



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

必修第二册 YLNJ

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

Early Chinese film history

In nearly thirty years (1905—1935) Chinese film suffered a hard **transformation** from **relying on** foreign resources to producing films **independently**.

As the first Chinese film, *The Battle of Mount Dingjun* was made by Ren Qingtai in 1905. It **was adapted from** a Peking Opera of the same title by a **notable** performer of Peking Opera, Tan Xinpei. The shooting of the film marked the official birth of Chinese film. Although it seemed that *The Battle of Mount Dingjun* was rough and ordinary, it **was of great significance** then. It marked the pioneering beginning to make films for Chinese people. It was the rare material not only for the history of Chinese film, but also for the history of Chinese Peking Opera.

In 1913, as the first film company set up by Chinese people, Xinmin Film Company was founded. And the first Chinese short feature film *The Couple in Hard Times* **came out** then.

In 1923, Star Company produced *An Orphan Rescues His Grandfather* and **aroused a stir** then. **As a milestone of early Chinese film, *An Orphan Rescues His Grandfather* with its successful box office appealing to Chinese audiences of the time attracted more investment and talent in film-making, allowing an upsurge (高涨) of founding film companies. According to the statistics, 175 film companies had been founded successively (相继地) in every corner of the country, among which 145 were in Shanghai alone, causing Chinese film to enter its first unprecedentedly (前所未有地) flourishing period.**

At the beginning of the 1930s, **under the leadership of** the Communist Party of China, the progressive film workers made many good films, bearing positive social effects at a quite high artistic level. In 1934, *Song of the Fishermen* produced by

Cai Chusheng drew much attention of a large audience, and it became the first Chinese film **awarded** the international prize in the next year. In 1935, the premiere (首映) of *Children of Trouble Times* was held in Shanghai, whose theme song, *March of the Volunteers*, was later confirmed to be the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

【主题词句背诵】

1. transformation *n.* (彻底的)变化,转变,改革
2. rely on 依赖,依靠
3. independently *adv.* 独立地
4. be adapted from 根据……改写/改编
5. notable *adj.* 著名的
6. be of great significance 意义重大
7. come out 发行,出版
8. arouse a stir 引起轰动
9. appeal to 吸引
10. investment *n.* 投资
11. under the leadership of 在……的领导下
12. award *v.* 授予,奖励
13. As a milestone of early Chinese film, *An Orphan Rescues His Grandfather* with its successful box office appealing to Chinese audiences of the time attracted more investment and talent in film-making, allowing an upsurge(高涨)of founding film companies.
作为中国早期电影业的里程碑,《孤儿救祖记》以其成功的票房吸引了当时的中国观众,吸引了更多的投资和人才进入电影制作,掀起了一股创办电影公司的热潮。
14. According to the statistics, 175 film companies had been founded successively (相继地) in every corner of the country, among which 145 were in Shanghai alone, causing Chinese film to enter its first unprecedentedly (前所未有地) flourishing period.
据统计,全国各地先后成立了175家电影公司,其中145家都在上海,这使中国电影行业进入了首个前所未有的繁荣时期。

Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading— Reading comprehension

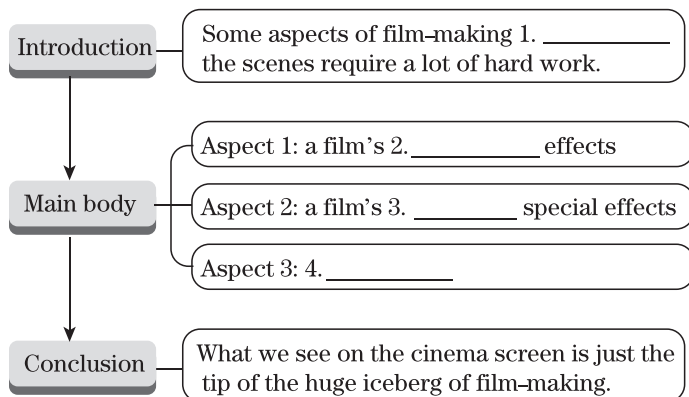
课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

阅读清障	课文原文	参考译文
<p>① scene <i>n.</i> 场景; 现场; 镜头; (戏剧或歌剧的) 场; 景色 behind the scenes 在后台, 在幕后</p> <p>② actually <i>adv.</i> 实际上, 事实上</p> <p>③ a huge amount of 大量的</p> <p>④ take place 发生; 举办</p> <p>⑤ brief <i>adj.</i> 简洁的, 简单的; 短时间的</p> <p>⑥ familiar <i>adj.</i> 熟悉的, 常见的 be familiar with 熟悉……</p> <p>⑦ to begin with 首先</p> <p>⑧ draw one's attention to 把某人的注意力吸引到……</p> <p>⑨ factor <i>n.</i> 因素, 要素</p> <p>⑩ dinosaur <i>n.</i> 恐龙</p> <p>⑪ roar <i>n.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 咆哮, 吼叫</p> <p>⑫ sheet <i>n.</i> 一张(纸); 床单, 被单; 薄片</p> <p>⑬ envelope <i>n.</i> 信封</p> <p>⑭ attach <i>vt.</i> 认为有重要性, 重视; 把……固定, 附上 attach importance to 重视……</p> <p>⑮ visual <i>adj.</i> 视力的, 视觉的</p> <p>⑯ CGI 是 computer-generated imagery (计算机生成影像) 的缩写</p> <p>⑰ frequently <i>adv.</i> 频繁地, 经常</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Behind the scenes^①</p> <p>Hello, everyone! Let me start by asking you a question: what's the first thing [1] <u>you notice about a film?</u> The acting? The music? Maybe the amazing sets? [2] <u>Whatever your answer is,</u> there's always a lot more to it than first meets the eye. Actually^②, the film [3] <u>you see on the screen</u> is the product of a huge amount of^③ hard work, [4] <u>most of which takes place^④</u> behind the scenes. Today, I'll give you a brief^⑤ introduction to some aspects of film-making [5] <u>you might not be familiar with^⑥.</u></p> <p>[1]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the first thing, 从句省略关系代词 that。</p> <p>[2]whatever 引导让步状语从句。</p> <p>[3]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 film, 从句省略关系代词 that/which。</p> <p>[4]most of which 引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰名词 hard work。</p> <p>[5]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 aspects, 从句省略关系代词 that/which。</p> <p>To begin with^⑦, I'd like to draw your attention to^⑧ an important factor^⑨ of a film—sound effects. These are often added after a scene has been shot and might not be made in the way [6] <u>you would expect.</u> For example, in <i>Jurassic Park</i>, the sounds of different animals, including a baby elephant and a tiger, were mixed by a computer [7] <u>to make a dinosaur^⑩ roar^⑪.</u> The sound of the doors opening in the <i>Star Trek</i> films was made simply by pulling a sheet^⑫ of paper out of an envelope^⑬.</p> <p>[6]画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词 way, 从句省略关系代词 that 或 in which。</p> <p>[7]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>Another aspect [8] <u>I attach great importance to^⑭</u> is visual^⑮ special effects. CGI^⑯ has been frequently^⑰ used in film-making as a special effects technology. Generally, scenes [9] <u>requiring CGI</u> are filmed in front of a green</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">幕后</p> <p>大家好! 让我来先问你们一个问题作为开场: 对于一部电影你首先会注意什么? 表演? 配乐? 也许是令人惊叹的布景? 无论你们的答案是什么, 事情总比呈现在眼前的复杂得多。事实上, 你在银幕上看到的电影是大量艰苦工作的产物, 其中大部分工作发生在幕后。今天, 我将就电影制作中你们可能不太熟悉的一些方面做一个简单的介绍。</p> <p>首先, 我想请你们注意电影的一个重要元素——音效。这些音效通常是在一个场景拍摄完成之后添加的, 而且可能是以你意想不到的方式制作的。例如, 《侏罗纪公园》中恐龙的吼叫声, 是用包括小象和老虎在内的不同动物的声音通过电脑合成的。在《星际迷航》系列电影里, 开门的声音不过是通过从信封里抽取纸张来实现的。</p> <p>另一个我认为非常重要的方面是视觉特效。CGI (计算机生成影像) 作为一种特效技术在电影制作中已经很常用。一般来说, 需要使用 CGI 的场景会在工作室的绿幕前拍摄。</p>

阅读清障	课文原文	参考译文
<p>⑱ studio <i>n.</i> 电影摄影棚;录音室</p> <p>⑲ be separated from 与……分离;被分开</p> <p>⑳ enable <i>vt.</i> 使能够,使可行</p> <p>㉑ aid <i>n., vt. & vi.</i> 帮助;援助</p> <p>㉒ prefer <i>vt.</i> 较喜欢,更喜欢</p> <p>㉓ creative <i>adj.</i> 创造性的,创作的,有创造力的</p> <p>㉔ approach <i>n.</i> 方法;接近,靠近 <i>vt.</i> 接近,靠近;处理</p> <p>㉕ angle <i>n.</i> 角度;立场,观点</p> <p>㉖ prop <i>n.</i> 道具;支柱,支撑物</p> <p>㉗ contribute to 有助于,促成</p> <p>㉘ revise <i>vt.</i> 改变,修改;修订;复习</p> <p>㉙ historian <i>n.</i> 史学工作者,历史学家</p> <p>㉚ ensure <i>vt.</i> 保证,确保</p> <p>㉛ Atlantic <i>adj.</i> 大西洋的</p> <p>ocean <i>n.</i> 大洋,海洋 Atlantic Ocean 大西洋</p> <p>㉜ not to mention 更不用说,且不说</p> <p>㉝ lecture <i>n.</i> 讲座,演讲 <i>vi.</i> 开讲座</p> <p>㉞ justice <i>n.</i> 公平,公正;公道,合理 do justice to 恰当处理(某人或某事);给予公正的评价</p> <p>㉟ iceberg <i>n.</i> 冰山</p>	<p>screen in the studio^⑱. [10] <u>As green doesn't match any natural hair or skin colour</u>, actors can be easily separated from^⑲ the background. This enables^⑳ CGI effects to be added later. The Quidditch scenes in the Harry Potter films were made in this way [11] <u>with the actors jumping up and down in front of a green screen</u>. However, the aid^㉑ of computers isn't always preferred^㉒. Peter Jackson, director of <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> films, took a creative^㉓ approach^㉔—he used clever camera angles^㉕ [12] <u>to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were</u>.</p> <p>[8]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词 aspect,从句省略关系代词 that/which。</p> <p>[9]现在分词短语作定语,修饰名词 scenes。</p> <p>[10]as 引导原因状语从句,as 意为“因为,由于”。</p> <p>[11]画线部分为 with 复合结构,现在分词短语 jumping up and down in front of a green screen 作宾语补足语。</p> <p>[12]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>Props^㉖ also contribute to^㉗ a film's success. [13] <u>To make a film look real</u>, great effort must sometimes be made to research, find and build objects. Director James Cameron spent six months looking at and revising^㉘ plans of the <i>Titanic</i> in order to build a full-sized model for his 1997 film. He talked to historians^㉙ to ensure^㉚ [14] <u>that the details were correct and even went down to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean</u>^㉛ to see [15] <u>what was left of the ship for himself</u>. It took 500 workers 100 days to build the fine model, not to mention^㉜ the thousands of props inside.</p> <p>[13]不定式短语作目的状语。</p> <p>[14]that 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>[15]what 引导宾语从句。</p> <p>My lecture^㉝ today may not be able to do justice to^㉞ all the work [16] <u>people have done behind the scenes</u>. Just as the poor passengers on the real <i>Titanic</i> saw the tip of the iceberg^㉟, [17] <u>what we see on the cinema screen is just the tip of the huge iceberg of film-making</u>. Hopefully, next time you go to the cinema, you'll spare a thought for all those talented people behind the scenes. They have worked for months and even years [18] <u>so that you can have two hours of enjoyment!</u></p> <p>[16]画线部分为定语从句,修饰名词 work,从句省略关系代词 that/which。</p> <p>[17]what 引导主语从句。</p> <p>[18]so that 引导目的状语从句。</p>	<p>因为绿色与任何自然的人类发色或肤色都不同,演员可以轻易地与背景分离。这使得在后期添加 CGI 效果成为可能。“哈利·波特”系列电影中魁地奇比赛的场景就是通过演员在绿幕前上下跳跃这种方式制作的。不过,计算机辅助并不总是受到青睐。《指环王》系列电影的导演彼得·杰克逊采用了一种创造性的方法——他利用各种巧妙的拍摄角度,使剧中角色看起来比实际更大或更小。</p> <p>道具也为一部电影的成功助力。为了让电影看起来逼真,有时必须付出巨大的努力去研究、寻找和构建物体。导演詹姆斯·卡梅隆花了半年时间研究和修改“泰坦尼克号”的图纸,为的是在他 1997 年的电影中制作一个全尺寸模型。他和历史学家进行交流以确保细节无误,甚至亲自潜到大西洋海底查看“泰坦尼克号”的残骸。为了制作这个精致的模型,500 名工人用了 100 天,更不用说内部还有成千上万的道具了。</p> <p>我今天的讲座可能无法对所有的幕后工作者给予公正的评价。正如“泰坦尼克号”上可怜的乘客看到的冰山一角一样,我们在影院银幕上看到的也只是电影制作这座巨大冰山的一角而已。希望下次你们走进电影院时,能想一想所有那些才华出众的幕后工作者。他们工作了数月甚至是数年,如此你们才能有两个小时的愉悦时光!</p>

Task 1 Fast Reading



Task 2 Careful Reading

() 1. Why are several questions asked in the first paragraph?

- A. To call on audience to watch films.
- B. To lead to the topic of the passage.
- C. To make readers realize the importance of films.
- D. To ask the readers to pay attention to the scenes of the film.

() 2. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?

- A. The scenes are often shot before sound effects are added.
- B. Sound effects are often made before the scenes are shot.
- C. All the sounds in *Jurassic Park* were made by a computer.
- D. Sound effects are often recorded while the scenes are being shot.

() 3. Why scenes requiring CGI are filmed in front of a green screen?

- A. Green is good for our eyes.
- B. Actors can perform better in a green scene.
- C. It is effortless for actors to be separated from the green background.
- D. It is a natural colour and can be easily separated from other colours.

() 4. Which of the description about film props is TRUE?

- A. All props in films must be full-sized.
- B. A lot of efforts must be made to make a film look real.
- C. Props are the most important factor that contributes to a film's success.
- D. With the aid of modern technology, it is not difficult to make film props look real.

Task 3 Micro-writing

Today, I'll give you a brief 1. _____ (introduce) to some aspects of film-making you might not be familiar with. To begin with, I'd like to draw your attention to a film's sound effects, 2. _____ are often added after a scene has been shot. For example, in *Jurassic Park*, the sounds of different animals, including a baby elephant and a tiger, were mixed by a computer 3. _____ (make) a dinosaur roar.

Another aspect I attach great importance 4. _____ is visual special effects. CGI 5. _____ (use) frequently in film-making. 6. _____ (general), scenes requiring CGI are filmed in front of a green screen in the studio. The Quidditch scenes in the Harry Potter films were made in this way with the actors 7. _____ (jump) up and down in front of a green screen. However, the aid of computers isn't always preferred. Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of the Rings* films, took a creative approach—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem 8. _____ (big) or smaller than they really were.

Props are another factor that contributes to 9. _____ film's success. Sometimes, 10. _____ takes 500 workers 100 days to build a fine model, not to mention the thousands of props inside.

Period Two Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **familiar** *adj.* 熟悉的, 常见的

(教材 P2) Today, I'll give you a brief introduction to

some aspects of film-making you might not be **familiar** with. 今天, 我将就电影制作中你们可能不太熟悉的一些方面做一个简单的介绍。

- (1) be familiar with sb/sth 对某人/某物熟悉
sth be familiar to sb 某物为某人所熟悉
(2) familiarity *n.* 熟悉; 通晓; 认识
(3) unfamiliar *adj.* 不熟悉的, 不常见的

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① When I walked into the old house, I had a feeling of _____ (familiar), as if I had been there before.

② Students must learn how to live in an _____ (familiar) environment with limited language skills.

③ Having lived in the city for over 20 years, I am quite familiar _____ everything here.

(2) 完成句子

His face _____, but I can't remember his name at the moment.

他的脸我很熟悉, 但我现在记不起他的名字了。

(读后续写之内心想法)

2. attach *vt.* 认为有重要性, 重视; 把……固定, 附上

(教材 P3) Another aspect I **attach** great importance to is visual special effects. 另一个我认为很重要的方面就是视觉特效。

- (1) attach... to... 把……系到/附在……上;
使……和……相联系
attach importance to 重视……
(2) attached *adj.* 附属的; 依恋的
be attached to 依恋; 爱慕; 附属于
(3) attachment *n.* 附件, 附属物; 爱慕

[温馨提示] attach... to... 中的 to 为介词, 其后接名词、代词或动名词。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The boy is very _____ (attach) to his grandparents because he was brought up by them.

② Please let me know if you have received the _____ (attach) that I sent to you ten minutes ago.

③ In the UK, packets of cigarettes come with a government health warning _____ (attach) to them.

(2) 完成句子

We should _____

the younger generation about the importance of protecting our natural resources.

我们应该重视教育年轻一代保护自然资源的重要性。(应用文写作之建议信)

3. enable *vt.* 使能够, 使可行

(教材 P3) This **enables** CGI effects to be added later. 这使得在后期添加 CGI 效果成为可能。

- (1) enable sb to do sth 使某人能够做某事
(2) able *adj.* 有能力的; (某方面) 擅长的
be able to do sth 能够做某事, 有能力做某事
(3) ability *n.* 能力; 才能

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① His battles with depression have enabled him _____ (explore) the depths of human emotions and despair.

② With the help of Zhang's friends, he was able _____ (help) Zhang to his feet.

③ Critical thinking is the _____ (able) to consider and evaluate information rather than just learn and remember it.

(2) 完成句子

I believe my extensive knowledge and work experience _____ .
我相信我广博的知识和工作经验将使我能够将这份工作做好。(应用文写作之申请信)

4. prefer *vt.* 较喜欢, 更喜欢

(教材 P3) However, the aid of computers isn't always **preferred**. 然而, 计算机辅助并不总是受到青睐。

- (1) prefer (sb) to do/doing sth 宁愿(某人)做某事
prefer... to... 比起……更喜欢……
prefer doing sth to doing sth
= prefer to do sth rather than do sth
= would rather do sth than do sth
= would do sth rather than do sth
宁愿做某事, 而不愿做某事
(2) preference *n.* 偏爱; 爱好
have a preference for 喜好……, 偏爱……

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

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① As for me, I have a strong _____ (prefer) for basketball since it teaches me how to win without pride and how to lose with grace.

② It is common that most fat teenagers prefer food with too much fat and sugar _____ a balanced diet.

(2) 一句多译

Some people prefer _____ stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people prefer _____ staying at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people _____ than stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

→ Some people _____ rather than stay at home since it can increase their knowledge and broaden their horizons.

有些人更愿意出去旅行,而不是待在家里,因为这样可以增长他们的知识和开阔他们的视野。

5. approach *n.* 方法;接近,靠近 *vt.* 接近,靠近;处理

(教材 P3) Peter Jackson, director of *The Lord of the Rings* films, took a creative **approach**—he used clever camera angles to make characters seem bigger or smaller than they really were. 《指环王》系列电影的导演彼得·杰克逊采用了一种创造性的方法——他利用巧妙的拍摄角度让剧中角色看上去比实际更大或更小。

(1) approach sth/sb 接近/靠近某物/某人
with...approaching = with the approach of...
随着……的临近

(2) an/the approach to (doing) sth
(做)某事的方法;通往……的道路

at the approach of... 在快到……的时候

[温馨提示] approach 作“方法”讲时,其后接介词 to。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The job market has changed and our approach to _____ (find) work must change as well.

② _____ (approach) the stage, Tom felt more and more nervous, with his legs trembling.

③ _____ the approach of winter, people started buying warm jackets and blankets.

(2) 句式升级

The long-awaited vacation approached, and she couldn't contain her excitement.

→ _____, she couldn't contain her excitement. (with 复合结构)

6. lecture *n.* 讲座,演讲;教训,训斥 *vi.* 开讲座,讲课 *vt.* 指责,训斥

(教材 P3) My **lecture** today may not be able to do justice to all the work people have done behind the scenes. 我今天的讲座可能无法对所有的幕后工作者给予公正的评价。

(1) give/deliver a lecture/speech (to sb on/about sth)
(给某人)做(有关某事的)演讲/讲座

(2) lecture sb (about/on sth)
指责/训斥某人某事

lecture sb about doing sth

指责/训斥某人做某事

【活学活用】

(1) 一词多义

① He began to **lecture** us about making too much noise. _____

② She travelled widely in North America, **lecturing** on women's rights. _____

(2) 完成句子

I'm writing to tell you that Mr Smith _____ Western culture at 3:00 pm tomorrow.

我写信是想告诉你史密斯先生明天下午三点将做一个关于西方文化的讲座。(应用文写作之告知信)

7. award *n.* 奖,奖品,奖金 *vt.* 授予,给予

(教材 P5) It has won many **awards**, including an Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film. 它赢得了许多奖项,包括奥斯卡最佳外语片奖。

(1) win/receive/get an award for...

因……而获奖

(2) award sb sth for... = award sth to sb for...

因……授予某人某物

sb be awarded sth = sth be awarded to sb

授予某人某物

[温馨提示] award 指正式或官方“颁发或授予奖章、奖金等”;而 reward 则表示“奖赏, 酬谢”, 指对有功绩的人或事的报答或酬谢。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The athlete was given an award _____ breaking the world record in his event.

② They awarded the prize _____ him for his excellent ability to solve complex problems.

(2) 完成句子

She couldn't contain her excitement as she _____.

她无法抑制自己的兴奋, 把奖品紧紧地抱在怀里。(读后续写之动作和情感描写)

8. perform *vt.* 表演; 做, 履行 *vi.* 表演; 工作, 运转 (教材 P5) However, the film's director, Ang Lee, preferred to have actors **perform** on location. 但是, 这部电影的导演李安更喜欢让演员在外景拍摄地表演。

(1) perform one's duty 尽责任

perform an operation/experiment

进行手术/做实验

perform one's promise

履行诺言

(2) performance *n.*

表演; 表现; 履行,

执行

put on performances

演出

(3) performer *n.*

表演者, 演出者

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The audience warmly applauded when the _____ (perform) came to an end.

② In the past, Peking Opera _____ (perform) on stages that were lit only by oil lamps.

③ There is no denying that he is one of the best _____ (perform) of modern jazz.

(2) 完成句子

Every passing second seemed to weigh heavily on his chest while the surgeons _____ on his child.

当外科医生为他的孩子做手术时, 流逝的每一秒似乎都沉重地压在他的胸口。(读后续写之心理描写)

9. location *n.* 外景拍摄地; 地方, 地点

(教材 P5) However, the film's director, Ang Lee, preferred to have actors perform on **location**. 但是, 这部电影的导演李安更喜欢让演员在外景拍摄地表演。

locate *vt.*

找出……的准确位置;

把……安置在(或建造于)

be located in/on/at 坐落在……, 位于……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① _____ (locate) where the Belt meets the Road, Jiangsu will contribute more to the Belt and Road construction.

② The satellite enables us to calculate their precise _____ (locate) anywhere in the world.

(2) 完成句子

I'm writing to recommend you to go to Chinese Tea Culture Theme Park _____ the suburban area of Beijing.

我写信推荐你去位于北京郊区的中国茶文化主题公园。(应用文写作之推荐信)

10. in addition to 除……以外(还)

(教材 P5) **In addition to** the amazing martial arts, the film also took advantage of China's beautiful mountains, forests and deserts.

除了惊人的武术, 这部电影还利用了中国美丽的山、森林和沙漠。

(1) in addition to = as well as/besides/apart from

除……之外还有

in addition

另外, 除此之外(在句中作状语)

(2) additional *adj.*

附加的; 额外的

[温馨提示] in addition to 中的 to 为介词, 后接动词作宾语时要用动名词。另外, 当主语后跟由 in addition to 引出的介词短语时, 谓语动词仍需与主语保持一致。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① In addition to _____ (give) me some advice, he gave me some money.

② The boss should pay more money if he wants the workers to do _____ (addition) work.

③ The teacher, in addition to his students, _____ (be) interested in the book.

(2) 完成句子

Staying up to study does harm to your health. _____, it will affect your study the following day for lack of energy.

熬夜学习对你的健康有害。此外,你还会因为精力不足而影响第二天的学习。(话题写作之健康生活)

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **These are often added after a scene has been shot and might not be made in the way you would expect.** 这些音效通常是在一个场景拍摄完成之后添加的,而且可能是以你意想不到的方式制作的。

句型公式

the way(方法、方式) + 定语从句

【归纳拓展】

(1) way + to do/of doing sth 做……的方式/方法

(2) way + (that/in which) ... (定语从句缺少状语,可省略 that/in which)

way + that/which ... (定语从句缺少主语或宾语,缺少宾语时可省略 that/which)

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The Internet is undoubtedly the best way _____ (find) information on almost any matter.

② Nowadays, many of us try to live in a way _____ will damage the environment as little as possible.

(2) 完成句子

The _____ can be greatly improved by building a better vocabulary.

通过建立更好的词汇量,我们彼此交流的方式可以得到很大的改善。(话题写作之语言学习)

2. (教材 P3) **Hopefully, next time you go to the cinema, you'll spare a thought for all those talented people behind the scenes.**

希望下次你们去看电影时,能想一想所有那些才华出众的幕后工作者。

句型公式

next time 引导时间状语从句

【归纳拓展】

(1) next time 为名词词组,在句中用作连词,引导时间状语从句;

(2) 名词词组用作连词,引导时间状语从句的还有 every time, each time, any time, the last time, the first time, the moment/minute/instant 等。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① _____, remember to stand up and stretch!

下次上课时,如果你感到无精打采,记得站起来伸展身体!

② _____, we all felt very depressed, because we had all been devoted to making full preparations for it.

当我们第一次输掉比赛时,我们都感到非常沮丧,因为我们一直都在为比赛做充分的准备。(话题写作之体育运动)

③ _____, we'd had hours of fun together building caves out of Gramma's sofa pillows.

上次她在这里的时候,我们一起用奶奶的沙发枕头建造洞穴,玩了几个小时。

④ _____, she felt a crunch beneath her feet.

她一踏进屋里,就感到脚下一阵嘎吱嘎吱的响声。(读后续写之动作描写)

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

语言精讲

1. adapt *vt.* 改编, 改写; 使适应 *vi.* 适应

(教材 P6) In 1967, Disney **adapted** the book into a cartoon film, which is widely regarded as a classic. 1967年, 迪士尼公司把这本书改编成一部卡通电影, 这部电影被广泛认为是一部经典电影。

(1) adapt oneself to (doing) sth	使某人适应(做)某事(to 为介词)
adapt to	适应……, 适合……
(2) adapt... from...	根据……改写/改编……
adapt... into...	把……改编成……
adapt... for...	改编……为……之用
(3) adaptation <i>n.</i>	适应; 改编本; 改写本
(4) adaptable <i>adj.</i>	能适应的; 可修改的

[温馨提示] 注意 adapt 与 adopt 在拼写和意思上的差别。adopt 是“采用; 采纳; 收养”的意思。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① After graduating from college, I gradually adapted myself to _____ (live) on my own.
- ② Have you watched the TV series *The Ordinary World* _____ (adapt) from Lu Yao's novel of the same name?
- ③ Mike, Mary and I had a discussion about the _____ (adapt) of the classic literature yesterday.
- ④ Successful businesses are highly _____ (adapt) to economic change.
- ⑤ The novel was adapted _____ a television series and became an instant hit.
- ⑥ The play was adapted _____ a younger audience, with simple language and interactive elements.

(2) 完成句子

Although he missed his old friends very much, he managed to _____ and soon made a lot of friends. 虽然他非常想念他的老朋友, 但他设法适应了

新的学校生活, 并且很快就交了很多朋友。(读后续写之人生经历)

2. regard *vt.* 将……认为, 看待; 注视 *n.* 尊重; [pl.] 问候, 致意

(教材 P6) In 1967, Disney adapted the book into a cartoon film, which is widely **regarded** as a classic. 1967年, 迪士尼公司把这本书改编成一部卡通电影, 这部电影被广泛认为是一部经典电影。

(1) regard... as/to be...	认为……是……, 把……看作……
be regarded as/to be	被看作……
(2) give one's regards to	代某人向……问候
with/in regard to	关于; 至于
(3) regardless <i>adv.</i>	不顾; 不加理会
regardless of	不管; 不顾; 不论

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

- ① I wish you could give my best _____ (regard) to your parents.
- ② _____ regard to your job application, we are pleased to inform you that you have been selected for an interview.

(2) 完成句子

- ① Chinese people stress sending gifts in pairs, for odd numbers _____. 中国人讲究成对送礼, 因为奇数被认为是不吉利的。(话题写作之传统文化)
- ② He went to the rescue of a drowning child _____. 他不顾个人安危去抢救那个落水儿童。(话题写作之救援)

3. cure *n.* 药物, 疗法; 治疗 *vt.* 治好

(教材 P9) The Prince has given up hope of a **cure** but his wife, Elizabeth, takes him to see Lionel Logue, an Australian speech doctor living in London. 国王已经放弃了治疗的希望, 但他的妻子伊丽莎白还是带他去见了莱昂内尔·洛格, 这是一位住在伦敦的澳大利亚语言治疗师。

(1)cure sb/a disease	治愈某人/治愈疾病
cure sb of sth	治好某人的某种疾病;矫正某人的某种不良行为
(2)a cure for...	……的治疗方法;……的解决方法
(3)curable <i>adj.</i>	可治愈的

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① Finding a cure _____ cancer is one of the biggest challenges faced by medical researchers.

② Most skin cancers are completely _____ (cure) if detected in the early stages.

(2)完成句子

I am writing to express my deepest gratitude to you for _____.
我写信是为了对你治好我的牙痛表示最深切的感谢。(应用文写作之感谢信)

4. typical *adj.* 典型的,有代表性的

(教材 P9) The film looks like a fairly **typical** historical film without fancy special effects, and it is made enjoyable by the performances of the main actors. 这部电影看上去像一部颇为典型的历史电影,没有复杂的特效,而几位主演的演技令这部电影十分精彩。

(1)be typical of	具有……的特点; 是……的典型
It is typical of sb to do sth.	某人一向……/……是某人的特点。
(2)typically <i>adv.</i>	一般;典型地,具有代表性地;不出所料,果然

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

_____ (typical), he would come in late and then say that he had to go early.

(2)完成句子

① The staff are all very attentive and eager, as _____ upscale restaurants in China.

员工们都非常体贴周到和热情,这是中国高档餐厅的典型特征。

② Madison was dressed beautifully for the day, wearing her new blue dress. _____ herself like this. 麦迪逊当天穿着漂亮的新蓝色连衣裙。她平时不穿成这样。

5. fancy *adj.* 复杂的;花哨的;昂贵的 *vt.* 想要,想做;倾慕

(教材 P9) The film looks like a fairly typical historical film without **fancy** special effects, and it is made enjoyable by the performances of the main actors. 这部电影看上去像一部颇为典型的历史电影,没有复杂的特效,而几位主演的演技令这部电影十分精彩。

fancy (one's) doing sth	想要(某人)做某事
fancy that	想象……,认为……
have a fancy for	爱好;喜欢
take a fancy to	喜欢上,爱上(常指没有明显原因)

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

I fancy _____ (encourage) more elderly people to attend the adult education classes, because it's never too late to learn.

(2)完成句子

① I _____ working out regularly is a nice choice, which can relieve you of your terrible feelings.

我认为定期锻炼是一个不错的选择,它可以缓解你的糟糕情绪。(话题写作之健康生活)

② Ever since childhood, I _____, so I will major in Botany in college. 从儿时起,我就对植物情有独钟,所以我将在大学主修植物学。

6. narrow *adj.* 狭窄的;勉强的;狭隘的 *vt.* & *vi.* (使)窄小,缩小

(教材 P9) In the meantime, Hooper skilfully creates uncertainty and tension with **narrow** indoor sets and dark lighting. 同时,胡珀巧妙地用狭窄的室内场景和昏暗的灯光创造了不确定性和紧张感。

(1)narrow sth down	(使)变窄;(使)减少; (使)缩小
(2)have a narrow escape	九死一生,幸免于难

a narrow victory 险胜
 a narrow bridge/passage/gap 狭窄的桥梁/通道/缝隙
 (3) narrow-minded *adj.* 心胸狭窄的, 气量小的
 (4) narrowly *adv.* 勉强地; 狭隘地; 严格地; 小心地; 仔细地

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

It is said that he was _____ (narrow) killed in a traffic accident the other day.

(2) 一词多义

① The road became increasingly **narrow** as we drove into the mountains.

② We are working even harder now to **narrow** the gap between the advanced team and ours.

③ She has a very **narrow** view of the world.

(3) 完成句子

① They _____ from the burning building just before the roof collapsed.
 在屋顶坍塌之前, 他们从着火的大楼中死里逃生。

(话题写作之灾害预防)

② She won _____ over her great rival in the tennis competition.
 她在那次网球比赛中险胜了她的劲敌。

(话题写作之体育运动)

7. recommend *vt.* 推荐, 举荐; 劝告, 建议

(教材 P9) All in all, I highly **recommend** this film.
 总之, 我强烈推荐这部电影。

(1) recommend sth to sb 向某人推荐某物
 recommend sb as... 推荐某人为……
 recommend sb to do sth 建议某人做某事
 recommend doing sth 建议做某事
 recommend that... 建议……(that 从句谓语应用“should + 动词原形”结构, should 可以省略)
 It is recommended that... 建议……(从句谓语用“should + 动词原形”结构, should 可省略)
 (2) recommendation *n.* 推荐; 推荐信

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① For your safety, I recommend you _____ (keep) your seat belt fastened during the flight.

② Based on the teacher's _____ (recommend), the student decided to pursue a career in science.

③ It is such a great restaurant that I will recommend it _____ all my friends.

④ I highly recommend her _____ your secretary because she is easy-going and sociable.

(2) 完成句子

It was recommended that _____, which would enhance your understanding of the work.

建议你(应该)研究这首诗的背景和意义, 这将增强你对该作品的理解。(话题写作之文学)

(3) 词汇升级

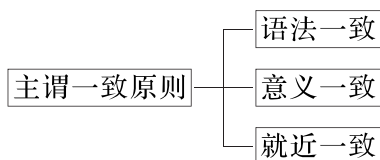
I **advised buying** an English-Chinese dictionary, which I thought would be of great help to his studies.

→ I _____ an English-Chinese dictionary, which I thought would be of great help to his studies.

语法归纳

主谓一致

主谓一致是指谓语动词在人称和数上和主语一致, 一般遵循下列三个原则:



一、语法一致原则

语法一致原则指主语的单复数决定了谓语动词的单复数。

1. 动名词、动词不定式、从句、不定代词作主语时, 谓语动词常用单数。如:

Listening to music **makes** me relaxed after a busy day.

听音乐使我在忙碌了一天之后得到放松。

Everything is in a complete mass, which drives people crazy.

所有的事情都一团糟,这让人发疯。

2. 主语后接介词短语或其他插入语,如 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, along with, rather than, including, in addition to 等,谓语动词的数要与前面的主语保持一致。如:

The teacher as well as his students was very excited.

老师和他的学生们都很兴奋。

I think **Tom, rather than** you, is to blame for the accident.

我认为是汤姆而不是你该为这起事故负责任。

3. and, both...and... 连接两个不同的主语,谓语动词用复数形式;但是如果由 and 连接的两个名词表示同一概念,兼具身份或匹配出现时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Her teacher and her friends are in the sitting room.

她的老师和朋友都在客厅。

The poet and writer has produced many works.

这位诗人兼作家写出了许多作品。

4. 定语从句中关系代词作主语时,从句中的谓语动词要与先行词保持一致。如:

My friend showed me around the **town**, which **was** very attractive.

我的朋友带我参观了这个小镇,它非常迷人。

5. “many a/more than one + 单数名词”作主语,谓语动词用单数。each, every, no 所修饰的单数名词作主语时,即使有 and 连接,谓语动词仍用单数。如:

Many a parent has had to go through this same painful process.

很多父母都被迫经历了这段相同的痛苦的过程。

Every boy and every girl wishes to attend the party to be held on Sunday.

每个男生和女生都希望参加即将在周日举办的聚会。

二、意义一致原则

意义一致原则指不管主语的形式是单数还是复数,主语的意义决定了谓语动词的单复数。

1. 集体名词作主语时,若被看作一个整体,谓语动词用单数形式;若被看作是构成集体的一个个成员,谓语动词用复数形式。常见的集体名词有:family, class, team, group, public, committee, government, audience 等。如:

The **class consists** of 25 boys and 20 girls.

这个班由 25 个男生和 20 个女生组成。

The **class are** doing experiment.

全班学生都在做实验。

2. “分数/百分数/the majority + of + 名词”作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后名词的数及其表示的意义;all, some, half, most, the rest 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于主语实际表达的意义。如:

About **one third of the books are** worth reading.

这些书中大约有一分之三值得一读。

Only **60 percent of the work was** done yesterday.

昨天只做了 60% 的工作。

All of this is wonderful, but the best part of this film is the acting.

所有这些都很有趣,但这部电影最精彩的部分是表演。

3. “the + 形容词”表示一类人,在句中作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

The sick have been cured and the lost have been found.

病人已被治愈,失踪的人也被找到了。

4. “a number of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式,“the number of + 复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

A number of students have gone for an outing.

许多学生去远足了。

The number of students is increasing year after year.

学生的数量逐年增加。

5. 表示时间、距离、重量、金额等的复数名词作主语时,谓语动词通常用单数形式。如:

Three thousand dollars is quite a lot of money for a boy.

对于一个男孩来说,3000 美元是一大笔钱。

6. 以-s/-ics 结尾的学科名词及 news 作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Bad **news travels** quickly. [谚]坏事传千里。

三、就近一致原则

就近一致原则指谓语动词的单复数取决于离它最近的主语的单复数。

1. 由 or, either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., not only ... but (also) ..., not...but... 等连接的并列主语,谓语动词的数常与离它最近的主语保持一致。如:

Either you or one of your students is to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.

要么你,要么你的一名学生要参加预计在明天举行的会议。

2. 由 there, here 引起的主语不止一个时,谓语动词的数通常和离它最近的主语保持一致。如:

There are three books and a pen on the desk.

桌子上有三本书和一支钢笔。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. In this country it is hoped that anyone who has recently come here _____ (have) to pass a language test.

2. Either the beautiful sights of this modern city or its local custom _____ (attract) thousands of visitors during the past years.

3. The professor is delighted to find that so far two thirds of the project _____ (finish).

4. While the rest of his family _____ (be) still at the hospital waiting, Jim ran back home to get the household emergency money.

5. He as well as his children _____ (be) eager for the summer holiday, but unluckily, his

children rather than he _____ (be) able to enjoy it as he will have to work anyway.

6. All the teachers are more than willing to offer help, which _____ (encourage) us a lot.

7. Every parent and every teacher _____ (hope) that this parent-teacher meeting can proceed smoothly.

8. A lot of money _____ (pay) for their daughter's college tuition already, resulting in their plain life.

9. Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.

10. Among all the subjects in school, I believe that politics _____ (be) my favourite subject.

② 句型训练

1. There is no doubt that swimming in the ocean _____.

毫无疑问,在海里游泳是我夏天最喜欢的活动。

2. As we spend more and more time glued to screens, the number of the students with poor eyesight _____ . (介词短语)

随着我们把越来越多的时间花在屏幕上,视力差的学生人数也在增加。

3. Many a student _____ and time management skills, but they don't make a good plan.

许多学生想要改善他们的学习习惯和时间管理技能,但是他们没有制订好计划。

4. As far as I am concerned, the rich _____ to improve society.

依我看,富人对改善社会有更多责任。

5. We always think _____ in our lives, but great moments are just in what others may think small and unimportant ones! 我们总是认为我们的生活中没有伟大的时刻,但伟大的时刻往往只是别人可能认为的微不足道的时刻!

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

阅读清障	课文原文	参考译文
<p>① excerpt <i>vt. & n.</i> 摘录; 节选</p> <p>② star <i>vt.</i> 由……担任主角</p> <p>③ tell the story of 讲述……的故事</p> <p>④ personality <i>n.</i> 性格, 个性; 气质</p> <p>⑤ despite <i>prep.</i> 即使, 尽管</p> <p>⑥ IQ 是 Intelligence Quotient (智力商数) 的简称, 又称智商</p> <p>⑦ major <i>adj.</i> 主要的, 重要的</p> <p>⑧ event <i>n.</i> 事件; 活动</p> <p>⑨ pull up 停车, 停止</p> <p>⑩ wave <i>vi. & vt.</i> 挥手, 招手; 挥舞 <i>n.</i> 海浪</p> <p>⑪ drive away 开走</p> <p>⑫ look around 看看四周</p> <p>⑬ shake one's head 摇头</p>	<p>Forrest Gump (Excerpt^①)</p> <p><i>Forrest Gump</i> is a 1994 film [1] starring^② Tom Hanks. It tells the story of^③ Forrest Gump, a simple man with a warm personality^④. Despite^⑤ an IQ^⑥ of 75, he lives a truly amazing life. He sees, and sometimes influences, some of the major^⑦ events^⑧ of the United States in the second half of the 20th century.</p> <p>[1]现在分词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 film.</p> <p><i>Mrs Gump and Forrest wait for the school bus. The bus pulls up^⑨ as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest for his first day of school.</i></p> <p>MRS GUMP: You do your very best now, Forrest.</p> <p>FORREST: I sure will, Momma.</p> <p>FORREST (Voice-over): I remember the bus ride on the first day of school very well.</p> <p><i>The bus driver opens the door and looks down. Forrest walks to the steps of the bus and looks at the bus driver.</i></p> <p>BUS DRIVER: Are you coming along?</p> <p>FORREST: Momma said not to be taking rides from strangers.</p> <p>BUS DRIVER: This is the bus to school.</p> <p>FORREST: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump.</p> <p>BUS DRIVER: I'm Dorothy Harris.</p> <p>FORREST: Well, now we aren't strangers anymore.</p> <p><i>The bus driver smiles [2] as Forrest steps up into the bus. Mrs Gump waves^⑩ to Forrest as the bus drives away^⑪. Forrest begins to walk down the bus.</i></p> <p>[2]as 引导时间状语从句, as 意为“当……时”。</p> <p><i>Two young boys look up from the seat.</i></p> <p>BOY 1: This seat's taken.</p> <p>BOY 2: It's taken!</p> <p><i>Forrest looks around^⑫. A larger girl moves over so Forrest can't sit next to her. She shakes her head^⑬. Forrest looks to the other side [3] where a boy sits alone on a larger seat. The boy looks angrily at Forrest.</i></p> <p>[3]where 引导定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the other side.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">《阿甘正传》(节选)</p> <p>《阿甘正传》是 1994 年由汤姆·汉克斯主演的电影。影片讲述了福雷斯特·冈普——一个单纯和热心的人的故事。尽管智商只有 75, 他的生活却着实精彩。20 世纪下半叶美国社会发生的一些重大事件, 他是亲历者, 有几次他还对这些重大事件产生了影响。</p> <p>冈普太太和福雷斯特等校车。冈普太太帮福雷斯特为第一天开学做准备, 此时校车停下。</p> <p>冈普太太: 你现在要全力以赴了, 福雷斯特。</p> <p>福雷斯特: 我一定会的, 妈妈。</p> <p>福雷斯特(旁白): 我还清楚地记得上学第一天坐校车的情景。</p> <p>校车司机打开了门, 望着下面。福雷斯特走上校车的台阶, 盯着司机。</p> <p>校车司机: 你不上车?</p> <p>福雷斯特: 我妈妈说不要上陌生人的车。</p> <p>校车司机: 这是开去学校的车。</p> <p>福雷斯特: 我是福雷斯特。福雷斯特·冈普。</p> <p>校车司机: 我是多萝西·哈里斯。</p> <p>福雷斯特: 好吧, 现在我们就不再是陌生人了。</p> <p>校车司机笑了起来, 福雷斯特上了车。校车开走时, 冈普太太向福雷斯特挥手告别。福雷斯特向车内走去。</p> <p>两个小男孩在座位上抬起头瞥了他一眼。</p> <p>男孩 1: 这位子有人了。</p> <p>男孩 2: 有人坐了!</p> <p>福雷斯特四下看了看。一个大块头的女孩往空座上挪了挪, 所以福雷斯特不能挨着她坐。那女孩摇摇头。福雷斯特看了看另外一边, 有个男孩独占了一个更大的座位。这个男孩凶巴巴地看着福雷斯特。</p>

阅读清障	课文原文	参考译文
⑭ recollect <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 记起,回忆起	BOY 3: You can't sit here. FORREST (Voice-over): You know, [4] it's funny what a young man recollects ^⑭ . Because I don't remember being born. I, I... don't recall ^⑮ [5] what I	男孩 3: 你不能坐这里。 福雷斯特(旁白): 你知道, 一个年轻人的回忆很有趣。因为我不记得我是怎么出生的。我, 我……不记得
⑮ recall <i>vt.</i> & <i>vi.</i> 记起,回忆起	got for my first Christmas and I don't know [6] when I went on my first outdoor picnic. But, I [7] do remember the first time [8] I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.	收到的第一份圣诞礼物是什么, 也不记得我第一次外出野餐是什么时候。但是, 我的确记得我第一次听到广阔的最甜美的声音时的情景。
⑯ angel <i>n.</i> 天使; 善人	[4] it 作形式主语; what 引导的主语从句作真正的主语。 [5] what 引导宾语从句。 [6] when 引导宾语从句。 [7] do 强调谓语动词 remember。 [8] 画线部分为定语从句, 修饰名词词组 the first time, 从句省略关系词 that, 相当于 when。	女孩: 如果你愿意的话, 你可以坐这儿。
⑰ dandy <i>adj.</i> 非常好的, 极佳的	[9] if 引导条件状语从句。 <i>Forrest looks back at Jenny Curran, a young girl about Forrest's age.</i> FORREST (Voice-over): I had never seen anything so beautiful in my life. She was like an angel ^⑰ .	福雷斯特回头看到了珍妮·柯伦, 一个和他年龄相仿的小女孩。 福雷斯特(旁白): 我这辈子从未见过这么美好的事物, 她像天使一样。
⑱ crooked <i>adj.</i> 不直的, 弯曲的	JENNY: Well, are you going to sit down, or aren't you? <i>Forrest sits down next to Jenny.</i> JENNY: What's wrong with your legs? FORREST: Um, nothing at all, thank you. My legs are just fine and dandy ^⑲ .	珍妮: 嗯, 你是坐呢, 还是不坐? 福雷斯特坐在了珍妮旁边。 珍妮: 你的腿怎么了?
⑲ question mark 问号	FORREST (Voice-over): I just sat next to her on that bus and had a conversation all the way to school. JENNY: Then why do you have those shoes on? FORREST: My momma said my back's crooked ^⑲ like a question mark ^⑲ . These are going to make me as straight ^⑳ as an arrow ^㉑ . They're my magic shoes.	福雷斯特: 呃, 啥事也没有, 谢谢。我的腿好得很。 福雷斯特(旁白): 我就坐在她旁边, 在校车开往学校的途中, 我们一直在聊天。
⑳ straight <i>adj.</i> 直的	FORREST (Voice-over): I just sat next to her on that bus and had a conversation all the way to school. JENNY: Then why do you have those shoes on? FORREST: My momma said my back's crooked ^⑲ like a question mark ^⑲ . These are going to make me as straight ^⑳ as an arrow ^㉑ . They're my magic shoes.	珍妮: 那你为什么要穿那样的鞋子? 福雷斯特: 妈妈说我的背弯得像一个问题。这双鞋子能让我像箭一样直, 这是我的魔力鞋。
㉑ arrow <i>n.</i> 箭; 箭头	FORREST (Voice-over): And next to Momma, no one ever talked to me or asked me questions. JENNY: Are you stupid or something? FORREST: Momma says [10] stupid is as stupid does . [10] 画线部分为宾语从句, 省略 that; as 引导表语从句。 <i>Jenny puts her hand out toward Forrest. Forrest reaches over and shakes her hand.</i> JENNY: I'm Jenny. FORREST: I'm Forrest. Forrest Gump.	福雷斯特(旁白): 除了妈妈, 没有人跟我说过话, 也没有人问我问题。 珍妮: 你是傻子还是怎么回事? 福雷斯特: 妈妈说做傻事的人才是傻子。
㉒ from that day on 从那天起	FORREST (Voice-over): From that day on ^㉒ , we was always together. Jenny and me was like peas and carrots ^㉓ .	珍妮向福雷斯特伸出了手。福雷斯特伸出手和她握手。 珍妮: 我是珍妮。 福雷斯特: 我是福雷斯特。福雷斯特·冈普。
㉓ pea <i>n.</i> 豌豆 like peas and carrots 形影不离		福雷斯特(旁白): 从那天起, 我们一直在一起。珍妮和我形影不离。

(2)完成句子

①As a graduate _____, I feel excited to apply for the position. 作为主修英语的毕业生,我很高兴申请这个职位。(应用文写作之申请信)

②_____ strongly support the plan to build a playground for children. 镇上大部分人强烈支持为孩子们修建一个游乐场的计划。

2. pull up 停车,停止

(教材 P11)The bus **pulls up** as Mrs Gump prepares Forrest for his first day of school.

在冈普太太帮福雷斯特为第一天上学做准备时,校车停了下来。

pull down	拆掉,摧毁
pull in	(火车等)进站停靠;赚(大笔钱)
pull out (of sth)	驶离车站;出站
pull over	(车)驶到路边停下;(驾车者)靠路边停车
pull through	(大病后)康复;(经历困境后)恢复正常

【活学活用】

用 pull 短语的适当形式填空

- The house where I lived ten years ago _____ recently.
- His injuries are serious but he's expected to _____.
- A bee flew in my car and attacked me so I had to _____.
- The train _____ and all the passengers got off.
- As the car _____ the driveway, gradually disappearing into the distance, I couldn't help crying.

句型透视

(教材 P12)**But, I do remember the first time I heard the sweetest voice in the wide world.**

但是,我的确记得我第一次听到广阔的最甜美的声音。

句型公式

强调谓语

【句式点拨】

(1)本句中助动词 do 起强调作用,强调谓语动词 remember,意为“的确”。

(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,do 有人称的变化,第三人称单数用 does;在一般过去时中 do 变成 did。其他时态的强调通过重读谓语动词来体现。

【活学活用】

完成句子

- I don't take much exercise now, but I _____ a lot when I was young. 我现在不怎么锻炼,但我年轻的时候确实经常踢足球。(话题写作之体育运动)
- Actually, I _____ I need to drag myself away from the online world sometimes, especially because real life can be just as interesting. 事实上,我非常清楚有时我需要强迫自己不上网,特别是因为现实生活也可以一样有趣。(话题写作之网络科技)
- As far as I know, the progress in medical technology _____ have a significant impact on improving health care. 据我所知,医疗技术的进步似乎确实对改善医疗保健产生了重大影响。(话题写作之健康生活)

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

写影评

【典例示范】

《海底总动员》(Finding Nemo)是一部深受青少年

喜爱的动画电影,请你根据表格内容写一篇关于这部电影的英文影评。

