



新高考

全品学练考

LEARN **导** **学** **案**
PRACTISE
TEST

高中英语
必修3

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Contents

目录 | 导学案

新课学案·接力教材

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

Period One	Warming Up & Reading	导 1
Period Two	Learning about Language & Using Language	导 7
Period Three	Grammar	导 10
Period Four	Writing	导 12
▶	单元总结提升	导 13

Unit 2 Healthy eating

Period One	Warming Up & Reading	导 15
Period Two	Learning about Language & Using Language	导 20
Period Three	Grammar	导 23
Period Four	Writing	导 24
▶	单元总结提升	导 25

Unit 3 The Million Pound Bank Note

Period One	Warming Up & Reading	导 27
Period Two	Learning about Language & Using Language	导 32

Period Three	Grammar	导 35
Period Four	Writing	导 36
▶	单元总结提升	导 38

Unit 4 Astronomy: the science of the stars

Period One	Warming Up & Reading	导 39
Period Two	Learning about Language & Using Language	导 44
Period Three	Grammar	导 47
Period Four	Writing	导 48
▶	单元总结提升	导 49

Unit 5 Canada—“The True North”

Period One	Warming Up & Reading	导 51
Period Two	Learning about Language & Using Language	导 56
Period Three	Grammar	导 59
Period Four	Writing	导 60
▶	单元总结提升	导 61

参考答案	导 63
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单元话题导入

品读佳篇 激活思维

Beer, opera, books, horse racing ... UK festivals have something for everyone.

The Hay Festival of Literature & Arts is a book festival. It takes place in Hay-on-Wye, a small town in Wales. Hay-on-Wye is known as “the town of books” because it has over twenty bookshops, many of them selling second-hand books. The festival is held every year, and lasts for 10 days between May and June. It attracts over 80,000 visitors and many important writers give reading or discuss their works. The festival started in 1988 and is sponsored by *The Daily Telegraph* newspaper.

Glyndebourne is a festival of opera. It's organized in a private house; Glyndebourne, which is on the south coast of England near the town of Brighton. The house is the home of the Christie family, and the festival is held there every summer from May to August. The operas are performed in a specially-designed theatre in the gardens. The festival specializes(专注于) in the works of Mozart. Visitors to the festival listen to operas in the afternoon. Then, they have picnics in Glyndebourne's beautiful gardens.

Cheltenham is a horse racing festival. It's a National Hunt meeting, which means that the horses have to jump over

fences. One of the days traditionally falls on St. Patrick's Day (on 17th March)—Ireland's national day. As a result, the festival often attracts horses from Ireland. The biggest race of the four-day event is the Cheltenham Gold Cup, one of the most important races in the horse racing calendar. During the festival, hundreds of millions of pounds are gambled(赌) on the 28 races.

Finally, there's the Great British Beer Festival. It's held in Olympia(an exhibition centre in London) for a week every August. Over 1,000 different British and foreign beers are served. There are lots of unusual drinks to taste. But the festival isn't only about beer. There's live(现场演出的) music, book signings and even tutorials(教程) on how to taste beer.

See you there!

Task: Answer the following questions.

1. What is the passage mainly about?

2. If you are a book lover and a music fan, which of the festivals will attract you?

Period One Warming Up & Reading

课前自主预习

预习新课 研读课文

Task One: Fast Reading

I. The text mainly tells us _____.

- A. the origins and celebrations of some festivals around the world
- B. the festivals which are held to honour the dead and famous people
- C. the reasons why people celebrate festivals worldwide
- D. the important times of year to hold festivals

II. Read the passage to complete the topic sentence for each paragraph by filling in the blanks.

Para. 1 What festivals and celebrations are 1. _____ for.

Para. 2 Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to 2. _____ the ancestors.

Para. 3 Some festivals are also held to honour 3. _____.

Para. 4 Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals can be very 4. _____ events.

Para. 5 Spring Festivals are the most 5. _____ and important.

Para. 6 6. _____ people like to celebrate festivals.

Task Two: Careful Reading

I. Judge the following statements true(T) or false(F).

1. Most ancient festivals have something to do with food. ()
2. Halloween has been a children's festival since it began. ()
3. Qu Yuan, Christopher Columbus and Gandhi are honoured because they all made great contributions. ()
4. People will get together to have meals, competitions, carnivals and other exciting activities at Harvest Festivals. ()
5. Easter celebrates the birth of Jesus. ()
6. The last paragraph tells of the importance of festivals. ()

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

- () 1. Which of the following is a happy event?
- A. Obon.
 - B. Thanksgiving Day.
 - C. Columbus Day.
 - D. The Dragon Boat Festival.

- () 2. Which of the following countries celebrates their national festival on October 2?
A. Japan. B. The USA.
C. India. D. China.
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT the festival to honour the dead?
A. The Japanese festival Obon.
B. The Western holiday Halloween.
C. Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival.
D. The Day of the Dead in Mexico.
- () 4. Which of the following festivals is NOT mentioned in the text?
A. Columbus Day. B. Mid-autumn Festival.
C. Christmas Day. D. The Spring Festival.
- () 5. What can we infer from the passage?
A. People will have feasts, sing and dance at all festivals.
B. People celebrate festivals because they can enjoy life and have great fun.
C. By celebrating festivals, people are developing the culture and customs.

D. Festivals of the Dead in Mexico, Japan and China are the same.

Task Three: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

There are all kinds of festivals throughout the world. Festivals are held 1. _____ (satisfy) the ancestors, to honour some famous people or important events, and to express people's 2. _____ (grateful) to God who brings 3. _____ (they) a year of plenty. For example, Japanese observe Obon, 4. _____ people go to clean graves and light incense 5. _____ memory of their ancestors. India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi who helped India become an 6. _____ (depend) country.

And in China the Spring Festival, which 7. _____ (celebrate) in January or February, is the most 8. _____ (energy) and important because it is a festival that looks forward to the 9. _____ (arrive) of spring. Why are all these festivals celebrated everywhere? Because during the festivals, people can get together to eat, drink and have fun with each other, 10. _____ they can also forget their work for a while.

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

- ① **starve** *vi.* 饿死; 饿得要死; 渴望; 极需要 *vt.* 使饿死; 使挨饿
(教材 P1) At that time people would **starve** if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. 那时, 如果难以找到食物, 人们就会挨饿, 特别是在寒冷的冬季。

(1) starve to death/be starved to death	饿死
(2) starve to do sth	渴望去做某事
starve for	渴望获得, 迫切需要;
	缺乏
be starved of	极需, 缺乏
(3) starvation <i>n.</i>	挨饿; 饿死
(4) starving <i>adj.</i>	饿极了

【活学活用】

- (1) It is wrong for some young people to **starve** themselves to control their weight.
一些年轻人通过使自己挨饿来控制体重的做法是错误的。
- (2) Millions of people **starved to death** in the war.
在战争中, 数以百万计的人饿死了。
- (3) The homeless children _____ for love.
无家可归的孩子们渴望爱。
- (4) One freezing cold winter night, the _____ girl had nowhere to go, so she had to huddle up in a street corner. How she was _____ of fire! Unfortunately, people saw her die of _____ as well as coldness early the next morning.
一个冰冷的冬夜, 这个饥饿的女孩无处栖身, 只得蜷缩在

一个街角。她多么渴望能有火啊! 不幸的是, 第二天一早, 人们发现她在饥寒交迫中离开了这个世界。

- ② **celebrate** *v.* 庆祝; 颂扬

(教材 P1) Discuss when they take place, what they **celebrate** and what people do at that time. 讨论一下这些节日在什么时间举行、庆祝的是什么事件以及人们在那个时间做什么事。

celebration <i>n.</i>	庆祝; 祝贺
in celebration of	为……举行庆祝活动

【易混辨析】

celebrate/congratulate

- (1) celebrate 指对某一节日、胜利或成功等的“庆祝”, 其宾语是事物。
(2) congratulate 指对某人取得的成就或喜庆之事表示“祝贺, 庆贺”, 其宾语是人, 常用于 congratulate sb on (doing) sth 结构。

【活学活用】

- (1) The occasion was **celebrated** at many schools by a three-day holiday.
许多学校放假三天来庆祝这个时刻。
- (2) He **congratulated** himself **on** his narrow escape.
他庆幸自己死里逃生。
- (3) The family decided to _____ the occasion by a large dinner party to _____ him on managing to win the competition at last.
这家人决定通过举行盛大的晚宴来庆祝这个时刻, 以祝贺他终于赢得了这场比赛。
- (4) On October 1st all the Chinese people hold great parties in _____ of the birthday of New China.
在 10 月 1 日这天, 全体中国人举行盛大的聚会来庆祝新中国的诞生。

(5) The movie which _____ the life and work of Martin Luther King is well worth seeing.

那部颂扬马丁·路德·金生活和工作的影片非常值得一看。

3 trick *n.* 诡计; 恶作剧; 窍门 *vt.* 欺骗; 诈骗

(教材 P2) If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a **trick** on them.

如果邻居们不给糖吃, 孩子们可能会捉弄他们。

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) play a trick on sb = play tricks on sb | 捉弄某人 |
| (2) trick sb out of sth | 骗取某人某物 |
| trick sb into doing sth | 欺骗某人做某事 |
| (3) play a joke on sb | 取笑某人; 跟某人开玩笑 |
| make fun of | 取笑; 嘲笑 |
| laugh at sb | 嘲笑某人 |
| make a fool of sb | 愚弄某人 |

【活学活用】

(1) She was **tricked out of** her life savings.

她被骗走了一生的积蓄。

(2) They **tricked me into** making a mistake.

他们诱使我犯错。

(3) John taught me _____ opening a bottle of wine.

约翰教会了我开酒瓶盖的窍门。

(4) The children loved to _____ their teacher. 这些孩子喜欢跟他们的老师搞恶作剧。

(5) Don't feel sorry for the disabled or _____ them, and don't ignore them either.

不要怜悯或者取笑残疾人, 也不要不理睬他们。

4 honour *vt.* 向……致敬 *n.* 荣誉, 名誉; 光荣, 荣幸; 崇敬, 敬意

(教材 P2) Festivals can also be held to **honour** famous people. 也有纪念名人的节日。

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) in honour of | 为了纪念/为庆祝…… |
| an honour to sb | 给某人带来光荣的人或事 |
| (2) Sb be honoured to do sth. = It is/was an honour for sb to do sth. | 某人很荣幸做某事。 |
| honour sb/sth with | 给予……荣誉 |
| be honoured with | 被给予……荣誉 |

【活学活用】

(1) The young should show/pay/give **honour** to those who are older than them.

年轻人应该尊重年长者。

(2) He **was honoured with** an award for excellence in teaching.

他因教学出色而获表彰。

(3) It is _____, something I never expected.

我从未想到能获此殊荣。

(4) I am _____ to be your assistant for the next few days.

我十分荣幸能在随后的几天里做您的助手。

(5) The famous scientist, _____ a dinner party will be held tonight, is to arrive soon.

那位著名的科学家很快就要到了, 为向他表示敬意今晚将举行晚宴。

5 gather *vt. & vi.* 集合; 聚集; 搜集; 理解; 收集

(教材 P2) People are grateful because their food is **gathered** for the winter and the agricultural work is over. 人们心中充满了感激, 因为他们过冬的食物已经收集好, 并且农活已经结束。

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| gather sb/sth around/round | 聚集/集合某人/某物 |
| gather up | 收起来; 打起精神 |
| gather together | 聚集起来; 合拢 |
| gather oneself | 使自己振作起来 |
| gather/get in | 收; 收割 |

【活学活用】

(1) They all **gathered round** the TV to watch the Rio de Janeiro Olympics opening ceremony.

他们都聚集在电视机旁观看里约热内卢奥运会的开幕式。

(2) The mother told the boy to **gather his toys up**.

妈妈让那个男孩把他的玩具收起来。

(3) The teacher _____ all the students around her to discuss the question.

这位老师把所有的学生聚集在她周围来讨论这个问题。

(4) Fortunately the short delay gave him time to _____ himself.

幸运的是, 这短暂的拖延给了他喘息的时间。

6 award *n.* 奖; 奖品 *vt.* 授予; 判定

(教材 P2) Some people might win **awards** for their farm produce, like the biggest watermelon or the most handsome rooster. 有些人还可能因为他们的农产品而获奖, 比如有最大的西瓜或最帅的公鸡。

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| (1) award sb sth/award sth to sb | 授予某人某物 |
| (2) present an award | 颁奖 |
| win/receive/get an award for... | 因……而获奖 |

【易混辨析】

award/prize/reward

award	“奖; 奖金; 奖品”, 既可作动词也可作名词, 指为鼓励在工作中达到或完成所提出的要求或条件的人而进行的奖励, 往往强调荣誉而不在于奖品的大小或奖金的多少
prize	“(给予获胜者的) 奖赏; 奖金; 奖品”, 多指在各类竞赛、竞争、抽奖或者工作学习中的优胜者获得的奖励, 可以是钱也可以是物; 作动词, 意为“珍视……, 对……高度重视”
reward	“奖赏; 报酬; 回报; 酬谢”, 既可作名词也可作动词, 指对某人的工作、帮助或服务等的报答或酬金。reward sb with sth 用……酬谢某人; in reward 作为回报

【活学活用】

(1) He **won an award for** his excellent performance.

他因表现优秀而获了奖。

(2) The Olympic winner received a gold medal as an **award**.

奥运冠军获得了一枚金牌作为奖励。

(3) The prizes this year have been _____ to five students for their outstanding work.

今年的奖金颁发给了五位学习出色的学生。

(4) The school _____ Tom a prize _____ his good work.

因汤姆功课出色,学校给他发了奖品。

(5) She was nominated for the best actress _____ .
她获得了最佳女演员奖的提名。

⑦ **admire** *vt.* 赞美;钦佩;羡慕;欣赏

(教材 P2) China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people **admire** the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes. 中国和日本都有中秋节,这时人们会赏月。在中国,人们会品尝月饼。

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| (1) admire sb for sth | 因某事而钦佩某人 |
| (2) admiration <i>n.</i> | 钦佩;羡慕 |
| with admiration | 钦佩地 |
| (3) admiring <i>adj.</i> | 佩服的;称赞的 |

【活学活用】

(1) He is a brave and cheerful man. We all **admire** his courage.

他是一个勇敢、快乐的人,我们都很佩服他的勇气。

(2) The works of Dickens are **admired** in China as well as in the rest of the world.

狄更斯的作品在中国和世界其他地方受到赞赏。

(3) We all **admired** him **for** the way he saved the children from the fire.

我们都钦佩他从火中救出孩子们的行为。

(4) The school is widely _____ for its excellent teaching.

这所学校教学优秀,远近称誉。

(5) He stood back _____ his handwork.

他退后几步欣赏他的手工制品。

⑧ **gain** *vt.* 获得;得到;(表)走快

(教材 P2) India has a national festival on October 2 to honour Mohandas Gandhi, the leader who helped **gain** India's independence from Britain. 10月2日是印度的全国性节日,该节日是为了纪念莫罕达斯·甘地,他是帮助印度脱离英国而独立的领袖。

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) gain weight | 增加体重 |
| gain time | (通过拖延)赢得时间 |
| gain sth from/by... | 通过.....获益 |
| gain one's respect/love/trust/experience/fame/independence | 获得某人的尊敬/爱戴/信任/经验/名声/独立 |
| (2) gain <i>n.</i> | 增加;好处;经济收益 |
| No pain(s), no gain(s). | 不劳则无获。 |

【活学活用】

(1) The stepfather finally **gained his children's respect**.
这位继父终于获得了孩子们的尊重。

(2) Some people do **gain weight** after they stop smoking.
一些人在戒烟后体重确实会增加。

(3) A fall into the pit, _____ in your wit.
吃一堑,长一智。

(4) He _____ much profit from reading.
他从读书中获益良多。

(5) My watch _____ two minutes every 24 hours.
我的表每24小时快2分钟。

短语储存

① **be meant to** 应该做某事(尤指根据职责或吩咐等去做某事);意在(做)某事

(教材 P1) Festivals **are meant to** celebrate important times of year. 节日就是庆祝一年中重要的日子。

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) be meant for | 为某人/某目的而准备的,打算作.....用 |
| mean doing sth | 意味着做某事 |
| mean to do sth | 打算做某事 |
| (2) means <i>n.</i> | 方法,手段(单、复数同形) |
| meaning <i>n.</i> | 意义;意思 |

【活学活用】

(1) Rules are rules. Rules **are meant to** be followed.

规则就是规则,规则是要人们去遵守的。

(2) Only by this **means** can you get across the real **meaning** of responsibility to him.

只有通过这种方法,你才能让他明白责任的真正含义。

(3) That room was _____ for our reading room.
那个房间本打算用作我们的阅览室。

(4) Playing computer games _____ wasting time.
玩电脑游戏意味着浪费时间。

② **take place** 发生;产生;进行;举行

(教材 P1) Discuss when they **take place**, what they celebrate and what people do at that time. 讨论一下这些节日在什么时间举行、庆祝的是什么事件以及人们在那个时间做什么事。

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| take one's place = take the place of sb = replace sb | 代替某人;替换某人 |
| take one's place = take one's seat | 入座;就位 |
| in one's place = in place of sb | 代替某人(介词短语) |
| in place | 在恰当位置;准备妥当 |
| out of place | 不恰当;不得体 |

【温馨提示】 take place 是不及物动词短语,不能用于被动语态。

【易混辨析】

happen/take place/break out

happen	一般用于偶然或突发性事件
take place	一般指非偶然性事件的“发生”,即这种事件的发生一定有某种原因或是事先的安排
break out	常指战争、灾难、疾病或者争吵等事件的发生,也可以表示突然大声叫喊等

【活学活用】

(1) Great changes have **taken place** in China (= China has changed greatly/There have been great changes in China) in the last few years.

在过去的几年里,中国发生了巨大的变化。

(2) The Olympic Games **take place** every four years. Every athlete dreams of taking part in them.

奥林匹克运动会每四年举行一次,每个运动员都梦想着参加。

(3) There is no doubt that nobody can **take the place of him** (= **take his place**) in the field of physics.

毫无疑问,在物理学这一领域里,无人能替代他。

(4) Good morning, everyone! Please _____ . I'm sorry to tell you our principal Smith has been held up in the terrible traffic jam. That's why I'm here _____ to hold this Parent Meeting, which is to _____ on time in five minutes.

大家早上好!请入座。我很遗憾地告诉大家史密斯校长困于严重的交通堵塞,所以由我代替他主持本次家长会。家长会五分钟后准时开始。

(5) An accident _____ at a supermarket a few metres away from a park.

在距离某公园几米处的一家超市内发生了一起事故。

(6) Should another world war _____, what would become of human beings?

如果世界大战再次爆发,人类将会怎样?

③ in memory of 纪念;追念

(教材 P2) For the Japanese festival Obon, people should go to clean graves and light incense **in memory of** their ancestors. 在日本的盂兰盆节,人们要扫墓、烧香,以缅怀祖先。

“in + n. + of”短语:

in case of	万一
in celebration of	为庆祝
in charge of	管理;负责
in control of	控制
in favour of	赞同;支持
in honour of	为了纪念……;向……表示敬意
in need of	需要
in possession of	拥有(主语通常是人)
in the possession of	被拥有(主语通常是物)
in praise of	赞扬
in place of	代替
in search of	寻找
in terms of	就……而言

【活学活用】

(1) He wrote a long moving poem **in memory of** his wife. 他写了一首感人的长诗来纪念他的妻子。

(2) It was **in honour of** this last lesson that he had put on his best clothes.

正是为了纪念这最后一课,他才穿上了自己最好的衣服。

(3) Ring the alarm _____ fire.

万一发生火灾,请按响警报器。

(4) When asked about their opinions about the headmaster, many teachers said they would prefer to see him step aside _____ younger men.

当被问到他们对校长的看法时,很多老师说他们更愿意看到他让位给年轻人。

(5) It hasn't rained for several months and this place is _____ desperate(急切的) _____ water.

好几个月没下雨了,这一地区急需用水。

④ dress up 盛装打扮;装饰

(教材 P2) It is now a children's festival, when they can **dress up** and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. 它(万圣节)如今成了孩子们的节日,这天,他们可以乔装打扮后去邻居家要糖吃。

dress oneself up as (= be dressed up as)

装扮成……

dress oneself in (= be/get dressed in)

穿着……的服装(表示状态)

【活学活用】

(1) We **dressed up** for the school ball on Christmas Day. 我们为参加学校的圣诞舞会而盛装打扮。

(2) They tried to **dress him up as** a “national hero”. 他们想把他塑造成一个“民族英雄”。

(3) The girl **was dressed in** her best clothes to make herself noticed at the party. 为了在聚会上引起别人的注意,这个女孩穿着她最好的衣服。

(4) The band were all _____ green and red jackets.

乐队的人都穿着红绿相间的短上衣。

(5) She is always _____ a lady of high society every time she attends a party.

每次参加聚会,她总是把自己打扮成一位贵妇。

⑤ look forward to 期望;期待;盼望

(教材 P2) The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that **look forward to** the end of winter and the coming of spring. 最富有生机活力而又最重要的节日,就是告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。

look back on 回顾;回头看

look down on/upon 轻视;看不起

look into 调查

look on...as 把……看作

look out for 当心;注意;提防

look out of... 向……外看

look up 查阅;查询

look up to 仰慕;尊敬

【温馨提示】 look forward to 中的 to 是介词,而不是动词不定式符号,故其后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。但 look forward(向前看)可接不定式作目的状语。如:

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

我期待着能很快收到你的来信。

He looked forward to see who the man was.

他向前张望想看看这个人是谁。

【活学活用】

(1) We are **looking forward to** seeing each other soon. 我们期盼着不久后能相见。

(2) **Looking back on** my campus life, I have a sense of achievement.

回顾校园生活,我有一种成就感。

(3) _____ the future, we are full of confidence.

展望未来,我们充满信心。

(4) The chance we were looking forward to _____ at last. 我们一直盼望的机会终于来了。

(5) As most boys do, Tom looks forward to _____
_____ equally.

和大多数男孩一样,汤姆盼望得到公平的待遇。

⑥ have fun with sb 与某人玩得开心

(教材 P2) People love to get together to eat, drink and
have fun with each other. 人们喜欢聚在一起吃喝玩乐。

(1) have fun (in) doing sth	做某事很开心/很愉快
(2) What fun it is to do sth!	做某事多有趣啊!
It's great fun to do sth.	做某事很有趣。
for fun	非认真地,开玩笑地;为了好玩

【活学活用】

(1) I **had fun with** my friends at the party.

我和朋友们在聚会上玩得很开心。

(2) **What fun it is to jump** into the river to swim in summer!

夏天跳进河里游泳是多么快乐的一件事啊!

(3) The children were _____ so much fun. I hated to
call them inside.

孩子们玩得这么开心,我舍不得把他们叫进来。

(4) The game will be _____. I cannot wait to
join in the fun.

这个游戏将会很好玩,我迫不及待想去凑热闹。

(5) Going to a party on your own is not much _____.
独自一人参加聚会没那么有趣。

句型透视

① (教材 P1) At that time people would starve if food was difficult to find, especially during the cold winter months. 那时,如果难以找到食物,人们 就会挨饿,特别是在寒冷的冬季。

句型公式
主语 + be + *adj.* + to do

【句法分析】

food was difficult to find 为固定句式“主语 + be + *adj.* +
to do”,意为“某事做起来……”。不定式中的 find 和句子
的主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系,动词需要是及物动词,如
果是不及物动词,需加合适的介词。不定式要用主动形
式表示被动意义。

[温馨提示] 常用于这一结构的形容词有: easy, difficult,
heavy, hard, nice, interesting, important, pleasant,
impossible 等。

【活学活用】

(1) This machine **is very easy to operate**. Anybody can
learn to use it in a few minutes.

这台机器操作起来很容易。任何人在几分钟之内都能学
会使用它。

(2) As far as I'm concerned, this maths problem **is very
difficult to work out**.

就我个人而言,这道数学题很难算出来。

(3) His room _____.
他的房间太小了,不能住。

(4) The poem is really interesting _____.
这首诗读起来十分有趣。

② (教材 P2) Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm. 有些节日是为 了纪念死者,或者使祖先得以满足,因为祖先们有可能回 到世上(给人们)提供帮助,也有可能带来危害。

句型公式
either...or... 或者(要么)……或者(要么)……

【句法分析】

“either...or...”常用来连接两个并列结构,意思是“或者
(要么)……或者(要么)……”。其反义短语为“neither...
nor...”,意为“既不……也不……”。它们连接并列主语
时,谓语动词的单复数形式根据“就近原则”确定。如:
Either you or I am right. It is impossible that both of us
are right. 要么你对要么我对。我们两个都对是不可能的。

【活学活用】

(1) When the girl is happy, she **either sings or dances**.

那个女孩高兴时不是唱歌就是跳舞。

(2) He must be **either mad or drunk**. 他不是疯了就是醉了。

(3) _____ I accompany you to your room _____ I
wait here.

要么我陪你去你的房间,要么我在这儿等着。

(4) She's the kind of person you _____ love _____
hate.

她是那种让你非爱即恨的人。

(5) It's your choice! _____ she leaves _____ I will!
你看着办吧! 要么她走,要么我走!

③ (教材 P2) On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes with “bones” on them. 在这个重要的节庆日子里,人们会 吃制成颅骨形状的食物和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。

句型公式
with 复合结构: with + 宾语 + 宾补结构

【句法分析】

本句中 with “bones” on them 是 with 复合结构,介词短语
on them 作宾补。with 复合结构在句中常作后置定语或
状语,作宾补的除介词短语外,还可以是现在分词、过去
分词、动词不定式、形容词、副词等。

【活学活用】

(1) I prefer to read **with** the light music **on**.

我更喜欢放着轻音乐看书。

(2) Don't sleep **with** the windows **open**, or you'll easily
catch a cold. 别开着窗户睡觉,不然你很容易感冒。

(3) With the local guide _____ (lead) the way, we had
no trouble finding the ancient temple.

由当地导游带路,我们毫不费力就找到了那座古庙。

(4) With all the housework _____ (do), Mum went
shopping.

做完了家务,母亲购物去了。

(5) With so much _____ (finish), the secretary is to have a hard day today.

有这么多事情要做, 秘书今天的日子可不好过。

- ④ (教材 P2) **The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.** (节日里) 整个国度到处是盛开的樱花, 看上去就像覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

句型公式

as though 引导的方式状语从句

【句法分析】

as though 相当于 as if, 引导的从句中常用虚拟语气。从句中的谓语动词与现在事实相反, 用一般过去时, be 动词用 were; 与过去事实相反, 用过去完成时。

as though/as if 后面的从句有时也用陈述语气, 这时从句中的情况往往是可能发生的或可能是真实的。

【活学活用】

(1) He talks **as though** he knew about it.

听他说话的口气好像他知道这事。

(2) It looks **as though** our team is going to win.

看来我们队就要赢了。

(3) Although he was just an English beginner, he talked as though he _____ English for many years.

尽管他只是一个英语初学者, 但讲起英语来却好像他已经学习英语好多年了一样。

(4) Li Ming is fond of Miss Li because Miss Li treats him as if he _____ her own child.

李明喜欢李老师, 因为李老师对待他就像对待自己的孩子一样。

(5) The man stopped to look around as though _____ for something. Then he bent down as if _____ up something.

那人停下来环顾四周, 好像在找什么东西。然后他突然弯腰, 又好像捡起了什么。

Period Two Learning about Language & Using Language

课堂互动探究

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

- ① **fool** *n.* 愚人; 白痴; 受骗者 *vt.* 愚弄; 欺骗 *vi.* 做傻事; 开玩笑

(教材 P4) However big the **fool**, there is always a bigger **fool** to admire him. 不管多么傻的傻瓜, 总会有比他更傻的人在赞美他。

- (1) make a fool of sb 愚弄某人
(2) fool sb into doing sth 欺骗某人做某事
fool sb out of sth 骗取某人某物
(3) foolish *adj.* 愚蠢的, 笨的

【活学活用】

(1) You can't **fool** me! I don't believe you.

你骗不了我! 我不相信你说的话。

(2) He who walks with wise men shall be wise, but the companion of **fools** shall be destroyed.

近朱者赤, 近墨者黑。

(3) Don't you realize they _____ ?
难道你没有意识到他们在捉弄你吗?

(4) The monkey _____ the river.

猴子把老虎骗进了河里。

- ② **permission** *n.* 许可; 允许

(教材 P5) You want to ask your mum for **permission** to go to the cinema with your friends. 你想得到你妈妈的允许, 以便你能和你的朋友们一起去看电影。

- (1) with one's permission 经某人允许
without permission 未经允许
ask sb for permission 请求某人准许
give sb permission to do sth 允许某人做某事

- (2) permit *vt. & vi.* 允许; 许可; 容许
n. 执照; 许可证
permit/allow doing sth 准许做某事
permit/allow sb to do sth 准许某人做某事

【活学活用】

(1) She took the car **without permission**.

她未经许可就提走了车。

(2) Who **gave you permission to leave** class early?

谁准许你早早下课的?

(3) The origin of the dispute is that he read her letter _____.

争执的起因是他未经许可看了她的信。

(4) The only thing I know is that you _____ throw them anywhere, or, it appears, to get rid of them any way whatever.

我只知道你不准把它们抛在任何地方, 抑或是你似乎也不能用任何办法除掉它们。

(5) You must ask for _____ before taking any photographs inside the church.

必须申请批准方可在教堂内拍照。

- ③ **apologize** *vi.* 道歉; 谢罪

(教材 P7) Well, he was not going to hold his breath for her to **apologize**. 噢, 他不想屏息以等她来道歉。

- (1) apologize to sb for doing sth 因做某事向某人道歉
apologize to sb + that 从句 向某人道歉……
(2) make an apology to sb for sth 因某事向某人道歉

accept/refuse one's apology
接受/拒绝某人的道歉
owe sb an apology 应向某人道歉

【活学活用】

(1) I do **apologize** for giving you so much trouble while I am here.

我在这期间给您添了如此多的麻烦,对此我深表歉意。

(2) The teacher made a suggestion that she should **make an apology/apologize** to her deskmate for her bad behaviour.

老师建议她应该就自己不得体的行为向同桌道歉。

(3) I must _____ not being able to meet you.
我必须为没能去见你而道歉。

(4) I made _____ her for stepping on her foot.
我因为踩了她的脚而向她道歉。

(5) I would be glad if you could accept my _____.
如果你能接受我的道歉,我会很高兴。

④ remind vt. 提醒;使想起

(教材 P7) "...I don't want them to **remind** me of her." So he did. "...我不想因它们而想起她来。”他的确这样做了。

(1) remind sb of (doing) sth 提醒某人(做)某事
remind sb to do sth 提醒某人去做某事
remind sb that/what/how 从句 提醒某人……/使某人想起……
(2) reminder n. 起提醒作用的人/物

【活学活用】

(1) It was a peaceful and quiet night, **reminding** him of his own childhood Christmas memories.

这是一个安静、平和的夜晚,唤起了他童年时代的圣诞回忆。

(2) The taxi driver often **reminds** passengers to **take** their belongings when they leave the car.

乘客下车的时候,这位出租车司机经常提醒他们带好自己的随身物品。

(3) I _____ my promise that I would finish my homework on time every day.

有人提醒我不要忘了自己所做出的每天按时完成作业的承诺。

(4) A movement is underway _____ turn off lights when we are not using them, so that other creatures can share the wonderful night.

当下正在进行的一项活动提醒我们不用灯的时候把灯关掉,这样其他生物也能分享这美好的夜晚。

(5) The pictures _____ me _____ my schooldays.
这些照片让我想起了我的学生时代。

短语储存

① turn up 出现;到场

(教材 P7) But she didn't **turn up**. 可却不见她的人影。

turn up 开大(音量);卷起;被找到,被发现
turn on 打开
turn off 关上
turn down 调低(音量);拒绝

turn into 变成;变得
turn out 结果是
turn over 翻转;交给
turn to 求助于

【活学活用】

(1) He promised to come at seven, but he has not **turned up** yet. 他答应七点来,但是现在还未露面。

(2) It's no good waiting for something to **turn up**; you have to take action.

守株待兔是没用的,你得采取行动。

(3) Please _____ the radio. I want to listen to the news.

请把收音机音量开大些,我想听听新闻。

(4) I would appreciate it if you would _____ the music _____.

如果你能把音乐的音量调低的话,我将不胜感激。

(5) The road conditions there _____ to be very good, which was more than we could expect.

结果那儿的路况非常好,这一点令我们喜出望外。

② keep one's word 守信用;履行诺言

(教材 P7) She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would **keep her word**. 她说她会在七点到达那里,他认为她会守信用的。

break one's word/promise 失信
have a word with sb 与某人谈话
have words with sb 与某人吵架
eat one's words 收回前言(承认说错)
in other words = that is (to say) 换句话说
in a word = in short 简言之
Word came that... 有消息说……
beyond words 无法用言语表达

【活学活用】

(1) You promised to take the children to camp, so you must **keep your word**.

你答应过要带孩子们去野营,所以你必须遵守诺言。

(2) I guess you could say that I am "one in a million". **In other words**, there are not many people like me.

我想你可能会说我是那种“万里挑一”的人。换句话说,像我这样的人并不多见。

(3) **Word came that** President Trump is to inspect our school next month.

有消息说特朗普总统下个月要视察我校。

(4) He said no one could beat him at tennis but he had to _____ after losing twice.

他说打网球没人能胜过他,但是输了两场以后,他不得不收回他的话。

(5) Though you've broken your _____, I still hope to have _____ with you rather than have _____ with you. _____, you're to answer for your behaviour.

尽管你未履行诺言,我还是想和你谈一谈,而不是与你吵架。总之,你得为你的行为负责。

③ set off 出发,动身;使爆炸

(教材 P7) As Li Fang **set off** for home, he thought, "I guess Hu Jin doesn't love me..." 李方动身回家时,心里想:“我想胡瑾是不爱我了……”

set up	建立;搭起;竖起来
set down	写下;记下;放下
set out	动身;开始做;着手(怀有目标做某事) (后跟 to do sth)
set aside	保留;抛弃;放在一边
set about	着手;开始(后跟名词或动名词)

【活学活用】

(1) They **set off** in search of the lost child.

他们出发去寻找失踪的孩子。

(2) I don't want to **set down** a series of facts in a diary as most people do.

我不愿意像大多数人那样在日记中记流水账。

(3) Traditionally, college students will hold a graduation ceremony to encourage themselves before they _____

_____ on their life journey.

依照惯例,大学生在踏上人生旅程之前会举行一场毕业典礼,以此来激励他们自己。

(4) The children gathered in the garden to _____ the fireworks _____.

孩子们聚在花园里放鞭炮。

(5) If you want to catch the first bus, you'd better _____ the bus station immediately.

如果你想赶上第一班公共汽车,你最好马上去公共汽车站。

句型透视

- ① (教材 P7) **It was obvious that the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave—he wiped the tables, then sat down and turned on the TV—just what Li Fang needed!** 很明显,咖啡馆里的经理在等李方离开——他擦完桌子,然后坐下来,打开了电视——这正合了李方的心意!

句型公式

It is obvious, clear, etc. + that 从句

【句法分析】

It is/was obvious that...“很明显……”,这里 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面 that 引导的从句,因此 that 引导的是一个主语从句。整个主语从句可以放在句子的最前面作主语,但由于谓语部分只有两个单词,即 is/was obvious,会使句子显得“头重脚轻”,因此通常用 it 来作形式主语,而把真正的主语放到后面。常用于这种结构的形容词有:clear, strange, obvious, certain, important, possible, natural, surprising, interesting, likely, unusual 等。

【活学活用】

(1) **It is quite obvious that** he didn't do it himself.

很显然他没有亲自去做。

(2) **It is clear that** light travels in a straight line.

很明显,光是沿直线传播的。

(3) It was pretty _____ from her voice that she was playing a trick on all of us.

从她的声音可以明显听出她在和我们所有的人开玩笑。

(4) _____ that he did not tell the truth.

很明显,他没有说出真相。

(5) _____ students should review their lessons before examinations.

学生们自然应该在考试之前复习功课。

- ② (教材 P7) **While she was on earth she met the herd boy Niulang and they fell in love.** 她在人间时遇见了牛郎,两人相爱了。

句型公式

while 引导的时间状语从句

【句法分析】

while 在本句中是连词,引导时间状语从句,意思是“在……期间,当……时”。

【归纳拓展】

while 用作并列连词,还可以表示前后分句的对比,相当于 whereas,译作“而,可是”。此外,while 还可以引导让步状语从句,常放在句首,译作“尽管,虽然”,比 although 或 though 语气要轻。

【活学活用】

(1) My daughter is always lost in it like a pianist **while** she is playing the piano. (while 引导的时间状语从句)

当我女儿弹钢琴时,她总是像个钢琴家一样陶醉于其中。

(2) **While** it has been more than a year since you taught us English, I've missed you a lot, thinking about those happy moments when we stayed with you. (while 引导的让步状语从句)

尽管你不教我们英语已经一年多了,我还是非常想念你,怀念我们和你在一起的快乐时光。

(3) _____ in prison, he wrote his first novel.

他在狱中写出了第一部小说。

(4) There's no way of knowing why one man makes an important discovery _____ another man, also intelligent, fails.

无法知道为什么一个人会有重大发现,而另外一个同样聪明的人却失败了。

(5) It's easy to be thankful for the good things, _____ a life of rich fulfilment comes to those who are also thankful for the setbacks.

对美好的事物感恩很容易,然而硕果累累的人生属于那些对挫折也心存感激的人。

Period Three Grammar

情态动词(I)

1. can 和 could 的用法

(1)表示能力。如:

The young man **can't** carry the big stone.

这个年轻人搬不动那块儿大石头。

He **could** speak Japanese when he was young, but he has forgotten most of it now.

他年轻时会说日语,不过现在已经记得差不多了。

(2)表示猜测,主要用于疑问句或否定句。could 比 can 的可能性更小。如:

—**Can** she be in the reading room?

—No, she **can't** be in it.

“她可能在阅览室吗?”

“不,她不可能在(阅览室)。”

—Where **could/can** he be now?

—He **could** stay/be in the dormitory.

“他现在可能在哪儿?”

“他可能(待)在宿舍。”

(3)表示许可或请求许可。could 比 can 的语气更委婉。如:

You **can** go now, but he **can't**.

你现在可以走了,但他不能走。

I'm sorry I **couldn't** go to your home to help you with your English today.

对不起,今天我不能到你家去帮你学英语了。(句中的 could 不表示过去,could 和 can 此时没有时间上的差别。)

(4)固定句式“can never/can't be too + 形容词”意为“再……也不为过”。如:

You **can never be too** careful in the street.

在大街上再小心也不为过。

We **cannot praise him enough/too much**.

我们无论怎样表扬他也不算过分。

[温馨提示] can 和 be able to 用法上的区别:

(1)can 只有现在式和过去式 could,而 be able to 有更多的时态变化。

(2)can 一般指自身具有的能力,而 be able to 表示经过一段时间的努力后所具有的能力,相当于 manage to do 或 succeed in doing。如:

I **can** swim but I'm afraid I **won't be able to** swim across such a broad river.

我会游泳,但恐怕我游不过这么宽的一条河。

The ship **was able to** get to Antarctica in spite of the bad weather. (相当于 managed to)

尽管天气恶劣,船还是设法到达南极洲了。(经过努力)

2. may 和 might 的用法

(1)表示许可或请求许可。might 比 may 更礼貌,语气更委婉。如:

—**May** I come in?

—Yes, you **may**. /Of course, you **may**.

“我可以进来吗?”

“是的,请进。”

否定回答:No, you may not/you can't/you mustn't/you had better not.

He asked if he **might** borrow my pen.

他问我是否可以借我的钢笔。

(2)表示可能性。might 比 may 的可能性更小。如:

It **may** rain. You'd better take a raincoat with you.

天可能会下雨,你最好带上雨衣。

He **might** not come today.

今天他可能不来了。(might not 较 may not 更不肯定)

(3)表示祝愿时只能用 may,并且 may 通常放在句首。如:

May you succeed!

祝你成功!

May you have a good time on your trip!

祝你旅途愉快!

比较:I wish you happy!

祝你快乐!

I wish you (to have) a good time on your trip!

祝你旅途愉快!

(4)固定短语:may/might as well 不妨,还是……为好。如:

You **may/might as well** tell us the truth.

你不妨告诉我们实情。

Don't waste your time waiting and doing nothing. You

may/might as well consult an expert in the field.

别浪费时间和不作为了。你们还是咨询一下此领域的专家为好。

3. must 的用法

(1)表示必须。由 must 引导的问题,其否定回答用 needn't,表示没有必要。如:

All the students **must** obey the school rules.

所有学生必须遵守校规。

—**Must** I go now?

—Yes, you **must**.

—No, you **needn't/don't have to**.

“我现在就得走吗?”

“是的,你现在就得走了。”

“不,你没有必要现在就走。”

(2)表示推测。只能用在肯定句中,在否定句或疑问句中要用 can 或 could。如:

Betty **must** be in the next room. I can hear her talking there.

贝蒂肯定在隔壁房间,我能听见她在那儿讲话。

My watch doesn't work. There **must** be something wrong with it.

我的手表不走了,它一定是出问题了。

(3) must 用于表达发生了某种与说话人的愿望相反、不受欢迎的事时,意思是“偏偏,偏要”。如:

He **must** play the violin while others are reading.
别人在看书的时候,他偏要拉小提琴。

Why **must** it rain on Sunday? 怎么偏偏在星期天下雨?

(4) must not 表示禁止,意思是“不许,不准,不可以”等。如:

You **mustn't** spit in public.
不准在公共场所随地吐痰。

Children **mustn't** speak like that to their parents.
孩子们不准对他们的父母那样说话。

4. shall 的用法

(1) 和第二、第三人称连用,表示说话人的命令、允诺、警告、威胁等。如:

He **shall** be sorry for it one day.
有朝一日他会后悔的。(警告)

You **shall** do as I told you.
你要按我说的去做。(命令)

(2) 在问句中和第一、第三人称连用,表示说话人征求对方意见。如:

Shall he come in or wait outside?
(你要)他进来还是在外面等?

Shall I rewrite my composition?
我的作文要重写吗?

(3) 在法律、条约、规章等文件中,无论主语人称如何,一律用 shall,表示义务、规定、预言等。如:

Each citizen **shall** carry his identification card when travelling.

每一位公民外出旅行都需带身份证。

The old man's will says all the money **shall** go to his servant upon his death.

老人在遗嘱中说,他死后所有的钱归他的仆人所有。

(4) 在 let's 开头的祈使句的反意疑问句中。如:

Let's go there together, **shall** we?
我们一起去那儿,好吗?

比较:Let us have another try, will you?

让我们再试一下,可以吗?

5. should 的用法

(1) 表示“应当”,意思和 ought to 相近,但语气稍弱些。如:

We **should** help others when they are in trouble.
当别人有困难时,我们应该帮助他们。

—Steve, you're too fat. You **shouldn't** drink so much beer.

—I know I **shouldn't**, but I like it.

“史蒂夫,你太胖了,你不应该喝这么多啤酒。”

“我知道我不应该(喝这么多),但我喜欢喝。”

(2) 表示推测、可能。如:

If the train is on time, she **should** arrive in Beijing by seven. 如果火车准点的话,她应该7点前到达北京。

—When can I take my photos?

—They **should** be ready this time tomorrow.

“我什么时候可以取照片?”

“明天这个时候应该可以。”

6. will 的用法

(1) 表示愿望。如:

I **will** do my best to help you.
我愿意尽最大努力帮助你。

I have asked her, but she **won't** help us.

我已经问过她了,但她不愿意帮助我们。

(2) “Will you ...?” 表示说话人向对方提出请求或询问。

“Will you ...?” 相当于“Please ...”,肯定回答为“Yes, I will.”,否定回答为“No, I won't.”。如:

Will you pass the message to him?

请你捎个口信给他,好吗?

Will you be so kind as to tell me how to get to the airport?
请问到机场的路怎么走?

(3) 表示某种倾向或习惯性动作。如:

Fish **will** die out of water.

鱼离开水就会死。

She **will** sit for hours reading.

她常常接连坐上几个小时看书。

7. would 的用法

(1) 表示过去曾有过的意志、愿望和决心。如:

I promised that I **would** try my best.

我答应过要尽力而为的。

Mother comforted me, saying that if Father **would** give up smoking some day, he **would**.

母亲安慰我说,哪天父亲愿意戒烟了,他会戒掉的。

(2) 表示请求、愿望、个人看法等,语气委婉些。如:

The telephone is ringing. **Would** you answer it, please?

电话铃响了,劳驾接一下好吗?

I **would** like to challenge myself for a second time.

我想再一次挑战自我。

(3) 表示过去习惯性的动作或倾向,相当于 used to do。如:

On Sunday he **would** go to the park to play chess.

(以前)每到星期日他总是到公园去下棋。

When I was at university, I **would** get up early and go jogging every morning.

上大学的时候,我每天早起慢跑。

【活学活用】

I. 用适当的情态动词填空

1. Tom comes from Australia; he _____ speak English very well.

2. I heard you bought a new book. _____ I have a look?

3. If you _____ pass the driving test, you _____ get a new car.

4. It is sunny today; we _____ take an umbrella.

5. _____ you like to have dinner with me?

6. Jack set out at seven in the morning; he _____ be here now.

7. When you cross the street, you _____ be careful with the passing cars.

8. It _____ be his mother, for she has been ill at home for a long time.

9. I _____ come to the party with you, but I am not sure.

10. When he was young, he _____ climb the small hill every morning.

II. 句型训练

1. He _____, although he tried to.
尽管他想努力睡着,但还是无法入眠。
2. The meeting is to begin. I'm afraid Tom _____ the meeting today.
会议马上开始了。恐怕汤姆不会来参加今天的会议了。
3. Since nobody gave him any help, he _____

the research on his own.

既然没人帮他,那他肯定是自己做的研究。

4. One of our rules is that every student _____ while at school.
我们学校有一条规定是任何学生在校期间必须穿校服。
5. Some young people these days just _____ the Internet bars into the real world.
现在一些年轻人不愿意走出网吧回到现实世界中来。

Period Four Writing

基础写作知识

点拨技法 熟练写作

优秀句子的表达技巧(一)——并列句

并列句由两个或两个以上并列而又独立的简单句构成。在并列句中,这些简单句常由并列连词连在一起。并列连词所连接的简单句被称为分句。

(一)常见并列句的类型及并列连词

类型	连词
并列关系 (递进关系)	and, both ... and ..., not only ... but also ..., neither ... nor ...
转折关系	but, yet, whereas
选择关系	or, otherwise, or else, either ... or ..., not ... but ...
因果关系	for, so, therefore, thus
对比关系	while

如:

First, my English is very good and I'm open-minded and warm-hearted, so I'm getting along well with everyone.
首先,我的英语很好,而且我性格外向,有一副热心肠,因此我和每个人都相处得很好。

(二)并列连词构成的常用句式

1. and 构成的句式

(1)祈使句 + and + 陈述句(祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句, and 后面的句子相当于一个表示结果的主句)。如:
Work hard and you will succeed. (= If you work hard, you will succeed.) 努力学习,你就会成功。

(2)名词词组 + and + 陈述句(名词词组相当于一个条件状语从句,其中常含有 more, another 等词)。如:
Another step, and you'll fall into the well.
再走一步,你就会掉入井里了。

2. or (else)/otherwise 构成的句式

(1)祈使句 + or (else)/otherwise + 陈述句。如:
Seize the chance, or (else) you'll regret.
抓住这次机会,否则你会后悔的。

(2)名词词组 + or (else)/otherwise + 陈述句。如:
More healthy food, or you'll break down sooner or later.
多吃健康食品,不然你的身体迟早会垮掉。

3. when 构成的句式

(1) Sb was doing sth when ... 某人正在做某事,这时……。如:

Last Monday, I was walking in the street when I suddenly saw an old man fall off his bicycle.

上周一,我正在街上散步,这时突然看到一位老人从自行车上摔了下来。

(2) Sb was about to do sth when ... 某人正要做某事,这时……。如:

We were about to set off when it suddenly began to rain.
我们正打算动身,突然下起雨来了。

(3) Sb had just done sth when ... 某人刚做完某事,这时……。如:

I had just finished sweeping the floor when the telephone rang. 我刚刚拖完地,这时电话铃响了。

【活学活用】

根据句意完成下列句子,注意并列连词的用法

1. People can _____ give others as gifts _____ hang them in their houses.
人们可以把它们当礼物送人,或者把它们挂在自己的房子里。
2. About 9:00 last night, I was busy preparing for my tomorrow's test _____ suddenly loud noises came into my room.
昨晚大约9点,我正忙着准备我明天的考试,突然巨大的噪声传到我的房间。
3. So, from now on, let's _____ waste our time on unimportant things _____ have a heart-to-heart chat with our parents once in a while.
因此,从现在起,让我们不要在一些不重要的事情上浪费时间,而要偶尔与我们的父母坦诚地交流。
4. Half of the girls choose film and TV stars as their idols, _____ 48% of the boys favour sports stars.
一半的女孩选择电影和电视明星当她们的偶像,而48%的男孩喜欢体育明星。
5. _____ can students improve their writing ability in this way _____ they can strengthen their self-confidence.
这样学生们不仅能提高他们的写作能力,而且能增强他们的自信心。

如何写好故事性记叙文

记叙文是以记叙和描写为主的一种体裁,故事性是记叙文的一个重要特点。故事性记叙文是以叙事为主要方式、以写人物的经历和事物发展变化为主要内容的一种文体。在写作时,要把握好记叙文的六个要素,即五个 W 和一个 H:时间(when)、地点(when)、人物(who)、事件(what)、原因(why)和过程(how)。

1. 结构:常见的故事性记叙文的结构常分为三段。

第一段:交代事情发生的时间、地点、人物等要素。

第二段:进一步叙述发生了什么事以及如何发生的,在必要时可加入冲突,以达到故事的高潮。

第三段:结尾要尽量自然,做到水到渠成。可适当谈一下自己的感想,发表自己的看法,以达到升华文章主题的目的。

2. 人称:通常用第一人称和第三人称。

3. 时态:在故事写作中,一般用过去时。在描写背景或某景象时,常用过去进行时,这样显得更加生动形象。

【活学活用】

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写的词数应为 150 左右。

Jimmy was an automotive mechanic; however, a few months ago he was informed that the company he worked in closed down because of the great losses in the financial crisis. It was a hard time for Jimmy. He lost his job. To make things worse, Jimmy always feared applying for a new job. People around him knew that although Jimmy had a good heart, he would be quite tongue-tied when on a formal occasion. To stand out in interviews and get a job again, Jimmy read many guides and turned to his friends for suggestions.

One day, thinking he had prepared much, Jimmy gathered up all his strength and decided to attend a job

interview. His appointment was at 10 am and it was already 8:30. While waiting for a bus to the office where he was supposed to be interviewed, he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. Jimmy immediately went up to lend him a hand. When Jimmy finished working on the car, the old man was very grateful to him and asked Jimmy, "Sir, thank you so much! You did a great favour to me! How much should I pay for the service?" Jimmy shook his head and smiled, "The car repair is a piece of cake to me. There is no need to pay. I just helped someone in need. But now, I have to rush for an urgent interview." Then the old man said, "Well, I could take you to the office for your interview. It's the least I could do. Please. I insist." Jimmy agreed and thanked him.

Upon arrival, Jimmy found a long line of applicants waiting to be interviewed. He still had some grease(润滑油) on him after the car repair, but he did not have much time to wash it off or have a change of the shirt. One by one, the applicants left the interviewer's office with disappointed looks on their faces. Jimmy became more nervous.

Paragraph 1:

Finally his name was called. _____

Paragraph 2:

Then the interviewer turned the chair. _____

单元总结提升

单元知识回眸

梳理重点 归纳提升

► 重点单词

- _____ *vi.* & *vt.* (使)饿死;饿得要死→_____ *n.* 饿死
- _____ *n.* 起源;由来;起因→_____ *adj.* 原来的
- _____ *n.* 宗教→_____ *adj.* 宗教上的;信奉宗教的;虔诚的
- _____ *n.* 信任;信心;信仰→_____ *v.* 相信;信任
- _____ *vt.* 获得;得到 *n.* 获益;利润
- _____ *n.* 独立;自主→_____ *adj.* 独立的;自主的
- _____ *vt.* & *vi.* 搜集;集合;聚集
- _____ *adj.* 农业的;农艺的→_____ *n.* 农业;农艺;农学
- _____ *n.* 奖;奖品 *vt.* 授予;判定
- _____ *vt.* 赞美;钦佩;羡慕→_____ *n.* 羡慕
- _____ *adj.* 充满活力的;精力充沛的;积极的→_____

n. 能量;精力

- _____ *n.* 习惯;风俗
- _____ *n.* 许可;允许→_____ *vt.* 允许 *n.* 许可证;执照
- _____ *vi.* 道歉;辩白→_____ *n.* 道歉
- _____ *n.* 悲哀;悲伤→_____ *adj.* 悲哀的;悲伤的
- _____ *adj.* 明显的;显而易见的→_____ *adv.* 明显地;显而易见地
- _____ *vt.* 原谅;饶恕→_____ *n.* 原谅→_____ *adj.* 宽恕的;宽容的
- _____ *n.* 庆祝;祝贺→_____ *v.* 庆祝;祝贺;颂扬
- _____ *n.* 美;美人→_____ *adj.* 美的;漂亮的→_____ *vt.* 使美化
- _____ *n.* 愚人;白痴 *vt.* 愚弄;欺骗→_____ *adj.* 傻的;愚蠢的

► 重点短语

1. _____ 发生
2. _____ 纪念
3. _____ 盛装打扮; 装饰
4. _____ 诈骗; 开玩笑
5. _____ 期望; 期待; 盼望
6. _____ 日夜
7. _____ 似乎, 好像
8. _____ 玩得开心
9. _____ 出现; 到场
10. _____ 守信用; 履行诺言
11. _____ 屏息; 屏气
12. _____ 出发; 动身; 使爆炸
13. _____ 使……想起……
14. _____ 和……结婚
15. _____ 因……向某人道歉
16. _____ 为了庆祝
17. _____ 对……有信仰
18. _____ 沉溺于; 埋头于
19. _____ 获奖
20. _____ 原谅某人做某事

► 重点句式

1. Festivals _____ celebrate important times of year. 节日就是庆祝一年中重要的日子。
2. At that time people would starve if food _____, especially during the cold winter months. 在当时, 如果难以找到食物, 人们就会挨饿, 特别是在寒冷的冬季。
3. The country, _____ cherry tree flowers, looks _____ it is covered with pink snow. (节日里) 整个国度到处是盛开的樱花, 看上去就像覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。
4. _____ the manager of the coffee shop was waiting for Li Fang to leave... 很明显, 咖啡馆的经理在等李方离开……
5. On this important feast day, people eat food in the shape of skulls and cakes _____. 在这个重要的节庆日子里, 人们会吃制成颅骨形状的食物和装点有“骨头”的蛋糕。

► 单元语法

情态动词(I)

► 单元写作

如何写好故事性记叙文

延伸阅读

拓展知识 开阔视野

Words to my mother on Mother's Day

① **I don't know what God looks like but I am 100 per cent sure he can't be better than you, Mum.**

I asked God for a flower and he gave me a garden; I asked God for a mum and he gave me the best one. ② **I just want to tell you Mum that you are everything to me.** May the Lord keep you under his wings always.

You may have untold tangible (有形的) wealth: caskets (小盒子) of jewels and coffers (贵重物品箱) of gold. But you can never be richer than me—I have a mother who reads to me.

You mean a lot to me, Mum. ③ **You are the friend who lends me a hand whenever I'm down and hurt.** You are a wise person who advises me and leads me the way when I'm lost. You are the lamp that keeps me warm whenever I'm cold. You are the shelter that I turn to whenever I'm in trouble. You are everything I can't live without and everything that I want to be with in the future. I'm proud to say to everyone that you are my mother.

Mum, do you know that a man loves his sweetheart the most, his wife the best, but his mother the longest? To me there's no need for Mother's Day because every day to me is Mother's Day.

Mum, you are the place I came from, my first home, my first love, my first friend, even my first enemy, but nothing on earth can separate you from me. Not time, not space... not

even death!

Though I have not seen you Mum for the last seven years, you are always in front of my eyes. My one eye bears your picture, while the other looks on to the world to which you brought me in. I hope one day I will meet you, and tell you how much I have missed you. I will be reborn again, when I put my head on your lap and fall asleep, like you used to put me to bed during my sleepless nights.

④ **If tears could build a stairway and memory a lane, we would walk right to heaven and bring you home again.**

【典句赏析】

① **I don't know what God looks like but I am 100 per cent sure he can't be better than you, Mum.** (宾语从句)

我不知道上帝长什么样, 但是我绝对肯定他不会比妈妈您更好。

② **I just want to tell you Mum that you are everything to me.** (宾语从句)

妈妈, 我只想告诉您, 您就是我的一切。

③ **You are the friend who lends me a hand whenever I'm down and hurt.** (定语从句、状语从句)

当我失落、受伤时, 您是给我帮助的朋友。

④ **If tears could build a stairway and memory a lane, we would walk right to heaven and bring you home again.** (条件状语从句)

如果眼泪能筑成阶梯, 回忆能铺成道路, 我们就会直奔天堂将您再次带回家。

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

【单元话题导入】

1. Festivals in the UK.
2. The Hay Festival, Glyndebourne, or the Great British Beer Festival.

Period One Warming Up & Reading

【课前自主预习】

Task One: Fast Reading

- I . A
- II . 1. meant 2. satisfy 3. (famous) people 4. happy
5. energetic 6. Why

Task Two: Careful Reading

- I . 1~6 T FTFFT
- II . 1~5 BCCCC

Task Three: Micro-writing

1. to satisfy 2. gratitude 3. them 4. when 5. in
6. independent 7. is celebrated 8. energetic
9. arrival 10. and

【课堂互动探究】

词汇点睛

- ① (3)starve (4)starving; starved; starvation
- ② (3)celebrate; congratulate (4)celebration (5)celebrates
- ③ (3)the trick of (4)play tricks on
(5)make fun of/laugh at
- ④ (3)a great honour (4)honoured (5)in whose honour
- ⑤ (3)gathered (4)gather
- ⑥ (3)awarded (4)awarded; for (5)award
- ⑦ (4)admired (5)to admire
- ⑧ (3)a gain (4)gained (5)gains

短语储存

- ① (3)meant (4)means

- ② (4)take your places; in his place/taking the place of him; take place (5)happened (6)break out
- ③ (3)in case of (4)in favour of (5)in; need of
- ④ (4)dressed in (5)dressed up as
- ⑤ (3)Looking forward to (4)came (5)being treated
- ⑥ (3)having (4)full of fun (5)fun

句型透视

- ① (3)is too small to live in (4)to read
- ② (3)Either; or (4)either; or (5)Either; or
- ③ (3)leading (4)done (5)to finish
- ④ (3)had learnt (4)were (5)looking; picking

Period Two Learning about Language &

Using Language

【课堂互动探究】

词汇点睛

- ① (3)were making a fool of/fooling you (4)fooled the tiger into
- ② (3)without permission (4)are not permitted to (5)permission
- ③ (3)apologize for (4)an apology to (5)apology
- ④ (3)was reminded of (4)to remind us to
(5)remind/reminded; of

短语储存

- ① (3)turn up (4)turn; down (5)turned out
- ② (4)eat his words (5)word; a word; words; In a word/In short
- ③ (3)set off (4)set; off (5)set off for

句型透视

- ① (3)obvious (4)It was obvious (5)It is natural that
- ② (3)While (4)while (5)while

Period Three Grammar

- I . 1. can 2. May 3. can; shall 4. needn't/don't have to
5. Would 6. should 7. must 8. can't 9. may
10. would
- II . 1. couldn't sleep
2. might not come to attend
3. must have done
4. shall wear school uniform

5. won't go out of

18. be drowned in 19. win an award 20. forgive sb for doing sth

Period Four Writing

【基础写作知识】

1. either; or 2. when 3. not; but 4. while

5. Not only; but also

【单元话题写作】

One possible version:

Finally his name was called. The interviewer was sitting on a large chair facing the office window. Rocking the chair back and forth, he asked, "Do you really need to be interviewed?" Jimmy's heart sank. "With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?" he thought to himself.

Then the interviewer turned the chair. Much to Jimmy's surprise, it was the old man he helped earlier in the morning. It turned out that he was the general manager of the company. The man smiled, "Sorry I had to keep you waiting, but I was pretty sure I made the right decision to have you as part of our workforce before you even stepped into the office. I just know you'd be a trustworthy worker. Congratulations!" Jimmy sat down and they shared a cup of well-deserved coffee as he landed himself the new job.

单元总结提升

【单元知识回眸】

重点单词

1. starve; starvation 2. origin; original 3. religion; religious

4. belief; believe 5. gain 6. independence; independent

7. gather 8. agricultural; agriculture 9. award

10. admire; admiration 11. energetic; energy 12. custom

13. permission; permit 14. apologize; apology

15. sadness; sad 16. obvious; obviously

17. forgive; forgiveness; forgiving 18. celebration; celebrate

19. beauty; beautiful; beautify 20. fool; foolish

重点短语

1. take place 2. in memory of 3. dress up 4. play a trick on

5. look forward to 6. day and night 7. as if/though 8. have fun

with 9. turn up 10. keep one's word 11. hold one's breath

12. set off 13. remind...of... 14. be/get married to

15. apologize to sb for... 16. in celebration of 17. have belief in

重点句式

1. are meant to 2. was difficult to find 3. covered with; as

though 4. It was obvious that 5. with "bones" on them

Unit 2 Healthy eating

【单元话题导入】

1. No, it isn't. Because it will make you more likely to overeat later in the day.

2. We should slow down while eating.

Period One Warming Up & Reading

【课前自主预习】

Task One: Fast Reading

I. C

II. Para. 1: Wang Peng's menu and something strange in his restaurant.

Para. 2: Finding Yong Hui's restaurant.

Para. 3: Yong Hui's restaurant and menu.

Para. 4: Wang Peng's research.

Task Two: Careful Reading

I. 1~5 TFFTF

II. 1~5 BABBC

Task Three: Micro-writing

1. customers 2. few 3. Curiosity 4. if 5. getting 6. went

7. doing/having done 8. to keep 9. balanced 10. to

【课堂互动探究】

词汇点睛

① (3)a balanced diet (4) dieting (5) To go on a diet

② (3) balance (4) balanced; against

(5) how to balance themselves; to keep their balance; balanced

③ (3) lie (4) lying/telling lies/a lie

(5) lied to; had laid; laid; lying

④ (3) at a discount (4) at a discount of 20%/at a 20% discount

(5) discount

⑤ (3) full of curiosity (4) was still curious about (5) was curious

to; with curiosity; curiously

