



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语4

选择性必修第一册 BS

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

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主题素养积累

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

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

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

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

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

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

they change or grow in different ways, the friendship most likely will be lost."

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

【主题词句背诵】

1. part company (with/from sb) 离开;分手;断绝关系
2. maintain *v.* 保持,维持
3. drift apart 逐渐疏远
4. catch sb doing sth
发觉/当场发现某人正在做某事
5. think of...as... 把……看作……
6. break up 关系破裂
7. struggle with 斗争,疲于应付
8. keep in touch 保持联系
9. enhance *v.* 提高;增强;增进
10. Regardless of why, when, or how friendships end, there is always some pain of loss.
不管友谊因为什么、在什么时候或者以何种方式结束,人们总会感到一些失去的痛苦。
11. When nothing can be done to mend the friendship, it is important to feel the pain fully.
如果友谊到了无法修复的地步,充分去体会这种痛苦是重要的。

单元知识概览

核心单词	humour; passionate; outgoing; host; incredible; occasionally; emotional; extremely; grateful; practical; pour; lack; presentation; behaviour; drag; access; worthwhile; preference; handle; upset; ashamed; intention; demanding; effective; raise; highlight; manner; sensitive; socialise; constantly; flow; associate; barely; reserved; distracted; reality; obsess; dominate; stimulation; chase; desperate; intense; depressed; delay; bend; extraordinary; rude; complain; appointment; invitation; organise; topic; innovation; competitor; clarity; fluency; progression; engagement; sincerely; approval; defend; principle; politics; motivation
核心短语	for the first time; pour into; a couple of; used to; associate with; obsess over; chatter away; on behalf of sb; take up; belong to; in contrast to
重点句型	1. it 作形式主语 2. 表语从句 3. 虚拟语气 4. catch sb doing sth 5. 部分否定 6. 强调谓语句 7. “否定词+比较级”表示最高级含义 8. it 作形式宾语 9. 部分倒装
单元语法	过去完成时
单元写作	邀请信

词汇点睛

1. passionate *adj.* 热爱的,酷爱的;具有强烈信念的

- (1) be passionate about... 对……充满热情
- (2) passion *n.* 酷爱;激情;热爱
- have/develop a passion for 酷爱……,喜爱……
- (3) passionately *adv.* 热情地;激动地;炽热地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Instructors are _____ (passion) educators who are experts in their fields and have undergone training and a background check.

② Sports fans care _____ (passionate) as usual about their home team's position in the league.

③ That will help show you know the field you've chosen to study and are passionate _____ it.

(2) 完成句子

The activity not only offered us students an opportunity to get exposed to this local art, but also stimulated _____.

这次活动不仅给我们学生提供了接触这个当地艺术的机会,也激发了我们弘扬中国传统文化的热情。

(话题写作之传统文化)

2. occasionally *adv.* 偶尔;偶然

(教材 P105) It's good that we take some time **occasionally** to remember some of the positive things in life, don't you agree?

我们偶尔抽出一些时间来记住生活中一些积极的事情,这很好,你不同意吗?

- (1) on... occasions 在……场合
- (2) on occasion(s) = occasionally 偶尔;间或

【温馨提示】 occasion 作先行词,表“时刻”时,常常用 when 来引导定语从句。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

No matter how much time I spend planning a class, little

things still _____ (occasional) go wrong.

(2) 完成句子

No matter where we live, festivals are _____
_____. (定语从句)

无论我们生活在哪里,节日都是我们可以享受轻松氛围的时刻。(话题写作之节日庆祝)

3. grateful *adj.* 感激的,感谢的

(教材 P106) I'm extremely **grateful** to him.

我非常感谢他。

- (1) feel/be grateful to sb for sth = be thankful to sb for sth 因某事感谢某人
- (2) express/show gratitude/appreciation/thanks to sb for sth 因为某事对某人表达感激
- (3) I would be grateful if you could do... 如果你能做……我将感激不尽。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

He felt quite grateful _____ you because only you helped him when he got into trouble.

(2) 完成句子

① I _____ what you have done for me when I stayed in America last year.

我非常感谢去年我在美国期间您为我做的一切。

(应用文写作之感谢信)

② He expressed _____ his teacher's help with his studies.

他对老师在他学业上的帮助表示感谢。

③ I _____ to attend your university.

如果您能给我一个进入贵校的机会,我将不胜感激。

(应用文写作之申请信)

句型透视

(教材 P7) **Sometimes it's enough to know they are standing by.** 有时候,只要知道他们在身边就足够了。

句型公式

it 作形式主语

【句式点拨】

当句子的主语是动词不定式、动名词或从句时,为了保持句子平衡,常使用 it 作形式主语,将真正的主语放在句子的后面。

【归纳拓展】

it 用作形式主语的常见句式:

(1) It is/was + 形容词 + that + 从句.

It's natural/likely/strange that...

……是正常的/很可能的/奇怪的。

(2) It is/was + 名词 + for sb to do sth 或 that + 从句或 v.-ing.

It's a pity/a shame/an honour... for sb to do sth.

对某人而言,做某事是遗憾的/可耻的/荣幸的/……。

It's a pity/a shame/an honour... that sb does sth.

对某人而言,做某事是遗憾的/可耻的/荣幸的/……。

It is no use/no good/not much fun... + doing sth.

做某事无用/无益/无趣/……。

(3) It + 不及物动词 + that + 从句.

It seems/happens/turns out that...

似乎/碰巧/结果……

(4) It is/was + 过去分词 + that + 从句.

It's said/well known/reported that...

据说/众所周知/据报道……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It is possible _____ (walk) or bike the entire 14 kilometres.

② It was no use _____ (pretend) that I had not seen him, so I waved to him.

③ In the light of the problems, _____ is necessary for us to use social media properly.

(2) 完成句子

① _____ and deliver my speech at the graduation ceremony.

我很荣幸被邀请到贵校并在毕业典礼上发表演讲。

(应用文写作之演讲词)

② The first time you take a plane, _____ while the plane

is taking off or landing.

你第一次坐飞机时,在飞机起降时感到不舒服是很正常的。

Period Two Lesson 1 Teachers (Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
① think about 考虑,思考; 想起	<p>My Teacher</p> <p>I haven't seen Mr Jenkins [1] since I left school, but I often think about ① him. I wasn't very good at ② most school subjects ③ [2] before I met Mr Jenkins. I suppose ④ [3] I was a bit lazy, especially in maths. The only thing [4] I can remember from school maths is [5] that the angles ⑤ of a triangle ⑥ add up to ⑦ 180 degrees! But [6] when I was 15 and went into Mr Jenkins' class, I really became interested in a subject for the first time ⑧.</p> <p>[1] since 引导时间状语从句,表示“自……以来”。 [2] before 引导状语从句。 [3] 宾语从句,作 suppose 的宾语,引导词被省略。 [4] 定语从句,修饰 thing,引导词在从句中作宾语,被省略。 [5] that 引导表语从句,that 不作成分,不能省略。 [6] when 引导时间状语从句。</p>	我的老师
② be good at (doing sth) 擅长……		虽然离开学校之后再也没有
③ subject n. 学科,主题, 主语		见过詹金斯先生,但我常常想
④ suppose v. 认为,假设		起他。遇到詹金斯先生以前,
⑤ angle n. 角		大多数科目我都不是很擅长。
⑥ triangle n. 三角形		我想我那时候有点懒惰,特别
⑦ add up to 总计为		是在数学方面。我唯一还记得
⑧ for the first time 第一次		的数学课内容是三角形的内角
		和是 180 度!但是在 15 岁那
		年,我走进了詹金斯先生的课
		堂,第一次对一个学科真正产
		生了兴趣。

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
⑨hydrogen <i>n.</i> 氢	[7]Before Mr Jenkins taught me, science had simply been a subject full of strange words to me. I had no idea [8]what hydrogen ^⑨ was, and I didn't really want to know, either! [9]I found it all so boring and difficult. But Mr Jenkins made everything interesting. He used to ^⑩ explain things [10]which seemed difficult with lots of practical ^⑪ examples and in simple language.	在上詹金斯先生的课之前,科学课对我来说就是一堆奇怪的词语。我不知道氢是什么,而且也不想知道!我觉得这些东西既无聊又难以理解。但詹金斯先生让一切变得有趣起来。他结合很多实际例子,并用简单的语言解释看似很难的知识。有一天,他把我们带到户外,一起制造了一枚火箭!我记得他让我把燃料倒进火箭,然后另一名学生点燃了一根火柴发射火箭。这非常有趣。
⑩used to 过去常常	One day, he took us outside, and we built a rocket ^⑫ ! I remember [11]that he let me pour ^⑬ some fuel ^⑭ into the rocket, and then another student lit a match [12]to set it off ^⑮ . It was great fun.	我知道自己不是一个主动学习的学生,但我学习新事物并不慢,我的问题是对自己缺乏信心。詹金斯先生让我认识到自己有长处。我对恒星和行星的研究很感兴趣,他便让我给全班同学做了一个展示。这是我第一次尝试向观众讲解科学知识,现在这成了我的工作!在准备项目时,我常会想如果是詹金斯先生,他会怎么做。有时甚至想,如果能打电话征求他的意见就好了!
⑪practical <i>adj.</i> 实际的	[7]before 引导状语从句。 [8]what 引导同位语从句。 [9]“find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构, boring and difficult 作宾语补足语。 [10]which 引导定语从句,修饰 things。 [11]that 引导的宾语从句,that 可以省略。 [12]不定式短语在句中作状语,表目的。	我
⑫rocket <i>n.</i> 火箭	I know [13]that I wasn't a willing ^⑯ student, but I wasn't slow to learn new things. The problem was [14]that I lacked ^⑰ confidence in myself. Mr Jenkins made me feel [15]that I had my own strengths ^⑱ . I was interested in the study of the stars and planets and he asked me to give a presentation ^⑲ to the class. That was really the first time [16]I tried to explain science to an audience and now it's my job! Often [17]when I'm preparing a programme, I think about [18]how Mr Jenkins would have done it. Sometimes I think, if only ^⑳ I could call him and ask for his opinion!	我的学生
⑬pour <i>vt.</i> 灌,注,倒	[13]that 引导宾语从句,that 可以省略。 [14]that 引导表语从句,that 不可以省略。 [15]that 引导宾语从句,that 可以省略。 [16]the first time 作先行词,引导定语从句,表示“第一次”。 [17]when 引导时间状语从句。 [18]how 引导宾语从句。	我读了几本格雷厄姆的书,也在电视上看到过他。我总会
pour into 投入(倒)……于某物	[19]Graham was very difficult before he came into my class. I had heard stories about his bad behaviour ^㉑ . Once I caught him and his friends seeing [20]who could jump the farthest off the school stage! But [21]when he got interested, he changed. [22]The first day he walked into my class, he was dragging ^㉒ his schoolbag behind him and looking bored,	对妻子说:“喏,看,我曾经教过他!”我记得格雷厄姆来我的班上之前有比较大的问题。我听说过一些他的不良行为。有一次我撞见他和几个朋友比赛,看谁能从学校的舞台上跳得最远。但当他对学习产生兴趣时,他变了。第一次走进我的班级时,他书包在身后拖着,一幅百无聊赖的样子。但当我用
⑭fuel <i>n.</i> 燃料	My Student	
⑮set off 使爆炸,出发	I've read a couple of ^㉓ Graham's books and seen him on TV. I always say to my wife, “Oh look, I used to teach him!” I remember [19]Graham was very difficult before he came into my class. I had heard stories about his bad behaviour ^㉑ . Once I caught him and his friends seeing [20]who could jump the farthest off the school stage! But [21]when he got interested, he changed. [22]The first day he walked into my class, he was dragging ^㉒ his schoolbag behind him and looking bored,	
⑯willing <i>adj.</i> 乐意的,积极肯干的		
⑰lack <i>vt.</i> 缺乏		
⑱strength <i>n.</i> 长处,优势,体力		
⑲presentation <i>n.</i> 报告;陈述,说明		
⑳if only 要是……就好了		
㉑a couple of 一些,几个;一双,一对		
㉒behaviour <i>n.</i> 行为,举止		
㉓drag <i>vt.</i> 拖,拉		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
②④ experiment <i>n.</i> 实验 <i>v.</i> 做实验 set up an experiment 开展一项实验	but [23] <u>as soon as I set up an experiment</u> ® to show [24] <u>how the human stomach works using acid</u> ® and an onion ®, he gave me his full attention. He loved science! He was very bright and he had done very well in science subjects. [19]remember 后的宾语从句,引导词被省略。 [20]who 引导宾语从句,作 seeing 的宾语。 [21]when 引导时间状语从句。 [22]the first day 引导时间状语从句。	酸和洋葱做一个展示人类胃如何运作的实验时,他全神贯注。他热爱科学!他非常聪明,科学课学得非常好。 不过,并不是每一个学生我都能像教格雷厄姆那么成功。
②⑤ acid <i>n.</i> 酸	[23]as soon as 引导时间状语从句。 [24]how 引导宾语从句,作 show 的宾语。	我认为重要的是要知道没有所谓的好学生或者坏学生。看看格雷厄姆!每个人都有擅长的事,重要的是要找出每个学生擅长的是什么。我们老师应该花更多的时间和所有的学生交朋友,真正了解他们。这样才能确保我们为他们找到通向成功的道路,不管在学业上还是以后的生活中。
②⑥ onion <i>n.</i> 洋葱 ②⑦ have access to 具有使用某物或接触某人的机会	However, I have not done as well with all my students [25]as I have with Graham. I think [26]it's important [27]to understand [28]that there's no such thing as a good or a bad student. Look at Graham! Everyone is good at something and [29]it's important to find out [30]what that is for each student. We teachers should have more time to make friends with all our students and really understand them. Then we could make sure [31]that we would find the path to success, both at school and in later life, for all of them.	我认为重要的是要知道没有所谓的好学生或者坏学生。看看格雷厄姆!每个人都有擅长的事,重要的是要找出每个学生擅长的是什么。我们老师应该花更多的时间和所有的学生交朋友,真正了解他们。这样才能确保我们为他们找到通向成功的道路,不管在学业上还是以后的生活中。
②⑧ be eager to do sth 渴望做某事	[25]as 引导方式状语从句,表示“按照,像”。 [26]think 后的宾语从句,引导词被省略。 [27]it 作形式主语,不定式作真正的主语。 [28]that 引导宾语从句,作 understand 的宾语。 [29]it 作形式主语,不定式作真正的主语。 [30]what 引导宾语从句,作从句中的表语,不可以省略。 [31]that 引导宾语从句,作 make sure 的宾语,可省略。	我知道我选择了一份压力很大的工作,但我热爱我的工作。做教师意味着,你有机会在孩子们敞开心扉、渴望学习的时候,走进他们的心灵。作为老师如果可以帮助像格雷厄姆这样的孩子成长为如此成功的人,那么我知道我做的是值得的。正如著名教育家约翰·杜威所说:“教育不是为生活做准备;教育就是生活本身。”
②⑨ worthwhile <i>adj.</i> 重要的,值得做的	[32]I knew [32]I had chosen a job with a lot of stress but I love [33]what I do. The thing about being a teacher is [34]that you have access to ® children's minds [35]when they are open and eager to learn ®. [36]If [37]what I do as a teacher can help turn a child like Graham into such a successful adult, then I know [38]what I'm doing is worthwhile ®. [39]As John Dewey, [40]the famous educationalist, said, "Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself." [32]knew 后的宾语从句,引导词被省略。 [33]what 引导宾语从句,作从句中的宾语,不可以省略。 [34]that 引导表语从句,不可省略。 [35]when 引导时间状语从句。 [36]if 引导条件状语从句。 [37]what 引导主语从句,作从句中的宾语,不可以省略。 [38]what 引导主语从句,作从句中的宾语,不可以省略。 [39]as 引导非限制性定语从句,表示“正如”。 [40]the famous educationalist 作同位语。	我知道我选择了一份压力很大的工作,但我热爱我的工作。做教师意味着,你有机会在孩子们敞开心扉、渴望学习的时候,走进他们的心灵。作为老师如果可以帮助像格雷厄姆这样的孩子成长为如此成功的人,那么我知道我做的是值得的。正如著名教育家约翰·杜威所说:“教育不是为生活做准备;教育就是生活本身。”

Step 1 Fast reading

❶ Read the passage on Page 8 and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

() Para. 1 () Para. 2 () Para. 3

- A. How Mr Jenkins taught.
- B. Before Graham went to Mr Jenkins' class.
- C. After Graham became Mr Jenkins' student.

❷ Read the passage on Page 9 and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

() Para. 1 () Para. 2 () Para. 3

- A. His attitude towards students.
- B. His belief in teaching.
- C. His impression of Graham.

Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. How was Graham before he went to Mr Jenkins' class?

- A. He became interested in a subject.
- B. He wasn't good at every subject.
- C. He didn't know much about maths.
- D. He found learning difficult.

() 2. How did Mr Jenkins teach?

- A. He taught the same as the other teachers.
- B. He used to ask students to do experiments in the laboratory.
- C. He explained difficult things with vivid pictures.
- D. He helped students to raise their interest in science.

() 3. What did Mr Jenkins mean by saying "Graham was very difficult before he came into my class"?

- A. Graham wasn't very happy.
- B. Graham was suffering from some difficulties in his life.
- C. Graham didn't behave well in school.
- D. Graham had difficulty studying in school.

() 4. What did Mr Jenkins think of his job as a teacher?

- A. He believed that his work was not important.

- B. He loved his work and thought it worth much.
- C. He guessed that his teaching work was done perfectly.

D. He found his job so boring that he wanted to give it up.

() 5. How do you understand the quotation "Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself."?

- A. Education should be through one's whole life.
- B. Education is not an end but a means to an end.
- C. Education should prepare students for life not only at school but also in later life.
- D. Education should be combined with life.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

My teacher

I was a lazy boy and 1. _____ only thing I can remember from school maths is 2. _____ the angles of a triangle add up to 180 degrees! But Mr Jenkins changed me. He explained difficult things with lots of 3. _____ (practice) examples and in simple language. He even let us build a rocket and set it off. It was great fun. I wasn't a willing student and I 4. _____ (use) to lack confidence in myself. Mr Jenkins made me feel that I had my own strengths by asking me to give a 5. _____ (present) to the class.

My student

I remember Graham was very difficult before he came into my class. But when I set 6. _____ an experiment, he gave me his full attention. He loved science and had done very well in science subjects. I think it is important for us teachers 7. _____ (make) friends with all our students and 8. _____ (real) understand them. Then we could make sure that we found the path to 9. _____ (succeed). The thing about 10. _____ (be) a teacher is that you have access to children's minds when they are open and eager to learn.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **lack** *vt.* 缺乏

(教材 P8) The problem was that I **lacked** confidence in myself.

问题是我对自己缺乏信心。

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| (1) a lack of... | 缺少…… |
| for lack of... | 因为缺少…… |
| (2) be lacking in sth | 缺少(某种特质) |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from deafness _____ lack of proper treatment.

(2) 完成句子

He _____ in his study, which accounts for why he makes little progress.

他在学习上信心不足,这就是他几乎不能取得进步的原因。(话题写作之生活与学习)

(3) 词汇升级

While lots of college graduates complain of **being short of** available jobs, factories are facing difficulties in hiring qualified workers.

→While lots of college graduates complain of a _____ available jobs, factories are facing difficulties in hiring qualified workers.

2. access *n.* 进入;接触的机会;入径,通道 *vt.* 使用;获取

(教材 P9) The thing about being a teacher is that you have **access** to children's minds when they are open and eager to learn.

做教师意味着,你有机会在孩子们敞开心扉、渴望学习的时候,走进他们的心灵。

(1) have/get/gain/obtain access to...

得以接近/使用/进入……

give access to 准许进入

(2) accessible *adj.* 可进入的;可使用的

be accessible to sb 可进入……的;可使用……的

【温馨提示】 access 前通常不加冠词,且 access 和 accessible 短语中的 to 是介词。

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① The only **access** to the building was blocked so no one could enter it. _____

② As the Internet grows more powerful, students can **access** knowledge easily. _____

(2) 完成句子

She believes that it is highly important to bridge the digital divide and make sure everyone has _____

_____.

她认为,弥合数字鸿沟,确保每个人都能接入互联网,知道如何使用新技术,这一点非常重要。(话题写作之网络科技)

(3) 一句多译

→To my great surprise, now many people in the world _____ clean drinking water. (*n.*)

→To my great surprise, now clean drinking water _____ many people in the world.

(*adj.*)

令我感到非常震惊的是,现在世界上许多人没有机会使用干净的饮用水。

3. worthwhile *adj.* 值得做的;重要的;有益的

(教材 P9) If what I do as a teacher can help turn a child like Graham into such a successful adult, then I know what I'm doing is **worthwhile**.

作为老师如果可以帮助像格雷厄姆这样的孩子成长为如此成功的人,那么我知道我做的是值得的。

(1) It is worthwhile doing/to do sth.

做某事是值得的。

(2) worth *adj.* 值得的

be worth + 钱数 值……钱

Sth be worth doing. = It is worth doing sth.

某事值得被做。

(3) worthy *adj.* 值得(或应得)……的;值得尊敬的,值得注意的

值得……的,值得注意的

be worthy of 值得……

sb be worthy to do sth 某人值得做某事

sth be worthy of being done/to be done

某事值得被做

【温馨提示】 worth 一般只作表语,可用程度词 well 修饰,be worth doing 是主动形式表示被动意义;而 worthy 和 worthwhile 既可作表语又可作定语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① She said she was not worthy _____ (accept) the honour they had offered her.

② You just need to read four or five pages to know whether the book is worthy of _____ (read).

③ It may be worth _____ (bring) up issues with your friends, family members, or classmates rather than holding them back.

(2) 完成句子

It is _____ since it will offer you a deep insight into Chinese art culture.

参观这个展览是值得的,因为它能让你深入了解中国艺术文化。(应用文写作之演讲稿)

句型透视

1. (教材 P8) **The problem was that I lacked confidence in myself.** 问题是我对自己缺乏信心。

句型公式
表语从句

【句式点拨】

that 引导的表语从句中 that 是连接词, 只起连接作用, 不在从句中充当任何成分。

【归纳拓展】

引导表语从句的有: 从属连词 that, whether, as if, as though, because; 连接代词 what, who, whom, whose, which; 连接副词 when, where, how, why。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① His view was _____ art should shock the viewers and challenge their sense of reality.
② The question is _____ will be selected to be the coach for the football team.

(2) 完成句子

- ① What is clear _____, faster than ever before.

明显的是, 互联网使消费变得比以往任何时候更容易、更快。(话题写作之网络科技)

- ② He explained that there was something wrong with his violin and _____ he had decided not to try out for it. (表语从句)

他解释说他的小提琴出问题了, 这就是他决定放弃选拔的原因。

- ③ Mary is being punished by the headmaster. _____

玛丽正在受到校长的惩罚。那是因为她昨天违反了校规。

2. (教材 P8) **Sometimes I think, if only I could call him and ask for his opinion!** 有时我甚至想, 如果能打电话征求他的意见就好了!

句型公式
虚拟语气

【句式点拨】

本句中的 if only 意为“要是……就好了”, 引导的从句用虚拟语气。结构如下:

- ① 若表示与将来事实相反的情况, 句中谓语用 would/could + do;

② 若表示与现在事实相反的情况, 句中谓语则用动词的过去式 (be 动词用 were);

③ 若表示与过去事实相反的情况, 句中谓语则用 had done。

【相关拓展】

(1) only if “只有, 只要……就……”, only 只起强调作用。

(2) only if 引导的状语从句位于句首时, 主句要用部分倒装。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① If only I _____ (have) more money! I can buy some new clothes.

② If only he _____ (arrive) in time; he would not have been punished.

(2) 句式升级

You will be able to keep fit and stay healthy only if you take an active part in physical activity.

→ Only if you take an active part in physical activity _____.

(倒装结构)

3. (教材 P9) **Once I caught him and his friends seeing who could jump the farthest off the school stage!** 有一次我撞见他和几个朋友比赛, 看谁能从学校的舞台上跳得最远。

句型公式

catch sb doing sth

【句式点拨】

本句中 catch sb doing sth 意为“撞见某人正在做某事”, 其中 catch 是感官动词, doing 是宾语补足语, 用法相同的还有 find/see/witness/notice/hear 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

The teacher caught him _____ (cheat) in the maths test, which made the teacher feel very annoyed.

(2) 完成句子

① Whenever I'm in trouble, I _____ in my head “You can do it”.

每当我遇到麻烦时, 我都会听到一个声音在我的脑海中响起: “你能行”。(读后续写之动作和语言描写)

② Before he realized it, Hector _____ in Mr Adler's room.

在他意识到这一点之前, 赫克托发现自己站在阿德勒先生的房间里。(读后续写之动作描写)

4. (教材 P9) **However, I have not done as well with all my students as I have with Graham.** 不过,并不是每一个学生我都能像教格雷厄姆那么成功。

句型公式
部分否定

【句式点拨】

否定副词 not 与表示整体或全部意义的词 every, everyone, everybody, everything, both, all 连用时,不论 not 在什么位置都表示部分否定,意为“并不都是;不全是”。

【归纳拓展】

英语中的 no, none, never, nobody, nothing, neither, no one, nowhere 等表否定意义的词(组)与肯定式谓语一起使用构成全部否定。

【活学活用】

(1)完成句子

_____ for one who sets his mind on it.

世上无难事,只怕有心人。

(2)补全翻译

①Neither of his sisters agrees to his suggestion.
_____ 同意他的提议。

②All the students did not take part in the party.
_____ 参加了这个聚会。

③Nothing can take the place of parents' love.
_____ 能取代父母的爱。

④Not everyone who has applied for the jobs can be invited for interview.
_____ 申请工作的人都会被邀请参加面试。

Period Three Lesson 2 How Do We Like Teachers' Feedback?

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **preference** *n.* 偏爱,偏好

(教材 P12)to depend on personal **preference**
取决于个人喜好

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| (1)have a preference for | 喜爱……,偏爱…… |
| (2)prefer <i>vt.</i> | 较喜欢,更喜欢 |
| prefer to do/doing sth | 更喜欢做某事 |
| prefer sb to do sth | 宁愿某人做某事 |
| prefer (doing) sth to (doing) sth = prefer to do sth rather than do sth | 宁愿(做)……也不愿(做)…… |

【温馨提示】prefer 既不用于进行时态,也不用于比较级。其过去式和过去分词形式均为:preferred。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

- ①Sarah has a _____ (prefer) for homemade jam, as she enjoys the fresh and natural taste.
- ②Unlike fast food places, fine dining shops prefer customers _____ (stay) longer.
- ③In general, the old prefer classical music and Peking Opera _____ pop music.

(2)完成句子

About 40% of students choose to listen to music, while 25% of them _____

_____ to make them relaxed.

大约 40% 的学生选择听音乐,而 25% 的学生更喜欢进行体育锻炼来使他们放松。(应用文写作之图表作文)

(3)一句多译

→I _____ staying at home alone as it brings me joy.

→I _____ stay at home alone as it brings me joy.

我更喜欢花时间和朋友们一起,而不是独自待在家里,因为这给我带来了快乐。

2. **upset** *adj.* 烦恼的,心烦意乱的 *vt.* 使生气,使心烦意乱;打乱;打翻

(教材 P12)to get **upset** 变得心烦

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (1)be upset about (doing) sth | 因为(做)某事心烦 |
| be upset to do sth | 对做某事感到不安/难过 |
| (2)It upsets sb that... = What upsets sb is... | 让某人心烦的是…… |

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

She was upset _____ the way her father treated her.

(2)一词多义

① However, some high sugar brands, like Classic Coca Cola, have accepted the sugar tax and are refusing to change for fear of **upsetting** consumers.

② Our plan was **upset** by the sudden change in the weather, so we had to try another way.

③ She stood up suddenly, **upsetting** a glass of wine.

(3)完成句子

We _____ our applications have been turned down.

听说我们的申请被拒绝了,我们都十分难过。

(4)一句多译

→ _____ that I was stuck in the elevator and my cellphone was dead. (形式主语)

→ _____ that I was stuck in the elevator and my cellphone was dead. (主语从句)

→ I was stuck in the elevator and my cellphone was dead, _____ . (定语从句)

最让我沮丧的是,我被困在了电梯里,手机也没电了。

3. ashamed *adj.* 羞愧的;内疚的;惭愧的
(教材 P12) to feel hurt/**ashamed**/discouraged
感到受伤/羞愧/气馁

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (1) be/feel ashamed of | 因……感到羞愧 |
| be ashamed to do sth | 耻于做某事;不愿意做某事 |
| be ashamed that | 很惭愧…… |
| (2) shame <i>n.</i> | 羞愧;令人惋惜的事 |
| What a shame (that)... | 真可惜…… |
| It is a shame that... | 真可惜…… |

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① We've all done something in our lives we're ashamed _____ .

② It is honourable to make a life with your hands while depending on others is _____ shame.

(2)完成句子

① Mary _____ what she did at the party that she couldn't keep back her tears.

玛丽为她在晚会上的所作所为感到羞愧,以至于眼泪止不住地流了下来。(读后续写之情感描写)

② I was _____ I felt as if a knife were piercing my heart, tears clouding my eyes. (结果状语从句)

我非常羞愧,感觉仿佛一把刀刺穿了我的心,泪水模糊了我的双眼。(读后续写之情感描写)

4. intention *n.* 意图,目的;打算
(教材 P106) But I do understand my teacher's **intention**.

但我确实理解老师的意图。

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (1) with the intention of | 目的是…… |
| (2) intend to do/doing sth | 打算/想要做某事 |
| had intended to do... = intended to have done... | 原本打算做…… |
| be intended for | 打算为……所用,专为……而设计的 |

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① Tom came to China three years ago with the _____ (intend) of studying Chinese and learning more about Chinese culture.

② Among consumers in China who intend _____ (buy) a new vehicle, nearly one-fourth consider intelligent features as the most crucial factor.

③ This book is intended _____ primary and middle school students, aged between 6 and 18.

(2)一句多译

→ I _____ you last night, but it rained.

→ I _____ you last night, but it rained.

昨晚我原本打算去拜访你的,可是下起雨来了。

5. demanding *adj.* 要求严格的;费力的
(教材 P106) She is very strict and **demanding** because she wants us to be better learners.

她要求很严格,因为她希望我们成为更好的学习者。

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) be in great demand | 需求量很大 |
| a demand for | 对……的需求 |
| satisfy/meet one's demands | 满足某人的需求 |
| (2) demand to do sth | 要求做某事 |
| demand that ... | 要求……[从句用“(should+)动词原形”] |

【温馨提示】表达“要求某人做某事”不能说 demand sb to do sth, 而要用 demand of sb to do sth 或 demand that...。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The challenge is all the more serious when you consider the _____ (demand) exercise required to bike from France to Poland.

② The demands _____ fresh water for drinking and agriculture exceed what is available.

(2) 完成句子

① The manager ensures that every dress will be delivered quickly _____ .
经理保证每件连衣裙都会很快发货,以满足客户的需求。

② Having successfully combined art with technology, the car has been _____ since it was first launched into the market.

该车成功地将艺术与技术融为一体,自首次投放市场以来,需求量一直很大。

(3) 句式改写

The librarian **demanded of him to return the book** he borrowed from her on time.

→ The librarian demanded _____ he borrowed from her on time. (用从句改写)

6. effective adj. 有效的

(教材 P106) Although it is very demanding for my teacher, it is more **effective** than other types of feedback.

虽然这对我的老师要求很高,但它比其他类型的反馈更有效。

have an effect/influence/impact on/upon...

对……产生影响

take(= come/go into) effect 生效

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

The local government has taken many _____ (effect) measures to restore the delicate ecological environment in this area.

(2) 用 effect 相关短语的适当形式填空

① The new medicine which the patient had taken soon _____ .

② Modern farming methods can _____ the environment.

(3) 完成句子

One year later, I can honestly say it _____ me physically and mentally.

一年后,我可以诚实地说,这已对我的身心都产生了巨大的影响。

7. sensitive adj. 敏感的;善解人意的

(教材 P107) I can agree with you about that, but to be more helpful, if we need to give negative feedback, we should do it in a less direct manner, especially to those who are shy or **sensitive**.

我同意你的观点,但为了更有帮助,如果我们需要给出负面反馈,我们应该以不那么直接的方式来做,尤其是对那些害羞或敏感的人。

(1) be sensitive to 对……敏感

(2) sensible adj. 明智的,理智的;意识到的;觉察到的

be sensible of sth 觉察到某事

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Do you think it _____ (sense) of him to donate all his savings to the quake area?

(2) 完成句子

The elderly need special care in winter, as they _____ the sudden change of weather.

在冬季老年人需要特别的关注,因为他们对天气的突然变化很敏感。

句型透视

(教材 P106) **But I do understand my teacher's intention.** 但我确实理解老师的意图。

句型公式

强调谓语动词

【归纳拓展】

“do/does/did + 动词原形”构成强调句,意为“确实,的确”,用来加强谓语动词的语气,但须符合以下两个条件:

(1) 句子是肯定句;

(2) 句子的时态为一般现在时或一般过去时。在一般现在时的句子中,do 有人称的变化,第三人称单数用 does;在一般过去时的句子中,do 变成 did。其他时态的强调通过重读谓语动词来体现。

[温馨提示] 若强调主语、宾语、表语、状语等,则应用强调句型:It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who 引导的从句。

【活学活用】

(1) 完成句子

We _____ will be carried out again in the future.

我们确实希望这样一个有意义的课程在未来还会再次开展。(话题写作之学校生活)

(2)同义句改写(强调句中的谓语动词)

①He **looks like** his father, but they are different in character.

→He _____ his father, but they are different in character.

②I **handed in** the paper yesterday, for which my teacher praised me.

→I _____ the paper yesterday, for which my teacher praised me.

Period Four Lesson 3 So Close, Yet So Far (Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
① socialise <i>vi.</i> 交友; 交际; 交往	Mark never stops socialising ^① with his friends online. But he's also [1] <u>never felt more alone</u> .	马克从未间断与朋友们的网上交往,却也从未感到如此孤独。
② laptop <i>n.</i> 笔记本电脑, 便携式电脑	Where am I? What am I doing? [2] <u>If you're one of my 500 friends online</u> , you'll always be the first [3] <u>to know</u> . My phone and laptop ^② are never out of touching distance, [4] <u>so I'm constantly</u> ^③ posting updates ^④ on social media—[5] <u>whether I'm having a coffee, on my way to</u> ^⑤ school, watching TV... even [6] <u>when I'm in the shower</u> . [7] <u>As soon as I open my eyes in the morning</u> , I check through ^⑥ all my social networking apps ^⑦ , read my emails and answer text messages. I do the same thing all over again ^⑧ [8] <u>while I'm having breakfast</u> .	我在哪里? 我在做什么? 如果你是我的 500 个网友之一, 你总会第一个知道。我的手机和笔记本电脑一直在触手可及的地方, 所以我可以不断地在社交媒体上发表最新信息——无论是在喝咖啡, 上学的路上, 看电视……甚至在洗澡的时候。早上一睁开眼, 我就会立刻查看所有社交网络应用程序, 阅读电子邮件并回复短信。我在吃早餐的时候会再做一遍这些事情。
③ constantly <i>adv.</i> 持续不断地	[1] “never + 比较级”相当于最高级。	
④ post updates 发表最新消息	[2] if 引导条件状语从句, 表示“如果”。	
⑤ on one's way to... 在某人去……的路上	[3] 不定式作定语, 修饰 you。	
⑥ check through 检查, 查看	[4] so 引导结果状语从句, 现在进行时表示一定的情感色彩。	
⑦ app <i>n.</i> 应用程序	[5] whether 引导让步状语从句, 表示“不管……, 无论……”。	
⑧ all over again 重新, 再一次	[6] when 引导时间状语从句。	
⑨ dorm <i>n.</i> 寝室, 学生宿舍	[7] as soon as 引导时间状语从句, 表示“一……就……”。	
⑩ a couple of 一对, 几个	[8] while 引导时间状语从句, 表示“当……时”。	
⑪ flow <i>n.</i> 流动 <i>vi.</i> 流, 流动	I live in a university dorm ^⑨ with a couple of ^⑩ great roommates. I have a never-ending flow ^⑪ of messages and updates from all the people I associate with ^⑫ online. Yet ^⑬ the truth of the matter is: I feel lonely. I'm barely ^⑭ the only person [9] <u>who feels this way</u> .	我住在大学宿舍里, 室友们都很好。我总是不停地收到交往的网友发来的信息和最新消息。然而事实却是: 我感到孤独。
⑫ associate <i>v.</i> 与某人交往 associate with 与某人交往	According to research, over two-thirds of young people [10] <u>find it easier to make friends online than it is “in real life”</u> . I'm way beyond a shy or reserved ^⑮ person, but I'm wired ^⑯ up every day, like most of my friends.	我不是唯一一个有这种感觉的人。研究显示, 超过三分之二的年轻人发现在网上交朋友比在“现实生活中”交朋友更容易。我远非一个害羞或含蓄的人, 但是我每天都在网上, 我的朋友们大多也是如此。
⑬ yet <i>conj.</i> 然而, 但是		
⑭ barely <i>adv.</i> 几乎不		
⑮ reserved <i>adj.</i> 含蓄的; 内敛的		
⑯ wired <i>adj.</i> 联网的; 极其兴奋的		

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
<p>①7 on the surface 表面上</p> <p>①8 distracted <i>adj.</i> 心神不定的, 精神无法集中的</p> <p>①9 reality <i>n.</i> 现实; 真实 in reality 事实上</p> <p>②0 million <i>n.</i> 百万</p> <p>②1 obsess <i>vt.</i> 使迷恋 obsess over 对……过分担心</p> <p>②2 account <i>n.</i> 账户, 描述, 解释 <i>v.</i> 把……视为</p> <p>②3 mate <i>n.</i> 朋友, 伙伴</p> <p>②4 dominate <i>vi. & vt.</i> 主宰, 支配, 控制</p> <p>②5 deadline <i>n.</i> 截止日期, 最后期限 set deadlines 设置截止日期</p> <p>②6 scroll <i>vi.</i> 上下滚动</p> <p>②7 inch <i>n.</i> 英寸</p> <p>②8 stimulation <i>n.</i> 刺激</p> <p>②9 chase <i>vi. & vt.</i> 努力赢得 <i>n.</i> 追逐, 追赶</p> <p>③0 drag <i>v.</i> 拖, 拉, 拽</p> <p>③1 desperate <i>adj.</i> 拼命的; 绝望的</p> <p>③2 intense <i>adj.</i> 紧张的, 激烈的; 剧烈的</p> <p>③3 depressed <i>adj.</i> 沮丧的, 忧愁的</p> <p>③4 delay <i>vi. & vt.</i> 推迟, 延期</p> <p>③5 chatter <i>vi.</i> 唠叨, 喋喋不休 chatter away 喋喋不休</p>	<p>On the surface^{①7}, I have an active social life. I attend parties and play sports but I'm always distracted^{①8}. They say [11] <u>that phones bring people closer together</u> but in reality^{①9}, my mind is always a million^{②0} miles away. I obsess over^{②1} exactly [12] <u>how many followers I have on my account</u>^{②2}, but I can't remember the birthdays of some of my oldest mates^{②3}.</p> <p>[9]who 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 the only person. [10]"find + 形式宾语 + 宾补", 不定式作真正的宾语。 [11]that 引导宾语从句, 作 say 的宾语, 可以省略。 [12]how 引导宾语从句, 作 over 的宾语, 不可省略。</p> <p>Social networking dominates^{②4} my life in so many ways. Sometimes I set deadlines^{②5} for myself: I will start doing my homework at 8 pm, and aim to finish in two hours. At 7:50 pm, I'm still scrolling^{②6} through my friends' silly posts and photos. Before I know it, it's 9:30 pm and I still haven't moved an inch^{②7} from the sofa. I download song after song, video after video, but I'm not really paying attention. The stimulation^{②8} is in chasing^{②9} after the next song rather than truly enjoying it. My friends try to drag^{③0} me away from my phone, but as soon as I'm alone again, I'm desperate^{③1} to get back to the online world and the intense^{③2} activity [13] <u>that it provides</u>.</p> <p>[13]that 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 activity, 作从句中的宾语, 可以省略。</p> <p>I constantly feel depressed^{③3}, dissatisfied and alone. [14] <u>Since I spend so much time socialising online</u>, I keep delaying^{③4} things that are important in my real life: homework, tasks, connecting with my friends and family members in a meaningful way. [15] <u>It's funny that my friends and I chatter away</u>^{③5} online so much, but we end up having nothing [16] <u>to say when we meet</u>.</p> <p>[14]since 引导原因状语从句, 表示“因为”。 [15]it 作形式主语, that 引导主语从句。 [16]不定式作定语, 修饰 nothing, when 引导时间状语从句。</p>	<p>从表面上看, 我的社交生活很丰富。我也参加派对和体育运动, 但总是不能专心。他们说手机让人们联系更加紧密, 但实际上, 我的思绪总是飞到十万八千里之外。我总是惦记自己的账户有多少人关注, 但却记不住一些老朋友的生日。</p> <p>社交网络在很多方面都控制着我的生活。有时我会为自己设定截止时间: 我要在晚上 8 点开始做作业, 并且要在两小时内完成。晚上 7:50, 我还在浏览朋友们发的无聊帖子和照片。等我意识到的时候已经是晚上 9:30 了, 我还在沙发上坐着一动没动。我下载一首又一首歌曲, 一个又一个视频, 但其实并不在意。我的兴奋点是寻找下一首歌而不是真正欣赏音乐。朋友们试图让我远离手机, 但是一旦我又独自一人, 我就迫不及待地想回到网络世界, 回到手机所提供的紧张的活动中去。</p> <p>我经常感到沮丧、不满和孤独。因为我花了很多时间上网社交, 所以一直在推迟现实生活中重要的事情: 家庭作业、任务、以有意义的方式和家人朋友联系。有趣的是, 我和朋友们经常在网上聊得热火朝天, 但见面时却无话可说。</p>

词汇助读	课文	翻译助读
③⑥ take a call 接电话	A few days ago, I went out for a dinner get-together with some friends. My best friend left the table for 30 minutes because he had to take a call ®. Some spent the dinner bending ® over their phones, texting friends online but ignoring ® the ones [17] <u>who sat right in front of them</u> . And the extraordinary ® thing is [18] <u>nobody thought this was rude</u> ®; it's just [19] <u>how life is nowadays</u> . On a family holiday last summer, my sister spent all her time complaining ® [20] <u>that she needed to charge her phone</u> ®. [21] <u>When it was charged, she just spent hours reading about her favourite popstar</u> ; [22] <u>not once did she lift her head</u> [23] <u>to enjoy the view outside her window</u> .	几天前,我和一些朋友出去吃晚饭。我最好的朋友因为接听电话而离席 30 分钟。有些人整个晚餐都埋头在看手机,给网上的朋友发短信,却忽略了坐在他们面前的人。不可思议的是没有人认为这不礼貌。这就是现在的生活方式。去年夏天一次全家度假,我妹妹一直抱怨说她的手机需要充电。手机充上电后,她就花了数小时浏览她最喜欢的流行歌星的消息,一次也没有抬起头欣赏窗外的景色。
③⑦ bend <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 弯腰; 俯身	[17]who 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 the ones,不可以省略。	
③⑧ ignore <i>v.</i> 忽视	[18]is 后的表语从句,引导词被省略;thought 后是宾语从句,引导词被省略。	
③⑨ extraordinary <i>adj.</i> 令人惊奇的,异乎寻常的	[19]how 引导表语从句,不可省略。	
④⑩ rude <i>adj.</i> 无礼的	[20]that 引导宾语从句,作 complaining 的宾语,可以省略。	
④⑪ complain <i>vi.</i> & <i>vt.</i> 抱怨; 不满; 发牢骚	[21]when 引导时间状语从句。	
④⑫ charge one's phone 给某人手机充电	[22]not 为否定意义的副词,位于句首,句子进行部分倒装。	真正令人担心的是,我认识的每个人,包括我自己,都不能够戒掉互联网。我甚至无法想象一周没有社交网络的生活——想想你会错过的所有重要约会、邀请和新闻更新!想要戒酒的酗酒者可以避免饮酒,但我们如何杜绝手机呢?毕竟,我需要用它来学习,因为我的老师和同学需要随时与我联系。
④⑬ appointment <i>n.</i> 约定; 约会	[23]不定式结构表示目的。	
④⑭ alcoholic <i>n.</i> 酗酒者, 嗜酒成瘾者 <i>adj.</i> (含) 酒精的	[24] <u>What is really worrying is</u> [25] <u>that no one [26] I know, including myself, could go cold turkey</u> . I can't even imagine going without social networking for a week—think of all the important appointments ®, invitations and news updates you would miss! Alcoholics ® [27] <u>who want to quit drinking</u> can avoid booze ®, but how do we give up our phones? After all, I need it for my studies [28] <u>because my teachers and classmates need to contact me at any time</u> ®.	
④⑮ booze <i>n.</i> 酒	[24]what 引导主语从句,作从句中的主语,不可省略。	
④⑯ at any time 在任何时候	[25]that 引导表语从句,不可省略。	
④⑰ hard-wired <i>adj.</i> 硬件控制的; 天生的	[26]定语从句,引导词在从句中作宾语,被省略。	
④⑱ disconnected <i>adj.</i> 分离的; 断开的; 无关联的	[27]who 引导定语从句,引导词在从句中作主语,不可省略。	
	[28]because 引导原因状语从句。	
	So, that's the problem with social networking. We're hard-wired ® in, but we're more disconnected ® than ever.	所以,这就是社交网络的问题。我们被网络连接,但却比以往更加疏远。

Step 1 Fast reading

❶ Read the passage on Page 14—15 and divide the passage into 3 parts.

Part 1: Paragraphs _____

Part 2: Paragraphs _____

Part 3: Paragraphs _____

❷ Match the main ideas with each part.

() Part 1 () Part 2 () Part 3

- A. Impacts on Mark and his friends.
- B. Reasons Mark can't drop social networking.
- C. Mark's activities online and his feeling.

Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. Why does Mark feel lonely?

- A. He hasn't made many friends on social media.
- B. Spending most time on social media, he can't focus on real life.
- C. In real life, he has no good friends.
- D. He doesn't attend parties or play sports.

() 2. How did Mark's sister behave on the family holiday?

- A. She left for 30 minutes to take a call.
- B. She resisted charging her phone.
- C. She spent hours on her phone.
- D. She enjoyed the view outside the window a lot.

() 3. What's the meaning of "go cold turkey"?

- A. To quit social networking.
- B. To be addicted to social networking.
- C. To deal with the problem of delaying.
- D. To eat cold turkey.

() 4. Why can't Mark drop social networking?

- A. It's too interesting to drop.

- B. He is not a determined person.
- C. It's needed in daily life.
- D. The others persuaded him out of doing so.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Mark has 500 friends online, and he is constantly posting the 1. _____ (update) on social media—whether he 2. _____ (have) a coffee, on his way to school, watching TV ... even when he is in the shower. He has 3. _____ never-ending flow of messages and updates from all the people he associates with online. Yet he feels lonely.

He is not the only person 4. _____ feels this way. Over two-thirds of young people find it 5. _____ (easy) to make friends online than it is "in real life".

Social networking dominates his life in so many ways. Sometimes he sets deadlines for himself, but ends up 6. _____ (scroll) through his friends' silly posts and photos. The stimulation is in chasing after the next song rather than 7. _____ (true) enjoying it. His friends try 8. _____ (drag) him away from his phone, but as soon as he is alone again, he's desperate to get back to the online world and the intense activity that it provides.

However, he couldn't go cold turkey. It's hard to imagine going 9. _____ social networking for people can't miss the important appointments, invitations and news updates. And his teachers and classmates need to contact him at any time.

So, that's the problem with social networking. We're hard-wired in, but we 10. _____ (disconnect).

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. associate *v.* 与某人交往;把……联系起来

(教材 P14) I have a never-ending flow of messages and updates from all the people I **associate** with online. 我总是不停地收到交往的网友发来的信息和最新消息。

(1) associate... with... 把……和……联系起来

(2) associated *adj.* 有关的, 相关的

be associated with...

和……有关系

(3) association *n.*

联想, 联系; 协会, 社团; 联合, 交往

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① There is a strong _____ (associate) between smoking and lung cancer.

② Many people associate the beach _____ relaxation, sun, and fun times.

(2)完成句子

The dragon dance _____ traditional Chinese culture and is often performed during festivals and celebrations.

舞龙与中国传统文化密切相关,常在节日和庆典上表演。(话题写作之传统文化)

2. barely adv. 几乎不

(教材 P14)I'm **barely** the only person who feels this way.

我不是唯一一个有这种感觉的人。

bare <i>adj.</i>	裸体的;裸露的;光秃秃的;空的
had barely/hardly/scarcely done... when...	刚……就……

[温馨提示] barely 作为否定副词,位于句首时要引起主谓语的部分倒装,即“barely + 助动词 + 主语 + 实义动词”。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

With all his attention fixed on his work, he _____ (bare) has any time for his family.

(2)完成句子

→ _____ at the table when the phone rang. (倒装句)

我们刚在桌子旁坐下,电话就响了。

3. distracted *adj.* 心神不定的,精神无法集中的

(教材 P15)I attend parties and play sports but I'm always **distracted**.

我也参加派对和体育运动,但总是不能专心。

(1)distract one's attention	分散某人的注意力
distract sb/sth from sth	转移(注意力);分散(思想);使分心
be distracted from sth	转移注意力
(2)distracting <i>adj.</i>	令人分心的;让人思想不集中的
(3)distraction <i>n.</i>	分散注意力的事;娱乐

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Background noise in the classroom becomes a major _____ (distract), which can affect their ability to concentrate.

②As a matter of fact, children can be easily addicted to TV and _____ (distract) from studying.

(2)完成句子

①Some people oppose the universities opening to the tourists on the grounds that it _____ the students as well as the teachers.

有些人反对校园向游客开放,原因是这会分散学生和老师的注意力。

②He _____ by the sudden arrival of a neighbour yesterday.

昨天一个邻居突然登门,使他不能专心学习。

4. desperate *adj.* 拼命的,绝望的;不惜冒险的;极其需要的

(教材 P15)My friends try to drag me away from my phone, but as soon as I'm alone again, I'm **desperate** to get back to the online world and the intense activity that it provides.

朋友们试图让我远离手机,但是一旦我又独自一人,我就迫不及待地想回到网络世界,回到手机所提供的紧张的活动中去。

(1)be desperate to do sth	极想做某事
be desperate for sth	渴望得到某物
in desperate need of	急需……
(2)desperation <i>n.</i>	铤而走险;拼命;绝望
in desperation	在绝望中
(3)desperately <i>adv.</i>	绝望地;拼命地;非常

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①After ten years of hard work, he is desperate _____ (take) the college entrance examination and enter an ideal university.

②I _____ (desperate) needed something to occupy me during those long, lonely nights.

③He is so deep in debt and desperate _____ money that he has to do many part-time jobs in his spare time.

(2)完成句子

①Troops are needed to help get food and pure water into the disaster area where people are _____.

需要军队帮助将食品和纯净水送到灾区,那里的人们急需这些补给。(话题写作之灾害预防)

②The man was _____ after he was laid off by the company which he had worked in for over thirty years.

那个男人被工作了 30 多年的公司开除后,陷入了绝望之中。