



导学案

主编 肖德好

全品

学练考

高中英语

选择性必修第三册 WY

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

目录 Contents

01 Unit 1 Face values

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 116
Period Two	Using language	导 119
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 121
Period Four	Writing	导 125

02 Unit 2 A life's work

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 128
Period Two	Using language	导 132
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 134
Period Four	Writing	导 138

03 Unit 3 War and peace

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 140
Period Two	Using language	导 144
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 147
Period Four	Writing	导 150

04 Unit 4 A glimpse of the future

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 153
Period Two	Using language	导 157
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 159
Period Four	Writing	导 162

05 Unit 5 Learning from nature

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 166
Period Two	Using language	导 168
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 171
Period Four	Writing	导 174

06 Unit 6 Nature in words

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 177
Period Two	Using language	导 180
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 182
Period Four	Writing	导 185

◆ 参考答案	导 187
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主题素养积累

Is there a universal definition of beauty? The question arises from whether beauty is universal. Suppose you agree that Michelangelo's *David* and a Van Gogh's self-portrait are beautiful—do such beauties have something in common? Is there a **single shared quality** that we experience in both of them? **And is this beauty the very same as one experiences when gazing at the Grand Canyon from its edge or listening to Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony*?**

If beauty is universal, as for example, Plato **maintained**, it is reasonable to hold that we do not know it **through the senses**. Indeed, the subjects in question are quite different and are also known in different ways. If there is something in common among those subjects, it cannot be what is known through the senses.

But, is there really something common to all experiences of beauty? Compare the beauty of an oil painting with that of picking flowers in a Montana field over the summer or surfing a gigantic wave in Hawaii. It seems that these cases **have no single common element**; not even the feelings or the basic ideas involved seem to match. Similarly, people around the world find different music, visual art, performances, and physical **attributes** to be beautiful. **It's on the basis of those considerations that many believe that beauty is a label we attach to different sorts of experiences based on a combination of cultural and personal preferences.**

Does beauty necessarily go along with pleasure?

Do humans praise beauty because it gives pleasure? Is a life **dedicated to** the search for beauty worth living? These are some fundamental questions in philosophy.

Beauty can also be regarded as a value, one of the dearest to humans. And fine works of art are preserved and presented as valuable in themselves. There is no question that human beings value, engage with, and desire beauty—simply because it is beautiful.

【主题词句背诵】

1. a single shared quality 共有的一个特征
2. maintain *vt.* 坚持认为
3. through the senses 通过感官
4. have no single common element
没有一个共同要素
5. attribute *n.* 属性, 特征
6. attach... to... 把……附在……上
7. (be) dedicated to 致力于
8. And is this beauty the very same as one experiences when gazing at the Grand Canyon from its edge or listening to Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony*?
这种美和一个人从大峡谷的边缘凝视着大峡谷或听着贝多芬的《第九交响曲》时所感受到的美是一样的吗?
9. It's on the basis of those considerations that many believe that beauty is a label we attach to different sorts of experiences based on a combination of cultural and personal preferences.

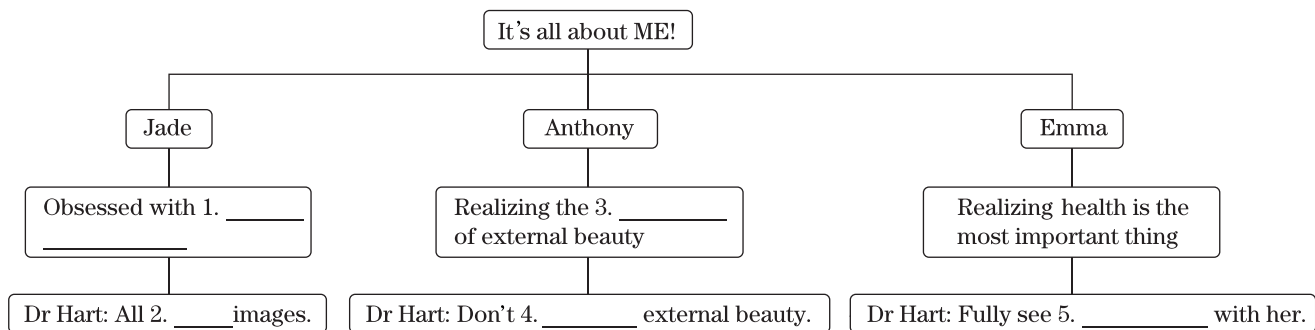
正是基于这些考虑, 许多人认为美是我们基于文化和个人偏好给不同经历贴上的一个标签。

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. Why does Jade eagerly check her phone a hundred times every day?
- A. She has nothing to do.
B. She wants to see others' comments on her images.
C. Her father likes her to do so.
D. She is afraid of missing important messages.
- () 2. How did Anthony feel about his appearance after the makeover?
- A. He couldn't get used to his new look.
B. He felt quite satisfied with his new look.
C. He didn't care about the makeover at all.
D. He felt uneasy for the first time in his life.
- () 3. What has been troubling Emma since she was a child?
- A. She suffers pain and poor health.
B. She can't change the beauty stereotypes.
C. She is too thin to be a model.
D. She is bigger and heavier than others.
- () 4. What can we learn from the last sentence in Para. 5?
- A. Emma is very content with her appearance.
B. Emma has changed her view about her build.
C. Emma feels ashamed of herself and manages to change.
D. Due to her appearance, Emma feels unhappy.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

It's all about ME!

In order to discover 1. _____ "me" means to other people, a psychologist Dr Hart conducted a series of interviews, through which three interviewees shared their views on themselves.

Jade, an accounting manager, has been bothered with her plain-looking face for a long time. Since she 2. _____ (discover) selfie apps that could help better her image in the photo, she has become addicted 3. _____ them. Even though Jade feels it can boost her confidence, Dr Hart points out it also shows a lack of self-confidence and a desire for attention and that people pretending to be someone they are not tend to misjudge 4. _____ (they).

Anthony is a 21-year-old college student who didn't care about his 5. _____ (appear). However, he changed his mind after the makeover for a TV programme, which made him realize that external beauty is not valueless. It is 6. _____ expression of our personalities, 7. _____ (help) us make a good and positive impression on others. His view 8. _____ (confirm) by Dr Hart.

A 17-year-old senior high school student, Emma, is a "big" girl. Emma had always been ashamed of being larger than other girls. It was not until Emma came across the success story of a plus-size model 9. _____ she came to realize that mental and physical health is the most important thing. Dr Hart 10. _____ (total) agrees with her.

词汇点睛

1. **enlarge** *v.* (使)增大, 扩大

(教材 P2) So, ever since I discovered selfie apps that could remove my freckles, **enlarge** my eyes and even slim my jawline, I have become addicted.

所以, 自从我发现了可以消除雀斑、放大眼睛, 甚至可以修瘦下巴轮廓的自拍应用程序后, 我就上瘾了。

词缀 en-, -en 可以作为前缀或者后缀, 放在某些形容词或名词前后, 构成动词。

endanger	危及
encourage	鼓励
enable	使能够
enrich	充实
ensure	确保
sharpen	使锋利
weaken	削弱
broaden	拓宽
frighten	使惊恐
threaten	恐吓
strengthen	增强

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The use of fitness devices may result in more challenging workouts which help _____ (strength) the heart and lungs.

② The photo on the bedroom wall can _____ (able) the author to better understand the shared passion for beauty.

③ We must _____ (sure) that all patients have access to high-quality care.

(2) 完成句子

① I think the best way _____ is reading English novels.

我认为扩大你词汇量的最好方法是读英文小说。(应用文写作之建议信)

② Travelling regularly can help _____, which is beneficial to us both mentally and physically.

经常旅游可以帮助开阔我们的眼界, 这对我们的身心都是有益的。(话题写作之旅行)

③ By reading we _____, and by conversation we polish it.

读书使人充实, 交谈使人精明。(读后续写之哲理句)

2. **a lack of** 缺少; 缺乏

(教材 P2) Obsessive online photo editing indicates **a lack of** self-confidence and a desire for attention. 沉迷在线照片编辑表明缺乏自信和渴望(得到)关注。

(1) lack <i>v.</i>	缺乏, 不足
<i>n.</i>	缺乏, 匮乏
for lack of...	因缺乏……; 因缺少……
(2) lacking <i>adj.</i>	匮乏的, 不足的
be lacking in sth	缺乏某物

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Due to a lack _____ clarity in the law, the man was finally declared innocent.

② [2020 · 江苏卷] Later, he worked in Africa, where many people suffered from deafness _____ lack of proper treatment.

(2) 完成句子

He _____ in his study, which accounts for why he makes little progress.

他在学习上信心不足, 这就是他几乎不能取得进步的原因。(话题写作之生活与学习)

(3) 词汇升级

While lots of college graduates complain of **being short of** available jobs, factories are facing difficulties in hiring qualified workers.

→ While lots of college graduates complain of a _____ available jobs, factories are facing difficulties in hiring qualified workers.

3. **pretend** *v.* 假装, 装作

(教材 P2) People who **pretend** to be someone they are not tend to misjudge themselves.

伪装成别人的人往往对自己有所误判。

pretend to be + <i>n.</i> / <i>adj.</i>	假装是……
pretend to do / to be doing / to have done...	假装做 / 正在做 / 做过……
pretend that...	假装……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① The secretary pretended _____ (read) an important document when the boss came in.

② He pretended _____ (forget) the misunderstanding between them on that night, but he couldn't make it.

③ He tried hard to contain himself, pretending _____ (be) calm.

(2) 完成句子

More often, it will be better if we don't _____ strong when we feel weak or _____ we are brave when we're afraid.

通常,如果在我们感到脆弱时不假装坚强,在我们感到害怕时不假装勇敢,事情会变得更好些。

4. identical *adj.* 完全相同的;非常相似的

(教材 P3) I only used to have five **identical** pairs of trousers and five **identical** shirts. 我以前只有五条一模一样的裤子和五件一模一样的衬衫。

(1) be identical to/with	与……完全相同
(2) identify <i>v.</i>	识别;鉴别;认同
identification <i>n.</i>	识别;鉴别;认同
identity <i>n.</i>	身份;一致;同一性

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

The study of fingerprints is considered as an important method of _____ (identify) during the course of solving a case.

(2) 完成句子

Your voice _____ hers, so it is hard for me to tell them apart.

你的声音和她的一模一样,所以我很难分辨。

5. bother *v.* (使)苦恼;给(某人)造成麻烦(或痛苦) *n.* 麻烦

(教材 P4) For a long time, this really **bothered** me. 很长一段时间以来,这真的让我很苦恼。

(1) bother to do/doing sth	花费时间、精力做某事
(2) can't be bothered to do sth	懒得做某事
(3) It bothers me to do/that...	……让我烦心。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Some people may leave a light on when they go out or they drop a piece of litter and can't be bothered _____ (pick) it up.

(2) 完成句子

① He didn't even _____ for our timely help.

对于我们及时的帮助,他甚至连表达谢意都不肯。

② _____ he had forgotten my birthday. (形式主语)

他把我的生日忘了,这真的让我很不愉快。

6. acknowledge *v.* 承认(某事属实或某情况存在);承认(权威、地位);告知收悉;(公开)感谢;(点头或微笑)向……致意

(教材 P4) What I really admire is the way she has **acknowledged** that good health not only makes us more beautiful, but happier, too!

我真正欣赏的是,她承认健康不仅使我们更美丽,而且也使我们更快乐!

(1) It is acknowledged that...	……是公认的。
(2) acknowledge... to be/as...	认为……是……
acknowledge doing/having done sth	承认做过某事
(3) acknowledgement <i>n.</i>	承认;感谢
in acknowledgement of...	为感谢……

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

With no solid evidence, he refused to acknowledge _____ (steal) the lady's purse.

(2) 一词多义

① We wish to **acknowledge** the support of the charity organization. _____

② He saw her but refused to even **acknowledge** her. _____

③ Parents are more willing to **acknowledge** their children as adults when they behave like adults. _____

(3) 完成句子

① He _____ with a small bow and then stepped off stage.

他微微地鞠了一躬来表示对掌声的感谢,然后走下了舞台。(读后续写之动作描写)

② _____ the shortest distance between persons is a sincere smile.

众所周知,人与人之间最短的距离是一个真诚的微笑。

③ One of the first steps in dealing with emotions such as anger or fear is _____ normal and human.

处理愤怒或恐惧等情绪的第一步就是承认这些情绪是人之常情。

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **As a song in *Ugly Betty* puts it, "It's a pretty person's world"**. 正如《丑女贝蒂》里的一首歌所唱的那样,“这是个看脸的世界”。

句型公式

as 引导定语从句

【句式点拨】

as 有“正如,就像”之意,引导非限制性定语从句,put 意为“表达,说”,as sb put(s) it 意为“正如某人所说”。

【相关拓展】

as 引导的非限制性定语从句,常用于像 as we all know, as it is known, as is said above, as is mentioned above, as is usual, as is often the case, as is reported in the newspaper 等句式中。as 引导的从句位置比较灵活,可位于句首,也可置于主句中间,通常由逗号将其与主句隔开,表示“正如/就像……”。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

[2023·全国甲卷] Yet, the form of the fable still has values today, _____ Rachel Carson says in “A Fable for Tomorrow”.

(2) 完成句子

① _____, “With the Olympic Games, each generation celebrates its advent.”

正如顾拜旦(Coubertin)曾经认为的,“随着奥运会的召开,每一代人都在庆祝它的到来。”(话题写作之体育运动)

② He left his papers behind, _____ .
他忘了带文件,这是常事。

2. (教材 P3) **It can be an expression of our personalities, helping us make a good and**

positive impression on others.

它可以表达我们的个性,帮助我们给别人留下一个好的、积极的印象。

句型公式

现在分词作状语

【句式点拨】

本句中,现在分词 helping 与主语 it 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,表示补充说明。

【相关拓展】

现在分词(短语)可以作原因状语、时间状语、条件状语、让步状语、伴随状语、方式状语、结果状语等,此时,主语与 v.-ing 之间为逻辑上的主动关系,一般表示与主句谓语动词同时或几乎同时发生的动作或所处的状态。如果非谓语与主句的主语之间是逻辑上的被动关系,则要用过去分词。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① They stood there for half an hour, _____ (observe) the stars in the sky.

② The cool wind swept through our bedroom, _____ (make) air conditioning unnecessary.

③ _____ (write) hurriedly, he didn't notice the spelling mistakes.

④ _____ (base) on your body language, it can be seen whether you are self-confident.

(2) 完成句子

① The boy sat in front of the farmhouse, _____ .

男孩坐在农舍前砍那根树枝。(读后续写之动作描写)

② All night long he lay awake, _____ .

他整夜躺着睡不着,反思着那个问题。(读后续写之动作描写)

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

assumption *n.* 假定,假设

(教材 P6) How others are feeling is not something that we should make **assumptions** about, because it's not always obvious who is truly happy.

别人的感受不是我们应该假设的,因为谁真正快乐并不总是显而易见的。

(1) on/make the assumption that...

假定……,假设……

(2) assume *vt.*

假定,认为;承担(责任),就(职);呈现

It is/was generally assumed that...

人们普遍认为……

assume sb/sth to be... 认为某人/某事为……

(3) assuming (that) ... 假定……(作状语)

【温馨提示】 assuming (that) ... 相当于一个表示“假设”的条件状语从句。类似的还有 given that, provided that, providing that, supposing that 等。

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① We should prepare for the party on the _____ (assume) that everyone invited will turn up.

② People often assume wealthy people _____ (be) happy, but that's not always the case.

③ _____ (assume) that he's still alive, how old would he be now?

(2) 完成句子

_____ eating a balanced diet is important for maintaining good health.

人们普遍认为均衡饮食对保持健康很重要。(话题写作之健康生活)

语法归纳

主语从句

一、主语从句

主语从句(subject clauses)在复合句中起主语的作用,属于名词性从句(noun clauses)的一种。名词性从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在复合句中能充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语,因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词性从句又可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

二、主语从句的连词分三种

1. 从属连词引导的主语从句(that, whether, if)

(1) that 引导的主语从句: 引导词 that 无含义, 在句中不作成分, 不可以省略。如:

That you will win the champion can be attainable if you work hard.

如果你努力训练, 赢得冠军的目标是可以实现的。

That she survived the accident is a miracle.

她在事故中幸存下来是个奇迹。

(2) whether/if 引导的主语从句: 表示“是否”, 在句中不作成分, 不可以省略。

【温馨提示】 if 引导主语从句时不能放在句首, 句首只能用 whether。如:

Whether we will hold a party in the open air tomorrow depends on the weather.

明天我们是否举行露天聚会要视天气情况而定。

2. 连接代词引导的主语从句

在由连接代词 who, whose, whom, which, what, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever 引导的主语从句中, 连接代词在从句中起名词的作用, 充当

一定成分。如:

What you need is more practice.

你需要的是更多的练习。(what 在从句中作宾语)

Who laughs last laughs best.

谁笑到最后, 谁笑得最好。(who 在从句中作主语)

3. 连接副词引导的主语从句

在由连接副词 when, where, why, how 引导的主语从句中, 连接副词有含义, 在从句中作状语。如:

Where we should leave it is a problem.

我们应该把它放在哪里是个问题。

When they will come hasn't been made public.

大家还不知道他们什么时候来。

三、it 作形式主语的主语从句

为了考虑句子平衡, 有时使用 it 作形式主语, 而将真正的主语从句移至句末。分为以下几种情况:

(1) It is + 名词 + 从句。

It is a fact that... 事实是……

It is good news that... ……是好消息。

It is a shame that... 可惜的是……

It is common knowledge that... ……是常识。

如:

It's a shame that she isn't here to see it.

真可惜她不能在这儿亲眼看看。

类似的名词(短语)还有: a pity; a wonder; a good thing; no wonder; a surprise 等。如:

It's a wonder that it took almost ten years.

这花了差不多十年时间, 真是桩奇事。

(2) It is + 过去分词 + 从句。

It is said that... 据说……

It is reported that... 据报道……

It has been proved that... 已证明……

It must be pointed out that... 必须指出……

类似的过去分词(短语)还有: known, estimated, expected, believed, thought, hoped, noted, discussed, required, decided, suggested, demanded, made clear, found out 等。如:

It is estimated that the project will last four years. 据估计, 这项工程将持续四年。

It has been suggested that bright children should take their exams early.

有人提议聪明的孩子应提前考试。

【温馨提示】 当过去分词是 required, ordered, suggested, demanded 等表示要求、建议类的词时, 从句应该使用虚拟语气, 即从句谓语动词用“(should +) 动词原形”。

(3) It + 不及物动词(短语) + 从句。

It seems that... 似乎……

It appears that... 似乎……

It happens that... 碰巧……

It turns out that... 原来是/结果是……

如:

It happened that she was out when we called.

我们打电话时她恰巧不在家。

It turned out that she was a friend of my mother.

她原来是我妈妈的一个朋友。

(4)其他句型

另外有些动词或动词短语也经常用于 it 作形式主语的句型中,常见的有:matter, make no/a difference, occur to, strike, hit, dawn on 等。如:

Suddenly **it dawned on me that** they couldn't possibly have met before.

我突然明白他们以前不可能见过面。

四、使用主语从句的注意事项

单个从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数。但当主句的表语是复数名词时,主句的谓语动词通常用复数形式。如:

Whether they will hold a party next week **hasn't** been decided.

下周他们是否要举办一个聚会还没决定下来。

What they need **are financial help and technical support**.

他们需要的是经济上的帮助和技术上的支持。

[温馨提示] 但在美式英语中,主句的表语是复数名词时,主句的谓语动词也可以用单数形式。如:

Perhaps what is most surprising **is the tears**.

也许最让人惊讶的是眼泪。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. It never occurred to me _____ you could succeed in persuading him to change his mind.

2. _____ some people regard as a drawback is seen as a plus by many others.

3. _____ he referred to as "darling" in his article was unknown to the general readers.

4. It _____ (believe) that her kindness and generosity towards others deserve praising for making a positive impact on the community.

5. It's obvious to the students _____ they should get well prepared for their future.

6. _____ she couldn't understand was why fewer and fewer students showed interest in her lessons.

① 句型训练

1. _____ in the regulations that you shouldn't tell other people the password of your e-mail account.

规定要求你不应该告诉别人你的电子邮件账户的密码。

2. _____ is that singing stars are centred on by masses of teenagers today.

让我感到担心的是,现在许多青少年都追捧歌星。

3. I believe it doesn't make much of a difference to your success _____.

我认为是否有良好的家庭背景对一个人的成功没有多大影响。

4. _____ will sooner or later be caught and will be punished.

无论这是谁干的,他迟早都会被抓住并被惩罚。

5. _____ the plant downtown needed eight kids for temporary help during our spring break, for which I had no plans beyond listening to my favourite records.

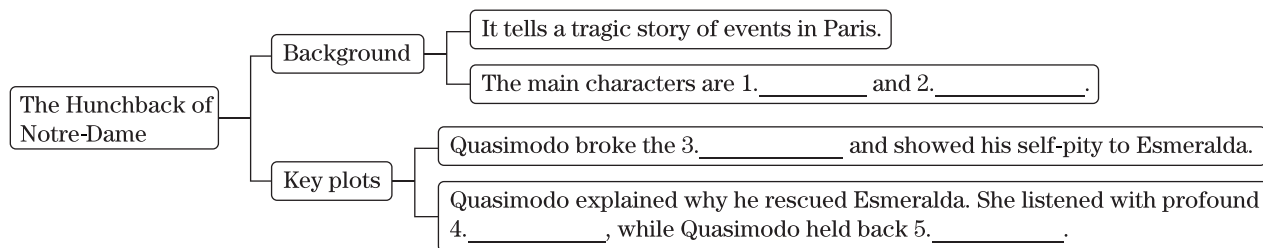
碰巧市中心的工厂在春假期间需要八个孩子来临时帮忙,而我在此期间除了听自己喜欢的唱片之外,没有别的计划。

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 Quasimodo have a tear swimming in his eye?

- A. He was jealous of the beauty of Esmeralda.
- B. He felt sorry for Esmeralda's miserable life.
- C. He was so touched by Esmeralda's goodness.
- D. He regretted rescuing Esmeralda.

() 2. Which of the following words can best describe Esmeralda?

- A. Generous and helpful.
- B. Kind and sympathetic.
- C. Considerate and brave.
- D. Warm-hearted and confident.

() 3. What can we learn about Quasimodo from the text?

- A. Although ugly, he is kind to some degree.
- B. He is ugly and eager to get sympathy from others.
- C. He is not only ugly but cruel to others.
- D. He is neither a human nor a beast.

() 4. Which statement is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Esmeralda wanted to run away from Notre-Dame.
- B. Esmeralda couldn't bear Quasimodo's appearance.
- C. Quasimodo managed to kidnap Esmeralda.
- D. Quasimodo could understand people by reading lips and expressions.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

The Hunchback of Notre-Dame

The Hunchback of Notre-Dame, 1. _____ (write) by Victor Hugo, was first published in 1831. It tells a tragic story of events that happened in Paris.

Esmeralda has 2. _____ (extreme) beautiful appearance, which attracts a lot of people, but also becomes the cause of her tragic life. She 3. _____ (sentence) to death because of a crime she didn't commit. But Quasimodo, the ugly and hunchbacked man, rescues her from 4. _____ angry crowd and takes her to the Notre-Dame Cathedral to ensure her 5. _____ (safe). In the cathedral, Quasimodo shows strong self-pity because of his ugliness, which is in sharp contrast to Esmeralda's beauty. Esmeralda not only has beauty in appearance, 6. _____ also has a gentle heart. She once showed kindness to Quasimodo by 7. _____ (offer) water to him when he was being punished and his strange look never keeps her from seeing his inner beauty. Moreover, she chooses to forgive Quasimodo although he attempted to kidnap her before. No matter how 8. _____ (differ) they look in appearance, they do share one thing 9. _____ common, which is the beauty in their hearts. 10. _____ is conveyed in this story is that the true beauty is not skin-deep, but in our deep heart. And we should never judge people by appearance.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. commit *v.* 做出(错或非法的事); 承诺, 保证; 全心全意投入; 花(钱或时间)

(教材 P10) When Esmeralda is later sentenced to death for a crime she did not **commit**, Quasimodo rescues her from an angry crowd outside the Notre-Dame Cathedral. 后来, 当埃斯梅拉达因为自己没犯的罪行而被判处死刑时, 卡西莫多从巴黎圣母院外愤怒的人群中救出了她。

(1) commit a crime 犯罪
commit oneself to 承诺/保证做……

(2) commitment *n.* 承诺; 保证; (对工作或某活动) 奉献, 投入; (资金、时间、人力的) 花费, 使用
make a commitment to... 对……做出承诺
(3) committed *adj.* 尽心尽力的; 坚信的; 坚定的
be committed to 投身于, 投入于

【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

Some people seem willing to work around the clock in their narrow specialty. But such _____ (commit) can also weaken a sense of freedom.

(2)完成句子

①[2021·新高考I卷读后续写] With the help of their father, the twins were confident and they _____ making delicious breakfast.

在他们父亲的帮助下,这对双胞胎信心满满,保证要做一顿美味的早餐。

②I _____ in front of so many people yesterday, my face red with embarrassment. 昨天我在如此多的人面前犯了一个愚蠢的错误,满脸窘得通红。(读后续写之心理描写)

2. adjust to 适应

(教材 P10) Yet there was so much melancholy and so much gentleness spread over all this that she gradually **adjusted to** it. 然而,这一切都笼罩着那么多的忧郁与那么多的温柔,她逐渐适应了。

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| (1)adjust to (doing) sth | 适应(做)某事 |
| adjust... to... | 调整……以适应…… |
| adjust oneself to... | 使自己适应…… |
| (2)adjustment n. | 调整;调节;适应 |
| make an adjustment to... | 对……进行调整 |
| (3)adjustable adj. | 可调整的,可调节的 |

【温馨提示】 英语中,除 adjust to 外,“习惯于,适应”还可表达为: adapt (oneself) to, be/become/get accustomed to, be/become/get used to 等,其中 to 均为介词。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①Mother was worried about whether she could adjust to _____ (live) in the mountainous village alone.

②I'm sorry to tell you that an _____ (adjust) has been made to the two-day Agricultural Field Trip, which was scheduled for this Friday.

③Gas cookers are _____ (adjust) in height to fit your kitchen worktop.

④When you get to university, you have to adjust yourself _____ the new school life.

(2)完成句子

All of a sudden, the world became still. I _____ and began to run, eventually winning the second place.

突然间,世界静止了。我调整了一下跑步鞋,开始奔跑,最终获得了第二名。(读后续写之动作描写)

3. expression n. 表情;神色(近义词:look);表示;表达;表露;词语;措辞

(教材 P11) “Poor wretch!” exclaimed Esmeralda, with an **expression** of heartfelt compassion.

“可怜的人!”埃斯梅拉达叫道,脸上流露出由衷同情的表情。

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| (1)an expression of amazement/disbelief/horror | 惊讶/不相信/恐惧的神色 |
| a worried expression | 担心的神色 |
| beyond expression | 无法形容 |
| (2)express vt. | 表示;表达;表露;快递邮寄 |
| adj. | 特快的;快递的 |
| n. | 特快列车;快件服务 |
| express oneself | 表达自己的思想感情 |
| (3)expressive adj. | 富于表情的;有表现力的 |

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

_____ (express) writing is personal and emotional writing without regard to form or other writing conventions.

(2)熟词生义

It provides you with a full range of international **express** delivery services. _____

(3)完成句子

①Entering the room, James found his younger brother Adam sitting on the edge of his bed _____ . (with 复合结构)

进入房间,詹姆斯发现他的弟弟亚当坐在床边,脸上露出不安的表情。(读后续写之人物神态描写)

②I'd like to take this opportunity _____ .

我想借此机会对您的及时帮助、耐心和积极支持表示衷心的感谢。(应用文写作之感谢信)

4. in any case 无论如何;不管怎样

(教材 P11) **In any case**, he would not have heard her. 无论如何,他也无法听到她说的话。

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (1)(just) in case (...) | 以防,以防万一;要是,如果 |
| in case of | 如果;假使 |
| in this/that case | 既然这/那样;假使这/那样的话 |
| in no case | 在任何情形下都不;无论如何都不 |
| (2)as is often the case | 这是常有的事 |

【温馨提示】in no case 位于句首,句子要用部分倒装。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① Traffic may be bad, but _____, we'll be there in time for dinner.

交通可能不太好,但无论如何我们会及时赶到那儿吃晚饭的。

② In no case _____ be over 20°C.

贮藏室的温度绝不可高于 20°C。

③ Apply some suncream to your face _____ you get burnt by the sunshine.

在你的脸上涂些防晒霜,以免你被阳光晒伤。

④ _____ emergency, break the glass and press the button.

在紧急情况下,打碎玻璃并按下按钮。(话题写作之救援)

⑤ She may have missed her train, and _____ she won't arrive for another hour.

她可能已经误了火车,而且要是那样的话,再过一小时她都不会到。

句型透视

1. (教材 P10) **He was the first to break the silence. "So you were telling me to return?"**

他首先打破了沉默。“所以你是叫我回来吗?”

句型公式

the first + to do

【句式点拨】

“the first/second/.../last/next 等(+名词/代词)”后常接不定式作后置定语,表示“第……个做某事的”。

【相关拓展】

(1) 由序数词、形容词最高级以及 only, last, next 等修饰的名词/代词常用不定式作定语。

(2) 当被修饰的是 ability, attempt, chance, decision, desire, plan, need, intention, reason, right, time, way, wish 等词时,也常用不定式作定语。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① I was _____ him awkward questions, but there'll be harder ones to come.

我是第一个向他提出尴尬问题的人,但还会有人问更难的问题。

② She was _____ an event promoting popular science in her community.

她是唯一一个在她的社区组织活动推广科普知识的人。(话题写作之志愿服务)

③ I would appreciate it if you could give me the good chance _____ for further study.

如果你能给我那个去国外进修的好机会,我将不胜感激。(应用文写作之申请信)

2. (教材 P11) **"But!" he said, as though hesitating whether to finish, "I am—I am deaf."** “但是!”他说,好像在犹豫要不要说下去,“我是……我是个聋子。”

句型公式

状语从句的省略

【句式点拨】

as though hesitating whether to finish 相当于 as though he was hesitating whether to finish.

【相关拓展】

(1) 此句的语法现象为状语从句的省略,状语从句省略的使用条件是当 when, while, unless, as if/though 等引导状语从句时,若从句主语与主句主语一致或从句主语是 it,且从句谓语中含有 be 动词时,可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。

(2) 状语从句的省略构成“连词 + v.-ing/v.-ed/to do/adj./n./...”式的省略结构。

【活学活用】

完成句子(用省略结构)

① _____, he found many interesting things and experienced different cultures.

在欧洲旅行时,他发现了许多有趣的事情,体验了不同的文化。(话题写作之旅行)

② _____, the old professor didn't come up with his own.

虽然老教授不同意我的观点,但他也没有提出自己的观点。

③ He is a man of few words. He never speaks _____.

他是一个沉默寡言的人,除非别人同他说话,否则他从不说话。(话题写作之记人与叙事)

④ The trainers are sure that the whale will look after itself well _____ . (release)

训练员们相信,如果把那条鲸鱼放回大海,它可以照顾好自己。(话题写作之自然生态)

3. (教材 P11) Never have I viewed my ugliness as at the present moment. 我从来没有像现在这般明白自己的丑陋。

句型公式

部分倒装

【句式点拨】

本句中否定词 never 位于句首,句子要进行部分倒装,倒装部分的结构是:be 动词/情态动词/助动词(do/does/did/have/has/had/will) + 主语。

【相关拓展】

常用的置于句首的否定词和否定短语有:

never, hardly, seldom, rarely, little, nowhere, neither, nor, by no means, in no way, under no circumstances, on no account, not until, not only 等。

【活学活用】

完成句子

① Hardly _____ when a student came to visit her.

她刚出去,就有一个学生来看她。

② Not only _____, but he also severely criticized the sender.

他不仅拒绝了礼物,还严厉批评了送礼的人。

③ The firm and steady gaze sent a strong message to the hunter that by no means _____.

那坚定的凝视的目光向猎人发出了一个强烈的信息,那就是这只鸟绝不会屈服。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

介绍一部文学作品

【写作点拨】

介绍一部文学作品一般包括对作品内容的概括介绍,对作品人物、事件的主要情节以及事件结果的梳理,以及对作品中心主题的总结。

【典题示例】

假定你校英语角举办“我最喜欢的一本书”征文活动,目的是向同学们推荐值得一读的书,鼓励同学们去发现阅读的快乐。现在请你推荐你读过的《简·爱》。内容要点如下:

1. 这本书的基本信息:

本书(*Jane Eyre*) 是英国作家 Charlotte Brontë 的一部永恒的经典之作。

2. 故事梗概:

简·爱很小就失去了父母,被舅妈虐待。后来,在一所慈善学校,她在极端恶劣的条件下坚持学习。毕业后,她去桑菲尔德庄园当家庭教师。正当她找到真爱时,一个保守了 15 年的秘密毁了她的婚礼计划。然而,简·爱并没有放弃希望,而是开始了新的生活,并最终与罗切斯特先生(Mr Rochester)找到了幸福。

3. 主题思想:

《简·爱》让我们看到,简也许矮小、平凡,但她也坚强、勇敢、独立。《简·爱》告诉我们,即使是最平凡的人也有自己的勇气、爱和尊严。

【写作指导】

一、审题构思

1. 确定体裁:本文为介绍书籍的记叙文;
2. 确定人称:本文的主要人称为第三人称;
3. 确定时态:以一般现在时为主,也可根据需要灵活使用其他时态。

二、谋篇布局

第一段:简要介绍文学作品及作者;

第二段:详细介绍其故事背景、人物、故事情节等;

第三段:总结作品的中心主题。

【主题单词】

1. a timeless _____ 一部永恒的经典
2. _____ *n.* 男主人公/女主人公
3. _____ *v.* 虐待
4. _____ *n.* 坚持不懈
5. _____ *adj.* 相貌平平的;普通的;朴素的

