脉。
2. Twenty per cent of the country _____ by islands.
这个国家百分之二十的国土是岛屿。
3. Paris is the capital and largest city of France, _____.
巴黎是法国的首都,也是法国最大的城市,坐落在塞纳河畔。
4. France is Europe's _____ country and _____ the United Kingdom _____ the English Channel.
法国是欧洲第三大国,隔英吉利海峡和英国相望。
5. One of Barcelona's most famous landmarks is the Church of the Sagrada Familia, _____ called Antonio Gaudi.
巴塞罗那最有名的标志性建筑之一是圣家大教堂,由建筑师安东尼奥·高迪设计。

▶ 单元语法

- (1) 主谓一致
- (2) 被动语态

▶ 单元写作

介绍某个地方

单元话题导入

品读佳篇 激活思维

Most rich countries are in the north of the globe and most poor countries are in the south, but it is not geography that causes wealth or poverty. After all, Australia and New Zealand are part of the southern hemisphere(半球).

What makes some countries rich and others poor is not related to skin colour, either. Many immigrants from poor nations do very well in the US and Canada.

It is also not the presence or lack of natural resources that makes a country rich or poor in the long run. Japan is a country with very limited natural resources, and it has been the richest country in Asia for a long time.

But why are the people of some countries doing well, in spite of the destruction brought by lots of wars, and in spite of the lack of natural resources, or an unfavourable climate?

It's wrong to search for just one answer. There are many factors(因素) that determine how well or how badly a country will turn out economically(经济地).

Some factors relate to the attitudes of people. Other factors are just a matter of the political system (think about DPRK and Korea). And I guess that in the coming world, with an ever higher degree of globalization, providing a favourable political and social environment will become even more important.

Education systems certainly play a role. Richer countries usually have better education systems. In some countries,

parents put more value on education than others.

- The author mentions Japan in the third paragraph to _____.
A. tell us that Japan has very limited natural resources
B. explain how Japan deals with lack of natural resources
C. prove that Japan is the richest country in Asia
D. prove that natural resources can't make a country rich or poor
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. The US has as many people from other poor countries as Japan.
B. DPRK and Korea don't have the same political system.
C. Australia and New Zealand are not in the same hemisphere.
D. People in Canada care little about social environment.
- According to the author, a country's richness can be affected by _____.
A. geography
B. skin colour
C. natural resources
D. education systems
- What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Geography makes some countries poor.
B. Poor countries have poor education.
C. There are many factors that determine a country's richness.
D. Rich countries must have their advantages.

Period One Introduction & Reading and Vocabulary

课前自主预习

预习新课 研读课文

Task One: Fast Reading

- The text mainly tells us about _____.
A. the Human Development Index
B. the important goals of the Human Development Report
C. the reason for agreement of the Human Development Report
D. the Human Development Report, and the progress we have made
- Read the passage to write a topic sentence for each paragraph by filling in the blanks.
Para. 1: _____
Para. 2: _____
Para. 3: _____
Para. 4: _____
Para. 5: _____

Task Two: Careful Reading

- Judge the following statements True(T) or False(F).
1. In 2000, 147 world leaders agreed to work together to reduce poverty after 2015. ()
2. Life expectancy means how long a person usually lives in the world. ()
3. Every day, about 400 million people in South Asia or Africa are hungry. ()
4. The top five countries on the list are all from Europe while the bottom 10 countries are all African countries. ()
5. The countries that give the most money are the Netherlands, Norway and the US. ()
- Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.
1. The ways of measuring a country's achievements can NOT include _____.

leading figure 领军人物
figure out 计算出;理解,弄明白

【活学活用】

- (1) I saw a **figure** in the darkness.
我看到暗处有一个人影。
- (2) Where did you get those **figures**?
你从哪儿得到那些数字的?
- (3) He is a **leading figure** in the music industry.
在音乐界他是个领军人物。
- (4) Have you **figured out** how much the trip will cost?
你算出这次旅行要花多少钱了吗?
- (5) He has become a _____ known to everyone.
他已成为一位知名人物。
- (6) I can't _____ why he is always late.
我不明白他为什么总是迟到。

短语储存

① agree to do sth 同意做某事

(教材 P12) In the year 2000, 147 world leaders **agreed to** work together to reduce poverty by 2015 or earlier. 2000 年,世界上 147 位领导人同意一起努力,争取在 2015 年或者更早之前减少贫困。

agree to sth 同意计划、安排等
agree with sb/sth 赞同某人的意见;和……一致;
适合
agree on sth 在……方面达成一致

【温馨提示】同义表达:

- (1) 表示“同意做某事”时,agree 常用于 sb agree to do sth 的结构中,而不用 agree sb to do sth 的结构。
- (2) agree with 表示“适合”的时候是指“某种饮食、气候等对某人的身体适宜”,作主语的是“某种饮食、气候等”,而不能用人”。

【活学活用】

- (1) We **agreed to** meet later and talk things over.
我们同意稍后见面并把情况好好谈一谈。
- (2) Your story doesn't **agree with** what the police have told us. 你的故事和警察告诉我们的不一致。
- (3) We don't **agree on** everything, of course.
当然我们并非事事意见一致。
- (4) We _____ again the following Monday.
我们同意下周一再见。
- (5) I _____ you. You should move back to the south, for the climate here doesn't _____ you.
我赞同你的意见。你应该搬回南方去,因为这儿的气候不适合你。
- (6) Not all _____ the plan. But they _____ the date for the meeting at last.
并非所有的人都赞同这个计划。但最后他们就会会议日期达成了一致。

② up to 多至;高达;达到;直到

(教材 P12) make sure that all children have education **up to** the age of 11 确保所有的儿童能在 11 岁之前受到教育

be up to sth 忙于某事;胜任
it is up to sb (to do sth)
由某人决定,做某事是某人的责任

【活学活用】

- (1) The snow came **up to** my knees.
雪(的厚度)达到了我的膝盖那么高。
- (2) What have you been **up to**?
你一直在忙什么?
- (3) — Shall we eat out or stay in?
— **It's up to you.**
“我们出去吃还是待在家里?”
“由你决定吧。”
- (4) She's not **up to** the job.
她不能胜任这份工作。
- (5) _____ he's been very quiet.
直到现在他一直很安静。
- (6) Go and see what kids _____.
过去看看孩子们在忙什么。
- (7) _____ those in need.
我们有责任帮助那些需要帮助的人。

③ increase by 增加了……(by 表示增加或变化的程度)

(教材 P12) For example, in nine years (1953—1962), China **increased** life expectancy **by** 13 years. 比如,在九年(1953—1962)内,中国的人均寿命增加了 13 年。

increase to 增加到……
reduce by/to 减少了……/减少到……
on the increase 增长中

【活学活用】

- (1) In the US, the crime rate has **increased by** three per cent in the past year.
在过去的一年里美国的犯罪率增长了 3%。
- (2) The production of cars of this company has increased _____ 300,000 a year, but the sales of new cars have reduced _____ 20 per cent this year.
这个公司的小汽车产量已达每年 30 万辆,但是今年新汽车的销售量已经下降了 20%。

④ make progress (in) (在……方面)取得进步

(教材 P12) The report shows that we are **making** some **progress** but that we need to make greater efforts. 报告表明我们正在取得一些进步,但我们需要做出更大的努力。

【温馨提示】 progress 是一个不可数名词,不能用不定冠词 a 修饰,也没有复数形式。

【活学活用】

- (1) He **made** such rapid **progress** in Chinese that he could soon write some articles in simple Chinese.
他的中文进步如此迅速,以至于他很快就能用简单的中文写一些文章了。
- (2) He _____ in English.
他在英语方面已经取得了很大的进步。
- (3) The progress _____ in that field is known to us all.
他们在那个领域里取得的进步是我们有目共睹的。

⑤ make efforts (to do sth) 努力(做某事)

(教材 P12) The report shows that we are making some progress but that we need to **make greater efforts**. 报告表明我们正在取得一些进步,但我们需要做出更大的努力。

make efforts (to do sth)	努力(做某事)
make an effort	做出努力
make every effort	尽一切努力
spare no effort (to do)	不遗余力; 全力以赴
without effort	毫不费力地

[温馨提示]

同义表达: do/try one's best to do sth 尽某人最大的努力去做某事

do all one can to do sth 尽某人最大的努力去做某事
do what one can to do sth 尽某人最大的努力去做某事

【活学活用】

- (1) I have to **make an effort to** become a university student. 我必须努力使自己成为一名大学生。
(2) I think they **did what they could to** help you. 我认为他们已经尽了最大努力来帮助你。
(3) _____ and you will solve the problem. 再努力一点儿, 你就能解决这个问题。
(4) People should _____ to protect the environment. 人们应该尽最大的努力保护环境。

句型透视

- ① (教材 P12) Norway is at the top of the list, while the US is at number 7.** 挪威高居榜首, 而美国则排在第七。

句型公式

while 连接两个并列句, 表示对比

【句式点拨】

while 在本句中是并列连词, 连接两个并列句, 表示对比, 意为“而, 然而”。

【相关拓展】

while 可以引导时间状语从句, 意为“当……时”; 也可引导让步状语从句, 常放在句首, 意为“尽管, 虽然”, 比 although 或 though 语气要轻。

【活学活用】

- (1) I would like to drink black coffee **while** he prefers coffee with cream. 我喜欢喝不加牛奶的咖啡而他更喜欢加奶油的咖啡。
(2) After lunch, the adults slept on the sofas **while** we all

played cards.

午饭后, 大人们在沙发上睡觉, 而我们全都在玩牌。

(3) Some people waste the food _____ others haven't enough food.

有些人浪费食物, 而另一些人却没有足够的食物。

(4) The first part of the song was filled with anger, _____ the last part expressed love and joy.

这首歌的前半部分充满了愤怒, 后半部分却表达了爱和快乐。

- ② (教材 P12) The bottom ten countries are all African countries, with Sierra Leone (in West Africa) at the bottom of the list.** 处于末端的十个国家均是非洲国家, 塞拉利昂(西非)排在最后。

句型公式

with 引导的复合结构

【句式点拨】

with 引导复合结构, 在句中作伴随状语。

【相关拓展】

with 复合结构的形式有:

with + <i>n.</i> / <i>pron.</i> +	{	<i>adj.</i> / <i>adv.</i> (表示状态)
		<i>prep.</i> -phrase (表示状态)
		<i>v.</i> -ing (表示主动或正在进行)
		<i>v.</i> -ed (表示被动)
		to do sth (表示将来)

【活学活用】

- (1) The square looks splendid **with all lights on.** 所有的灯都开着, 广场看上去很壮丽。
(2) The teacher came in, **with a book under his arm.** 老师夹着一本书走了进来。
(3) He stood quietly there **with his eyes fixed on that picture.** 他静静地站在那儿, 眼睛盯着那幅画。
(4) **With a lot of work to do,** he wasn't allowed to go out. 因为有很多工作要做, 他没有被允许外出。
(5) She was thinking about what to do next with her head _____ . 她双手抱着头在想接下来要做什么。
(6) _____, the manager decided to treat himself to a short holiday. 所有问题都解决了, 经理决定享受一个短暂的假期。

Period Two Grammar

连接词

1. but, however 和 while

(1) but, however 和 while 含义相同, 都表示转折。

(2) but 是一个可用来连接两个句子或者同一句中的两部分的连接词。

Tom was not there but his sister was.

汤姆不在那儿, 但是他的姐姐在。

She is a hard-working but not very intelligent girl.

她是一个工作很努力但并不非常聪明的女孩。

(3) however 作为副词, 可以放在句首, 也可以放在句中

和句末, 但必须用逗号与句子隔开。

His first response was to say no. Later, however, he changed his mind.

他最初的反应是不同意, 可是后来他改变了主意。

(4) however 作为连接词, 意为“无论如何, 不管怎样”。

However he tries, he never seems able to work satisfactorily.

不管他怎么努力工作, 他似乎总不能令人满意。

(5) while 表示对比时是并列连词, 意为“然而, 而”。强调前后两者的对比。

I like tea while she likes coffee.

我喜欢茶,而她喜欢咖啡。

(6)while 作连词可以表示时间,意为“当……时候,和……同时”,还可以表示让步,意为“虽然,尽管”(= although)。引导的句子放在主句前面。

While I was in Madrid there was a carnival.

我在马德里的时候正赶上狂欢节。

While I like the colour of the hat, I do not like its shape.

虽然我喜欢这顶帽子的颜色,但我不喜欢它的形状。

2. although 和 though

(1)although 和 though 都是连词,意为“虽然,尽管,即使”。在英语中,句中如果使用了 although 或 though,就不能再使用 but,但可以使用 yet, still。

Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he won the first prize.

尽管他参加这次竞赛只是为了好玩,却赢得了一等奖。

(2)although 较为正式,多用于句首。

Although/Though/Even though we all tried our best, we lost the game.

虽然我们都尽了最大努力,但还是输了比赛。

(3)though 经常用在非正式文体中。以下情况只能使用 though:

①表示强调时,要用 even though。

②though 可以使用倒装句型,although 不用于倒装句。

Strange though it may seem, I like housework.

尽管看起来可能有些奇怪,不过我喜欢做家务。

③though 可以用作副词,意为“然而”,放在句末或其他地方。

Our team lost. It was a good game, though.

我们队输了,不过这是场不错的比赛。

【活学活用】

I. 根据句意,用适当的连词填空

- To the Egyptians, green was a colour that represented the hope and joy of spring, _____ for Muslims, it means heaven.
- _____ there is little we can do to modify the weather, we can at least know what kind of weather to expect.
- You should try to get a good night's sleep _____ much work you have to do.
- _____ she is new in the company, she's been promoted twice.
- There was never any time for Kate to feel lonely, _____ she was an only child.

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子

- Many people want to earn a lot of money. _____, _____ (但是很少有人能成功).
- On the one hand, I admire his gifts, _____ (但是另一方面) I distrust his judgement.
- _____ (尽管我们都累了), we were happy.
- _____ (尽管我已经取得了巨大进步), I'm still unable to express myself in English.
- Most of them were for my opinion _____ (而戴维反对).

Period Three Listening, Everyday English and Function & Cultural Corner

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

① homeless *adj.* 无家可归的

(教材 P14) In a poor country, a much larger percentage of the population is **homeless**. 在一个贫穷的国家,无家可归的人口比例更大。

-less 是常见的形容词后缀,放于名词后面构成具有相反意义的形容词,常见的还有:

aimless	无目的的
careless	粗心的
countless	无数的
endless	无尽的
fearless	无畏的
helpless	无助的
hopeless	无望的
priceless	无价的
selfless	无私的
useless	无用的

【活学活用】

用所给词的适当形式填空

- (1)The earthquake made many people _____ (home).

(2)He began to feel depressed and _____ (help).

(3)The book is full of _____ (use) information. I hope it will help you.

(4)You have made a _____ mistake. Remember to be _____ next time. (care)

② crowded *adj.* 拥挤的

(教材 P16) Beijing has a lot more inhabitants than Sydney and is much more **crowded**. 北京比悉尼的居民多很多,也拥挤得多。

(1)crowd <i>n.</i>	人群;群众,一伙人
crowd <i>v.</i>	挤满,塞满;使……拥挤
(2)crowds of/a crowd of	许多
(3)be crowded with	挤满
crowd into	大批涌入

【活学活用】

(1)By ten o'clock the bar was **crowded**.

在十点之前,酒吧里挤满了人。

(2)People **crowded into** the cinema.

人们挤进电影院。

(3) The subway _____, so we decided to catch a later one.

这趟地铁很拥挤, 因此我们决定乘坐下一趟。

(4) The guests had all arrived, and the gateway was _____ coaches.

宾客们都到了, 门口车水马龙。

③ similarity *n.* 类似, 相似; 相似点

(1) similar *adj.* 相似的, 类似的

be similar to sb/sth 与某人/某物相似

(2) similarly *adv.* 相似地

【活学活用】

(1) The **similarity** between the two reports suggests that one person wrote both.

那两份报告的相似之处意味着它们出自一人的手笔。

(2) His problem is **similar to** yours.

他的问题和你的相似。

(3) There are some _____ between the two plays.
这两出戏有些相似之处。

(4) She was late and I _____ was delayed.

她迟到了, 我也晚了。

(5) Their house _____ to ours, but ours has a bigger garden.

他们的房子和我们的差不多, 只是我们的花园大些。

④ exchange *vt. & n.* 交换, 互换

(教材 P19) There are visits and **exchanges** between schools, theatre groups and sports teams. 在学校、剧团和体育团队之间有互访和交流活动。

exchange... with sb 和某人交换……

exchange... for... 以……换取……

in exchange for 作为交换

exchange students 交换生

【活学活用】

(1) Is five apples for five eggs a fair **exchange**?

用五个苹果换五个鸡蛋公平吗?

(2) There are altogether about 3,000 students, of whom some are **exchange students** from Australia. 一共有 3000 名学生, 其中一些是来自澳大利亚的交换生。

(3) He is giving her French lessons **in exchange for** her teaching him English.

他教她法语, 她教他英语, 互教互学。

(4) We _____ our opinions _____ the event at the meeting.

在会上, 我们就此事交换了我们的意见。

(5) He gave me an apple _____ an orange.

他给我一个苹果, 来换一个橙子。

短语储存

① as many... as... 与……一样多

(教材 P16) Beijing doesn't have **as many** freeways as Sydney does. 北京没有悉尼那么多高速公路。

【温馨提示】在此短语中 many 后面的名词是可数名词复数, 若是不可数名词时, many 用 much 替代。

【活学活用】

(1) Take **as many** apples as you like.

你爱拿多少苹果就拿多少。

(2) After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 2017 as the year before.

在引进新技术后, 这家工厂 2017 年生产的拖拉机的数量是前一年的两倍。

② (be) close to 靠近

(教材 P19) Tourism is important to both of them, and they **are both close to** some of the most beautiful countryside in the region. 旅游业对两个城市都很重要, 它们离这个区域内的一些最美丽的乡村都很近。

close *vt.*

关闭, 结束

adj.

亲密的, 近的

adv.

接近, 靠近

get close to

靠近

be/come close to (doing) sth 几乎, 差一点儿

【活学活用】

(1) Susan sat on a chair **close to** the window.

苏珊坐在靠窗子的椅子上。

(2) I was so angry that I **came close to** hitting her.

我太生气了, 差点儿要打她。

(3) I don't mind where we go on vacation as long as it's _____ a beach.

只要靠近沙滩, 我们去哪儿度假我都不介意。

(4) I love _____ nature.

我喜欢接近大自然。

③ (be) of... size/age/shape 有……的大小/年龄/形状

(教材 P19) It's an agreement between towns or cities of **similar size and age**... 它是两个大小和历史相似的乡镇或城市之间的协议……

(be) of... importance/value/use/interest...

= (be) important/valuable/useful/interesting...

有……重要性/价值/作用/趣味

【活学活用】

(1) They are twins, so they are **of the same age**.

他们是双胞胎, 所以他们的年龄一样大。

(2) The two boxes _____.

这两个盒子形状不同。

(3) The problem discussed at the last meeting is _____.

上次会议上讨论的问题很重要。

句型透视

① (教材 P16) **Beijing has a lot more inhabitants than Sydney and is much more crowded.** 北京比悉尼的居民多很多, 也拥挤得多。

句型公式

程度副词(a lot, much, far, a little...) + 比较级

【句式点拨】

a lot 为程度副词, 可修饰比较级。much, many (只能在比较级后是复数名词时使用), far, by far, a lot, a great deal, rather, a bit, a little, even, still, yet, any (用于否定句和疑问句), twice 等表倍数的词, no 都可以修饰比较级。

【活学活用】

- (1) Mike is **much/a lot/far/a little stronger** than John.
迈克比约翰强壮得多/一点儿。
- (2) He has **much more** money than me but I have **many more** books than him.
他比我有钱得多,但我的书比他的多。
- (3) Today is **even/still/yet colder**.
今天更冷。
- (4) I can't go **any farther**.
我再也走不动了。
- (5) Are you feeling **any better**?
你感觉好些了吗?
- (6) You're driving too fast. Can you drive _____?
你开得太快了。你能开得稍微慢一点儿吗?

- ② (教材 P19) **This is because living with a foreign family for one or two weeks means that you have to speak their language, and as a result you improve fast.** 这是因为和外国家庭生活一两周意味着你必须说他们的语言,这样你会提高很快。

句型公式

This is because...这是因为……

【句式点拨】

This is because...“这是因为……”,because 引导的是表语从句。与此相似的句式还有: This/That is why/how/where...这/那是……的原因/方式/地方。

【活学活用】

- (1) What he said made me upset. **That was why** I left so early.
他说的话让我难过,那就是我那么早离开的原因。
- (2) We both used to work at the airport—**that's how** we met.
我们都曾经在机场工作——我们就是那样相遇的。
- (3) **This is where** I was born. Don't you think it is a beautiful town?
这就是我出生的地方,你不觉得这个城镇很美吗?
- (4) 用连词填空
- ① She didn't study hard. That was _____ she failed in the exam.
- ② He failed in the exam. That was _____ he didn't study hard.
- ③ Watch carefully! That's _____ we do it.
- ④ This is _____ the accident happened. Look! There is still some blood on the ground.

Period Four Writing

单元话题写作

审题立意 妙笔成篇

对比类写作

【写作点拨】

本单元的写作是对比两个地方,文章的体裁是说明文,时态以一般现在时为主,写作的内容是描述两个地方的各种情况,比如位置、气候、旅游、交通、工业等,并发表自己的看法。对比类写作一般有两种方式,一是集中比较或对比(集中说明一个对象的多重特征),二是逐点比较或对比(一条一条地说明两者的异同)。在对比时可以选择一个方面重点比较,其余略写。在写作时要注意关联词的使用,层次要分明,结构要完整。写作中要注意在对比的过程中不要单调地使用同一句型,句式要有变化,并且要注意过渡句的恰当使用。最后的总结句更要写得精彩,也就是根据这种现象做出自己对此类问题的理解和判断。

【词句模板】

- 常用关联词
compared with ...; be different from; unlike ...; on the other hand; on the contrary
- 地理位置:
(1) X be located in/be situated in/on/to the east/south/west/north of...
(2) Located in..., X is a city...
- 面积大小:
(1) X has/covers an area of...square kilometres/metres.
(2) covering/with an area of...square kilometres/metres
- 人口:
(1) X has/with a (large/small) population of...

- (2) The population of X...is...
- X is a city with a (large/small) population of...
- The population of X increases/has grown to/by... X 的人口增加到/了……
- 历史:
(1) X has a (long) history of...years. X 有……年的历史。
(2) dates/goes back to...追溯到……
- 气候特征
be very/quite/extremely cold/hot/warm/dry/humid/sunny/stormy/rainy/mild...all the year round 全年非常/相当/极端地冷/热/温暖/干燥/潮湿/多阳光/多暴风雨/多雨/温暖
- 交通:
It is very convenient for you to come/go to X.
X is within easy reach.
X has convenient transportation both on land and water.
With convenient transportation both land and water, X is...
You can take a bus/a train/a plane to X.

【活学活用】

请根据以下提示信息用英语写一篇短文,将成都和大同两个城市做个比较。

城市	成都	大同
位置	四川盆地(Sichuan Basin)西部	山西省北部
面积	1 2390 平方千米	1 4176 平方千米

(续表)

城市	成都	大同
气候	夏季闷热, 冬季相对温暖, 大雾天气多	夏季短暂, 温热多雨; 冬季漫长, 寒冷干燥
旅游	世界文化遗产: 都江堰	世界文化遗产: 云冈石窟

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 世界文化遗产 World Cultural Heritage

都江堰 Dujiang Dam 云冈石窟 Yungang Grottoes

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单元总结提升

单元知识回眸

梳理重点 归纳提升

► 重点单词

- _____ *n.* 饥饿
- _____ *n.* 收入
- _____ *n.* 贫穷
- _____ *n.* 发展
- _____ *n.* 措施 *vt.* 测量; 评估
- _____ *vt.* 教育
- _____ *n.* 预期数额
- _____ *adj.* 无家可归的
- _____ *n.* 居民
- _____ *n.* 类似; 相似
- _____ *adj.* 拥挤的
- _____ *adj.* 不幸的
- _____ *n.* 旅游业
- _____ *n.* 运输工具 *v.* 运输
- _____ *adj.* 受到污染的
- _____ *adj.* 聪明的; 整洁的; 时髦的
- _____ *n. & v.* 交换
- _____ *adj.* 巨大的
- _____ *n.* 娱乐

► 重点短语

- 同意做某事 _____
- 在……的顶部 _____
- 确保 _____
- 达到, 多达 _____
- 鼓励某人做某事 _____
- 增长了 _____
- 在……方面取得进步 _____
- 努力 _____
- 采取措施做某事 _____
- 挤满了 _____
- 在某人看来 _____
- 了解到, 查明 _____
- 结果, 因此 _____
- 为了交换 _____

► 重点句式

- In the year 2000, 147 world leaders agreed to work together to _____ poverty _____ 2015 or earlier.
2000年, 世界上147位领导人同意一起努力, 争取在2015年或者更早之前减少贫困。
- Norway is _____ the list, _____ the US is at number 7.
挪威高居榜首, 而美国则排在第七。
- The bottom ten countries are all African countries, with Sierra Leone (in West Africa) _____ the list.
处于末端的十个国家均是非洲国家, 塞拉利昂(西非)排在最后。
- For example, in nine years (1953—1962), China _____ life expectancy _____ 13 years.
比如, 在九年(1953—1962)内, 中国的人均寿命增加了13岁。
- The report shows that we are _____ but that we need to _____.
报告表明我们正在取得一些进步, 但是我们需要做出更大的努力。
- Although _____ give some financial help, they _____ give much more.
虽然发达国家提供了一些经济援助, 但是它们需要提供更多。
- _____ living with a foreign family for one or two weeks _____ that you have to speak their language, and _____ you improve fast.
这是因为和外国家庭生活一两周意味着你必须说他们的语言, 这样你会提高很快。

► 单元语法

- (1) 连接词
- (2) 比较级

► 单元写作

如何写地点对比类作文