



主题 语境 读与写

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高中英语 选择性必修第二册

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一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题语境”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读 + 写作

• **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为原创新题，素材来自外文网站，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

• **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备三种维度——渐进写作微技能、主题语境写作和读后续写微技能。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作功底。

科学与科学家

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 拓主题语境

词数 296

难度 ★★★

建议用时 5 分钟

正确率 ____/3

Four coolest inventions from the 2024 Consumer Electronics Show

The annual Consumer Electronics Show is upon us. This year was as sci-fi cool as always, with various **innovative** inventions. Here we've chosen four to share with you.

Squad Mobility's EV

On roads crowded with ever-bigger trucks and cars, Squad Mobility's tiny solar-powered electric vehicle (EV) almost looks like a children's toy. In a sunny environment, the 6.6-foot-long car can go about 13 miles just on solar charge from its 250-watts-peak rooftop **panel**; it can also be **plugged** in like a regular EV. With top speed around 25 miles an hour, the car could be used to make a short commute(通勤).

Smart Mirror

How do you feel when you look in the mirror in the morning? Paris-based company Baracoda says its BMind Smart Mirror can take one look and tell how you're feeling. The technology uses AI and natural language processing to analyse expressions and gestures and then provide guided meditation(冥想) and light therapy. The mirror can also guide you through tooth-brushing and analyse your skin's needs.

Delta Pro Ultra

Power outages(停电期间) are annoying and can even be dangerous. The Delta Pro Ultra from EcoFlow is a **backup** battery **generator** that runs on solar power, keeping houses powered in emergencies. At 186 pounds, it's portable enough to hit the road, powering RVs or tiny homes.

Ampera Bike

LifeSpan's Ampera Bike combines the health benefits of a **pedal** desk with the energy savings of a body-powered phone charger. A half-hour of pedaling can charge the average phone about 50 percent, and cycling over 60 revolutions per minute can charge a laptop. The bike allows workers to complete the same tasks moving as they do sitting still, while enjoying the physical and mental benefits of staying active.

() 1. **What do Squad Mobility's EV and Delta Pro Ultra have in common?**

- A. They can be powered very easily.
- B. They are intended for emergencies.
- C. They involve the use of solar energy.
- D. They are based on the AI technology.

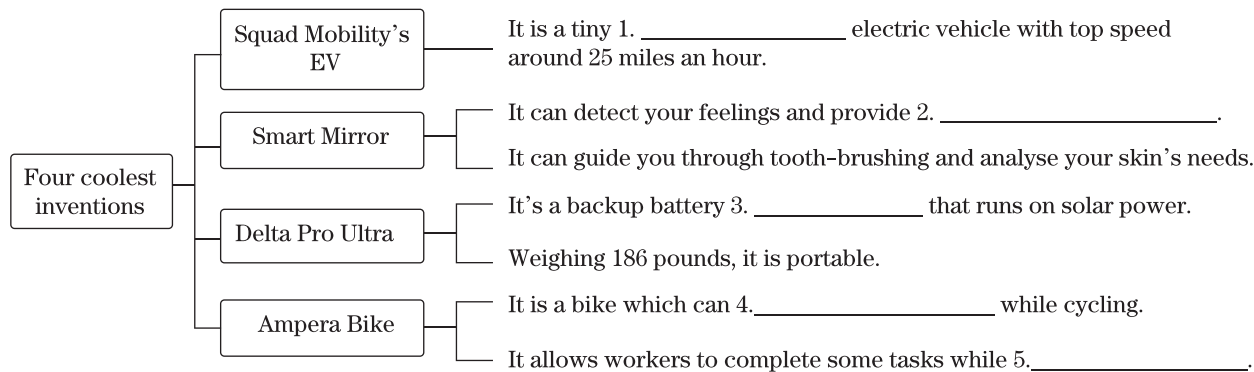
() 2. **Which company's device can detect your thoughts?**

- A. Squad Mobility's.
- B. Baracoda's.
- C. EcoFlow's.
- D. LifeSpan's.

() 3. **How can the users benefit from LifeSpan's Ampera Bike?**

- A. They work more productively.
- B. They have better phone chargers.
- C. They have more physical activity.
- D. They have more fun when at work.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- innovative *adj.* 创新的,革新的,新颖的→ _____ *v.* 革新,创新→ _____ *n.* 新事物;新方法;革新,创新
- panel *n.* (控制)面板,仪表板;镶板,嵌板
- plug *v.* 接电源,插插头 *n.* 插头,插座
- backup *n.* 支援,增援;备用品,后备计划;备份
- generator *n.* 发电机→ _____ *vt.* 产生;引起→ _____ *n.* 一代(人)
- pedal *adj.* 踏板的;脚踏的 *n.* 脚踏板;踏板 *v.* 骑自行车;踩踏板

【举一反三】

一词多义 charge

[原句再现] In a sunny environment, the 6.6-foot-long car can go about 13 miles just on solar **charge** from its 250-watts-peak rooftop panel...

在阳光充足的环境下,这辆 6.6 英尺长的汽车仅通过 250 峰瓦的屋顶太阳能电池板充电就可以行驶约 13 英里……

A half-hour of pedaling can **charge** the average phone about 50 percent, and cycling over 60 revolutions per minute can **charge** a laptop.

骑车半小时可以给普通手机充电约 50%,每分钟骑车 60 转以上可以给笔记本电脑充电。

charge *n.* 收费;指控;主管;充电量,电荷;猛攻 *v.* 收费;控告;给……充电;猛冲

[猜测词义]

- (1) His boss asked him to take **charge** of the office for a few days while she was away. ()
- (2) The local museum doesn't **charge** for admission. ()
- (3) She is **charged** with murdering her husband. ()
- (4) The shaver can be **charged** up and used when travelling. ()
- (5) He came **charging** into my room and demanded to know what was going on. ()

句型透视

[原句] The bike allows workers to complete the same tasks moving as they do sitting still, while enjoying the physical and mental benefits of staying active.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。as 引导 _____ 从句; moving 和 sitting 是现在分词作 _____; while enjoying 是状语从句的省略形式,省略前为 while they are enjoying。

[翻译] 这种自行车可以让工作者在移动中完成与坐着时做的相同的任务,同时享受保持活跃带来的身心益处。

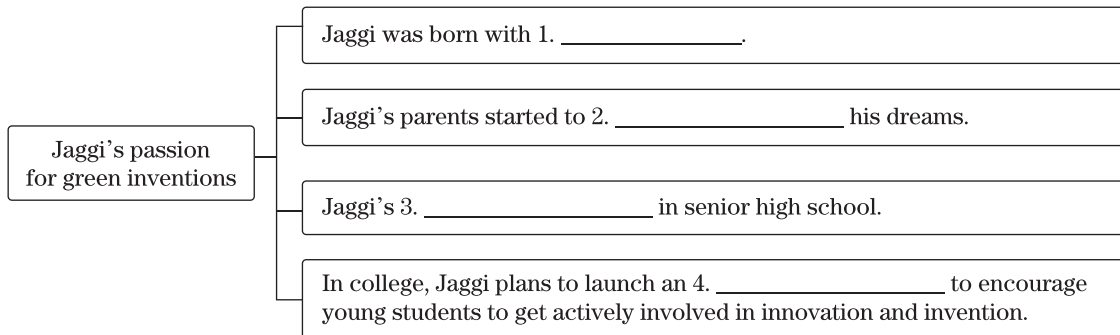
[仿写 1] 被一种强烈的紧张感侵袭,我站在舞台上,听着台下巨大的欢呼声。(分词作状语)

Seized by a strong sense of tension, I stood on the stage, _____ below the stage.

[仿写 2] 在追求我的梦想的同时,我成了其他同学的灵感和希望的源泉。(省略)

_____, I have become a source of inspiration and hope for other students.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. take...apart 拆开……
2. biofuel *n.* 生物燃料
3. affordable *adj.* 便宜的,付得起的→ _____ *vt.* 付得起,买得起
4. notable *adj.* 值得注意的;显著的;重要的
5. eco-innovator *n.* 生态创新者
6. promisingly *adv.* 有希望地→ _____ *adj.* 有希望的;有前途的
7. submit *v.* 提交;呈递;屈服→ _____ *n.* 提交;呈递;屈服

【举一反三】

一词多义 launch

[原句再现] He plans to **launch** an online platform through Ecoviate, which will encourage young students interested in science and technology to get actively involved in innovation and invention.

他计划通过 Ecoviate 推出一个在线平台,这将鼓励对科学技术感兴趣的年轻学生积极参与创新和发明。

launch *vt. & n.* 发射;发起;发行,上市

[猜测词义]

(1) *Silent Spring* was therefore regarded as a milestone in the **launch** of the green movement in the Western world. ()

(2) On 28 January, 1986, seven American astronauts died when the US space shuttle *Challenger* exploded soon after it was **launched**. ()

(3) The new model will be **launched** in July. ()

句型透视

[原句] He planned to transform people's idea that going green is expensive, by making available a series of affordable products that are easy to use.

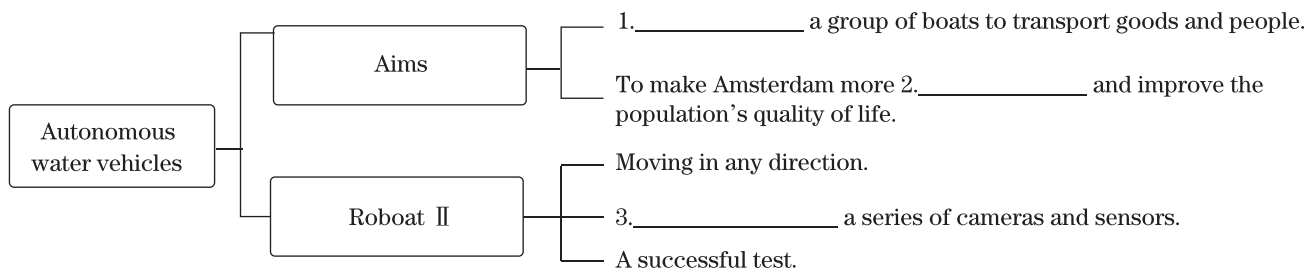
[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。第一个 that 引导 _____ 从句,说明 idea 的内容;动名词 making 作介词 by 的宾语;第二个 that 引导 _____ 从句,修饰先行词 products。

[翻译] 他计划通过提供一系列价格合理、易于使用的产品,改变人们认为环保是昂贵的这一想法。

[仿写] 他冲进房子,迫不及待地告诉杰克逊一个好消息:他被老师表扬了,老师说他在短时间内取得了如此大的进步。

He rushed into the house and can't wait to tell Jackson a good news _____ ,
_____ in a short time.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. autonomous *adj.* 自动的; 自主的; 自治的; 有自治权的
2. combination *n.* 结合体, 混合体; 结合, 混合 → _____ *v.* (使) 结合, 混合
3. in an effort to do sth 试图做某事, 努力想做某事
同义表达:
make an effort to do sth 努力做某事
spare no effort to do sth 不遗余力地做某事
attempt to do sth 试图做某事, 努力做某事
try to do sth 尽力做某事
4. a range of 一系列
5. map *vt.* 绘制……的地图; 了解信息 *n.* 地图

【举一反三】

一词多义 pilot

[原句再现] “The boats are designed to use the sensor-collected data to create and **pilot** a path between a series of goal points,” the researchers say.

研究人员说: “这些船的设计目的是利用传感器收集的数据在一系列目标点之间创建和引导一条路径。”

pilot *n.* 飞行员; 领航员 *vt.* 驾驶(飞行器); 领航(船只); 试验, 试行; 引导, 使通过

[猜测词义]

- (1) The new exams are currently being **piloted** in a number of areas. ()
- (2) He spent seventeen years as an airline **pilot**. ()
- (3) He **piloted** his own plane part of the way to Washington. ()
- (4) A wood cutter **piloted** our fighters over the mountains. ()

句型透视

[原句] The project was launched in an effort to explore how autonomous boats can make Amsterdam—and other cities—more efficient and improve the population's quality of life.

[分析] 本句为主从复合句。句中介宾短语“in an effort to... the population's quality of life”作状语, 在该状语中, 第二个 and 连接两个并列的不定式短语; how 引导 _____, 该从句中的“make Amsterdam—and other cities—more efficient”属于“make + 宾语 + _____”结构。

[翻译] 启动该项目旨在探索自动驾驶船只如何让阿姆斯特丹和其他城市变得更有效率, 并提高人们的生活质量。

[仿写] 他仔细地观察, 试图搞清楚老师是如何让那两个红色的小球消失的。

He watched carefully _____ figure out _____.

词数 316

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

American billionaire Elon Musk has shown a technology designed to use a computer chip inside the head to control the brain. During a video **demonstration** on Friday, Musk provided details about the system, called Neuralink.

Musk says he hopes the technology can be used to treat nervous **disorders** and help spinal(脊椎的) injury victims regain body movement. Musk also believes the system could be used in the future to improve intelligence to help humans **keep up with** supercomputers and artificial intelligence(AI) technology.

During the demonstration, Musk showed off a model of the Neuralink device. It is about 23 millimetres wide. It is designed to be placed into a person's head. Small wires would connect the device directly to the brain.

The Neuralink system is currently being tested on pigs, with plans to seek government **approval** for human testing sometime in the future.

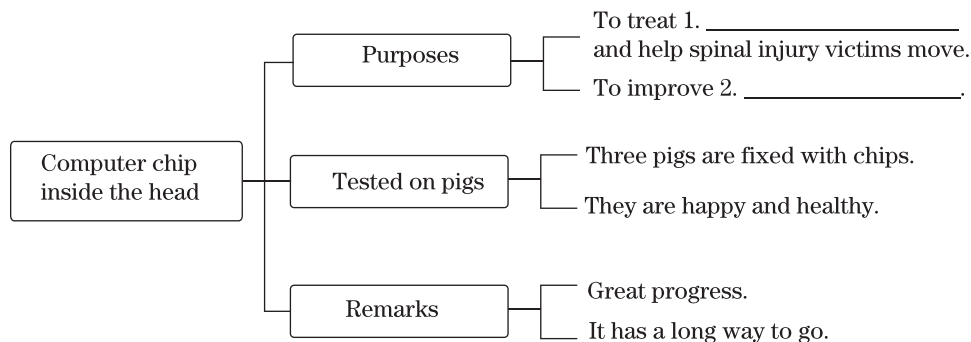
During the demonstration, Musk showed off a pig named Gertrude. He explained that Gertrude had a Neuralink fixed inside its head. The device is meant to record nerve activity in the pig's nose and mouth. Musk said the company had three pigs, each with two chips. He described the animals as "healthy, happy and **indistinguishable** from a normal pig". Musk said the company was able to predict with high **accuracy** a pig's leg movement on a running machine using data from the chip.

Musk noted that Neuralink first wanted to use the device on people with severe spinal injuries to help them talk and move using their brainwaves. He said he was hopeful that, in the long term, those people could regain "full-body motion".

Neuroscientists not linked to the company said the **presentation** suggested Neuralink had made great progress with the technology. However, they warned that many more studies would be needed to test the long-term success of such devices.

- () 1. **What's the purpose of designing the device Neuralink?**
- A. To improve supercomputers.
B. To treat certain illness.
C. To develop artificial intelligence.
D. To promote advanced technology.
- () 2. **What does Musk think of Neuralink?**
- A. It is safe and effective.
B. It is improving rapidly.
C. It is making the pigs healthier.
D. It will soon be fixed in humans.
- () 3. **What's neuroscientists' attitude towards Neuralink?**
- A. Positive.
B. Negative.
C. Objective.
D. Indifferent.
- () 4. **Which of the following can be the best title for the text?**
- A. A medical problem is about to be overcome
B. Computers will soon control human brains
C. New advanced technology will change our life
D. Musk shows technology linking computer to brain

语篇分析



词海拾珠

- demonstration *n.* 演示,展示;证明,说明→ _____ *vt.* 示范,演示;证明,说明
- disorder *n.* 疾病,紊乱;杂乱,混乱
- keep up with 与……齐步前进,与……并驾齐驱,跟上……
- approval *n.* 批准,通过;同意,赞成→ _____ *v.* 批准,通过;赞成,同意
- indistinguishable *adj.* 无法区分的,无法辨别的→ _____ *adj.* 可区分的,可辨别的→ _____
v. 区分,辨别
- accuracy *n.* 准确(性),精确(程度)→ _____ *adj.* 准确的,精确的→ inaccurate *adj.* 不准确的,不精确的
- presentation *n.* 展示会,发布会;展示,呈现→ _____ *vt.* 展示,展现

【举一反三】

一词多义 note

[原句再现] Musk **noted** that Neuralink first wanted to use the device on people with severe spinal injuries to help them talk and move using their brainwaves.

马斯克指出,Neuralink 最初想把这个设备用在有严重脊椎损伤的人身上,帮助他们利用脑电波说话和活动。

note *n.* 笔记;便条,短笺;注释;钞票,纸币;音符;语气 *vt.* 指出;注意,留意

[猜测词义]

- (1) He left a **note** to say he would be home late. ()
- (2) I always go over my revision **notes** just before I go into an exam. ()
- (3) The report **notes** that 40 percent of lawyers entering the profession are women. ()
- (4) He played the first few **notes** of the tune. ()
- (5) Suddenly, I **noted** that the rain had stopped. ()

句型透视

[原句] Musk also believes the system could be used in the future to improve intelligence to help humans keep up with supercomputers and artificial intelligence(AI) technology.

[分析] 本句是主从复合句。句中“Musk also believes...”是主句,“the system could be used in the future... technology”是_____从句,省略了引导词 that。在从句中,不定式短语 to improve intelligence 和 to help humans... technology 都作_____。

[翻译] 马斯克还认为,该系统未来可以用来提高智力,帮助人类跟上超级计算机和人工智能技术的步伐。

[仿写] 为了跟上工作进度,Penny 往往午饭时间也在工作。

Penny tended to work through her lunch hour _____.

词数 273

难度 ★★★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/5

Scientists test their hypothesis (假设) either through experiments or **fieldwork** and the process is filled with changes.

Carry out experiments

1. _____. You make a simpler-scale or smaller-scale version of the part of the real world you want to study. In an experiment, a scientist tries to look at how just one thing affects the subject they are working on. The difficult part is creating an environment in which only that one thing changes. That is why scientists use test tubes, and other small, **enclosed** settings for their experiment. 2. _____.

Conduct fieldwork

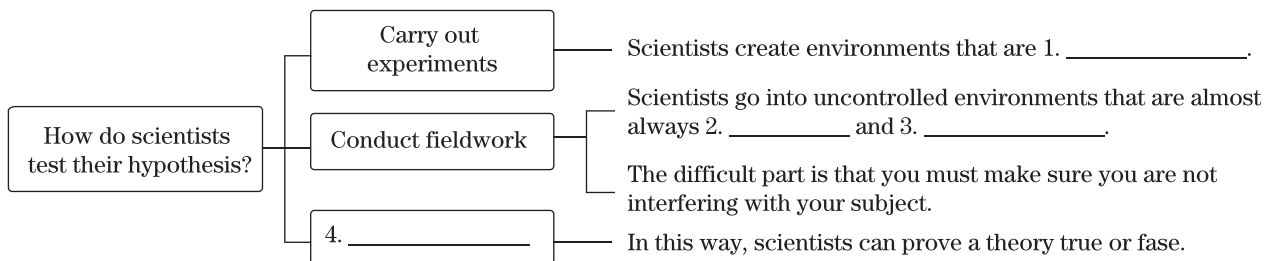
In fieldwork, a scientist goes into an uncontrolled environment, a specific place in the world, and records exactly what is observed there at the time. 3. _____. So fieldwork is almost always new and original. The difficult part with fieldwork is that while you are recording your observations, you must make sure that you yourself are not interfering (干涉) with your subject simply by being there. For instance, you cannot count birds in a tree if you **scare** any **away**.

4. _____

Scientists are like **detectives**—they try to solve mysteries. Experiments are part of a scientist's detective kit. When you want to prove a theory true or false, create an experiment that will test one thing you can observe. You have an idea that if you set up a controlled situation and purposely change only one thing, this change will cause something else to happen. 5. _____. If your change causes something else to happen, this “something else” is called the responding **variable**, because it is responding to the change.

- A. Create variables
- B. Watch the process
- C. You are studying a unique situation every time
- D. It is much easier to control things in such environments
- E. And the thing you purposely change is called the changing variable
- F. You focus your attention on just a few things, instead of on everything
- G. Experimental observations are made in a controlled environment that you create

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. fieldwork *n.* 实地研究
2. carry out 执行, 贯彻, 完成
3. enclosed *adj.* (用墙等)围住的, 封闭的; 随函附上的, 附上的
4. scare...away 把……吓走
5. detective *n.* 侦探 → _____ *vt.* 发现; 查明
6. variable *n.* 可变情况; 变量; 可变因素 *adj.* 多变的; 易变的; 可变的

【举一反三】

一词多义 subject

[原句再现] In an experiment, a scientist tries to look at how just one thing affects the **subject** they are working on.

在一项实验中, 科学家试图观察一件事是如何影响他们正在研究的课题的。

subject *n.* 实验对象; 科目; 主题; 话题, 题材; 主语 *vt.* 使臣服; 使顺从 *adj.* 可能受……影响的, 受……支配的; 臣服的; 取决于, 视……而定

[猜测词义]

- (1) I tend to set a goal for every **subject** at the beginning of each term. ()
- (2) She has made a series of documentaries on the **subject** of family relationships. ()
- (3) We need male **subjects** between the ages of 18 and 25 for the experiment. ()
- (4) In recent years, she has been **subject** to attacks of depression. ()
- (5) The Roman Empire **subjected** most of Europe to its rule. ()

句型透视

[原句] The difficult part with fieldwork is that while you are recording your observations, you must make sure that you yourself are not interfering (干涉) with your subject simply by being there.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。第一个 that 引导 _____ 从句; while 引导 _____ 从句; 第二个 that 引导 _____ 从句, being there 作介词 by 的宾语。

[翻译] 实地研究的困难之处在于, 当你记录你的观察结果时, 你必须确保你自己不会在那里干涉到你的实验对象。

[仿写] 最重要的是你应该尽你最大的努力去帮助那些需要帮助的人。

The most important thing is _____.

词数 258

难度 ★★★

建议用时 15 分钟

正确率 ____/15

Doing research can be a chance to help others. Amritha, 14, built a system that uses people's 1 to music to recommend songs that **put them at ease**. Her 2 was to improve the effectiveness of music **therapy** for mental health. Amritha's system uses **sensors** to 3 someone's heart rate and sweat while they are enjoying music. Then, the system uses that 4 to recommend other music that helps the person relax.

When asked what 5 this project, "I've been a musician for more than half of my life," said Amritha. "When others around me are listening to me playing the instruments, they all face different 6. So that's where I get the idea to start this project to find a(n) 7 way to measure the **relaxation** when people are listening to different types of music."

Amritha's system can help find out what musical 8 impact our emotions and our relaxation the most. "That was one of my 9 parts, because it was something I was really curious about," said Amritha. She found the musical key **played a role in** music's relaxation 10. Moreover, Amritha said, "I also found the timbre(音色) was relaxing, which I didn't 11."

Amritha shared she'd 12 this project because there's still a lot left to uncover. She'd like to apply brainwaves, besides heart rate and sweat, to 13 how people respond to music. "I think that could also give 14 into why we feel this way when we're enjoying music," Amritha said. "Because 15 it **has much to do with** the brain."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. approaches | B. responses | C. attitudes | D. exposure |
| () 2. A. suggestion | B. theme | C. solution | D. goal |
| () 3. A. transform | B. measure | C. predict | D. compare |
| () 4. A. strategy | B. method | C. information | D. instruction |
| () 5. A. inspired | B. supported | C. launched | D. enhanced |
| () 6. A. energies | B. emotions | C. sufferings | D. threats |
| () 7. A. unbelievable | B. vivid | C. objective | D. extraordinary |
| () 8. A. features | B. contents | C. types | D. signals |
| () 9. A. individual | B. mysterious | C. valuable | D. favourite |
| () 10. A. potential | B. performance | C. form | D. characteristic |
| () 11. A. believe | B. expect | C. admit | D. doubt |
| () 12. A. come up with | B. put up with | C. carry on with | D. take control of |
| () 13. A. document | B. handle | C. calculate | D. track |
| () 14. A. insight | B. research | C. devotion | D. reflection |
| () 15. A. seemingly | B. probably | C. apparently | D. generally |

词海拾珠

1. put sb at ease 使某人放松或感到平静;使不拘束;使自在
2. therapy *n.* 治疗,疗法;心理治疗
3. sensor *n.* 传感器
4. relaxation *n.* 放松;消遣;娱乐活动→ _____ *v.* 放松;休息;(使)冷静,放心→ _____ *adj.*
放松的;冷静的→ _____ *adj.* 令人放松的;轻松的
5. play a role in 在……中起作用/扮演角色
6. have much to do with 与……有很大关系

【举一反三】

一词多义 key

[原句再现] She found the musical **key** played a role in...

她发现音调在……中起作用。

key *n.* 调;钥匙;关键;(计算机或乐器等的)键 *adj.* 最重要的;关键的 *vt.* 用键盘输入,键入;用钥匙划坏(汽车)

[猜测词义]

- (1)Remember to look other people in the eye—it's the **key** to creating a connection with people. ()
- (2)Please hand in your **keys** at reception on your departure from the hotel. ()
- (3)Press the return **key** to enter the information. ()
- (4)One **key** area which has a major impact on reading performance, is reading for enjoyment rather than simply for study or school work purpose. ()
- (5)The song changes **key** halfway through. ()

句型透视

[原句] So that's where I get the idea to start this project to find an objective way to measure the relaxation when people are listening to different types of music.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。句中 where 引导 _____ 从句,不定式短语 to find an objective way to measure the relaxation 作 _____; “when people are listening to different types of music”是 when 引导的 _____ 从句。

[翻译] 因此,我萌生了启动这个项目的想法,希望找到一种客观的方法来衡量人们听不同类型音乐时的放松程度。

[仿写] 这就是他消磨很大一部分闲暇时光的地方。

This was _____ a great deal of his free time.

主题语境写作：科学与科学家

话题总述

“科学与科学家”是高中英语新课标主题语境内容要求之一，也是高考英语常考话题之一。它包括中外科学家的重要贡献及其性格特点和高尚品格，理解科学精神内涵，中国科学技术发展的伟大成就以及科学与生活、艺术和未来发展的关系。

词句复现

[常见词块]

1. 随着……的发展

2. 对……有影响

3. 取得突破性进展

4. 充分利用

5. 面临新的机遇和挑战

6. 使我们的生活更舒适、更方便

7. 献身于……，致力于……

8. 全神贯注于做某事，沉浸于做某事

9. 埋头于(做)某事

10. 决心做某事

[常见表达]

1. _____, thus benefiting millions of people at home and abroad. 正是他的创造力和决心促成了他的巨大成功，从而惠及国内外数百万人。

2. His spirit always inspires me to face challenges and to become a person _____.

他的精神总是激励我去面对挑战，成为一个对社会有用的人。

3. _____, she remains modest and hard-working.

尽管她已经取得了如此巨大的成就，但她仍然谦虚和努力。

4. To our excitement and delight, she was awarded the Nobel Prize, _____.

_____.

使我们兴奋和高兴的是，她获得了诺贝尔奖，成为第一个获得诺贝尔奖的中国女性。

5. With the development of science and technology, many new inventions have sprung up, _____.

_____.

随着科技的发展，许多新发明已经涌现，这使我们能够享受更舒适、更方便的生活。

主题范文背诵

假定你是育才中学的学生李华，你校将于下周举办主题为 Science and human life 的英语演讲比赛，请你写一篇演讲稿参赛。内容包括：

1. 科学进步与发展如何造福人类；
2. 科学进步与发展存在的隐患；
3. 如何看待科学与人类之间的关系。

- 注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 个左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【精彩美文】

Dear teachers and classmates,

It is a great honour for me to express my opinion on the relationship between science and human life.

As is known, science and technology have been bringing human beings tremendous benefits. **Thanks to** science and technology, we **not only** live comfortably and conveniently in houses **furnished with** air conditioners, fridges, washing machines and so on, **but** we can travel long distances in a short time on planes. **However**, some people develop science and technology **at the expense of** our environment.

Therefore, it is urgent that we should take action together. As long as we use science and technology in a proper way, they may bring us even more benefits.

主题写作仿写

假定你是李华,你的外国笔友 Jeff 得知你参加了学校学生会主办的“我最敬佩的科学家”故事分享会,于是发邮件询问有关情况。请你回复邮件,内容包括:

1. 感谢关注;
2. 分享内容;
3. 你的感想。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以便行文连贯。

【参考范文】

Dear Jeff,

I'm glad to know that you are interested in the story-sharing meeting with the theme "The scientist

I admire most" held by the Students' Union of our school. I would like to tell you some details about it.

In the activity, we all enthusiastically introduced the scientists 1. _____ (我们最敬佩的), such as Newton, Einstein, Chen Jingrun, etc. The scientist I admire most is Qian Xuesen, 2. _____ (他是航天领域最杰出的代表人物之一). 3. _____ (我最敬佩他的) is 4. _____

(他克服重重困难回到祖国) and participated in the construction of China.

5. _____ (深受这些科学家的鼓舞), we are determined to become the pillars of our motherland.

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写微技能:动作描写(一)

读后续写中常常通过动作的细节描写来推动故事情节的发展,塑造人物形象。动词是句子的灵魂,而动作的执行者是人物。对人物的动作描写往往是通过他/她的一言一行、一举一动体现出来的,而这些举动又是靠一个或多个部位的配合完成的。在此,我们对动作描写进行了分类:

一、头部、面部动作描写:

1. The child **raised her head**, revealing a tear-stained face.
那个孩子抬起头,露出一张泪痕斑斑的脸。
2. I **lowered/ducked/bowed my head** timidly and dared not look at my father's cloudy face.
我胆怯地低下头,不敢看爸爸那张阴云密布的脸。
3. Anna's mind **was racing**.
安娜的大脑在飞速地运转。
4. He walked up the Fifth Avenue to **clear his head**.
他走在第五大道上,清醒一下头脑。

5. I asked where Steve was and she **nodded** in the direction of the kitchen.

我问史蒂夫在哪儿,她朝厨房的方向点了点头。

6. An idea **flashed through his mind**.

他脑子里闪过一个念头。

7. Her face **flushed/burned** with anger.

她气得脸通红/发烫。

8. He had a slight **frown** on his face.

他微微皱眉。

二、嘴部动作描写:

1. She leaned over and **whispered something in his ear**.

她探过身去附耳跟他说了些什么。

2. Reuben **murmured** a thank you and ran home all the way.

鲁宾喃喃地说了声谢谢,然后一路跑回家。

3. Our mouths **dropped open** in surprise.

我们惊奇地张大了嘴。

4. He straightened up and looked at me, **open-mouthed**.

他直起身,目瞪口呆地看着我。

5. He looked out of the window, **biting his lip**, as if thinking.

他看向窗外,咬着嘴唇,仿佛在思考。

6. "Here, mum! Here!" Tom **yelled out** as he ran to her side.

"这里,妈妈!这里!"汤姆边跑向她边喊。

7. When she saw him, she **let out a cry/scream** of horror.

当她看到他时,她发出了惊恐的叫声。

8. "The audience was shocked as well," she said **with a bright/broad smile**.

"观众也感到震惊,"她灿烂地笑着说道。

9. He was **beaming/grinning/smiling from ear to ear**.

他笑得合不拢嘴。

10. He looked shocked, but then **burst into laughter**.

他看起来很震惊,然后突然大笑起来。

三、眼部动作描写:

1. As he **looked at** Katherine, **great sorrow clouded his eyes**.

当他看着凯瑟琳时,他满眼忧伤。

2. She began to **sob**, burying her face in her hands.

她双手掩面,开始抽泣起来。

3. He stood silently, **tears rolling/streaming down his cheeks**.

他静静地站着,眼泪顺着面颊流了下来。

4. **Tears welled up** in Anne's eyes.

安妮热泪盈眶。

5. Singing happily, she **gazed/stared at** her surroundings with large, innocent eyes.

她高兴地唱着歌,用天真的大眼睛注视着周围的环境。

6. We all gather in front of the television, waiting to **catch a glance/glimpse of** his face.

我们都聚集在电视机前,等待着看一眼他的脸。

7. She laughed, her eyes **shining/sparkling/**

twinkling/glittering with excitement.

她笑了,眼里闪烁着兴奋的光芒。

8. His eyes **grew wide/widened** with horror at what she had done.

看到她所做的事,他惊恐地睁大了眼睛。

四、鼻子和耳部动作描写:

1. She **wrinkled her nose** as if she **had just smelled** a bad smell.

她皱着鼻子,好像刚闻到了难闻的气味。

2. **Taking a deep breath**, Mary pushed open the door and stepped inside.

玛丽深吸了一口气,推开门走了进去。

3. He **pressed his ear** against the door, but heard nothing.

他把耳朵贴在门上,但是什么也听不到。

4. I **pricked up my ears** to catch what they were saying.

我竖起耳朵去听他们在说什么。

5. He went home with the teacher's warning **ringing in his ears**.

回家的路上,老师的警告一直在他的耳边萦绕。

【跟踪演练】

① 单句翻译

1. When James was told Katherine was also here, his eyes _____.

被告知凯瑟琳也在这时,詹姆斯惊讶地睁大了眼睛。

2. Jack _____, tears _____ in his eyes.

杰克抬起头,热泪盈眶。

3. Mary _____ and moved aside, making space for the next customer.

玛丽低声道了个歉,然后挪到一边,给下一个客人腾出地方。

4. All sorts of nightmarish pictures _____.

各种各样可怕的画面在我大脑里出现。

5. Her ears _____ at the sound of his name.

一听到他的名字,她的耳朵就竖了起来。

II 语段训练

Surprisingly, she found the man sitting just behind her. He was just 1. _____ (抬头看) and 2. _____ (与她目光交汇), also with a smile on his face. The woman was at an absolute loss but gave the man a 3. _____ (紧张的笑) in return. With 4. _____ (嘴张得很大), she was unable to say any apology to him, 5. _____ (喃喃细语), "Sorry, sorry ... It was I myself who was the real cookie thief." After a while, she fell asleep on her seat with the plane flying steadily.

III 读后续写

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。

Thanksgiving Day was near. Miss Spring, the first-grade teacher, gave her class a fun assignment (作业)—to draw a picture of something for which they were thankful.

Most of the class might be considered economically disadvantaged, but still many would celebrate the holiday with turkey and other traditional goodies (好吃的东西) of the season. These, the teacher thought, would be the subjects of most of her students' art. And they were.

But Douglas made a different kind of picture. Douglas was a different kind of boy. He was the teacher's true child of misery, frail (瘦弱的) and unhappy. His mother died when he was just five. He lived with his father, who was hopelessly crippled from a back injury. They got support from his old grandfather, who was a poor, bad-tempered fisherman. Sometimes, it seemed it was much easier for him to be alone in his own world than to talk to others. As other children played joyfully during the break between classes, Douglas was likely to stand close by the side of Miss Spring. One could only guess at the pain Douglas felt behind those sad eyes.

Yes, his picture was different. When asked to

draw a picture of something for which he was thankful, he drew a hand. Nothing else. Just an empty hand with long fingers.

His abstract image caught the imagination of his classmates. Whose hand could it be? One child guessed it was the hand of a farmer, because farmers raise turkeys. Another suggested a police officer, because the police protect and care for people. Still others guessed it was the hand of a family member, such as a father or a mother, because they give them food and take care of them. And so the discussion went—everybody was curious about whose hand it was, until they almost forgot the young artist himself, who remained silent.

注意:续写词数应为150个左右。

Paragraph 1:

Then the children went on to other assignments, and Miss Spring paused at Douglas' desk. _____

Paragraph 2:

Brushing away her tears, she cleared her throat. _____
