



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 RJ

细分课时

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落实基础

突出重点

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主题素养积累

John Snow

John Snow 被认为是流行病学最早的创始人之一,同时又是最初研究和计算麻醉药剂量的医生。

John Snow was a British physician. He was born on 15 March, 1813 in York, England. He was the first of nine children born to William and Frances Snow in their North Street home. His neighbourhood was one of the poorest in the city and was always **in danger of** flooding. His father worked in the local coal yards.

Snow studied in York until the age of 14. He graduated from the University of London in December 1844, and **was admitted to** the Royal College of Physicians in 1850.

Snow was one of the first physicians to study and calculate drug doses (剂量) for use in surgical anaesthesia (麻醉).

John Snow is considered to be one of the fathers of epidemiology (流行病学) because of his work in tracing the source of a cholera **outbreak** in Soho, England, in 1854. He used a **spot map** to **illustrate** how cases of cholera were centred around the pump. He also made a solid use of statistics to illustrate the

connection between the quality of the source of water and cholera cases. He showed that companies taking water from sewage-polluted sections of the Thames **delivered** water **to** homes with an increased incidence of cholera. Snow's study was a major event in the history of public health, and could be regarded as the founding event of the science of epidemiology.

At the age of 45, Snow suffered a stroke while working in his London office on 10 June, 1858. He never recovered, dying on 16 June, 1858 and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. John Snow was voted the greatest physician **of all time** in a poll of British doctors in 2003.

【主题词句背诵】

1. in danger of 有……的危险 → in danger 处于危险之中
2. be admitted to 获准进入;被……录取
3. outbreak *n.* 爆发, 突然发生 → break out *vi.* 爆发, 突然发生
4. spot map 标点地图
5. illustrate *vt.* 说明;(用示例、图画等)解释
6. deliver sth to sb/a place 把某物运送至某人/某地
7. of all time 有史以来;一直, 始终

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

JOHN SNOW DEFEATS "KING CHOLERA"	
About cholera and John Snow	Cholera, which is a 1. _____ illness, used to be one of the most feared diseases in the world. When an outbreak of cholera hit Europe, causing millions of deaths, John Snow became 2. _____. In time, he rose to become famous, always desiring to destroy cholera once and for all.
Two 3. _____ theories explaining how cholera spread	One theory was that bad air caused it. The other was that cholera was caused by an 4. _____ from germs in food or water, to which John Snow 5. _____.
Finding 6. _____ & measures to prevent it	By marking on a map the exact places where all the dead had lived, Snow 7. _____ that the water pump was 8. _____.

The results	Snow's tireless efforts led to a 9. _____ decrease of the threat of cholera around the world, and made people know how to prevent cholera. In his use of maps and statistics, Snow 10. _____ the way of studying diseases.
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Task 2: Fast Reading

The passage mainly tells us _____.

Task 3: Careful Reading

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

()1. Which of the following theories did John Snow subscribe to?

- A. Cholera was caused by bad air.
- B. Cholera was caused by an infection from germs in food or water.
- C. Cholera was caused by free beer.
- D. Cholera was caused by dirty food.

()2. What was to blame for the outbreak of cholera in London in 1854?

- A. Polluted air.
- B. The water company.
- C. Beer out of date.
- D. Polluted water.

()3. Why did some households have no deaths?

- A. They drank beer as well as water from the pump.
- B. They didn't take in bad air.
- C. They knew how to treat cholera.
- D. They didn't drink the water from the pump.

()4. How did John Snow find out the cause of cholera?

- A. By living in the area where cholera broke out.
- B. By telling the people concerned how to prevent it.

C. By marking on a map where all the dead had lived.

D. By saving the people suffering from cholera.

Task 4: Micro-writing

In the early 19th century, an outbreak of cholera hit Europe. No one knew how to prevent or treat it. John Snow, a British doctor, felt 1. _____ (frustrate). But he never lost his desire to destroy cholera once and 2. _____ all. In general, doctors in those days had two contradictory theories to explain how cholera spread, and Snow subscribed to the second theory that cholera 3. _____ (cause) by an infection from germs in food or water. It was correct, but 4. _____ (prove) was still needed. He was determined to find out why.

Snow began by 5. _____ (mark) on a map the exact places 6. _____ all those who died had lived. Snow doubted if the water pump was 7. _____ (blame). At last, John Snow was able to announce that the pump water carried cholera germs. Accordingly, he had the handle of the pump 8. _____ (remove).

Through this intervention, the disease was stopped in its tracks. 9. _____ (fortunate), we now know how to prevent cholera, thanks to the work of John Snow. Moreover, Snow transformed the way scientists study diseases. For this reason, Snow is considered 10. _____ father of modern epidemiology.

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. infection *n.* (a disease in a part of your body that is caused by bacteria or a virus) 感染; 传染
(教材 P2) The other was that cholera was caused by an **infection** from germs in food or water. 另一种理论认为霍乱是由食物或水中的细菌感染引起的。

(1) infect <i>vt.</i>	使感染; 传染
infect sb with...	使某人感染……; 使某人充满……(的感情)
be/become infected with	感染上……, 传染上……

(2)infected <i>adj.</i>	被感染的;受细菌污染的;感染病菌的
(3)infectious <i>adj.</i>	传染的;传染性的
infectious disease	传染病

【佳句背诵】

A good teacher should be able to **infect** his students **with** his own keenness for his subject.

一个好教师应该能以自己对本学科的爱来感染学生。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① The importance of washing one's hands before a meal is that it prevents _____ (infect).
- ② Healthcare workers are at the risk of getting _____ (infect) diseases because of their exposure to patients.
- ③ Taking physical exercise regularly is an effective way to avoid _____ (infect) with the flu.

◆完成句子

- ④ With the joint efforts of scientists and medical staff, the number of people _____ has significantly decreased.

在科学家和医护人员共同努力下,感染病毒的人数大幅下降。

- ⑤ As he warmed to his subject, he _____ his own excitement.

当他兴致勃勃地谈论他的话题时,他激动的情绪感染了所有的听众。

2. subscribe *vi.* 认购(股份);定期订购;定期交纳(会费)

(教材 P2) Snow **subscribed to** the second theory. 斯诺赞同第二种理论。

(1)subscribe to	同意,赞成;订阅,订购;定期捐款
subscribe for	认购(股份)
(2)subscription <i>n.</i>	(报刊等的)订阅费;订阅,订购;捐款
subscriber <i>n.</i>	订阅人,订购者;定期捐款者,定期捐助者

【佳句背诵】

Many scientists **subscribe to** the view that it is human activity that has caused global warming.

许多科学家赞同这样的观点,即是人类活动导致了全球变暖。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The rich man is said to have subscribed a large amount of money _____ the collection for the hospital.

② By paying a monthly _____ (subscribe) fee of \$ 10.99, viewers could watch their favourite shows on demand.

◆一词多义

③ The company advises us to **subscribe** 50 *yuan* to the relief fund. _____

④ She decided to **subscribe to** the new streaming service for access to her favourite TV shows.

⑤ He **subscribed to** the idea that hard work leads to success. _____

◆完成句子

⑥ My recommendation is that _____, which not only provides you with the latest news both at home and abroad, but helps expand your English vocabulary. (应用文)

写作之建议信

我的建议是你订阅《中国日报》,它不仅为你提供国内外的最新消息,而且有助于扩大你的英语词汇量。

3. suspect *v.* (to be suspicious about sth; to not trust sth) 怀疑;疑有;不信任 *n.* (a person who is suspected of a crime or of having done sth wrong) 犯罪嫌疑人;可疑对象

(教材 P2) Snow **suspected** that the water pump was to blame. 斯诺怀疑水泵就是罪魁祸首。

(1)suspect sb of (doing) sth

怀疑某人(做)某事

(2)suspicious *adj.* 感觉可疑的,怀疑的;可疑的
be suspicious of 对……不信任,对……怀疑

(3)suspected *adj.* 有嫌疑的,疑似……的

【佳句背诵】

No one knows what caused the outbreak of food poisoning, but shellfish is the main **suspect**.

没有人知道造成这起食物中毒事件的原因,但怀疑很可能是吃贝类食品造成的。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The young man, _____ (suspect) of committing a crime, was arrested and interviewed by the police.

② When something good comes into your life, is your first reaction to be _____ (suspect) of it?

③ Medical experts _____ (suspect) for many years that there is a strong link between what a person eats and cancer.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ Although most consumers _____ such offers, Colin wants to purchase the two-for-one vacation package.

尽管大多数消费者对这种优惠持怀疑态度,但科林还是想购买这个买一送一的度假套餐。

⑤ The official is under investigation by the police for his _____ taking government funds for himself. (suspect)

→ _____ taking government funds for himself, the official is under investigation by the police. (用分词改写)

因为被怀疑为谋私利而挪用政府资金,这位官员正在接受警方调查。

4. blame *v.* (to think or say that sb/sth is responsible for sth bad) 把……归咎于,责怪,指责 *n.* (responsibility for doing sth badly or wrongly; saying that sb is responsible for sth) (坏事或错事的)责任,责备,指责

(教材 P2) Snow suspected that the water pump was to **blame**. 斯诺怀疑水泵就是罪魁祸首。

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (1) blame sb for (doing) sth | |
| blame sth on sb | 因(做了)某事而责备某人 |
| be to blame (for...) | 把某事归咎于某人 |
| | (因……)应受责备,(为……)应承担责任 |
| (2) bear/take/accept/shoulder the blame (for sth) | (对某事)承担责任 |

【佳句背诵】

Don't always **blame** your own failure **on** others. Sometimes you yourself **are to blame**.

不要总把自己的失败归咎于他人,有时候该怪你自己。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The police blamed the traffic accident _____ Jack's careless driving.

② _____ (blame) for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

③ Some people blame the smartphone _____ the tragedy, yet in fact people's weakening self-control and self-discipline are _____. (blame)

◆完成句子

④ The lesson I have drawn from this experience is that only by bravely taking full responsibility for failure _____ can we succeed. (应用文写作之主题升华)

我从这次经历中得到的教训是,只有勇敢地为失败承担全部责任,而不是责怪他人,我们才能成功。

⑤ The truth was that the polluted water rather than food and vegetables _____ the outbreak of the disease.

事实上,是受污染的水而不是食物和蔬菜应为这种疾病的爆发负责任。

5. link *n.* 联系;纽带 *vt.* (to make a connection between two or more people, things, or ideas) 把……连接起来;相关联

(教材 P3) Moreover, Snow was later able to show a **link** between other cases of cholera and the different water companies in London.

此外,斯诺之后还证明了另外几起霍乱病例与伦敦多家饮用水公司有关。

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| (1) There is a link between... and... | ……和……之间有联系。 |
| (2) link... to/with... | 把……和……连接/联系起来 |
| be linked to/with... | 与……有联系/有关 |

【温馨提示】表示“联系”的短语:

- be related to 与……有联系
be associated with 与……有关
be involved in 与……有关联
be connected with 与……有关系

【佳句背诵】

The highway being built will **link** the big city **to/with** this little town. 正在修建的公路将把那个大城市和这个小镇连接起来。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① By the 13th century the Grand Canal consisted of more than 2,000 km of artificial waterways, _____ (link) five of China's main river basins.

② However, the trees are surrounded by some accommodation houses, with a footpath _____ (link) to the beach.

③ [2023·全国乙卷] It can bring a new interest and focus into people's lives and help to make the link _____ home and nature.

◆完成句子

④ The above chart shows that the poor performance of many students at school _____ their frequent use of smartphones.

(应用文写作之陈述现象)

上述图表显示,许多学生在学校表现不佳与他们频繁使用智能手机密切相关。

6. decrease *n.* (the process of reducing sth or the amount that sth is reduced by) 减少,降低;减少量 *v.* (使大小、数量等)减少,减小,降低

(教材 P3) Through Snow's tireless efforts, water companies began to sell clean water, and the threat of cholera around the world saw a substantial **decrease**.

通过斯诺的不懈努力,饮用水公司开始出售洁净水,世界各地霍乱的威胁大幅降低。

(1) a sharp/marked decrease in...

在……方面急剧/明显减少

on the decrease 在减少

(2) decrease to... 下降到……;减少到……

decrease by... 下降了……;减少了……

(3) increase *v.* & *n.* 增加

on the increase 在增加

[温馨提示] 在动词 decrease/drop/fall/reduce“下降,减少”和 increase/rise“增加,上升”之后,接介词 by/to 表示增减度。

【佳句背诵】

In some countries, birth rates are **on the decrease**/are **decreasing** to such an extent that the authorities have to encourage young parents to have more babies.

在一些国家,生育率正在不断下降,以至于政府不得不鼓励年轻的父母生更多的孩子。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The population growth rate decreased _____ 1.4% last year, according to the report.

② Over the past decades, sea ice _____ (decrease) in the Arctic as a result of global warming.

◆完成句子/一句多译

③ The new law has come into effect, and the number of wild animals here _____ now.

新的法律已经生效,现在这里的野生动物的数量正在增加。

④ 在过去三十年中,非洲北部乍得湖的水量严重减少了。

→ The amount of water in Lake Chad in northern Africa _____ in the last thirty years. (decrease. *v.*)

→ _____ in the amount of water in Lake Chad in northern Africa in the last thirty years. (decrease. *n.*)

7. thanks to 幸亏;由于

(教材 P3) Fortunately, we now know how to prevent cholera, **thanks to** the work of John Snow. 幸运的是,由于约翰·斯诺的努力,我们现在知道如何预防霍乱了。

due to	由于,因为
owing to	由于,因为
because of	由于,因为
on account of	由于
as a result of	作为……的结果,因为
as a consequence of/in consequence of	由于,因为

[温馨提示] due to/owing to/because of/thanks to

due to	用于较庄重的书面语中,侧重“起因于”,在句中多作表语,有时作状语。
owing to	可以和 due to 换用,但在句中多作状语,也可作表语。
because of	着重某个结果的原因,在句中通常作状语。
thanks to	突出一种感激之情,含“多亏”意味。

【佳句背诵】

Thanks to advances in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly. 多亏了技术的进步,我们结交朋友及与朋友沟通的方式有了明显的变化。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Thanks _____ e-mail, they had been corresponding with each other through their computers.

② She was forced to retire early from teaching because _____ ill health.

③ _____ (owe) to circumstances beyond our control, the flight to Rome has been cancelled.

◆完成句子

④ [2020·全国新高考Ⅱ卷] _____, a family was saved from the fire. Grant and the policeman were honoured for their courage.

(读后续写之主旨升华)

多亏了他们,一家人才从火灾中获救。格兰特和警察因他们的勇气而受到表彰。

8. transform *vt.* 使改观;使改变形态 *vi.* 改变;转变

(教材 P3) Moreover, in his use of maps and statistics, Snow **transformed** the way scientists study diseases. 此外,通过使用地图和数据,斯诺改变了科学家研究疾病的方式。

(1) transform... into... 把……转变成……

(2) transformation *n.* 转变;转换;改革;变形

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [2023·全国乙卷] The Chinese coach transformed Douglas _____ one of the best gymnasts in the world, helping her skyrocket from an average member of the national team to the top of the sport.

② [2023·北京卷] Indeed, when it comes to environmental _____ (transform), we can develop a form of collective “poor memory”.

◆完成句子

③ I warmly invite you to come and visit my hometown again. I believe you _____ . (应用文写作之邀请信)

我热情地邀请你再次来参观我的家乡,我相信你会对它的巨大变化感到惊讶。

④ It was your generous help and kindness _____ . 正是你的慷慨帮助和善意使我的第一次加拿大之行成为一个难忘的回忆。(应用文写作之感谢信)

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **One theory was that bad air caused the disease.** 一种理论认为是糟糕的空气引起了这种疾病。

(教材 P3) **The truth was that the water from the Broad Street pump had been infected by waste.** 真相是来自宽街水泵的水已经被废物污染了。

句型公式

that 引导的表语从句

【句式点拨】

以上两句都是复合句,都属于“主语+系动词+表语从句”的结构,即“名词+be (is/was/are/were)+表语从句”。其中的表语从句解释说明主语的含义或内容;常用来作主语的名词有 advice, answer, conclusion, decision, expectation, explanation, evidence, fact, hope, idea, information, news, possibility, problem, promise, report, solution, suggestion, truth, wish 等。

【相关拓展】

(1) 表语从句放在系动词之后,充当复合句中的表语。可接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, seem, sound, appear 等。

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

(3) that 和 what 都可引导表语从句,其中 that 是从属连词,只起连接作用,不在从句中充当任何成分; what 是连接代词,在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① One of the reasons why Charles Dickens loved his novel *David Copperfield* was _____ it was based on his own life.

② All the people have incredible ideas to share, but what matters is _____ we're able to carry them out.

③ The truth is _____ we are lucky enough to have clean water whenever we want, but this is not the case for many people around the world.

④ There are three roads ahead. What I want to know is _____ one we should take.

◆完成句子

⑤ _____ they fully enjoyed their performance without getting into a panic, winning storms of cheers and applause.

(读后续写之场景描写)

让我高兴的是,他们完全享受了自己的表演,没有惊慌失措,结果赢得了阵阵欢呼和掌声。

2. (教材 P2) **He discovered that in two particular streets the cholera outbreak was so severe that more than 500 people died in ten days.** 他发现,霍乱的爆发在两条街道上尤为严重,以至于十天内就有 500 多人死亡。

句型公式

so... that... 引导结果状语从句

【句式点拨】

句中 so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。

【相关拓展】

- | | | | |
|----------|---|----------------------|-----------|
| (1) so | { | adj. 或 adv. | + that... |
| | | adj. + a(n) + 可数名词单数 | |
| | | many/few + 可数名词复数 | |
| (2) such | { | much/little + 不可数名词 | + that... |
| | | a(n) + adj. + 可数名词单数 | |
| | | adj. + 不可数名词 | |
| | | adj. + 可数名词复数 | |

【温馨提示】

(1) little 表示“少”时用 so 修饰,但表示“小”时用 such 修饰。如:

There is so little time left that we must hurry.
时间不多了,我们必须快一点。

They are such little children that they can't understand it. 他们是这么小的孩子,他们无法理解这件事。

(2) 在“so... that...”和“such... that...”结构中,当“so/such”置于句首时,其所在的句子要用部分倒装。如:

I was so nervous that I could hardly tell which direction was left.

→ So nervous was I that I could hardly tell which direction was left.

我太紧张了,几乎分不清哪个方向是左。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① You can't imagine _____ little birds can eat _____ many insects in _____ a short time.
- ② When the football fans saw Beckham, they got _____ excited that they cried out.
- ③ There was _____ a heavy fog that one couldn't see further than five metres.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ [2023·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] I _____ I immediately shared it with my teacher.

听到这个消息我高兴得立即和老师分享了它。

⑤ [2022·浙江 6 月考应用文写作] 自习室是一个非常吸引人的地方,许多学生会聚集在那里进一步提高他们的学习成绩。

→ The self-study room is _____ many students will gather there to further improve their academic performance. (such)

→ The self-study room is _____ many students will gather there to further improve their academic performance. (so)

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

语法归纳

【探索发现】

- ① One theory was **that bad air caused the disease.**
- ② The question is **who will be the successful applicant for the summer job at the law firm.**
- ③ Her confusion is **whether she should stick to her own way of life or follow the American way.**
- ④ What John Snow was determined to find out was **why the 1854 outbreak of cholera in London could cause over 500 deaths within ten days.**

⑤ Taking a year off from school to travel abroad is **what is generally called a gap year.**

【归纳用法】

- 所有例句中的黑体部分都位于系动词 _____ 后,引导 _____。
 - 例句①由从属连词 that 引导;例句②由连接代词 who 引导;例句③由从属连词 whether 引导;例句④由连接副词 why 引导;例句⑤由连接代词 what 引导。
- 结论:表语从句就是指一个句子作为表语,说明主语是什么或者怎么样。一般结构为“_____”。

可接表语从句的系动词有 be, look, remain, seem 等。

Predicative clauses

(表语从句)

在复合句中,位于系动词之后作表语的从句叫作表语从句。表语从句常用以下引导词:

类别	例词	说明
从属连词	that, whether	两者在从句中都不作成分,that 无实义,whether 意为“是否”,通常不能用 if 替换
连接代词	who, whose, what, which 等	在从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语(who 除外)等成分
连接副词	when, why, where, how	在从句中作时间、原因、地点、方式状语等成分
其他连接词	because	主句主语一般不用 reason
	as if/ as though	表语从句表示的情况发生的可能性较小时常用虚拟语气

如: The most important thing is **that we should find enough water for the sheep.**

最重要的是我们应为羊找到足够的水。

The doubt is **who has taken away the valuable painting.**

疑点是谁拿走了那幅珍贵的画。

The black clouds are gathering. It looks **as if it is going to rain.**

乌云密集。天看起来要下雨了。

注意:

1. that, why, because 引导表语从句的区别:

(1)表示原因的名词(reason, cause)作句子主语时,其后的表语从句常用 that 引导,不可用 because。如:

The reason why he was late was that he missed the first bus this morning.

他迟到的原因是他今天早晨错过了首班公共汽车。

(2)because 引导的表语从句常用于“That’s because...”结构中,说明产生上述结果的原因,表示前果后因; why 引导的表语从句说明由上述原因导致的某种结果,表示前因后果。如:

I was late for school this morning. **That’s because I stayed up too late last night.** (果→因)

今天早晨我上学迟到了,那是因为我昨晚熬夜太晚了。

I stayed up too late last night. **That’s why** I was late for school this morning. (因→果)

我昨晚熬夜太晚,那就是我今天早晨上学迟到的原因。

2. 表语从句中的虚拟语气

当主语是表示“建议、命令、要求、计划(suggestion, advice, proposal, order, command, request, requirement, demand, plan)”等名词时,表语从句应该用虚拟语气,即从句谓语用“should + 动词原形”形式,should 可以省略。如:

My suggestion is **that we (should) set off early tomorrow.**

我的建议是我们明天早点儿动身。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. I didn’t see the film last night. That was _____ I had to help my brother with his homework.

2. He thinks that not everyone is born equal and this is _____ I disagree.

3. The question is _____ technology is our servant or our master.

4. He didn’t get what he had expected. That’s _____ he left this company.

5. What I want to know is _____ the meeting will begin.

6. What the doctor really doubts is _____ my mother will recover from the serious disease soon.

7. When I was a little boy, the dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival was _____. I looked forward to most.

8. My neighbour Sana is always sheltering her child too much, and that’s _____ we differ.

9. The reason why the girl cried was _____ her friends misunderstood her.

10. The focus of the meeting was _____ we could develop transportation without polluting the environment.

② 语法与写作

1. What concerns me is _____.

让我担心的是你是否已经适应了大学生活。

2. The bottle of milk smells _____, so you'd better throw it away.
这瓶牛奶闻起来好像已经变质了,你最好把它扔掉。
3. From him, I realize the secret to success is _____.

从他那里,我意识到成功的秘诀不在于你出生在哪里,而在于你在生活中做什么。

4. The expert's suggestion is _____.
这位专家的建议是学校应该努力提高学生们的健康意识。

5. What puzzles Lily's friends is _____.
令莉莉的朋友们困惑的是,为什么她总是有那么多疯狂的想法。

Period Four Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Text Structure Analysing

Qian Xuesen	
Para. 1	1. _____ to Qian Xuesen.
Paras. 2—5	His personal history and 2. _____.
Para. 6	His 3. _____.
Para. 7	His 4. _____.

Stephen Hawking	
Para. 1	5. _____ to Stephen Hawking.
Para. 2	His claim to 6. _____.
Para. 3	7. _____ that made him great.

Task 2: Fast Reading

The two passages titled “The father of China’s aerospace” and “A world of pure thought” mainly tell us something about Qian Xuesen’s and Stephen Hawking’s 1. _____, their devotion, their characteristics and their 2. _____ spirit.

Task 3: Careful Reading

① Judge the following statements true(T) or false(F).

- () 1. Qian Xuesen was well respected for his serving his homeland wholeheartedly.
- () 2. Qian suffered a lot before he returned to his motherland China.
- () 3. Qian’s graduate studies and research over the course of the 1930s and 1940s helped the US.

- () 4. Qian was not sure whether Chinese could make missiles.

- () 5. Qian was only interested in science and had no other hobbies.

- () 6. Since Stephen Hawking came down with a disease, he could only use a little part of his muscles.

- () 7. When Hawking first achieved fame in 1964, he was not healthy and unable to move.

- () 8. Many excellent characteristics and habits made Hawking a great thinker.

② Fill in the blanks about Qian Xuesen’s life story by time order.

In 1911	Qian was born in Shanghai.
After 1932	Qian decided to switch his major to aviation to help 1. _____.
In 1935	Qian went to the US to pursue his 2. _____.
In the 1930s—1940s	Qian became a 3. _____ in American jet and rocket technology.
In 1955	Qian 4. _____ to China and was put in charge of developing China’s space and 5. _____ programme besides rocket science.
In 1970	Qian’s research helped China successfully launch its first man-made 6. _____.
In 2009	Qian passed away.

Task 4: Micro-writing

Described as a man with “great scientific thought and scientific spirit”, Qian Xuesen had a 1. _____ (great) impact on China’s aerospace science than anyone else. Qian returned to China from America in 1955. He was put 2. _____ charge of not only developing China’s rocket science but also its space and missile programme. Under his leadership, China 3. _____ (successful) launched its first man-made satellite. Much of the technology behind the Shenzhou spacecrafts can also be traced back to Qian’s research. That is 4. _____ he was called “the father of China’s aerospace”.

Stephen Hawking was one of the most famous

and 5. _____ (gift) scientists in physics. Due to his illness, he had to be in the wheelchair and his world became one of abstract thought. In 1964, Hawking pointed out that Fred Hoyle 6. _____ (make) a mistake in his maths. Once the maths 7. _____ (correct), it showed that the big bang theory 8. _____ (put) forward by Hawking was true; Hawking’s work was proven by astronomers with telescopes. A star was born. What made Stephen Hawking a genius? Besides 9. _____ (be) brilliant, he was brave, outspoken and determined. Above all, Hawking was willing to admit his 10. _____ (fault). This odd combination of characteristics had made him one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th and 21st centuries.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. pour *vt.* (to make a liquid or other substance flow from a container in a continuous stream, especially by holding the container at an angle) 倒出; 倾盆而下; 倾泻; 斟(饮料)
(教材 P7) A non-Newtonian fluid is strange because you can **pour** it like a liquid, but if you put any pressure on it, it suddenly becomes hard as concrete. “非牛顿流体”是很奇怪的, 因为你可以像(倾倒)一种液体一样把它倒出来, 可是如果你给它施加任何压力, 它突然就变得和混凝土一样坚硬。

pour in	大量地涌入; 蜂拥而至
pour into/out of	不断地或大量地涌进/出
pour down	流下; (雨)倾盆而下

【温馨提示】pour sth into/to sth 也可指“大量投入(金钱、时间、精力)于(某事物)”。

【佳句背诵】

Application letters from all over the country are **pouring in** by the thousands every week.
每星期有数千封申请信从全国各地纷至沓来。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① A big fire broke out in her house yesterday and thick black smoke was seen _____ (pour) out of the roof from the distance.
② [2021·全国乙卷] People _____ (pour) into stadiums since the days of

ancient Greece.

- ③ No sooner had I got the chance to explain than she rushed into the _____ (pour) rain.

◆完成句子

- ④ He broke down at the news that he was rejected by the football club, _____.
听到被足球俱乐部拒绝的消息, 他崩溃了, 眼泪顺着脸颊流了下来。(读后续写之神态描写)

- ⑤ [2022·浙江1月考读后续写] I took down everything he mentioned and _____.

我记下他提到的所有事项, 更加努力地投入到课题中。

2. break out (战争、打斗等不愉快的事情) 突然开始; 爆发

(教材 P7) However, after the Songhu Battle **broke out** in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and defend the country.

然而, 1932年淞沪会战爆发后, 钱学森决定改学航空专业, 因为他意识到中国需要它自己的强大的空军来保卫国家。

break in	强行进入; 打断
break into	强行闯入; 突然开始(笑、唱等)
break up	粉碎; 解散; (关系)破裂, 结束; 放假

break down	(机器)出故障;(身体)垮掉;失声痛哭;(谈判等)失败;(化学)分解
break through	冲破;取得突破;取得新的重大发现
break away (from sb/sth)	逃脱;脱离;背叛

[温馨提示] break out, happen, take place 都是不及物动词或短语,不用于被动结构。

【佳句背诵】

In some conflict areas where civil wars often **break out**, fighters have even destroyed heritage sites on purpose. 在一些经常爆发内战的冲突地区,武装分子甚至故意摧毁了遗址。

【活学活用】

◆用 break 短语的适当形式填空

- ① Her mother totally _____ at the passing away of her grandmother.
- ② Sometimes giving a gift is better than spoken communication, since the message it offers can _____ barriers of language.
- ③ When the news came that the war _____, he decided to serve in the army.
- ④ Two friends have an argument that _____ their friendship forever.

◆完成句子

- ⑤ _____, the phones at donation centres have been ringing off the hook. 自从地震爆发以来,捐款中心的电话一直响个不停。

3. defend vt. (to protect sb/sth from attack; to guard sb/sth) 保卫;防守;辩解

(教材 P7) However, after the Songhu Battle broke out in 1932, Qian made the decision to switch his major to aviation because he realised that China needed its own powerful air force to protect and **defend** the country.

然而,1932年淞沪会战爆发后,钱学森决定改学航空专业,因为他意识到中国需要它自己的强大的空军来保卫国家。

(1) defend... from/against...	保卫……免受……
defend oneself	自卫;申辩;自行辩护
(2) defence n.	防御;保卫;答辩
in defence of	保护……;为……辩护

【佳句背诵】

All the people, men and women, young and old, were fighting against the flood **in defence of** their own homes. 所有的人,无论男女老少,为了保卫自己的家园,都在与洪水做斗争。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① Once infected with HIV, the body is unable to defend itself _____ diseases.
- ② The strong walls of the castle served as a good _____ (defend) against the attackers.
- ③ The dam was built to defend the road from _____ (wash) away by the sea.

◆完成句子

- ④ Seeing the fierce dog suddenly appearing before them, he rushed _____ like an arrow. 看到这只凶猛的狗突然出现在他们面前,他像箭一样冲过去保护儿子。(读后续写之动作描写)
- ⑤ Keeping a balanced diet and taking regular exercise can _____ . 保持均衡的饮食和经常锻炼有助于保护我们免受感染。(应用文写作之倡议书)

4. in charge of 主管;掌管

(教材 P8) He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put **in charge of** not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme.

他受到祖国英雄般的欢迎,受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目。

(1) in the charge of...	由……负责/掌管
take charge (of)	主管;负责
free of charge	免费
(2) charge v.	收(费);指责;控告
charge (sb) sth (for sth)	收费;要价
charge sb with (doing) sth	指控/起诉/指责某人(做)某事

[温馨提示]

in charge of	in the charge of
掌管,负责	由……负责,在……的掌管之下
一般用人作主语	一般用物作主语

【活学活用】

◆用 charge 短语的适当形式填空

- ①The school will put an experienced teacher _____ that class to bring the children under control.
 ②The shop assistant was dismissed as she _____ cheating customers.
 ③His boss asked him to _____ the office for a few days while she was away.
 ④You can download from the Internet as much information as you need _____.

◆完成句子

⑤The shop owner _____ the noodles; I felt a wave of warmth and gratitude welling within me.

店主没有收我买面条的钱,我感到一股温暖和感激之情涌上心头。(读后续写之情感描写)

⑥[2020·全国卷 I 书面表达] My English teacher, who has been teaching for twenty years, _____ . 我的英语老师负责学校的工作,他已经教了二十年书了。

5. come down with 患(病),染上(小病)

(教材 P8) Since he **came down with** a disease which caused him to lose the use of most of his muscles, his world became one of abstract thought.

自从他患上了一种使他失去大部分肌肉功能的疾病,他的世界就变成了一个抽象思维的世界。

come down	崩塌;落下;着陆;下降
come about	发生
come across	偶然遇见
come up	发生;被提及;被讨论
come up with	提出
come off	从……掉下
come out	出现;出版

【活学活用】

◆用 come 短语的适当形式填空

- ①So far, several members _____ suggestions of their own.
 ②While cleaning the room yesterday, I _____ an old photograph of my mother.
 ③During the cold rainy weather last week, Mr Bill suddenly _____ a fever.
 ④Can you explain how it _____ that you were an hour late?

◆完成句子

⑤Susan didn't attend her brother's birthday party last night, because she _____ .

苏珊昨天晚上没有参加她弟弟的生日派对,因为她得了严重的感冒。

6. above all 最重要的是;尤其是

(教材 P9) **Above all**, Hawking was willing to admit his faults.

最重要的是,霍金愿意承认自己的错误。

after all	毕竟,终归
at all	完全,全然
first of all	首先
in all	总计,总共
all in all	总的来说
once and for all	彻底地

【活学活用】

◆用 all 短语的适当形式填空

- ①Children need many things, but _____ they need love.
 ②The tickets we had bought numbered twelve _____ .
 ③That mobile phone company is going to overcome the technological problem _____ .
 ④It's not surprising that you're tired. _____ , you were up until three last night!

◆完成句子

⑤As is known to all, travelling in China has become safer, more enjoyable and _____ , more economical.

众所周知,在中国旅行已经变得更安全、更愉快,最重要的是更经济实惠。

句型透视

1. (教材 P7) **Perhaps no other scientist has had a greater impact on China's aerospace science than Qian Xuesen.**

也许没有哪一位科学家比钱学森对中国航天科学的影响更大了。

句型公式

否定式 + 比较级

【句式点拨】

句中的否定词 no 与比较级 greater 连用,构成“否定词 + 比较级”结构,表示最高级的含义,意为“没

有……能够比……更……的了”。常用的否定词有 nothing, no, not, never, hardly, nobody 等。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① To me, nothing can be _____ (significant) than to carry others through hard times.

② We decided to take his suggestion because nobody could offer a _____ (good) solution.

③ Mr Black is very happy because the clothes made in his factory have never been _____ (popular).

◆完成句子

④ In my opinion, _____ than that gained with one's own sweat. (valuable)

在我看来,没有什么经验比自己用汗水得来的经验更宝贵。

⑤ _____ being allowed to take part in the space travel programme. (there be)
没有什么比获准参加太空旅行项目更令人兴奋的了。

2. (教材 P8) **He received a hero's welcome from his homeland and was put in charge of not only developing China's rocket science but also its space and missile programme.**
他受到祖国英雄般的欢迎,受命发展中国的火箭科学以及航天和导弹项目。

句型公式

not only... but also...

【句式点拨】

句中“not only ... but also ...”意为“不但……而且……”,用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分,如主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语或从句等,着重强调后者。但需要注意的是:

(1)“not only ... but also ...”连接主语时,其后的谓语动词单复数遵循“就近原则”;

(2)“not only ... but also ...”连接两个分句且当 not only 位于句首时,含有 not only 的句子要使用部分倒装结构。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Not only the temple, which was built in AD 200, but the ancient buildings around it, _____ (be) worth visiting as well.

② [2022·全国甲卷书面表达] Not only _____ the ocean offer us sufficient food, but it also maintains the balance of nature.

③ As we all know, not only can reading classics improve our study, _____ it also enriches our daily lives.

◆完成句子

④ [2020·全国新高考 I / II 卷应用文写作] _____ .
赛跑不仅增强了我们的体力,而且增进了我们的友谊。

⑤ Through the activity, _____ .
通过这次活动,我不仅认识到了体力劳动的价值,而且体会到了收获的快乐。

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

An opinion essay about the scientific spirit

【写作点拨】

本单元的写作目标是“谈论科学精神”。科学精神需要用科学家的事迹来说明。在描写科学家的事迹时,可以按照时间顺序。

注意使用衔接词语。如:表示时间和空间关系的词汇和短语: born in..., after..., over the course

of; 表示转折关系的衔接词: however, nevertheless; 表示因果关系的衔接词: because.

【范例】

假设你是李华,收到好友 Henry 的邮件。Henry 希望自己将来能成为一名科学家,因此向你咨询科学家需要具备哪些品质。请你给他回一封电子邮件。要点如下:

1. 对 Henry 的梦想表示支持;
 2. 科学家应具备的品质。
- 注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【常见词块】

1. 多重品质 _____
2. 同意意见 _____
3. 以……为基础 _____
4. 将……记在心中 _____
5. 坚持梦想 _____

【高级句式】

1. _____ an excellent scientist should possess multiple qualities and there are many aspects you should evaluate.

人们普遍认为一名优秀的科学家应该具备多重品质,你需要评估很多方面。

2. To begin with, scientists are usually _____.

首先,科学家通常知识渊博、有天赋并且意志坚定。

3. Furthermore, they _____ randomly and always base their research on solid proof.

此外,他们从不随便地附和意见,而总是把他们的研究建立在可靠的证据之上。

4. _____, they always keep it in mind to transform the world for the better.

最重要的是,他们始终牢记要把世界变得更好。

【连贯成文】

Dear Henry,

I am glad to learn that you hope to become a scientist in the future. It is commonly thought that an excellent scientist should possess multiple

qualities and there are many aspects you should evaluate.

To begin with, scientists are usually knowledgeable, gifted and determined. Furthermore, they never subscribe to an opinion randomly and always base their research on solid proof. Above all, they always keep it in mind to transform the world for the better.

Becoming a scientist is not easy. Stick to your dream and it will become a reality.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

【活学活用】

假定你是红星中学高二学生李华。你校英语校刊“科学人物”专栏以“A great figure”为题征集英语短文。请你根据以下要求投稿。词数 80 个左右。内容包括:

1. 人物的基本信息;
2. 人物的基本事迹;
3. 人物对你的影响。

A great figure

► 单元话题续写——科学精神

【话题词汇】

动作描写			
subscribe	vi. 认购(股份);定期订购;定期交纳(会费)	transform	vt. 使改观;使改变形态 vi. 改变;转变
suspect	vi. & vt. 怀疑;疑有;不信任 n. 犯罪嫌疑人;可疑对象	decrease	vi. & vt. (使大小、数量等)减少;减小;降低
cast	vt. 投射;向……投以(视线、笑容等);投掷	pour	vt. 倒出;倾泻;斟(饮料)
defend	vt. 保卫;防守;辩解	trace	vt. 追溯;追踪;查出 n. 痕迹;遗迹;踪迹

人物描写			
outstanding	<i>adj.</i> 优秀的;杰出的;明显的	brilliant	<i>adj.</i> 聪颖的;绝妙的;明亮的
gifted	<i>adj.</i> 有天赋的;有天才的;天资聪慧的	patriotic	<i>adj.</i> 爱国的
医学			
infect	<i>vt.</i> 使感染;传染	protein	<i>n.</i> 蛋白质
infection	<i>n.</i> 感染;传染	cell	<i>n.</i> 细胞;小房间;单间牢房
virus	<i>n.</i> 病毒	vaccine	<i>n.</i> 疫苗
come down with	患(病);染上(小病)	germ	<i>n.</i> 微生物;细菌;病菌
研究过程			
contradictory	<i>adj.</i> 相互矛盾的;对立的;不一致的	thanks to	幸亏;由于
proof	<i>n.</i> 证据;证明;检验	statistic	<i>n.</i> [pl.] 统计数字;统计资料;统计学
intervention	<i>n.</i> 介入;出面;干涉	solid	<i>adj.</i> 可靠的;固体的;坚实的 <i>n.</i> 固体
link	<i>n.</i> 联系;纽带 <i>vt.</i> 把……连接起来;相关联	shift	<i>n.</i> 改变;转换;轮班 <i>vi. & vt.</i> 转移;挪动;转向

【跟踪训练】

① 写作金句

1. Think of _____: gunpowder, papermaking, printing and the compass. These things changed the world forever. 想想中国古代的四大发明:火药、造纸术、印刷术和指南针。它们永远地改变了世界。

2. In addition, important advances have been made in medicine and environmental science _____. 此外,得益于不断强化的计算机能力,医药与环境科学也取得了重要进展。

3. But what remains important is _____, and that's the real spirit of invention. 不过有一点依旧重要,就是我们对思考与创造有着一种极度的渴望,而这正是真正的发明精神。

② 话题语段

Huang Danian was named lead scientist on China's deep earth exploration programme, developing advanced cameras that can see through the Earth's crust 1. _____

_____ (以便于它能被分析) without humans digging into it. He set up a state-of-the-art lab, 2. _____ (有时自己付钱买设备). Some described him as a "lunatic" (a mad man), but this passion and drive enabled Huang to propel China's deep earth exploration technology into a 3. _____ (世界领先地位). Huang's 4. _____ (奉献促成了) China's lunar probe *Yutu* being landed on the moon in 2013 and the launch of the spacecrafts *Shenzhou-11* and *Tiangong-2* in 2016.

Huang's health also paid the price for 5. _____ (他对工作的投入). He began having fainting fits in 2012, but paid little attention to them, stating he did not have time to go to see a doctor—his work always came first. In November 2016, Huang collapsed and was taken to hospital, where he was diagnosed with cancer. 6. _____ (疾病如此严重以至于) he had just a couple of months to live.