



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

选择性必修第二册 WY

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

As children, we all dream of what we want to be when we **grow up**. Often, many young children will say that they want to be actors, singers, pop stars or models. Some will say that they want to become teachers, firefighters, or police officers. Others want to be astronauts or scientists or explorers.

When I was young, I wanted to be a fashion designer. I went to London Fashion Weekend and the Clothes Show Live in Birmingham and worked very hard at school to get good grades. Firstly, I applied to study fashion design at university. When I got there, I hated the courses. For some reason, which is still unknown to me, I no longer wanted to become part of the fashion industry.

I now study French. **I'm twenty, which many children would say is "grown-up", yet I still don't know what I want to do when I finish university.** This year, I have been working as a language assistant. Over the past seven months, I've taught English to hundreds of students. The best part, as clichéd as it may seem, has been seeing these students' progress. At the start of the year, some students wouldn't dare to say a word; now, it's as though they're different people. Wonderful as this experience has been, I'm still not convinced that I want to go into teaching. This summer, I have an internship with a publishing company. **I'm really looking forward to trying out something new,**

and hopefully figuring out if it's something I would like to do more of in the future.

I think that our choices can be heavily influenced by our parents. Some parents only want their children to study subjects like engineering, maths, science or medicine. Young people may be pressured into studying certain subjects, which can be stressful.

At the end of the day, there's no rush to decide what you want to do with the rest of your life. Many people change careers several times during their lifetime, so there's always time to pursue a different career path!

【主题词句背诵】

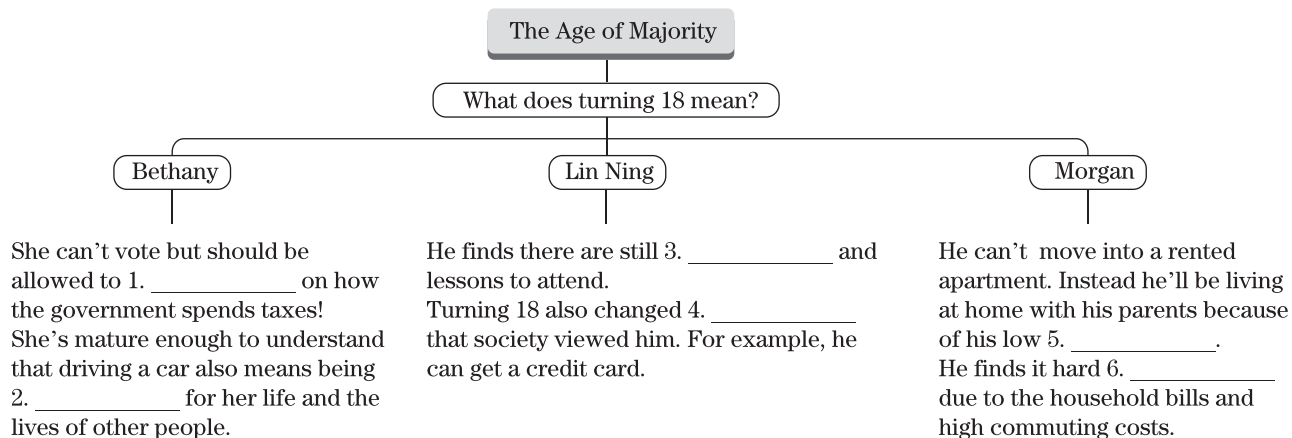
1. grow up 长大
2. look forward to 盼望
3. try out 试验, 尝试
4. figure out 弄明白
5. I'm twenty, which many children would say is "grown-up", yet I still don't know what I want to do when I finish university.
我二十岁了, 很多孩子会说这是“长大了”, 但我仍然不知道大学毕业后我想做什么。
6. I'm really looking forward to trying out something new, and hopefully figuring out if it's something I would like to do more of in the future.
我真的很期待尝试一些新的东西, 希望能弄清楚这是否是我在未来更想要做的事情。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

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

- () 1. What is Bethany's mum's attitude towards the age of 18 for getting a driving licence?
- A. Indifferent. B. Neutral.
C. Understanding. D. Disapproving.
- () 2. What do we know about Lin Ning?
- A. Lin Ning is a college student now.
B. Lin Ning now has a satisfying and well-paid job in the city.
C. Lin Ning has got his driving licence.
D. Lin Ning's parents are against his signing an organ donation agreement.
- () 3. Why does Lin Ning mention his organ donation agreement?
- A. To stress that he is independent enough.
B. To show that he has a strong sense of social responsibility.
C. To tell the readers that this was the biggest decision ever made.
D. To suggest that his parents are sensible.
- () 4. What may be the most important reason for Morgan still living with his parents now?
- A. He hasn't found an apartment.
B. He likes his mother's cooking.
C. His commute to work is quite expensive.
D. His job is poorly paid.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

Bethany aged 16 from Victoria, Australia, can't wait 1. _____ (be) 18. However, she won't be voting in the next general 2. _____ (elect) because she still won't be old enough. She will be taking her driving test on the very day she turns 18. She thinks she is already mature enough to understand that driving a car also means 3. _____ (take) responsibility for her life and the lives of other people.

Lin Ning, 4. _____ is 19 years old from Shanghai, China, celebrated his 18th birthday just before he went to university. He expected to feel 5. _____ (instant) different, but it wasn't like that. In fact, the change has been more subtle and gradual than he imagined. He has begun to feel more aware 6. _____ other people and to develop a stronger sense of social responsibility.

Morgan, aged 20 from Florida, the US, assumed he'd already have 7. _____ well-paid job and that he'd be moving into a 8. _____ (rent) apartment as soon as he turned 18, but how wrong he was! His librarian's salary means that he will be living at home with 9. _____ (he) parents for a while longer. Besides, he does like his mom's 10. _____ (cook). He guesses some responsibilities are more about attitude than age.

词汇点睛

1. in charge of = take charge of 负责;掌管;照料

(教材 P2) Will you be completely **in charge of** your own life and able to express yourself in new and exciting ways?

你将会完全负责你自己的生活,并能够以新的、令人兴奋的方式表达自己吗?

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| (1) charge <i>n.</i> | 主管;要价,收费;指控;充电量,电荷 |
| in the charge of sb (= in one's charge) | 由某人负责;由某人照料 |
| free of charge | 免费 |
| (2) charge <i>v.</i> | 收费;指控;充电;猛攻;猛冲;向……方向冲去 |
| charge sb money for sth | 为某物向某人收钱 |
| charge sb with... = accuse sb of... | 指控/指责某人…… |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The restaurant charged us 1,000 *yuan* _____ the wine which was worth one tenth in a grocery store.

② The very first community service project organized by the Homeless Project team was to collect food for the homeless in _____ charge of David.

(2) 一词多义

① The shaver can be **charged** up and used when people are travelling. _____

② The two men were **charged** with robbing a woman of a leather bag last week. _____

③ The noise shakes the trees as the male beats his chest and **charges** towards me. _____

④ Besides, there will be an admission **charge** of 50 *yuan* for each person. _____

(3) 完成句子

① You can download from the Internet as much information as you need _____.

你可以从互联网上免费下载你需要的任何信息。

(应用文写作之建议信)

② [2022·新高考全国 I 卷] I'm Li Hua, the student _____ "Talk and Talk", an English programme in our school radio station. I am writing to ask whether you are available to be present at our programme.

我叫李华,是负责我们学校广播站英语节目“Talk and Talk”的学生。我写信是想问你是否有空参加我们的节目。(应用文写作之邀请信)

2. election *n.* 选举

(教材 P3) One reason is that although I've been working ever since leaving school, I won't be voting in the next general **election**.

其中一个原因是虽然我离开学校后就一直在工作,但是我依然不能在下一届大选中投票。

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| elect <i>v.</i> | 选举;推选;选择,决定 |
| elect to do sth | 决定/选择做某事 |
| elect sb (as) + 职位 | 选某人为……(职位前无冠词) |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote in the _____ (elect).

(2) 熟词生义

With the development of e-commerce, increasing numbers of people **elect** to shop on the Internet for convenience. _____

(3) 完成句子

When I _____ president of the Students' Union, everybody congratulated me on my campaign saying it was one of the best the school had held.

当我被选为学生会主席时,每个人都称赞我的竞选活动,说这是学校里举办的最好的竞选活动之一。

(读后续写之场景描写)

3. take responsibility for 对……负责

(教材 P3) But I think I'm already mature enough to understand that driving a car also means **taking responsibility for** my life and the lives of other people.

但我认为我已经足够成熟,明白开车也意味着要对我的生命和其他人的生命负责。

- (1) have a responsibility to do sth
有做某事的责任
It is one's responsibility to do sth.
某人有责任做某事。
- (2) responsible *adj.* 负有责任的;可信任的
be responsible for (doing) sth
对(做)……有责任/负责

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2022·全国乙卷] China has a _____ (responsible) to work with other countries to promote the healthy development of the tea industry.

(2) 完成句子

① Jack is the manager of the project. If anything goes wrong, he _____ it.
杰克是这个项目的经理。如果出了任何差错,都将由他来负责。

② It is known to all that _____ make sensible use of natural resources for the benefit of later generations. (形式主语)
众所周知,为后代着想,合理利用自然资源是每个人的义务。(应用文写作之倡议书)

③ These activities do inspire _____ and patriotism among us and have been a way to bring some faith into our world.
这些活动确实激发了我们的责任感和爱国精神,也为我们的世界带来了一些信仰。(话题写作之校园

活动)

4. approve *v.* 批准;认可;赞成,同意

(教材 P3) This was a big decision for me and I made it without asking my parents (although I knew they would **approve**).

这对我来说是个很大的决定,我没有问父母就做出了这个决定(尽管我知道他们会同意)。

- (1) approve of 赞成;同意
disapprove of 不赞成;不同意;反对
- (2) approval *n.* 赞成,同意;批准,通过;认可,赞赏
win/earn sb's approval 赢得某人赞许/认可
- (3) approving *adj.* 同意的;赞许的

[温馨提示] “赞成/同意某人做某事”不可说成 approve sb to do sth, 因为 approve 作“赞成,同意”讲时是不及物动词,所以应该用 approve of sb/one's doing sth, 其中介词 of 后应用动名词的复合结构。approve 作及物动词时表示“(正式地)批准,认可,核准”。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It found many youngsters now measure their status by how much public _____ (approve) they get online, often through “likes”.

② He gave me an _____ (approve) nod, eyes shining with amusement.

(2) 完成句子

① I _____ to earn some money by part-time jobs, but please don't ignore your studies.
我同意你尝试通过兼职工作去挣一些钱,可是请不要忽视你的功课。(应用文写作之建议信)

② Tom works very hard at his new company, hoping to _____.
汤姆在新公司工作很努力,希望能赢得经理的认可。

5. suitable *adj.* 合适的

(教材 P4) Choose another **suitable** title for the passage and give your reasons. 为这篇文章选择另一个合适的标题,并给出你的理由。

- (1) be suitable for 适合……
be suitable to do sth 适合做某事
- (2) suit *vt.* 适合(某人);(尤指服装、颜色等)相配,合身;适宜
suit... to... 使……适合……
- (3) suit *n.* 西装;套装

【活学活用】

完成句子

① I'm writing to ask you for some help with the content of the magazines which _____.

我写信是想请求您对适合我们高中生的杂志内容提供一些帮助。(应用文写作之求助信)

② This piece, which sounds wonderful, _____
_____ at the wedding.

这首听起来美妙的曲子适合在婚礼上演奏。(话题
写作之庆祝活动)

③ So is it convenient for you if we meet next Monday
morning? If not, please let me know what time
_____.

那么我们下周一早上见面你方便吗? 如果不方便,
请让我知道什么时候最适合你。(应用文写作之求
助信)

④ A good teacher should _____
the age and interests of his students.

一位好老师应该使他的课程适合学生的年龄和
爱好。

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) **Surely, if you're old enough to
earn a wage and pay taxes, you should be
allowed to have a say on how the
government spends them!** 当然,如果你(年龄)
足够大能赚取工资并纳税,你就应被允许对政府如
何支出这些税款有发言权!

句型公式

主语 + be + *adj.* + enough to do sth

【句式点拨】

该句式意为“……足够……去做某事”,可以与 so...
that 以及 too...to 进行转换。

【归纳拓展】

so... that 以及 too... to 与 enough to 的转换

(1) 当 that 引导的从句为肯定式时,若从句主语与主
句主语相同,so... that 可转换为 enough to 结构;若从
句主语与主句主语不相同,so ... that 可转换为
enough for sb to do sth 结构。

当 that 引导的从句为否定式时,若从句主语与主
句主语相同,so... that 可转换为 enough to 的否定结构;
若从句主语与主句主语不相同,so... that 可转换为
enough for sb to do sth 的否定结构。同时要注意,转
换后的形容词或副词要用其相应的反义词。

(2) enough to 的句式为否定式时, enough to 可以转
换为 too...to 结构。转换后的 too...to 结构中的形容
词或副词要用其相应的反义词。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① He's smart enough _____ (know) that if
he gets involved with that bad man, he's getting into
trouble.

② I was so angry _____ I avoided her during
the school day and didn't feel like responding to any
of her online messages.

(2) 完成句子/一句多译

① If I _____,
this will be my first job, and I'll spare no effort to do
it well.

如果我有幸被录用,这将是我的第一份工作,我会尽
全力去把它做好。(应用文写作之申请信)

② The tough problem is too difficult _____
_____.

这个棘手的问题对我而言太难了,我解决不了。

③ 玛丽很有雄心,想在四个月里学会流利地说汉
语。(话题写作之语言学习)

→ Mary is _____
to speak Chinese fluently in four months.

→ Mary is _____
to speak Chinese fluently in four months. (结果状语
从句)

2. (教材 P3) **I expected to feel instantly
different, as if I had closed the door on my
childhood and stepped into a whole new
adult world.** 我曾经期待马上会有不一样的感觉,
就好像我关上了童年的门,走进了一个全新的成人
世界。

句型公式

as if (= as though) 引导方式状语从句

【句式点拨】

as if 既可以引导方式状语从句,也可以引导表语从
句,意为“仿佛,好像”。as if 从句所表示的情况是事
实或具有很大可能性时,通常用陈述语气;当其所表
示的情况不是事实,而是主观的想象或夸大性的比
喻时,通常用虚拟语气,其从句时态变化如下:

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| 与现在事实相反 | 从句用一般过去时 (be 动词用 were) |
| 与过去事实相反 | 从句用过去完成时 (had + 过去分词) |
| 与将来事实相反 | 从句用“would/could/might + 动词原形”结构 |

[温馨提示] as though/if 引导状语从句时,若主、从句主语一致,且从句谓语有 be 动词时,从句中的主语和 be 动词常常可以省略,即“as though/if + 形容词/名词/介词短语/分词/不定式”。如:

Jason paused as if/though (he was) expecting Lanny to speak.

贾森停了下来,好像在期待着兰尼讲话。

The bird was circling above us as if/though (it was) to express gratitude.

那只鸟在我们头顶盘旋,好像要表达感激之情。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The futurologists see the future in virtual reality—the use of computers with sounds and pictures that make you feel as if you _____ (be) in a real situation.

② The two girls talked as if they _____ (be) friends for years.

(2) 完成句子

The injured soldier opens his mouth slowly _____ something. (省略结构)

那个受伤的士兵缓缓开口,好像要说什么。(读后续

写之动作描写)

3. (教材 P4) **I know I could get a bank loan to pay the deposit on my very own apartment, but I don't feel ready to make that kind of commitment, and I do like my mom's cooking.** 我知道我可以得到一笔银行贷款来支付我自己公寓的押金,但我觉得我还没有准备好做出那样的承诺,并且我确实喜欢我妈妈做的饭菜。

句型公式

强调谓语

【归纳拓展】

(1) 在英语中,常用 do 的适当形式来强调谓语动词,意为“的确,真的”。

(2) 谓语动词只有两种时态能强调,即一般现在时和一般过去时。在一般现在时中,主语为第三人称单数时用 does 强调谓语动词,其余人称用 do 强调谓语动词;在一般过去时中,用 did 强调谓语动词。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① He may have forgotten about it, but I _____.

他也许忘了此事,不过我的确告诉过他。

② Now I _____ by taking part in the English composition competition. 现在我确实想通过参加英语作文比赛来提高我的英语水平。

③ He _____ his father but they are different in character.

他看起来确实像他父亲,但是他们性格迥异。

(读后续写之人物描写)

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. **varied** *adj.* 各种各样的;变化的,多变的,不同的

(教材 P7) But as life continues, we're presented with more **varied** experiences: starting university, getting a job and raising a family.

但随着生活的继续,我们得到了更多不同的经历:开始上大学,找到一份工作,养一个家庭。

(1) vary *vi.* 变化,不同

vt. 使变化

vary with 随……而变化

vary in 在……方面不同

vary from... to... 从……到……变化

(2) various *adj.* 各种不同的;各种各样的;多姿多彩的

(3) variety *n.* 不同种类

a variety of (= varieties of) 多种多样的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2023·浙江1月考] The activity began with a lecture by a local botanist, who taught us the different characteristics and uses of _____ (vary) plant species.

② These cars vary _____ size, price, colour, function and so on.

③ The prices of some fresh vegetables vary _____ the season.

(2) 完成句子

① In order to help people in need out as well as enrich our school life, the club organizes _____

_____ on a regular basis. (名词短语)
为了帮助有需要的人,也为了丰富我们的校园生活,俱乐部定期组织各种各样的志愿活动。(话题写作之

志愿服务)

② Our school provides us with a diverse range of selective courses, _____.

(非谓语)

我们学校给我们提供了各种选修课程,从艺术到音乐都有。(话题写作之学校生活)

2. (教材 P7) Whatever our choices are, we should cherish and embrace these moments in life. 无论我们的选择是什么,我们都应该珍惜和拥抱生命中的这些时刻。

句型公式

whatever 引导让步状语从句

【归纳拓展】

(1) “疑问词 + ever” 引导让步状语从句, 相当于 “no matter + 疑问词”。同类词还有 wherever, however, whenever 等。

(2) whatever, whoever, whichever, whomever 既可引导名词性从句, 也可引导让步状语从句, 在引导让步状语从句时相当于 no matter what/who/which/whom。

(3) however 用作连接副词, 相当于 no matter how, 引导让步状语从句, 意思是 “不管怎样……, 无论如何……”, 具体结构为: however + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① _____, the most important

thing is to keep cool. (状语从句)

不管发生什么事, 最重要的是要保持冷静。

② _____ I explained, she still didn't understand.

无论我多么仔细和耐心地解释, 她还是没明白。

③ [2021·全国甲卷] In a wired world with constant global communication, we're all positioned to see flashes of genius _____.

在一个全球通讯不断的有线世界里, 无论天才出现在哪里, 我们都能看到他们的闪光。

④ Julia is an experienced secretary and you can count on her _____.

朱莉娅是一位经验丰富的秘书, 无论什么时候你有麻烦都可以依靠她。(话题写作之记人叙事)

语法归纳

将来进行时

一、概念

将来进行时表示将来某一时刻正在进行的动作或某段时间持续的动作。它主要表示按计划、安排在将来某时要进行或发生的动作。如:

What **will you be doing** at eight o'clock this evening?

今天晚上8点你会干什么?

This time tomorrow I **shall be flying** to London on business.

明天这个时候我将在出差飞往伦敦的途中。

二、将来进行时的构成

将来进行时一般由 “will/shall be + 现在分词” 构成。如:

We **shall be going** to London next week to attend the conference.

下周我们要去伦敦出席那个会议。

I **ll be staying** late at the office this evening.

今晚我将在办公室里待到很晚。

I **ll be taking** my holidays soon after I complete my tasks.

在我完成我的任务后不久, 我就要去度假了。

三、将来进行时的主要用法

1. 将来进行时表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作, 常与 this time tomorrow, at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon 等时间状语连用。如:

Hurry up! The guests **will be arriving** at any minute!

快点! 客人们将随时到来!

Don't phone me between 5 pm and 6 pm. We'll be **having** dinner with our distinguished guests then.

不要在下午五点至六点给我打电话,那时我们将在和重要的客人吃晚饭。

2. 将来进行时表示一种已经决定的动作或情况,或表示某动作将按计划发生且未完成。如:

I **will be seeing** you in your city next week.

我下个星期去你的城市看你。

We'll be **spending** our coming winter vacation in Australia.

我们将在澳大利亚度过即将到来的寒假。

3. 将来进行时表示委婉的语气。如:

Will you be joining us in the fierce basketball match? 你会和我们一起参加激烈的篮球赛吗?

Will you be needing anything else?

你还需要别的东西吗?

四、将来进行时与一般将来时的区别

1. 两者的基本用法不一样:将来进行时表示将来某时正在进行的动作,一般将来时表示将来某时将要发生的动作。如:

What **will you be coping** with this time tomorrow?

明天这个时候你会在处理什么事情呢?

What **will you cope** with tomorrow?

你明天要处理什么事儿?

2. 两者均可表示将来,但用将来进行时语气更委婉,比较:

When **will you finish** these letters?

你什么时候处理完这些信件?(直接询问,如上司对下属)

When **will you be seeing** Mr White?

您什么时候见怀特先生?(委婉地询问,如下属对上司)

When **will you pay** back the money?

你什么时候还钱?(似乎在直接讨债)

When **will you be paying** back the money?

这钱你什么时候还呢?(委婉地询问)

3. 有时一般将来时中的 will 含有“愿意”的意思,而用将来进行时则只是单纯地谈未来的情况。如:

Mary **won't pay** the bill.

玛丽不肯付账。(表意愿)

Mary **won't be paying** the bill.

不会由玛丽来付账。(单纯谈未来的情况)

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. I _____ (have) a meeting at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

2. Mr Smith will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because he _____ (deliver) an important speech.

3. In the year 3000, a lot of people _____ (live) on the moon.

4. You needn't cook lunch for me. I _____ (eat) out with my friends.

5. By 10:00 tomorrow my lecture will have ended and I _____ (meet) my guests in my office at that time.

6. Don't phone John between 7 pm and 8 pm. He _____ (do) his experiment then.

7. I _____ (take) an exam at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon, so I can't go skating with you.

8. Mike will not be able to come tonight because he _____ (attend) a lecture then.

② 句型训练

1. You won't miss her. She _____ at that time.

你不会看不到她的。她到时会穿一件红色的 T 恤衫。

2. Tomorrow we're going to play tennis in the afternoon. So at 15:00, we _____.

明天下午我们要打网球。因此,在下午 3 点的时候,我们将正在打网球。

3. When he comes to my house tomorrow, I _____.

明天他来我家时,我将正在写报告。

4. This Saturday I will be very busy. I _____ then.

本周六我会非常忙。那时,我将正在修理我的自行车。

5. This time tomorrow they _____ their extra work in the office.

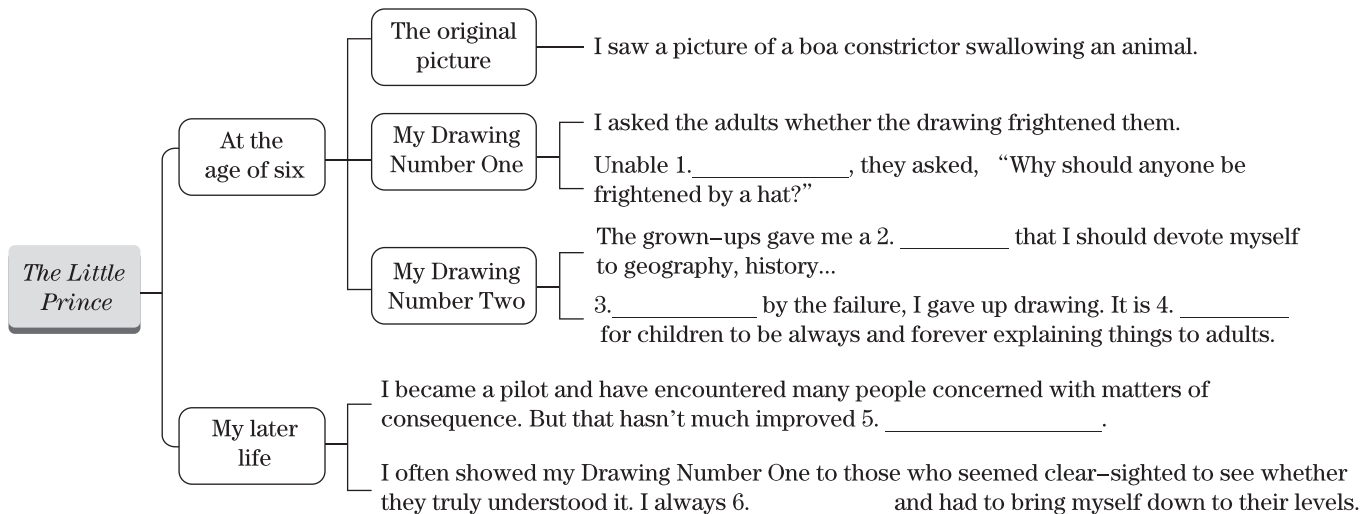
明天这个时候,他们将会在办公室加班。

Period Three Developing ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

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

- () 1. Why did the writer give up painting?
- A. He was not good at painting.
 B. He was discouraged by his parents.
 C. He couldn't paint boa constrictors well.
 D. He felt very discouraged by the failure of his drawings.
- () 2. What can we infer from the adults' response to the writer's pictures?
- A. Some kids should give up drawing because they are not talented for it.
 B. Adults and children tend to have different understandings of a picture.
 C. Not all the adults can understand children.
 D. Adults like to ask children questions.
- () 3. What does the writer think the adults may show interest in?
- A. His paintings.
 B. His likes for stars.
 C. Primeval forests.
 D. Leisure activities.
- () 4. What quality of a kid does the writer want to stress in the passage?
- A. Integrity. B. Persistence.
 C. Diligence. D. Imagination.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

I saw a magnificent picture in a book 1. _____ (call) *True Stories from Nature*, about the primeval forest when I was at the age of 6. It was a picture of a boa constrictor 2. _____ the act of swallowing an animal. So I began to draw my picture.

My Drawing Number One was a picture of a boa constrictor digesting 3. _____ elephant, but the grown-ups believed it to be a hat. In my Drawing Number Two, I drew the inside of the boa constrictor, so that the grown-ups could see it 4. _____ (clear). However, the grown-ups advised me 5. _____ (lay) aside my drawings of boa constrictors and devote myself instead to other fields. That is 6. _____ I gave up painting when I was 6 years old. I think many people lack 7. _____ (imagine) and only care about matters of consequence.

Later, I 8. _____ (choose) to work as a pilot. In the course of this life, I showed my Drawing Number One to people who seemed to me at all clear-sighted. If the person thought that was a hat, I would never talk to him about boa constrictors, or primeval forests, or stars. I would bring 9. _____ (I) down to his level. And the grown-up would be greatly 10. _____ (please) to have met such a sensible man.

词汇点睛

1. lay aside 把……搁置一边;留存备用;放下,抛开(情感或信仰)

(教材 P11) The grown-ups' response, this time, was to advise me to **lay aside** my drawings of boa constrictors, whether from the inside or the outside, and devote myself instead to geography, history, arithmetic and grammar.

这次,那些大人人们的回答是劝我把那些看得见内部或看不见内部的蟒蛇的画放到一边,转而全身心致力于地理、历史、算术和语法。

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| (1) lay down | 放下,搁下;制定,规定 |
| lay off | 辞退,解雇,使下岗 |
| (2) lay the blame/responsibility (for sth) on sb | (把某事)归咎于某人/把(某事的)责任加于某人身上 |
| lay the table | 摆放餐具 |

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① Let's **lay aside** our differences and try to reach a compromise. _____

② Every week she **laid aside** a few pence to put into the bank just in case of emergency in the past. _____

(2) 完成句子/词汇升级

① Daniel finished the article and _____ the newspaper on his desk.

丹尼尔看完文章后把报纸放在他的书桌上。

② She was very kind and refused to _____ any innocent people.

她很善良,拒绝归咎于任何无辜的人。

③ The man was in desperation after he was fired by the company which he had worked in over thirty years.

→ The man was in desperation after he _____ by the company which he had worked in over thirty years.

2. devote oneself to 致力于,献身于

(教材 P11) The grown-ups' response, this time, was to advise me to lay aside my drawings of boa

constrictors, whether from the inside or the outside, and **devote myself** instead to geography, history, arithmetic and grammar. 这次,那些大人人们的回答是劝我把那些看得见内部或看不见内部的蟒蛇的画放到一边,转而全身心致力于地理、历史、算术和语法。

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| (1) devote... to... | 把……用于…… |
| (2) devoted <i>adj.</i> | 挚爱的;全心全意的;忠诚的 |
| be devoted to | 深爱……;对……忠诚;热衷于…… |
| (3) devotion <i>n.</i> | 奉献;忠诚;关爱;专心 |

【温馨提示】与 devote 搭配的 to 为介词,后面的动词要用动名词形式。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2021·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] The 60-year-old is not an actor, but a policeman. However, he is more _____ (devote) to his "role" than any real actor.

② I still remember what my English teacher has devoted to _____ (improve) my English levels.

③ Her _____ (devote) to the job left her with very little free time.

(2) 完成句子/句式升级

① The surgeon immediately _____ the next operation before he could take a good rest. (*v.*)

这位外科医生还没来得及好好休息就立即投入到下一场手术中。

② The professor was entirely devoted to the experiment and wasn't aware of the weather change. → _____ the experiment, the professor wasn't aware of the weather change. (用分词改写)

3. at a glance 一瞥,看一眼

(教材 P12) **At a glance** I can distinguish China from Arizona. 我一眼就能分辨出中国和亚利桑那州。

- | | |
|---------------------|----------|
| (1) at first glance | 乍看之下,乍一看 |
| take a glance at | 瞥一眼,扫视 |
| (2) glance at | 匆匆一看 |
| (3) stare at | 盯着看 |
| glare at | 瞪着眼睛看 |

【活学活用】

(1) 短语填空

① This place looks pretty complete _____ (乍一看), but really it's not.

② Don't _____ (盯着看) people like that—it's rude.

③ They stopped quarrelling and _____ (瞪着眼睛看) each other.

④ He could tell _____ (看一眼) that something was wrong.

(2) 一句多译

我扫视了一下大厅,发现观众中有许多熟悉的面孔。

(读后续写之动作描写)

→ I _____ the hall and found many familiar faces among the audience. (动词)

→ I _____ the hall and found many familiar faces among the audience. (名词)

→ _____ the hall, I found many familiar faces among the audience. (非谓语)

4. consequence n. 后果;结果

(教材 P12) In the course of this life, I have had a great many encounters with a great many people who have been concerned with matters of **consequence**. 在这一生中,我多次遇到过很多关心重要的事的人。

(1) as a consequence = in consequence
结果,因此
as a consequence of = in consequence of
因为……;由于……
take/face the consequences
承担/面对后果

(2) consequent *adj.* 随之发生的,作为结果的
consequently *adv.* 因此;所以

【温馨提示】表示因果的其他表达法:

(1) 原因:①动词短语 result from 由……引起

②介词短语 as a result of, owing to, due to, thanks to, on account of, because of 因为,由于

(2) 结果:①动词短语 result in 导致,造成; lead to 导致; bring about 导致,引起

②介词短语 as a result 结果,因此

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [2021·新高考全国Ⅱ卷] _____ consequence, he joined the twins in preparing the Mother's Day surprise.

② His careless driving resulted _____ the car accident, which made him feel regretful for the rest of his life.

③ Chemical pollution will bring _____ a threat to agriculture and the food chain, and _____ (consequent) to human health.

(2) 完成句子

Many species have died out _____ humans' activities. (consequence)

由于人类活动,许多物种已经灭绝了。(话题写作之

动植物保护)

5. evidence n. 证据

(教材 P12) Choose the author's attitude towards grown-ups and find **evidence** to support your choice. 选择作者对成年人的态度,并找到证据来支持你的选择。

(1) There is evidence that...

有证据证明……(that 引导同位语从句)

(2) evident *adj.*

明显的

It is evident that... = It is obvious that...

显然……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2021·浙江6月考] There is a lot of really interesting _____ (evident) which seems to be suggesting that if children are inspired up to the age of seven, then being outdoors will be a habit for life.

(2) 完成句子

① _____ the education of the young is important to the future of a country.

很明显,青年人的教育对一个国家的未来是重要的。

② _____ the real driver of poor health is not so much fatty food, as it is sugar. 有证据表明,健康不佳的真正驱动因素并不是太多的高脂食物,而实际上是糖。(话题写作之健康饮食)

6. conclusion n. 结论;结束

(1) come to/draw/reach/arrive at a conclusion

得出结论

in conclusion

最后,总之

(2) conclude *v.*

断定,得出结论;结束

conclude sth (from sth)/(from sth) that
(从……中)得出结论
conclude sth with/by doing sth
以(做)某事结束某事

【温馨提示】 in conclusion 及 to conclude 常作总结语使用, 有此用法的其他表达还有: in short, in brief, in a word, all in all 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The _____ (conclude) that we can draw out of this article is that study without thinking leads to confusion, and thinking without study ends in puzzlement.

② The scientists concluded _____ their research that the earth is becoming warmer and warmer.

(2) 完成句子

① [2020·全国卷Ⅱ] I _____ that it is important to work with our own hands.

从我自己的经历中得出结论: 用自己的双手劳动很重要。(应用文写作之劳动)

② [2021·全国甲卷] _____, your practical suggestions are bound to make our theme class meeting about traditional Chinese cultures appeal to more foreigners.

总之, 你的切实可行的建议一定可以使我们关于中国传统文化的主题班会吸引更多的外国人。(应用文写作之中国文化)

句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **They always need to have things explained.** 他们总是需要把事情给他们解释一下。

句型公式

“have + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

【归纳拓展】

(1) have sth done 使某事完成, 遭遇某种(不幸的)事情, 让/叫别人做某事

have sb do sth 让某人做某事

have sb doing sth 使某人一直做某事

(2) have sth to do 有某事要做(主语自己做)

have sth to be done 有某事要做(不是主语自己做)

【活学活用】

完成句子

① It's a good idea to _____ in Chinese.

把你的目的地用汉语写出来是个好主意。

② Don't worry. I'll _____ you finish the work.

别担心。我会让汤姆帮你完成这项工作。

③ You should go home quickly. Don't _____ all the time.

你应该快点回家。别让你妈妈一直等着。

④ I can't go to the park with you, because I _____.

我不能和你一起去公园, 因为我有许多家庭作业要做。

⑤ “Do you _____?” his mother asked.

他的妈妈问: “你有衣服要洗吗?”

2. (教材 P11) **That is why, at the age of six, I gave up what might have been a magnificent career as a painter.** 那就是为什么, 在六岁的时候, 我放弃了画家这一原本可能辉煌的职业。

句型公式

That is why...

【句式点拨】

该句型意为“那就是……的原因”, 其用法如下:

that 指代上文提到的情况, why 引导表语从句, 从句表示结果。

【归纳拓展】

(1) This/That is/was why... 这/那就是……的原因。

(why 引导表语从句, 表示结果)

(2) This/That/It is/was because... 这/那是因为…… (because 引导表语从句, 表示原因)

(3) The reason why... is/was that... ……的原因是……

(why 引导定语从句并在从句中作状语; that 引导表语从句, 表示原因)

【活学活用】

完成句子

① Peking University is one of the best universities in China and _____. I suggest you apply for it. 北京大学是中国最好的大学之一, 那就是我建议你申请它的原因。(应用文写作之建议信)

② _____ plants are very important to us
_____ they can make food from air, water
and sunlight.

植物对我们很重要的原因是它们可以利用空气、水和阳光制造食物。(话题写作之环境保护)

③ He wouldn't like to go on an outing with you
today; _____ he has a lot of
lessons to make up.

他今天不愿意和你出去远足,这是因为他有很多功课要补。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

写一篇书评 (Writing a book review)

【写作点拨】

本单元的主题语境为人与自我中的认识自我。写作部分是要要求给自己看过的书写一篇书评。

英文的书评,和大多数文章一样都由 introduction, body 和 conclusion 组成。首先需要对本书的基本情况作简短的介绍,包括作者的姓名、书名、体裁、写作背景,以及有关作者的简要信息,如过去的作品、曾获得的荣誉等。正文部分用简短的语言介绍内容梗概及主要人物和情节。最后说一下自己对书的看法或书对自己的影响以及是否推荐等。

【主题词汇和短语】

1. _____ *v.* 象征
2. _____ *n.* 人物
3. _____ *adj.* 有价值的
4. _____ *v.* 改变
5. _____ *n.* 友谊
6. _____ *n.* 象征
7. _____ *n.* 挑战
8. _____ *vt.* 重视 *n.* 价值
9. _____ *n.* 小说家
10. _____ *n.* 诗歌
11. _____ *n.* 小说
12. _____ *n.* 故事
13. _____ *n.* 冒险
14. _____ *n. & v.* 遭遇, 偶遇, 邂逅
15. _____ *adv.* 生动地
16. _____ *v.* 描述
17. _____ *v.* 反映
18. _____ *n.* 作者
19. _____ *v.* 享受
20. _____ *n.* 责任
21. _____ *adj.* 受感动的
22. _____ *adv.* 就个人而言

23. _____ *adj.* 富有教益的; 增长知识的
24. _____ 抱有……的目的, 打算
25. _____ 以……为背景
26. _____ 依我来看
27. _____ 对……有教育意义
28. _____ 值得读
29. _____ 花时间做某事
30. _____ 看起来像
31. _____ 根据
32. _____ 谈论……
33. _____ 真实的意义
34. _____ 为……承担责任
35. _____ ……的关键信息
36. _____ 逐渐意识到
37. _____ 认为
38. _____ 记笔记
39. _____ 一般事实
40. _____ 一个令人难忘的人物
41. _____ 投身于……
42. _____ 经历(灾难或其他困境)
而幸存
43. _____ 主角

【高级句式】

1. I have read a large number of books, but only _____ made a deep impression on me.

我读过很多书,但其中只有一本给我留下了深刻的印象。

2. Of all the characters in the book, _____, the leading role, _____.

在书中所有的人物中,主角斯嘉丽是给我印象最深的。

3. *How the Steel Was Tempered* is written by the famous writer Ostrovsky. Pavel, _____, was the leading role.

《钢铁是怎样炼成的》是由著名作家奥斯特洛夫斯基写的。出生在贫困家庭的帕维尔是(书里面的)主角。

4. _____, he was so brave to face them.

尽管困难重重,但他勇敢面对。

5. From my point of view, this story is really good and worth reading, _____.

在我看来,这个故事真的很好,值得一读,对我们来说是有教育意义的。

6. In a word, *Jane Eyre* is _____ that all women in the world should read, and I definitely recommend it!

总之,《简·爱》是全世界所有女性应该读的作品之一,我强烈推荐它!

7. We should be friendly to our family and friends, according to the author, for they are people _____.

在作者看来,我们应该善待家人和朋友,因为他们是一直支持和陪伴我们的人。

8. Personally, the book is _____, whatever their age.

就我个人而言,这本书是如此感人,以至于无论什么年龄的人都应该读。

【经典例题】

假定你是李华,英语老师要求你们班每个人写一篇书评作为英语作业并在本周五前交给她。根据下列提示,写一篇80词左右的关于马克·吐温的小说《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》的评论。

1. 《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》(*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*)是美国文学史上最伟大的作家之一马克·吐温(Mark Twain)的小说,这部小说讲述了白人小孩哈克贝利·费恩从家中逃走,和黑人吉姆在密西西比河流浪的故事。

2. 这个故事展示了每个人是如何追求自由的,以及每个人都值得尊重。

3. 《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》中主角所遇到的人遍布社会的各个阶层,生动地反映了当时的社会。

【连贯成文】

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is a novel written by Mark Twain, one of the greatest writers in American literature. 1. _____

_____ (它被普遍认为是) one of the first "Great American Novels".

In the novel, Huckleberry Finn 2. _____ (离家出走并沿……流浪) the Mississippi River. Soon 3. _____

_____ (他遇到了一个奴隶,吉姆) and has a lot of adventures together with him. Huckleberry Finn 4. _____ (逐渐意识到吉姆不仅是个人,而且是个好人).

The story shows 5. _____ (每个人是如何追求自由的), and that 6. _____

_____ (每个人都值得尊重). With the people Huckleberry Finn meets covering all walks of the society, the novel 7. _____

_____ (生动地反映了当时的社会).

Personally, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is 8. _____

(我极力推荐的一部经典小说).

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,你的英国笔友 Leslie 对中国传统文化非常感兴趣,希望你能给他推荐一本中文书来阅读。请给他写封电子邮件,内容包括:

1. 很高兴他对中国传统文化感兴趣;
2. 推荐《西游记》并说明推荐理由;
3. 希望他喜欢这本书。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头和结尾已经给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:《西游记》*Journey to the West* 经文 scriptures

Dear Leslie,

I'm very glad that you show great interest in traditional Chinese culture. _____

Yours,
Li Hua