



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语²

必修第二册 BS

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

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主题素养积累



The Internet: a world without frontiers(边界)

The Internet has the power to connect people across the world to a single shared community. Billions of people in different parts of the world have joined it already, and obviously many more will follow. Even in the countryside, the Internet enables people to reach beyond their villages and **get in touch with** the outside world. We can achieve almost anything online—with access to the Internet come some truly life-changing **advantages**.

One of the greatest advantages of the Internet **lies in** the quick and easy access to a huge amount of information. **To a certain extent**, the world's knowledge is all at our fingertips. With the **click** of a mouse or the touch of a button, it is possible to find out almost anything we care to know.

The Internet has also made our lives unbelievably convenient, with all sorts of goods and services provided by electronic commerce, more commonly known as e-commerce. You can have food delivered to you using food delivery apps and sites. Why wait hopelessly for a taxi in the cold rain? It is now simple and fast to order one with a taxi app. Sit back and relax indoors for a few warm minutes until the driver arrives.

Above all else, the Internet helps us establish and maintain social ties. With all sorts of communication software, physical distance no longer **gets in the way**. **No matter where we are, we are**

able to keep in contact with loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities who share our hobbies.

While the Internet brings many valuable advantages, being connected has its problems. As with any great invention, we must be aware of these problems and be careful to use the Internet properly and responsibly. **Only in this way can the Internet be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.** It is truly a world without frontiers.

【主题词句背诵】

1. get in touch with 和……取得联系
2. advantage *n.* 好处
3. lie in 在于, 存在于
4. to a certain extent 在一定程度上
5. click *n.* 点击
6. get in the way 妨碍
7. The Internet has also made our lives unbelievably convenient, with all sorts of goods and services provided by electronic commerce, more commonly known as e-commerce.
互联网通过电子商务——也就是通常所说的电商——提供各种各样的商品和服务,使我们的生活变得异常便利。
8. No matter where we are, we are able to keep in contact with loved ones, find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities who share our hobbies.
不管身在何处,我们都能与所爱之人保持联系,找到久违的朋友,发现兴趣相投的新群体。
9. Only in this way can the Internet be a place of discovery, wonder and inspiration for everyone.
唯有如此,互联网才能成为每个人的发现之地、奇妙之所和灵感之源。

单元知识概览

| | |
|---------|---|
| 核心单词 | enable, convenience, effect, impact, addicted, recommendation, explore, admit, alarm, fancy, trick, identity, variety, creativity, experiment, type, concern, view, accommodation, subscribe, account, ensure, favour, confirm, deliver, harm, argument, replace, concentrate, concerned, rewarding, addition, content, basis, focus, brief, creative, location, imaginary, amazing, accessible |
| 核心短语 | be addicted to, a variety of, be concerned with, in addition, focus on |
| 重点句型 | 1. as 引导原因状语从句 2. a time when... 3. it 作形式宾语 4. 过去分词短语作定语 5. “no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句 |
| 单元语法和词法 | 1. 语法: 过去将来时 2. 词法: 复合词 |
| 单元写作 | 如何写个人简介 |

Period One Topic Talk

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. effect *n.* 效应; 影响

(1) have an effect/impact on/upon...

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| take effect | 对……产生影响 |
| come into effect | 生效; 奏效 |
| bring/carry/put... into effect | 生效; 开始实行 |
| side effect | 实施; 使生效 |
| (2) effective <i>adj.</i> | 副作用 |
| | 有效的; 起作用的 |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① One of the most _____ (effect) ways to reduce stress is to talk about your feeling with someone you trust.

② Factories that gave out harmful gases were all shut down after the policy came _____ effect.

(2) 完成句子

During his lifetime, Li Bai wrote a great number of excellent poems, all of which _____ Chinese culture now.

李白一生创作了大量优秀的诗歌, 这些诗歌都对当今中国文化产生了巨大的影响。(话题写作之记人叙事)

2. recommendation *n.* 建议, 提议; 推荐

(教材 P100) Do you have any **recommendation**? 你有什么推荐吗?

| | |
|--|----------------|
| recommend <i>vt.</i> | 推荐, 举荐; 劝告; 建议 |
| recommend sb sth = recommend sth to sb | 向某人推荐某物 |

recommend doing sth 建议做某事

recommend sb to do sth 建议/劝某人做某事

recommend that... (should) do...

建议……(应该)做……

It is/was (strongly) recommended that... (should) do...

有人(强烈)建议……

(应该)做……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① I will be glad if you can take my _____ (recommend) into consideration.

② The doctor strongly recommended _____ (limit) the amount of fat in my diet.

③ I recommend you _____ (think) very carefully before you make any decision.

④ He recommended that more information _____ (offer) to the average students.

⑤ It is such a great restaurant that I will recommend it _____ all my friends.

(2) 完成句子

It is strongly recommended that _____ for an hour or so after school, which can lift your spirits and thus help get you stay focused in class.

强烈建议你放学后进行一个小时的体育锻炼, 这可以振奋你的精神, 从而帮助你在课堂上保持专注。(应用文写作之建议信)

3. admit *vi.* & *vt.* 承认; 准许进入

(教材 P100) Well, I **admit** it. 是的, 我承认确实如此。

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) admit (doing/having done) sth | 承认(做过)某事 |
| admit sb/sth to be/as... | 承认某人/某物是…… |
| be admitted as | 作为……被接受(as 后接表示成员的词) |
| be admitted to/into | 获准进入(to/into 后接表示组织单位的词) |
| (2) admission <i>n.</i> | 准许进入;入场费;承认,坦白 |

[温馨提示] admit 后不能接不定式,只能接动名词作宾语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- The boy apologized to me and admitted _____ (break) his promise.
- Though I don't agree with him, I have to admit him _____ (be) a clever person.
- To gain _____ (admit) into universities, you must take the College Entrance Exam given once a year.

(2) 完成句子

With his help and encouragement, I _____ the Radio and Television Arts programme at Ryerson in Toronto in 1967.

在他的帮助和鼓励下,我于 1967 年被多伦多瑞尔森大学的广播电视艺术专业录取。

4. alarm *n.* 闹钟;惊恐,惊慌;警报,警报器 *vt.*

使惊恐,使害怕;给(门等)安装警报器

(教材 P100) So I downloaded an app called "Alarm

Clock". 因此我下载了一个叫“闹钟”的应用程序。

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| (1) set the alarm | 设定警报器;定闹钟 |
| raise/sound the alarm | 发出警报 |
| in alarm | 惊慌地,惊恐地;担心地 |
| (2) alarmed <i>adj.</i> | 担心的,害怕的 |
| be alarmed at | 对……感到惊恐或害怕 |
| be alarmed to do sth | 害怕做某事 |
| (3) alarming <i>adj.</i> | 使人害怕的;令人惊慌的 |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- Everybody was _____ (alarm) at the news that war might break out.
- I'm rather alarmed _____ (hear) that you're planning to leave the company.
- Natural resources are running out at an _____ (alarm) rate in the world.
- Seeing the snake heading towards her, the girl let out a scream _____ alarm.

(2) 一词多义

- I like the clock so much that I still use it as my **alarm** to wake me up in the morning. _____
- When I saw the smoke out of the building, I tried to sound the **alarm**. _____

(3) 完成句子

The captain knew the engine broke down but didn't want to _____.

机长知道发动机出了故障,但不想惊动乘客。(读后续写之心理描写)

Period Two Lesson 1 Avatars(Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

| 词汇助读 | 课文 | 翻译助读 |
|---|--|---|
| ① avatar <i>n.</i> (网络上代表个人的)头像,虚拟替身,图标 ② image <i>n.</i> 图像;形象 ③ personality <i>n.</i> 个性,性格 ④ digital <i>adj.</i> 数字的,数码的 ⑤ identity <i>n.</i> 身份;特征 ⑥ 2D (2-dimensional) <i>adj.</i> 二维的 ⑦ yet <i>conj.</i> 然而;但是 ⑧ a variety of 各种各样的 ⑨ form <i>n.</i> 形式 | AVATARS ^① When you are online, you can be anyone or anything. You can create your own image ^② and a new personality ^③ . These digital ^④ identities ^⑤ , [1] known as avatars, are a key part of [2] how people use the Internet to communicate and express themselves. [1]画线部分为过去分词作定语,修饰名词 digital identities. [2]how 引导宾语从句;不定式短语 to communicate and express themselves 作目的状语. The first simple 2D ^⑥ avatars appeared in role-playing computer games in the 1980s. Yet ^⑦ , very few people knew [3] that future avatars would have such a wide variety of ^⑧ forms ^⑨ and uses. By the late 1990s, they had been used in web chats. [3]that 引导宾语从句。 | 虚拟形象 当你上网时,你可以是任何人或任何事物。你可以创设自己的形象,并且拥有新的个性。这些数字身份,被称作“虚拟形象”,这是人们利用互联网进行交流和表达自己的关键部分。 简单的二维虚拟形象最早出现在 20 世纪 80 年代的角色扮演电脑游戏中。当时,很少有人知道虚拟形象后来会有如此广泛的形式和用途。20 世纪 90 年代末,虚拟形象被用于网络聊天。 |

| 词汇助读 | 课文 | 翻译助读 |
|---|--|---|
| <p>⑩ not...at all 一点也不</p> <p>⑪ dress <i>v.</i> 给(某人)穿衣服</p> <p>⑫ fancy <i>adj.</i> 花哨的; 别致的</p> <p>⑬ opposite <i>adj.</i> 相反的</p> <p>⑭ sex <i>n.</i> 性别</p> <p>⑮ instead of 而不是; 代替</p> <p>⑯ sensible <i>adj.</i> 朴素实用的; 明智的, 合理的</p> <p>⑰ have fun 玩得高兴, 玩得开心</p> <p>⑱ creativity <i>n.</i> 创造力; 独创性</p> <p>⑲ blog <i>n.</i> 博客; 网络日志 <i>vi.</i> 写博客</p> <p>⑳ cartoon <i>n.</i> 卡通, 动画片</p> <p>㉑ character <i>n.</i> 角色, 人物</p> <p>㉒ funny <i>adj.</i> 有趣的, 滑稽的, 好笑的</p> <p>㉓ feature <i>n.</i> 特色, 特征, 特点</p> <p>㉔ more or less 或多或少; 几乎, 差不多</p> <p>㉕ obviously <i>adv.</i> 显而易见地, 明显地</p> <p>㉖ experiment <i>vi. & vt.</i> 做试验, 进行实验 <i>n.</i> 实验</p> <p>㉗ hairstyle <i>n.</i> 发型, 发式</p> <p>㉘ nowadays <i>adv.</i> 现今, 现时</p> <p>㉙ selection <i>n.</i> 供选择的同类物品; 选择</p> <p>㉚ ready-made <i>adj.</i> 预制的, 现成的, 已做好的</p> <p>㉛ type in 把(信息)输入(计算机)</p> <p>㉜ concern <i>n.</i> 担忧, 忧虑; <i>vt.</i> 与……有关; 使担心</p> <p>㉝ virtual <i>adj.</i> 虚拟的; 模拟的</p> <p>㉞ become afraid of 变得害怕……</p> <p>㉟ risk <i>n.</i> 危险, 风险</p> <p>㊱ cheat <i>vt.</i> 欺骗; 欺诈</p> <p>㊲ view <i>vt.</i> 看, 把……视为</p> <p>㊳ in a...light 从……的角度, 从……的观点</p> <p>㊴ look forward to 期待, 期盼</p> | <p>When people started creating their own avatars, they discovered [4]that they were going to have the power to create new identities that did not look or act like their real selves at all^⑩. They could dress^⑪ their avatars in fancy^⑫ clothes, or they could try being someone of the opposite^⑬ sex^⑭, and call themselves “Andy” instead of^⑮ “Anna”! When Internet users realised [5]that their avatars would be seen by many people, not just their friends, they started having more than one avatar: a sensible^⑯ one for work; a friendly, good-looking one for meeting people; and a silly one for having fun^⑰. Avatars let you express yourself and give you lots of room for creativity^⑱.</p> <p>[4]第一个 that 引导宾语从句; 不定式短语 to create new identities 作后置定语; 第二个 that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 new identities.</p> <p>[5]that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>Of course, the avatar [6]you choose says a lot about your personality. If your blog^⑲ avatar is a picture of a cute cat, your message is “I like relaxing and having fun”. Well-known cartoon^⑳ characters^㉑ or laughing monkeys say “I’m a really funny^㉒ person”. Most people create avatars [7]that have similar features^㉓ to their personalities and that look more or less^㉔ like them and act like them. However, nearly all avatars are tall, young and nice-looking, so people obviously^㉕ make their avatars look better than they do in real life. They also experiment^㉖ with things like different hairstyles^㉗—[8] which says a lot, perhaps, about what they want to look like.</p> <p>[6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 avatar, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 which.</p> <p>[7]两个 that 均引导定语从句, 修饰名词 avatars.</p> <p>[8]which 引导非限制性定语从句; what 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>Nowadays^㉘, avatars are everywhere. In most web chats, people choose an avatar from a selection^㉙ of ready-made^㉚ images, or create their own images. You can also use avatars [9]that move around and talk when you type in^㉛ your message. The avatars in online worlds can talk, walk and fly around, meet people, go shopping and attend classes.</p> <p>[9]that 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 avatars.</p> <p>The use of avatars has also caused a few concerns^㉜. Some users worry [10]that they are spending so much time in virtual^㉝ worlds that they are becoming afraid of^㉞ meeting people in the real world. The use of several avatars can also be a risk^㉟, [11]as people can use avatars to cheat^㊱ others online. However, other users view^㊲ avatars in a more positive light^㊳. They look forward to^㊴ a time [12]when their avatar will act like a real person and travel around bigger, more exciting virtual worlds.</p> <p>[10]第一个 that 引导宾语从句; 第二个 that 为 so... that... 句型, that 引导结果状语从句。</p> <p>[11]as 引导原因状语从句, as 意为“因为, 由于”。</p> <p>[12]when 引导定语从句, 修饰名词 time。</p> | <p>人们开始创设自己的虚拟形象时, 他们发现自己有能力创设新的身份, 这种新身份在相貌和行为上可以与真正的自我完全不同。他们可以给自己的虚拟形象穿上华丽的衣服, 或者尝试换个性别, 可以给自己取名为“安迪”, 而不是“安娜”! 当互联网用户意识到很多人会看到他们的虚拟形象, 而不仅仅是他们的朋友时, 他们开始使用不止一个虚拟形象: 一个朴素实用的虚拟形象用于工作; 一个友好的、好看的虚拟形象用于交友; 一个傻乎乎的虚拟形象用于取乐。虚拟形象让你可以表达自己, 还给你很多创造空间。</p> <p>当然, 你所选择的虚拟形象会在很大程度上显露你的个性。如果你的博客头像是一只可爱的猫, 你传递的信息是“我喜欢放松和享受”。知名的卡通角色或笑着的猴子传递的信息是“我是个很有趣的人”。大多数人创设的虚拟形象与他们的个性有着相似的特征, 看起来或多或少像他们, 在行为上也像他们。然而, 几乎所有的虚拟形象都个头高挑、样貌年轻、面容姣好, 所以人们显然想让他们虚拟形象看起来比现实生活中更好。人们还进行新的尝试, 例如换上不同的发型, 这可能从很大程度上透露了他们希望自己看起来是什么样子的。</p> <p>现在, 虚拟形象无处不在。在大多数网络聊天中, 人们都是从现成的图片中选择一个作为虚拟形象, 或者创建自己的图片。当你输入信息时, 你也可以使用活动起来或说话的虚拟形象。网络世界中的虚拟形象可以交谈、走路、飞行, 还可以结识他人、购物和上课。</p> <p>虚拟形象的使用也引起了一些担忧。一些用户担心他们在虚拟世界中花费了太多时间, 以至于开始害怕在现实世界中与人见面。使用数个虚拟形象也可能带来风险, 因为有人可能会在网上使用虚拟形象来欺骗他人。但是, 其他用户则以更为积极的态度看待虚拟形象。他们期待着有朝一日, 自己的虚拟形象会像真人一样去环游更广阔、更精彩的虚拟世界。</p> |

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the passage and match the main ideas with each paragraph.

- () Para. 1 () Para. 2 () Paras. 3—5
 () Para. 6

- A. History about avatars.
 B. Definition of the avatar.
 C. Different views on avatars.
 D. Purposes of using avatars.

Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

- () 1. When were avatars being used in web chats like instant messenger?
 A. In the 1980s. B. By the late 1990s.
 C. Nowadays. D. In the 1970s.
- () 2. What does a picture of a cute cat mean?
 A. "I like relaxing and having fun".
 B. "I'm a really funny person".
 C. "I'm tall, young and nice-looking".
 D. "I like being creative".
- () 3. Who could see your avatars?
 A. Only your friends. B. A lot of people.
 C. No one. D. Only your family.
- () 4. What can people use avatars to do?
 A. Act just like a real person.
 B. Travel around larger virtual worlds.
 C. Help others online.
 D. Cheat others online.
- () 5. For what purpose does the author mention people calling themselves "Andy" instead of "Anna"?
 A. To tell us that some people have the power to do anything.
 B. To illustrate there are many choices for avatars.
 C. To show avatars give people freedom to express

them differently.

- D. To explain some people don't like their real selves.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

When online, you can be anyone or anything. In other words, you can create digital identities, 1. _____ (know) as avatars, to represent yourself.

When avatars first appeared online in the 1980s, few people knew that future avatars 2. _____ (have) so many different forms and uses. Today, avatars are being used everywhere and Internet users choose different images 3. _____ their avatars.

Many people choose their avatars 4. _____ have similar features to their personalities. 5. _____ (obvious), people often make some improvement to their avatars. That's why nearly all avatars are so good-looking.

You can make good use of your 6. _____ (create) when choosing your own avatar. For example, you can be someone of the opposite sex online. You can even have more than one avatar. However, the use of avatars has also caused a few 7. _____ (concern). Some users worry that they are spending too much time in virtual worlds. And some users worry that people can use avatars 8. _____ (cheat) others online. Meanwhile, some people hold 9. _____ positive view about avatars. They look forward to a time when their avatar will act just like a real person and travel around 10. _____ (big), more exciting virtual worlds.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. type *vi. & vt.* 打;打字 *n.* 类型,种类
(教材 P9) You can also use avatars that move around and talk when you **type** in your message. 当你输入信息时,你也可以使用活动起来或说话的虚拟形象。

- (1) all types of 各种类型的
 (2) typewriter *n.* 打字机
 typist *n.* 打字员

- (3) typical *adj.* 典型的,有代表性的
 be typical of 典型的
 It is typical of sb to do sth. 某人向来会做某事。
 (4) typically *adv.* 典型地;具有代表性
 地;通常

【活学活用】

- (1) 单句填空
 ① You must learn to deal with all _____ (type) of people once you step out of school.

② It is typical of her _____ (forget) what she has just promised.

③ We _____ (typical) learn to recognize words in writing or speech before we're able to use them.

(2)完成句子

Good players have to be able to adapt to _____.

优秀的球员得能够适应任何类型的足球。(话题写作之体育运动)

2. concern *n.* 担忧, 忧虑 *vt.* 与……有关; 使担心

(教材 P9) The use of avatars has also caused a few **concerns**. 虚拟形象的使用也引起了一些担忧。

(1) show/express concern for/about...

对……表示关心/担心
a matter of concern 令人关切的问题

(2) concerned *adj.* 焦急的, 担忧的; 关注的
be concerned about/for sth 为某事而担心/忧虑; 关心某事

be concerned with sth 关心……

as far as sb be concerned 就某人来说/而论

(3) concerning *prep.* 关于; 涉及

[温馨提示] concern 作名词讲时, 可以抽象名词具体化, a concern, 表示“一件令人担忧的事情”。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① As far as I'm _____ (concern), everyone should be given an equal opportunity.

② The sales manager asked his men to inform him of everything _____ (concern) the sales in time.

③ The food safety is affecting the quality of human life, which has become _____ big concern in China and around the world.

(2) 完成句子

The report shows that the public _____ the environment protection.

报告显示, 公众对环境保护问题已经表现出了极大的关注。(话题写作之环境保护)

3. view *vt.* 看, 把……视为; 考虑 *n.* 风景; 视野; 观点; 见解

(教材 P9) However, other users **view** avatars in a

more positive light. 但是, 其他用户则以更积极的态度看待虚拟形象。

(1) view sb/sth as... 把……视为……

(2) from one's point of view 从某人的角度/观点出发

in one's view 在某人看来

in view of 鉴于; 考虑到

come into view 呈现在眼前; 进入视野

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① He is viewed _____ one of the most famous writers in the 21st century.

② _____ my view, health is more important than wealth.

③ When we reached the top of the mountain, a wide plain came _____ view.

(2) 一词多义

① I had a friend who had a different **view** and he felt that the war was immoral. _____

② The **view** from our window was the beautiful green countryside. _____

(3) 完成句子

① _____ many benefits of labour to students, I suggest that we should regularly take part in a wide range of labour.

鉴于劳动对学生的许多好处, 我建议我们应该定期参加各种劳动。(应用文写作之建议信)

② When you disagree with your parents, take a minute to calm down and try to understand the situation _____.

当你不赞同你的父母时, 花一分钟的时间冷静下来, 试着从他们的角度了解情况。(话题写作之人际关系)

句型透视

1. (教材 P9) The use of several avatars can also be a risk, as people can use avatars to cheat others online.

使用数个虚拟形象也可能会带来风险, 因为有人可能会在网上使用虚拟形象来欺骗他人。

句型公式

as 引导原因状语从句

【相关拓展】

as 作连词,可以引导以下从句:

- ① as 引导方式状语从句,意为“按照,如同”。
- ② as 引导时间状语从句,意为“一边……一边……;随着”。
- ③ as 引导原因状语从句,意为“既然,由于”。
- ④ as 引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管”,从句用倒装语序,即“名词/形容词/副词/分词/动词 + as + 主语 + 系动词 be/助动词”结构。
- ⑤ as 引导定语从句,意为“正如”,常见于一些固定用法中。

【活学活用】

完成句子/句式改写

① _____, you'd better stay over night at this place.

既然你回家已经太晚了,你最好在这个地方过夜。

② _____, being in nature helps get a tired brain away from too much technology.

正如一位专家所说,身处大自然有助于让疲惫的大脑远离过多的技术设备。

③ **Although we are tired**, we find it meaningful to take part in the activity.

→ _____, we find it meaningful to take part in the activity. (用倒装句改写)

2. (教材 P9) They look forward to a time when their avatar will act like a real person and travel around bigger, more exciting virtual worlds.

他们期待着有朝一日,自己的虚拟形象会像真人一样去环游更广阔、更精彩的虚拟世界。

句型公式

a time when... ……的时代

【句式点拨】

此句型中, a time 为先行词, when 引导定语从句。

【相关拓展】

与 time 有关的常用句式:

- ① It/This/That + was + the first/second/... time (that) + 过去完成时 这/那是第一/二/……次……
- ② It/This/That + is + the first/second/... time (that) + 现在完成时 这/那是第一/二/……次……
- ③ There was a time when... 曾有一个……的时期
- ④ the last/first time + 从句 最后一次/第一次……
- ⑤ It's high time that... did/should do sth. 该是做……的时候了。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It is high time that we _____ (take) some effective measures to protect the wild animals.

② It is the first time that I _____ (find) an excuse for my mistake and I feel ashamed.

(2) 完成句子

You can't do everything for your children: _____ and spread their wings.

你不能为孩子们包揽一切:总有一天他们必须离开家,展翅高飞。

Period Three Lesson 2 Apps

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. subscribe *vi.* 订阅,订购

(教材 P12) to **subscribe** to newspapers and magazines 订阅报纸和杂志

subscribe to 同意,赞成;订购(书籍等)
subscribe... to... 定期向……捐助……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Ever since he entered university, he _____ (subscribe) to a monthly magazine about tennis.

(2) 一词多义

① If you **subscribe to** the newspaper, it'll be delivered to your door. _____

② I have never **subscribed to** the view that schooldays are the happiest days of your life. _____

2. favour *n.* 恩惠;善意的行为;支持,赞同 *vt.* 偏袒;较喜欢

(教材 P102) Can you do me a **favour** and find out what's going on? 你能帮我个忙,看看是怎么回事吗?

(1) in sb's favour 有利于某人;有助于某人

do... a favour = do a favour for...

帮助……

ask sb a favour 请某人帮忙

in favour of 支持,赞同

(2) favourable *adj.* 有利的;赞成的;给人好印象的

favourite *adj.* 特别受喜爱的

n. 最喜爱的人或物

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① No matter how _____ (favour) the conditions are, we'll still rely on our own efforts.

② As for my _____ (favour) figure in Chinese history, it must be Wei Yuan, a great thinker in the late Qing Dynasty.

③ This candidate has a lot _____ her favour, especially her experience of teaching.

(2) 熟词生义

Elsewhere, people **favour** shaking hands, bowing from the waist, or nodding the head when they meet someone else.

(3) 完成句子

① Set-ups such as bike and car sharing can _____ the environment by reducing the number of polluting vehicles on the road.

自行车和汽车共享等设施通过减少道路上污染车辆的数量,进一步有利于环境保护。(话题写作之环境保护)

② Therefore, I'm _____ that paper books are better choices for us compared with e-books.

因此,我赞成这样一种观点,即与电子书相比,纸质书对我们来说是更好的选择。(应用文写作之短文投稿)

3. confirm *vt.* 确认;证实

(教材 P102) Would you like me to **confirm** my account details? 你想让我确认我的账户详情吗?

(1) confirm that... 确定/证实……

It is/has been confirmed that...

已确定/证实……

(2) confirmation *n.* 证实;确认书;证明书

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① During the past two weeks, six people _____ (confirm) that they will attend the conference.

② The police are seeking independent _____ (confirm) of certain details of the story.

③ _____ has been confirmed that at least two people were killed in the car accident.

(2) 完成句子

With all the arrangements in place for my parents' visit, I rang to _____.

在我父母来参观的所有安排都已就绪后,我打电话确认他们到达的时间。

4. deliver *vi. & vt.* 递送;传送;助产;发表

(教材 P102) ... your order was **delivered** last week.

……上周您的订单开始运送。

(1) deliver sth (to sb) 投递/传送某物(给某人)

deliver a speech 发表演说

deliver a baby 接生孩子

(2) delivery *n.* 投递;传送

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Bad news came that the snowstorm delayed the _____ (deliver) of the mail.

② The shop owner will get all these goods delivered _____ the customers today.

(2) 完成句子

It's my honour to invite you to _____ on the graduation ceremony.

我很荣幸邀请您在毕业典礼上发表演讲。(应用文写作之邀请信)

Period Four Lesson 3 Internet and Friendships(Reading)

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

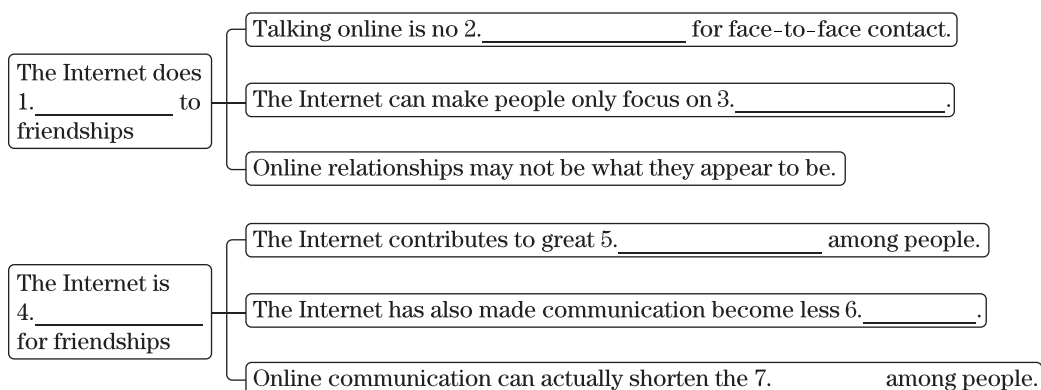
| 词汇助读 | 课文 | 翻译助读 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| ① harm <i>vt. & n.</i> 伤害, 损害 | <p>The Internet Harms^① Friendships</p> <p>[1] While the Internet can bring people closer together, it can also harm friendships.</p> <p>[1] while 引导让步状语从句, while 意为“虽然, 尽管”。</p> | <p>互联网对友谊有害</p> <p>虽然互联网可以让人们更亲近, 但它也会损害友谊。</p> |

| 词汇助读 | 课文 | 翻译助读 |
|---|--|---|
| <p>② replacement <i>n.</i> 替换, 更换; 替代品; 替换物</p> <p>③ contact <i>n. & v.</i> 接触; 联系</p> <p>④ replace <i>vt.</i> 取代; 接替</p> <p>⑤ hug <i>n. & vt.</i> 拥抱; 紧抱</p> <p>⑥ concentrate <i>vi.</i> 专注, 专心; 集中注意力</p> <p>⑦ social skill 社交技能</p> <p>⑧ direct <i>adj.</i> 直接的</p> <p>⑨ enable <i>v.</i> 使能够</p> <p>⑩ lifelong <i>adj.</i> 终身的, 毕生的</p> <p>⑪ self-centred <i>adj.</i> 自我中心的; 只考虑自己的</p> <p>⑫ be concerned with 关心……</p> <p>⑬ popularity <i>n.</i> 普及; 流行; 受欢迎</p> <p>⑭ follower <i>n.</i> 跟随者, 追随者; 爱好者; 仿效者</p> <p>⑮ the number of …… 的数量</p> <p>⑯ rewarding <i>adj.</i> 有益的; 有意义的</p> <p>⑰ in addition 除此之外</p> <p>⑱ content <i>n.</i> 内容</p> <p>⑲ post <i>v.</i> 发布 <i>n.</i> 帖子</p> <p>⑳ shallow <i>adj.</i> 肤浅的, 浅薄的</p> <p>㉑ trivial <i>adj.</i> 没有什么价值的; 微不足道的</p> <p>㉒ not necessarily 不一定, 未必</p> <p>㉓ on the basis of 在……的基础上</p> <p>㉔ percent <i>n.</i> 百分比; 百分数</p> <p>㉕ particularly <i>adv.</i> 尤其, 特别</p> <p>㉖ trusting <i>adj.</i> 轻易信赖别人的</p> <p>㉗ in my opinion 在我看来</p> <p>㉘ focus on 关注</p> <p>㉙ maintain <i>vt.</i> 保持; 维持</p> | <p>Firstly, [2] <u>talking online</u> is no replacement^② for face-to-face contact^③—images really cannot replace^④ a real-life smile or hug^⑤. According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen [3] <u>makes it more difficult for children to concentrate</u>^⑥ or show kindness to others. As we know, important social skills^⑦ are developed through direct^⑧ contact with other people. [4] <u>It is these skills that enable</u>^⑨ us to develop lifelong^⑩ friendships.</p> <p>[2]画线部分为动名词短语,在句中作主语。</p> <p>[3]画线部分为“make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构, it 作形式宾语,形容词 more difficult 作宾语补足语;不定式短语 to concentrate or show kindness to others 作真正的宾语。</p> <p>[4]画线句为强调句,其结构为“It is + 被强调部分 + that + 句子剩余部分.”,本句强调主语 these skills。</p> <p>Secondly, the Internet can make people self-centred^⑪—[5] <u>not thinking of anyone or anything but themselves</u>. For example, instead of having proper conversations with their friends, some people are only concerned with^⑫ their online popularity^⑬—How many “likes” did I get? How many followers^⑭ do I have?—[6] <u>though we know that the number of</u>^⑮ “likes” or followers cannot compare to having long-term and rewarding^⑯ friendships. In addition^⑰, a lot of the content^⑱ posted^⑲ on social media is shallow^⑳ or trivial^㉑. Posts about funny cat images do not necessarily^㉒ help form meaningful relationships.</p> <p>[5]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作状语。</p> <p>[6]though 引导让步状语从句;that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>Thirdly, online relationships may not be [7] <u>what they appear to be</u>. Friendships are built on the basis of^㉓ trust, and with online communication you can never be 100 percent^㉔ sure [8] <u>that the people you are chatting to are being honest about who they are</u>. Because of this, going online can be particularly^㉕ dangerous for people [9] <u>who are easily influenced or too trusting</u>^㉖.</p> <p>[7]what 引导表语从句。</p> <p>[8]that 引导宾语从句;you are chatting to 为定语从句,修饰名词 people;who 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>[9]who 引导定语从句,修饰名词 people。</p> <p>In my opinion^㉗, friends should focus^㉘ more on face-to-face communication, and less on online communication. This is the best way to maintain^㉙ healthy relationships.</p> | <p>首先,网上聊天并不能代替面对面的接触——图片真的无法代替现实生活中的微笑或拥抱。根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法,通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他表示善意。众所周知,重要的社交技能是通过直接与他人接触培养的。正是这些技能使我们发展终生的友谊。</p> <p>其次,互联网使人们以自我为中心,不去想除自己之外的任何人和任何事。例如,一些人不再和朋友好好地交谈了,他们只关心自己网上的人气——我得了多少个“赞”? 多少人关注了我?——尽管我们知道有多少“赞”或关注者无法与拥有长期和有益的友谊相比。此外,很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。在网上发布搞笑猫咪的图片并不一定会帮助我们发展有意义的关系。</p> <p>第三,网络关系可能并不是它们看起来的样子。友谊建立在信任的基础上,通过线上交流,你永远不能百分之百地确信与你交谈的人是否以诚相待。因此,对于那些容易受影响或过于信任他人的人来说,上网尤其危险。</p> <p>在我看来,朋友们应该多关注面对面的交流,少进行线上交流。这是保持健康关系的最佳方式。</p> |

| 词汇助读 | 课文 | 翻译助读 |
|--|--|---|
| ⑩ convenient <i>adj.</i> 便利的,方便的 ⑪ stay in touch with 和……保持联系 ⑫ smartphone <i>n.</i> 智能手机 ⑬ tablet <i>n.</i> 平板电脑;药片;碑,牌 ⑭ on the move 在行动,在移动中 ⑮ limiting <i>adj.</i> 局限的,限制性的 ⑯ video <i>n.</i> 视频 ⑰ brief <i>adj.</i> 简洁的,简明的 ⑱ response <i>n.</i> 回答,答复 ⑲ emoji <i>n.</i> 表情符号 ⑳ creative <i>adj.</i> 创造性的 ㉑ thought-provoking <i>adj.</i> 发人深省的,令人深思的 ㉒ argument <i>n.</i> 论点;论据 ㉓ point out 指出 ㉔ authority <i>n.</i> 权威人士;专家 | <p style="text-align: center;">The Internet Helps Friendships</p> <p>The Internet can help develop friendships in many ways.</p> <p>Firstly, the Internet makes communication much more convenient^⑩. You can stay in touch with^⑪ friends [10]no matter where you are or what you are doing. [11]Using a smartphone^⑫, a tablet^⑬ or a computer, you can be in contact at home and also when you are on the move^⑭.</p> <p>[10]画线部分为 no matter where 和 no matter what 引导的让步状语从句。 [11]画线部分为现在分词短语,在句中作状语。</p> <p>Secondly, the Internet has also made communication more fun. Traditional ways of communicating, like letters and phone calls, can be limiting^⑮ and take time. However, you can share photos, videos^⑯, news stories and websites with your friends online. You can give a brief^⑰ response^⑱ to a message with an emoji^⑲ or a picture. There are so many online tools [12]you can use to be creative^⑳!</p> <p>[12]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词 online tools。</p> <p>Thirdly, online communication can actually bring people closer to each other. Nowadays, your friends are just a click away. [13]Whenever someone needs help, friends from all over the world can immediately provide useful suggestions or information. This makes friends feel loved and cared for. To me, this is a very thought-provoking^㉑ argument^㉒, as it points out^㉓ the benefits of online friendships. As Eileen Kennedy-Moore, an authority^㉔ on the subject, points out, online friends “fill holes real-life friends can’t”.</p> <p>[13]whenever 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>Finally, I believe the Internet brings people closer together and makes communication with friends more convenient and interesting.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">互联网对友谊有益</p> <p>互联网在很多方面都有助于友谊发展。首先,互联网使交流更加便捷。无论你在哪里,在做什么,都可以和朋友保持联系。通过使用智能手机、平板电脑或电脑,无论你在家里还是在外都能与他人联络。</p> <p>其次,互联网也使交流变得更加有趣。传统的沟通方式,如信件和电话,限制条件较多,而且比较耗时。而通过互联网,你可以在线与朋友共享照片、视频、新闻故事和网站。你可以用一个表情符号或一张图片简短地回复信息。你可以使用这么多的在线工具,让交流变得有创意!</p> <p>第三,在线交流实际上可以让人们更亲近。现在,只要点一下鼠标,就能找到你的朋友。无论何时有人需要帮助,来自世界各地的朋友可以立即提供有用的建议或信息。这能让朋友们感到被爱和被关心。对我来说,这是非常发人深省的论点,因为它指出了线上友谊的好处。正如有关这个话题的专家艾琳·肯尼迪·摩尔所指出的,网络朋友“填补了现实生活中朋友无法填补的空白”。</p> <p>最后,我相信互联网能使人们更紧密地联系在一起,让朋友间的交流更加方便和有趣。</p> |

Step 1 Fast reading

Read the text (P15—16) and fill in the blanks.



Step 2 Careful reading

Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

() 1. What makes it possible for us to develop lifelong friendships?

- A. Talking online.
- B. Communicating by phone.
- C. Communicating through a screen.
- D. Contacting other people directly.

() 2. Which of the following is an advantage of online communication?

- A. It makes it easier for children to finish their homework.
- B. It can take the place of a real-life smile or hug.
- C. It enables people to stay in touch with friends easily.
- D. It makes a person more attractive and humorous.

() 3. What does Eileen Kennedy-Moore mean by saying “online friends fill holes real-life friends can’t”?

- A. Only online communication can make friends feel loved and cared for.
- B. Online communication is much more convenient than traditional ways of communicating.
- C. Online communication is a solution when there are difficulties with face-to-face communication.
- D. Online communication has more advantages than traditional ways of communicating.

() 4. Which of the following is the basis of friendships according to Robert?

- A. Honesty.
- B. One’s personality.

C. One’s ability. D. Faith.

Step 3 Summary

Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

Does the Internet harm 1. _____ help friendships? People hold different views about it.

In Robert’s opinion, the Internet is harmful to friendships. Firstly, communicating through a screen cannot replace face-to-face contact, for important social skills 2. _____ (develop) through direct contact with other people rather than by communicating online. Secondly, the Internet can make people self-centred. Thirdly, online relationships may not be 3. _____ they appear to be and can be 4. _____ (particular) dangerous for people who are easily influenced or too trusting. 5. _____ (maintain) healthy relationships, friends should focus more on face-to-face communication, and 6. _____ (little) on online communication.

However, Cathy holds a completely different 7. _____ (argue). She believes that the Internet can help develop friendships in many ways. 8. _____ (compare) with traditional ways of communicating, the Internet makes communication much more convenient and more fun. 9. _____ addition, online communication can actually bring people closer to each other. And Internet users can turn to friends from all over the world for 10. _____ (use) suggestions or information with just a click, which makes friends feel loved and cared for.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **harm** *vt. & n.* 伤害, 损害

(教材 P14) Do you think the Internet helps or **harms** friendships? 你认为互联网对友谊是有帮助还是有害呢?

(1) do sb harm/do harm to sb

伤害某人

There is (no) harm in (sb’s) doing sth.

(某人)做某事有(无)害处。

(2) harmful *adj.* 有害的; 导致损害的

be harmful to 对……有害

(3) harmless *adj.* 无害的

be harmless to 对……无害

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Smoking is not only _____ (harm) to smokers themselves, but it also threatens other people’s health.

② Some actions, such as throwing a banana peel out of your car, seem to be _____ (harm) but may actually do great harm to others.

③ Reading novels online for a long time will do harm _____ your eyes.

(2) 完成句子

_____ sorry to your friend first if you two have quarreled.

如果你们俩吵架了,不妨先向你的朋友说声对不起。

(应用文写作之建议信)

2. argument *n.* 论点;论据;争论

(教材 P14) Underline the general idea and the topic sentence for each **argument**.

在文章大意和每个论点的主题句下画线。

(1) get into an argument with sb

和某人争吵/争论起来

It is beyond argument that...

毋庸置疑/无可争辩的是……

(2) argue *vi.* & *vt.* 争论; 争辩; 说服

argue with sb about/over sth

与某人争论某事

argue sb into/out of doing sth

说服某人做/不做某事

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The boy got into an _____ (argue) with another kid while they were playing.

② It's no use arguing _____ him about the question for he won't change his opinion.

③ We tried many ways to argue him _____ accepting our suggestion, but he wouldn't listen.

(2) 完成句子

_____ knowing another language brings in more possibilities for your future. 毋庸置疑, 会另一门语言会为你的未来带来更多可能性。(话题写作之语言学习)

3. replace *vt.* 取代; 接替

(教材 P15) Firstly, talking online is no replacement for face-to-face contact—images really cannot **replace** a real-life smile or hug.

首先, 网上聊天并不能代替面对面的接触——图片真的无法代替现实生活中的微笑或拥抱。

(1) replace sb/sth 取代某人/某物; 代替某人/某物

replace A with/by B 用 B 替代 A

(2) take the place of sb 替代/取代某人

take one's place 代替; 就座

in place of 取代, 替代

(3) replacement *n.* 代替, 取代; 接替者

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① She will continue with her present job until a _____ (replace) can be found.

② Plastics are now often used _____ place of wood or metal.

(2) 完成句子

After I had comforted her, something slowly changed inside me. The sense of loneliness _____

_____.
在安慰了她之后, 我的内心慢慢发生了变化。孤独感被作为哥哥的责任所取代。(读后续写之心理描写)

(3) 词汇升级

Mr Borges **took the place of** her father as her guardian, because her father was too busy with his work.

→ Mr Borges _____ her father as her guardian, because her father was too busy with his work.

4. concentrate *vi.* 专注, 专心; 集中注意力

(教材 P15) According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen makes it more difficult for children to **concentrate** or show kindness to others. 根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法, 通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他表示善意。

(1) concentrate on (doing) sth 专心(做)某事

concentrate one's attention/effort/energy/mind on sth 集中某人的注意力/力量/精力/思想于某事

(2) concentration *n.*

专心, 专注

(3) concentrated *adj.*

集中的; 全力以赴的; 浓缩的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It was Tu Youyou's _____ (concentrate) on scientific research that made her succeed at last.

② He was very calm and _____ (concentrate) on judging how to defeat his opponent.

(2) 完成句子

While I _____ photographing this magnificent scene, I suddenly had a feeling that I was being watched.

当我正聚精会神地拍摄这壮观的景象时, 我突然感觉有什么东西在盯着我。(读后续写之心理描写)

5. in addition 此外, 除此之外

(教材 P15) **In addition**, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial. 此外, 很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (1) add <i>v.</i> | 增加;添加;补充说 |
| add up sth/add sth up | 把……加起来 |
| add up to | 加起来等于;总计 |
| add to | 增加;增添 |
| add sth to sth | 把某物加入某物 |
| (2) additional <i>adj.</i> | 额外的 |
| (3) additionally <i>adv.</i> | 此外 |

[温馨提示] in addition 常用作插入语,表示“除此之外”,相当于 besides/also, 而 in addition to 是介词短语,后接名词、代词、动名词等作宾语。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- The government provided an _____ (addition) £ 25 million to improve the service.
- She added some more salt _____ the soup and it tasted much better.
- If you add _____ these figures, you will soon figure out the answer.

(2) 完成句子

- _____, many farmers have also turned to dairy and beef production.

除了种植农作物,许多农民还转向了乳制品和牛肉生产。

- To begin with, we should live a low-carbon life. _____, we should share and reuse things like clothing, furniture, books, etc.

首先,我们应该过低碳生活。此外,我们应该共享和重复使用衣服、家具、书籍等物品。(话题写作之环境保护)

6. basis *n.* 基础;基点

(教材 P15) Friendships are built on the **basis** of trust, and with online communication you can never be 100 percent sure that the people you are chatting to are being honest about who they are. 友谊建立在信任的基础上,通过线上交流,你永远不能百分之百地确信与你交谈的人是否以诚相待。

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (1) on the basis of | 在……的基础上;根据 |
| on a regular basis | 定期地;经常 |
| (2) basic <i>adj.</i> | 基本的;基础的 |
| (3) basically <i>adv.</i> | 基本地;总的说来 |
| (4) base <i>vt.</i> | 以……为根据 |
| <i>n.</i> | 基部;基地;基础 |
| base... on/upon... | 以……为基础 |
| be based on/upon | 以……为基础 |

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- His novels and short stories _____ (base) on his personal experiences went viral online.
- The local government has taken effective measures to meet the _____ (base) living needs of residents.
- There have been some problems but _____ (basic) it's a good system.
- It is difficult to do well in this course if you do not attend class _____ a regular basis.

(2) 完成句子

The decision was made _____ incorrect information. Therefore, we refused to accept it. 这个决定是根据错误的信息做出的。因此,我们拒绝接受。

句型透视

1. (教材 P15) According to a parenting expert, Denise Daniels, communicating through a screen makes it more difficult for children to concentrate or show kindness to others.

根据育儿专家丹尼斯·丹尼尔斯的说法,通过屏幕交流会使儿童更难集中注意力或对他人表示善意。

句型公式

it 作形式宾语

【句式点拨】

句中 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的不定式结构 to concentrate or show kindness to others.

【相关拓展】

(1) 当不定式(短语)作宾语,且其后跟有宾语补足语时,为了使句子平衡,避免头重脚轻,通常会在宾语补足语前使用形式宾语 it, 而将真正的宾语移至句末。其基本结构为“动词 + it + 宾补 + 不定式(短语)”。如:

I found it difficult to explain to him what had happened.

我发现很难把发生的事情解释给他听。

(2) it 作形式宾语,除指代不定式结构外,还可指代动名词(短语)和 that 引导的宾语从句。如:

Don't you think it no use regretting your past mistakes?

后悔以前犯过的错误是没有用的,难道你不这么认

为吗? (it 指代动名词短语 regretting your past mistakes)

We must make it clear to the public that something should be done to stop pollution.

我们必须让公众明白应该采取措施制止污染。(it 指代 that 引导的宾语从句)

(3) 有时 it 与所替代部分之间并没有宾语补足语。如:

You may depend on it that they will support you.

你相信好了,他们会支持你的。

I don't like it when people talk with their mouths full.

我讨厌人们满嘴食物时说话。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① I think it very important _____ (answer) her questions as honestly as you can.

② Don't you feel it a waste of time _____ (argue) with him?

③ I consider _____ an honour that they have asked me to deliver a speech.

(2) 完成句子

① Although it was less than two weeks before Christmas, I _____ because we moved and missed our friends and relatives in Minnesota.

虽然离圣诞节还有不到两周的时间,但我发现很难有节日的气氛,因为我们搬家了,并且想念明尼苏达州的朋友和亲戚。(读后续写之情感描写)

② I _____ if you could help me with my maths.

如果你能帮我学数学的话,我将不胜感激。

2. (教材 P15) In addition, a lot of the content posted on social media is shallow or trivial.

此外,很多发布在社交媒体上的内容都很肤浅或琐碎。

句型公式

过去分词短语作定语

【句式点拨】

句中过去分词短语 posted on social media 作后置定语,修饰 content, post 所表示的动作与逻辑主语 content 之间是被动关系。

【相关拓展】

(1) 过去分词作定语,分词动作与被修饰词之间常存在着逻辑上的被动关系,或表示该动作已经完成。如:

Have you read the books written by the young British writer?

你读过那位年轻的英国作家写的书吗?

(2) 单个的过去分词作定语,通常置于被修饰词的前面;过去分词短语作定语,则需置于被修饰词之后。如:

They found a damaged car at the gate of the park.

他们在公园门口发现一辆损坏的汽车。

The car damaged in the accident is now being repaired in the garage.

在事故中损坏的那辆汽车现在正在汽车修理厂维修。

(3) 过去分词作定语时,可转换为一个对应的定语从句。如:

Prices of daily goods bought online can be lower than store prices.

= Prices of daily goods that/which are bought online can be lower than store prices.

网上购买的日常用品的价格可能低于商店的价格。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① She collected the _____ (fall) leaves and put them into the garbage bag.

② Doctors are doing all they could to save the _____ (injure) passengers.

③ I have to attend a very important speech _____ (arrange) by my school.

(2) 完成句子

These words come from the author of the book *The Secret Garden*, _____.

这些话来自《秘密花园》一书的作者,这本书于 1911 年首次出版。(话题写作之文学)

3. (教材 P16) You can stay in touch with friends no matter where you are or what you are doing.

无论你在哪里,在做什么,你都可以和朋友保持联系。

句型公式

“no matter + 疑问词”引导让步状语从句

【句式点拨】

这是一个主从复合句,其中“no matter where you are or what you are doing”是让步状语从句。此处 no matter where 和 no matter what 相当于 wherever 和 whatever。

【相关拓展】

(1)“no matter + 疑问词”可以引导让步状语从句,意思是“无论……;不管……”,常可与“疑问词 + ever”互换。如:

Whatever happened, he wouldn't say a word.

= No matter what happened, he wouldn't say a word.

不管发生什么事,他都只字不提。

Whoever you are, you must obey the rules.

= No matter who you are, you must obey the rules.

不管你是谁,你必须遵守规则。

(2)主句是一般将来时,这类让步状语从句中应用一般现在时表将来。

Wherever he goes, I'll follow him.

= No matter where he goes, I'll follow him.

无论他到哪里,我都会跟着他。

No matter how great the difficulties are, we will complete the task on time.

= However great the difficulties are, we will complete the task on time.

不管有多大困难,我们都将按时完成任务。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①No matter _____ carefully I explained, she still didn't understand.

②No matter _____ book you have borrowed from the library, you must return it in a week.

③I will never forget the place where I was born and brought up no matter _____ I am now and where I will go.

(2)完成句子

① _____, he was always busy working.

不管我什么时候去看望他,他总是忙着工作。

②Deep down, _____, I still thought that I was a terrible dancer.

在内心深处,无论任何人对我说什么,我仍然认为我是一个糟糕的舞者。(读后续写之心理描写)

Period Five Grammar

【探究发现】

1. Mr Wu said he would take us to the zoo the next week.

2. Whenever we had trouble, he would come to help us.

3. The accident happened as the plane was about to take off.

4. We were going to have a barbecue but the sudden rain ruined that idea.

【自我归纳】

1、2 运用了 _____, 3 运用了 _____, 4 运用了 _____, 均表示过去某一时间将要发生的动作。

语法归纳

过去将来时

1. 过去将来时的基本概念

过去将来时主要用于表示在过去某个时候看来即将发生的动作或存在的状态,常用于宾语从句或间接引语中。

2. 过去将来时的基本结构

(1)would + 动词原形:表示过去的动作习惯或倾向。如:

He said he **would get** here next Friday.

他说他下个星期五到这儿。

(2)was/were going to + 动词原形:表示过去的打算或在过去看来有迹象表明将要发生某事。如:

He told us that he **was going to** attend the meeting.

他告诉我们他要参加这次会议。

(3)was/were about to + 动词原形:表示在过去看来即将发生的动作,不与表示具体的将来时间的状语连用。如:

I **was just about to** go to bed when he came to see me.

我正要睡觉,这时他来看我了。

(4)was/were to + 动词原形:表示定于过去某时将要某事。如:

He **was to meet** her at 10:00 on the street.

他约定和她 10 点钟在街上见面。

(5)was/were + 现在分词:come, go, arrive, leave,

die 等瞬时动词,用在过去进行时中表示过去的将来。如:

Tony told me that he **was leaving** for Beijing next week.

托尼告诉我他下周要去北京。

We were informed that the leaders **were coming** to our school soon.

我们接到通知说领导们很快要来我们学校。

【实战演练】

❶ 单句填空

1. She told us that she _____ (try) her best to catch up with other classmates this term.
2. She was fifty-eight then. In two years, she _____ (be) sixty.
3. He said that he _____ (leave) at six the next day.
4. He said that he _____ (go) to live in the country when he was in his sixties.
5. He was so poor that he often did not know where his next meal _____ (come) from.
6. He was about _____ (leave) when someone knocked at the door of his office.
7. It was reported that another bridge was _____ (build) across the river next year.
8. He told us that he was going _____ (attend) an important birthday party the next day.

❷ 句型训练

1. I knew that he _____ when we were in trouble.
我知道当我们陷入困境时他会帮助我们。
2. I phoned my mother to ask what time _____ .
我打电话给母亲,问她几点回家。
3. Last Sunday they reached Nanjing, where a conference _____ .
他们上周日到达南京,有个会议要在那里举行。
4. They were talking about the special celebration activities that _____ the next day at their school.
他们正在谈论第二天将在学校举行的特别庆祝活动。
5. The family _____ Maya found her favourite badge lost.
一家人正要离开时,玛雅发现她最喜欢的徽章不见了。

词法归纳

复合词

复合词也称为合成词,就是把两个及以上各自独立的单词合到一起组成一个新的单词,由此法构成的单词便称为复合词(合成词)。合成单词的方法主要有以下五种:

| 合成名词 | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 构成方式 | 例词 |
| 名词 + 名词 | weekend 周末 |
| 名词 + 动词 | daybreak 黎明 |
| 名词 + 动名词 | handwriting 书法 |
| 名词 + 及物动词 + -er/-or | painkiller 止痛药 |
| 名词 + 介词 + 名词 | editor-in-chief 总编辑 |
| 动词 + 名词 | typewriter 打字机 |
| 动名词 + 名词 | reading room 阅览室 |
| 现在分词 + 名词 | flying fish 飞鱼 |
| 形容词 + 名词 | gentleman 绅士 |
| 副词 + 动词 | outbreak 爆发 |
| 介词 + 名词 | afternoon 下午 |
| 代词 + 名词 | she-wolf 母狼 |
| 合成形容词 | |
| 构成方式 | 例词 |
| 名词 + 形容词 | snow-white 雪白的 |
| 名词 + 现在分词 | English-speaking 讲英语的 |
| 名词 + to + 名词 | face-to-face 面对面的 |
| 名词 + 过去分词 | man-made 人造的 |
| 数词 + 名词 | one-way 单行的 |
| 数词 + 名词 + 形容词 | two-year-old 两岁的 |
| 数词 + 名词 + -ed | five-storeyed 五层的 |
| 动词 + 副词 | see-through 薄至透明的 |
| 形容词 + 名词 | high-class 高级的 |
| 形容词 + 名词 + -(e)d | middle-aged 中年的 |
| 形容词 + 形容词 | light-blue 浅蓝色的 |
| 形容词 + 现在分词 | good-looking 好看的 |
| 副词 + 形容词 | evergreen 常青的 |