



导学案

主编 肖德好

全品

学练考

高中英语

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 Knowing me, knowing you

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 116
Period Two	Using language	导 120
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 123
Period Four	Writing	导 126

02 Unit 2 Making a difference

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 129
Period Two	Using language	导 132
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 134
Period Four	Writing	导 138

03 Unit 3 The world of science

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 141
Period Two	Using language	导 144
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 147
Period Four	Writing	导 150

04 Unit 4 Amazing art

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 153
Period Two	Using language	导 157
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 158
Period Four	Writing	导 161

05 Unit 5 What an adventure!

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 162
Period Two	Using language	导 167
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 169
Period Four	Writing	导 172

06 Unit 6 Disaster and hope

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 175
Period Two	Using language	导 178
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 182
Period Four	Writing	导 185

◆ 参考答案	导 187
--------	-------

主题素养积累

Many people expect that their friends will always **be there**. They expect friendships to last forever. Yet, friendships end and friends **part company** every day. Unfortunately, even the best **maintained** friendships can end.

Many friendships end because of a change in personality or lifestyle when friends just drift apart and **fade away** with time. The friendship slowly loses importance and finally disappears. Sue said, "The end of our friendship was a gradual thing. I moved from one side of the metropolis(大城市) to the other. We had over an hour's drive to see each other. For a year or so, we met less and less. Then our friendship ended." John wrote, "**I didn't even know the friendship was over until I caught myself thinking of Alan as a former friend.**"

Other friendships **break up** suddenly from a disagreement or a move to another town. Paul said, "When I moved to Seattle after college, our friendship abruptly died. We were both **struggling with** new jobs and didn't **keep in touch**. Now that friendship is so dead, I don't even call him when I go home."

Yet the biggest threat to a friendship is change. Lillian B. Rubin in her book *Just Friends* says, "Thus generally it's true that friends accept each other so long as they both remain essentially the same as they were when they meet, or change in similar directions. If they change or grow in different ways, the friendship most likely will be lost."

Regardless of why, when, or how friendships end, there is always some pain of loss. When nothing can be done to mend the friendship, it is important to feel the pain fully.

Then move on to **enhance** another friendship or build entirely new friendships.

【主题词句背诵】

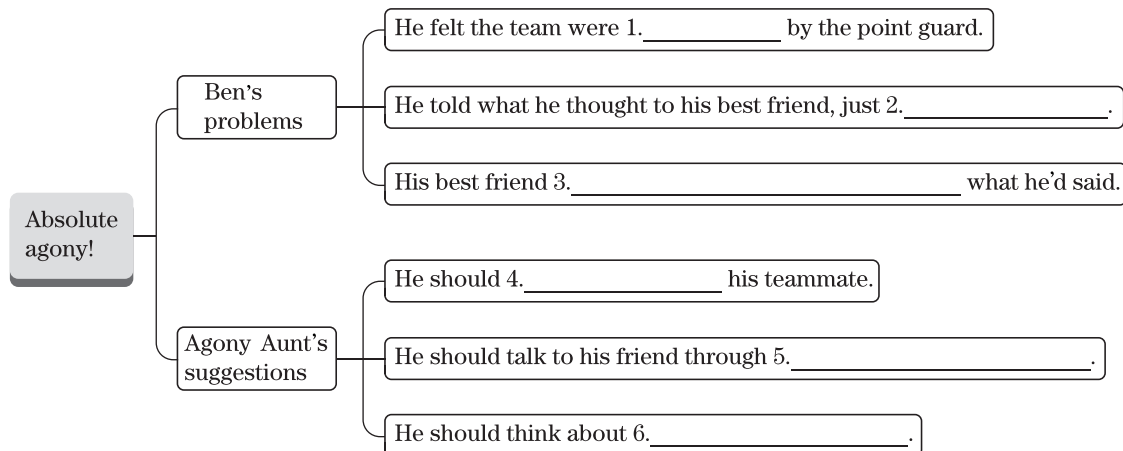
1. be there (for sb) (尤指困难时)帮助,支持(某人)
2. part company (with/from sb) 离开;分手;断绝关系
3. maintain *v.* 保持,维持
4. fade away 逐渐消失
5. catch sb doing sth 发觉/当场发现某人正在做某事
6. think of...as... 把……看作……
7. break up 关系破裂
8. struggle with 与……做斗争,努力应付
9. keep in touch 保持联系
10. enhance *v.* 提高;增强;增进
11. I didn't even know the friendship was over until I caught myself thinking of Alan as a former friend. 直到我发觉自己把艾伦看作一位以前的朋友时,我才知道这段友谊已经结束了。
12. Regardless of why, when, or how friendships end, there is always some pain of loss. 不管友谊因为什么、在什么时候或者以何种方式结束,人们总会感到一些失去的痛苦。
13. When nothing can be done to mend the friendship, it is important to feel the pain fully. 当友谊到了无法修复的地步,充分体会这种痛苦是重要的。

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

Choose the best answer according to the text.

- () 1. Why did Ben talk about their match with his best friend?
- To ask for advice.
 - To get his best friend's help.
 - To share his joy with him.
 - To get rid of his anger and disappointment.
- () 2. According to the two letters, what made Ben most painful?
- His team lost their last match.
 - His team's point guard didn't pull his weight in the game.
 - His best friend's "loose lips" left him in an awkward situation.
 - He didn't think before he spoke.
- () 3. Which of the following has the most similar meaning to "Loose lips sink ships."?
- Actions speak louder than words.
 - Careless talking costs lives.
 - Ill news travels fast.
 - Many words hurt more than swords.
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the suggestions Agony Aunt gave Ben?
- He should say sorry to the point guard.
 - He should communicate with his friend clearly.
 - He should reflect on his own actions.
 - He should blame his team coach for the loss of the game.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

Ben is crazy about basketball, which is probably

1. _____ he was so mad when he and his teammates lost their last match. Ben felt the team 2. _____ (let) down by their point guard, who didn't even seem on the court. Disappointed by his behaviour, Ben told all this to his best friend. 3. _____ Ben's surprise, his friend told everyone else what he had said, which made Ben embarrassed and ashamed. Unable to concentrate on anything, he is in 4. _____ total mess, so he turns to Agony Aunt for help.

Agony Aunt thinks if one speaks too much about something, it will cause all kinds of trouble. And the situation is even 5. _____ (bad) because the "loose lips" were his best friend's. In Agony Aunt's opinion, Ben should first 6. _____ (apology) to his teammate. To win more games, they need to work together, and that means 7. _____ (communicate) with each other clearly and resolving conflicts. Then, he should tell his friend though he is angry with him, he wants to move on. 8. _____ (approach) in this way, their friendship will soon be repaired. Thirdly, Agony Aunt suggests Ben should not say too much when he is angry. Instead, he should take a deep breath, calm down, and always remember: think first, speak 9. _____ (late). It's better to raise his concerns in a 10. _____ (profession) way.

In summary, Agony Aunt feels if Ben thinks about other people's feelings as well as his own, he will soon find everything works out.

词汇点睛

1. help out 帮一把

(教材 P2) I'm in a total mess here—hope you can **help me out!**

我这里现在一团糟——希望您能帮我摆脱困境!

(1) help (sb) with sth	帮助(某人)做某事
help (sb) do sth	
help oneself (to sth)	自己取(食物等)
can't help doing sth	忍不住做某事
can't help but do sth	
(2) with the help of... / with one's help	在……的帮助下
be of any/great/little/no help (to...)	(对……)有一些/有很大/几乎没有/没有帮助
(3) give/lend sb a (helping) hand	帮助某人
(4) be helpful in doing sth	有助于做某事
be helpful to sb	对某人有帮助

【活学活用】

(1) There was only a young girl to **help out** in the kitchen.

厨房里只有一个年轻的女孩在帮忙。

(2) Please don't hesitate to contact me if I can **be of any help to you**.

如果我能帮上你的忙, 请不要犹豫与我联系。

(3) Seeing this touching scene, I **could not help crying**.

看到这感人的一幕, 我忍不住落泪。

(4) It was you who _____ when I felt down.

正是你在我情绪低落的时候帮助了我。

(5) _____, I am more confident than before and I have made great progress in my study now.

在我老师的帮助下, 我比以前更自信了, 现在我在学习上取得了很大的进步。

(6) 一句多译

①我希望我的建议会对你有很大帮助。

→I hope my suggestions will be _____ . (n.)

→I hope my suggestions will be _____ . (adj.)

②听到这个激动人心的消息, 我不禁高兴地跳了起来。

→Upon hearing this exciting news, I _____ with joy.

→Upon hearing this exciting news, I _____ with joy.

2. let...down 使……失望, 辜负; 使美中不足

let off steam 发泄怒气, 宣泄情绪

(教材 P2) We played well, but I felt the team were **let down** by one member, our point guard. 我们打得很好, 但我感觉整个团队都被一个队友拖累了, 那就是我们的控球后卫。

(教材 P2) I was just **letting off steam** really, because I was so angry, but then my friend went and told everyone else what I'd said.

我真的只是发泄一下怒气, 因为我太生气了, 可我的朋友随后把我说的话告诉了其他所有人。

let alone	更不用说; 不打扰
let sth go/let go (of sth)	放开; 松手; 放弃
let out	放出, 使(水、空气等)通过; 发出(声音等)

【活学活用】

(1) Paul stepped forward and raised his voice, "Trust me, coach! I won't _____!"

保罗走上前去, 提高嗓门说: “相信我, 教练! 我不会让你失望的!”

(2) It's time to _____ those unhappy memories. We have to move on.

是时候放下那些不愉快的记忆了, 我们得继续向前。

(3) When he turned and found his father, who he hadn't seen for years, standing right behind him, he _____ of excitement.

当他转过身, 发现多年未见的父亲就站在他身后时, 他兴奋地叫出了声。

(4) When I was in a bad mood, I would go for a run _____.

当我心情糟糕的时候, 我就会跑跑步来发泄情绪。

(5) I wouldn't speak to him, _____ tell him our secrets.

我都不跟他说话, 更不用说告诉他我们的秘密了。

3. sink *v.* (过去式 sank 或 sunk, 过去分词 sunk) 使(船)沉没, 下沉, 下陷; 倒下, 坐下; 降低, 减弱; 变低, 变小; (心情)变得沮丧, (情绪)变低落 *n.* (厨房里的)洗涤池; (浴室的)洗脸盆

(教材 P3) There is an old American saying, "Loose lips **sink** ships."

美国有句老话, "祸从口出。"

【活学活用】

(1) All of a sudden, the wheels started to **sink** into the mud.

突然间, 车轮开始陷进泥里。

(2) 一词多义

① My heart **sank** when I received the letter turning down my offer. _____

② Our feet **sank** deep into the soft sand as we walked along the beach. _____

③ Gradually, her voice **sank** to a whisper. _____

④ The soldier **sank** to the ground, badly wounded. _____

⑤ The bathroom is furnished with 2 toilets, 2 showers, and 2 **sinks**. _____

(3) _____ at the news that his favourite team had lost the game.

听到他最喜欢的球队输了比赛的消息, 他的心一沉。

4. signal *n.* 信号; 暗号; 标志 *v.* 标志着; 表明; 发信号

(教材 P4) This gives people the wrong **signal**.
这会给别人错误的信号。

(1) give signals/a signal to sb 向某人发信号

a danger/warning/traffic signal

危险/警告信号/交通
信号灯

(2) signal (to) sb to do sth 示意某人做某事

【温馨提示】 signal 的过去式、过去分词以及现在分词既可以双写 l, 亦可以不双写。

【活学活用】

(1) In 2022, the launch of the Mengtian module **signaled** the basic completion of the Tiangong Space Station.

2022年, 梦天实验舱的发射标志着天宫空间站的基本建成。

(2) My mother signaled to me _____ (send) a message to my father at the shop where he worked.

(3) He stood up, _____ (signal) to the police officer that he had finished talking with his client.

(4) The fireworks _____
_____.

烟花预示着节日的到来。

5. breath *n.* 一口气; 呼出的气

(教材 P4) Take a deep **breath**, calm down, and always remember: think first, speak later.

深吸一口气, 冷静下来, 并且永远记住: 先思而后言。

(1) take a (deep) breath (深)吸一口气

catch one's breath 喘口气, 歇口气

hold one's breath 屏住呼吸

out of breath 上气不接下气, 气喘吁吁

take sb's breath away 令人惊叹

(2) breathe *v.* 呼吸

(3) breathless *adj.* 气喘吁吁的

brehtaking *adj.* 令人惊叹的

【活学活用】

(1) He **took a deep breath/breathed deeply** and dived into the water.

他深深地吸了一口气, 然后跳进了水里。

(2) When he arrived at the top of the mountain, he was **out of breath/breathless** and stopped to **catch his breath**.

当他到达山顶时, 他气喘吁吁, 然后停下来歇了口气。

(3) On a quiet morning in the mountains, feel the sun on your skin, and _____ (breath) in the sweet scent of fresh flowers.

(4) I was _____ (breath) after working out in the gym for 2 hours.

(5) If you get nervous, _____ to calm yourself down.

如果你感到紧张, 深呼吸让自己平静下来。

(6) He _____ while the results were read out.

宣读结果时,他屏住了呼吸。

(7) The blue water literally _____ with its exceptional beauty.

湛蓝的湖水确实异常美丽,令他们惊叹。

6. concern *n.* 担心,忧虑;关心 *v.* 涉及,与……有关;让(某人)担忧

(教材 P4) If you feel one of your teammates isn't pulling their weight, then raise your **concerns** in a professional way with your team coach. 如果你觉得你的某个队友没有尽职尽责,那你要以一个专业的方式向教练提出你的担心。

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

就……表达关心

(2) concerned *adj.*

关注的;担心的

be concerned about/for...

为……担心

be concerned that...

担心……

be concerned with...

与……有关;关注……

as/so far as... be concerned

就……而言

(3) concerning *prep.*

关于

【活学活用】

(1) The safety of those trapped in the ruins **concerned** everyone on the spot.

那些被困在废墟中的人的安全令在场的每一个人担心。

(2) Her job is something **concerned with** computers. 她的工作与计算机有关。

(3) Stricter laws _____ (concern) online safety have to be put into effect.

(4) I'd like to _____ the negative effects that extreme dieting could bring to your health.

我想就极端节食可能给你的健康带来的负面影响表示关心。

(5) Jim _____ Cassy, wondering if something bad had happened to her.

吉姆很担心卡西,想知道她是否发生了什么不好的事情。

(6) _____, it is a wise choice to share your feelings with your friends as you can relieve your negative emotions when communicating with your peers.

就我而言,与朋友分享你的感受是一个明智的选择,因为你可以在与同龄人交流时缓解你的负面情绪。

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **I'm crazy about basketball, and pretty good at it too, which is probably why I was so mad when we lost our last match.** 我酷爱打篮球,打得也很好,也许正因如此,在我们队输掉了最近的比赛时我才相当恼怒。

句型公式

why 引导的表语从句

【句式点拨】

句中 why 引导表语从句,意为“……就是……的原因”,why 在表语从句中作原因状语,不能省略。

【归纳拓展】

because... 表示“这 / 那 / 它是因为……”,because 后跟事情的原因。

(1) This/That/It is

why... 表示“这 / 那 / 它就是……的原因”,why 后跟事情的结果。

(2) The reason why... is that... ……的原因是……

【活学活用】

(1) I want to make a difference to the lives of young people and _____.

我想影响年轻人的人生,那就是我决定成为一名教师的原因。

(2) I would like to recommend studying in a library.

_____, which will help you concentrate on your work.

我建议在图书馆学习。这是因为图书馆通常有良好的学习氛围,有助于你集中精力学习。

(3) The reason _____ is _____.

这个活动受到高度评价的原因是它提高了我们保护野生动物的意识。

2. (教材 P2) **Embarrassed and ashamed, I can't concentrate on anything.** 我既尴尬又羞愧,做什么事都无法集中精力。

句型公式

形容词作状语

【句式点拨】

embarrassed 和 ashamed 为形容词，在句中作伴随状语。形容词(短语)作状语常表示主语的状态或结果。

[温馨提示] 副词作状语常修饰动词或整个句子。如：
Fortunately for him, he was very soon offered another job.

他运气好，很快就得到了另一份工作。

【活学活用】

(1) **Silent and alone**, I mounted the West Tower.

无言独上西楼。

(2) _____, Betty hid herself behind the big tree, holding her breath.

贝蒂又惊又怕，屏住呼吸躲在大树后面。

(3) Trapped in the dense mist, I could do nothing but burst into tears, _____.

困在浓雾中，我什么也做不了，只能哭泣，无助又失落。

(4) From time to time, he looked back to see whether he was being followed, _____.

他时不时地回头看自己是否被人跟踪，充满了恐惧。

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. look down on/upon 轻视，看不起

(教材 P6) They would **look down on** her. 他们会看不起她。

look after	照顾；照看
look around/round	四处看，环顾
look forward to	盼望；期待
look into	调查；审查
look out (for sb/sth)	当心/注意/留意……
look up to	钦佩，仰慕，尊敬
look back on/upon	回顾，回首
look through	快速查看；浏览
look up	向上看；查找，查阅
look over	检查

【活学活用】

(1) He can't forget those days when he was **looked down on/upon** for being poor. 他无法忘记过去因为贫穷而被人看不起的那些日子。

(2) Thanks for your consideration and I **look forward to** receiving your earliest reply. 感谢您的考虑，我盼望早日收到您的回复。

(3) I've always **looked up to** Bill for his courage and determination.

我一直钦佩比尔的勇气和决心。

(4) 用 look 相关短语的适当形式填空

① Don't _____ others, as everybody has his own strengths.

② I like to _____ my high school days, which are among the happiest in my life.

③ The kids are very friendly to her and even _____ her as if she were their own mother.

④ Police are _____ the disappearance of two children.

⑤ _____ the following cultural mistakes and try to avoid them while going abroad.

⑥ I am _____ spending some time with you this summer.

⑦ She likes to _____ newspapers at breakfast.

2. annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的，烦恼的

(教材 P7) ... Sadness feels **annoyed**. 忧伤感到恼怒。

(1) be annoyed at/about sth	因某事而烦恼，对某事感到恼怒
be annoyed with sb	生某人的气，被某人惹恼
(2) annoy <i>v.</i>	使恼怒，使生气；打扰，骚扰
(3) annoying <i>adj.</i>	使恼怒的，使生气的，使烦恼的
(4) annoyance <i>n.</i>	恼怒，生气，烦恼；使人烦恼的事
to one's annoyance	使某人生气的是

【活学活用】

(1) I **was annoyed with** myself for giving in so easily.

我气我自己那么轻易就让步了。

(2) We **are annoyed at/about** his unfriendly attitude towards his old friends.

我们因他对老朋友的不友好态度感到恼火。

(3) She felt _____ (annoy) when she tripped over a little kid running around a furniture store, and broke her ankle.

(4) Those long tiring hours of travelling were always _____ (annoy).

(5) _____, I climbed into the car and shut the door loudly.

又失望又生气,我爬进车里,大声地把门关上。

(6) _____, we couldn't see anything from the back row of the theatre.

使我们非常恼火的是,我们从剧院的后排什么也看不见。

3. adjust v. 适应,(使)习惯;调整,调节

(教材 P7) When Riley moves to a new city, she has a hard time **adjusting** to her new surroundings.

当茉莉搬到了一个新的城市时,她很难使自己适应新的环境。

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1)adjust (oneself) to (doing) sth | (使自己)适应(做)某事 |
| adjust sth to sth | 把……调整到…… |
| (2)adjustment n. | 适应;调整,调节 |
| make an adjustment/adjustments to... | 对……做出调整 |
| (3)adjustable adj. | 可调整的;可调节的 |

【活学活用】

(1)After moving to a different country, he had to **adjust himself to** the new culture and customs.

搬到另一个国家后,他不得不使自己适应新的文化和习俗。

(2)It took her a while to adjust to _____ (live) alone after moving away from her parents.

(3)The car is equipped with _____ (adjust) seat belts to ensure maximum safety for passengers of all sizes.

(4)The company's _____ (adjust) to the new markets has been successful.

(5)Eventually, Dad helped me _____, and pulled the pumpkin gently off my head.

最后,爸爸帮我把身体调整到一个更放松的姿势,并轻轻地把南瓜从我头上扯下来。

4. forgive v. (过去式 forgave, 过去分词 forgiven) 原谅,宽恕

(教材 P7) Try to **forgive** someone when they apologise. 当别人道歉时,尽量原谅他们。

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| (1)forgive sb for (doing) sth | 原谅某人(做)某事 |
| forgive sb sth | |
| (2)forgiveness n. | 原谅,宽恕 |
| ask/beg for (sb's) forgiveness | 请求(某人的)宽恕 |

【活学活用】

(1)Fortunately, he **forgave me for** what I had done to him.

幸运的是,他原谅了我对他所做的事。

(2)When Adam was a child, Jaden could easily ask for his _____ (forgive) by getting him toys, chocolates and anything the boy loved.

(3)Eventually, Daisy accepted Tom's apology and _____ her so much unnecessary trouble.

最终黛西接受了汤姆的道歉,原谅了他给她造成这么多不必要的麻烦。

5. embarrassment n. 尴尬,难为情

(教材 P7)This can cause **embarrassment**. 这会引起尴尬。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| (1)to one's embarrassment | 令人尴尬的是 |
| with/in embarrassment | 尴尬地 |
| (2)embarrass v. | 使尴尬,使窘迫 |
| (3)embarrassed adj. | 尴尬的,难堪的 |
| be embarrassed about/at sth | 因……感到尴尬 |
| be embarrassed to do sth | 因做某事而感到尴尬 |
| (4)embarrassing adj. | 令人尴尬的,使人难堪的 |

【活学活用】

(1)I was so **embarrassed** that I wanted the floor to open up and consume me.

我尴尬极了,恨不得地板裂开,把我吞没。

(2)The _____ (embarrass) question caught him off guard, and his face immediately turned red.

(3)_____, she hid her face with her hands.

既尴尬又羞愧,她用手捂着脸。

(4)I _____, not daring to meet Kash's eyes.

我尴尬地低下头,不敢和卡什对视。

(5)_____, she realized that everybody had been listening to her singing.

她意识到大家一直在听她唱歌,感到很不好意思。

语法归纳

动词的-ed 形式作状语

【语法详解】

过去分词(v.-ed)作状语,相当于状语从句或并列句;通常情况下,其逻辑主语就是句子的主语,与主语之间为逻辑上的动宾关系;该动作的语法含义

为被动、完成;过去分词作状语可以位于句首、句末,有时插在句中,经常用逗号和主句分开。

1. 过去分词作时间状语,相当于 when 或 while 等引导的从句。如:

Asked (When he was asked) what had happened, he lowered his head.

当被问到发生了什么事情时,他低下了头。

2. 过去分词作原因状语,可以转换为 because, as 或 since 等引导的从句。如:

Frightened (Because/As she was frightened) by the tiger, the girl didn't dare to sleep alone.

因为受到老虎的惊吓,这个女孩儿不敢一个人睡觉。

3. 过去分词作条件状语,可以转换为 once, if 或 unless 等引导的从句。如:

Grown (If they are grown) in rich soil, these seeds can grow fast.

如果被种在肥沃的土壤里,这些种子能长得很快。

4. 过去分词作让步状语,可以转换为 though, although 或 even if 等引导的从句。如:

Left (Although he was left) at home alone, John didn't feel afraid at all.

虽然约翰被单独留在家里,但他一点儿都不害怕。

5. 过去分词作状语表示方式或伴随的动作或状态,可以转换为并列分句,可以位于句首或句末。如:

The teacher entered the classroom, (**and he was followed**) by a group of students.

这位老师进入教室,后面跟着一群学生。

Surrounded by some kids, the old man was telling an interesting story. (=The old man was surrounded by some kids and was telling an interesting story.)

老人身边围着一些孩子,他正在讲一个有趣的故事。

【名师点津】

1. 分词作状语,选择动词-ing 形式还是动词-ed 形式,关键看分词与主句主语之间的逻辑关系。如果主句主语与分词之间是逻辑上的主谓关系,则用现在分词;如果主句主语与分词之间是逻辑上的动宾关系,则首先考虑用过去分词。

2. 状语省略句

构成:连词+现在分词或过去分词,通常在句中作状语。

选择动词-ing 形式还是动词-ed 形式,关键看分词与主句主语之间的逻辑关系,这与普通的分词作状语相同。如:

When taken according to the instructions, the drug has the least side effects.

按照说明书服用时,这种药物的副作用最小。

While listening to an important lecture, be sure to set down key points.

听重要的讲座时,一定要记下要点。

3. 过去分词或过去分词短语作状语且强调状态时,其前面可以省略 being。如:

Absorbed in his favourite novel, he didn't sense our approach. 沉浸在他最喜欢的小说里,他没有察觉到我们的靠近。

【实战演练】

① 单句填空

1. When _____ (ask) about his views on his teaching job, Philip said he found it very interesting and rewarding.

2. Jane, _____ (shock) at the news of the earthquake, was at a loss for words.

3. _____ (separate) from Africa 200 million years ago, South America has something in common with Africa.

4. No matter how frequently _____ (perform), the works of Beethoven still attract people all over the world.

5. _____ (face) with so much trouble, we failed to complete the task on time.

6. When first _____ (introduce) to the market, these products enjoyed great success.

7. They hiked in the mountains, _____ (enjoy) a picnic with wonderful views.

8. _____ (influence) by commercial advertisements, people are often talked into buying things they really don't need.

9. Those tasks can be definitely finished on time, if _____ (arrange) properly.

10. _____ (find) the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level.

② 同义句转换(v.-ed 作状语)

1. Children, when they are accompanied by their parents, are allowed to enter the stadium.

→Children, _____, are allowed to enter the stadium.

2. He was devoted to his research, and he was busy all day.

→_____ his research, he was busy all day.

3. He was sitting on a bench in the park, and he was lost in thought.

→He was sitting on a bench in the park, _____.

4. If it is used with care, one tin will last for six weeks.

→ _____, one tin will last for six weeks.

5. As she was blamed for the breakdown of the school computer network, Alice was in low spirits.

→ _____, Alice was in low spirits.

完成句子(v.-ed 作状语)

1. _____, I decided that I would produce my own life story.

受她话的鼓舞,我决定我要创作自己的人生故事。

2. _____ Paradise on Earth, Hangzhou is an elegant city with natural diversity and depth of

history.

杭州被称为人间天堂,是一座自然多样性和历史深度并存的优雅城市。

3. _____, I determined to make running a daily routine.

在证明自己的强烈愿望的驱使下,我决定把跑步作为每天的例行公事。

4. I'm sure I could finish the project on time, if _____.

如果给我足够的时间,我肯定我能按时完成这个项目。

5. _____, he developed a strong sense of discipline.

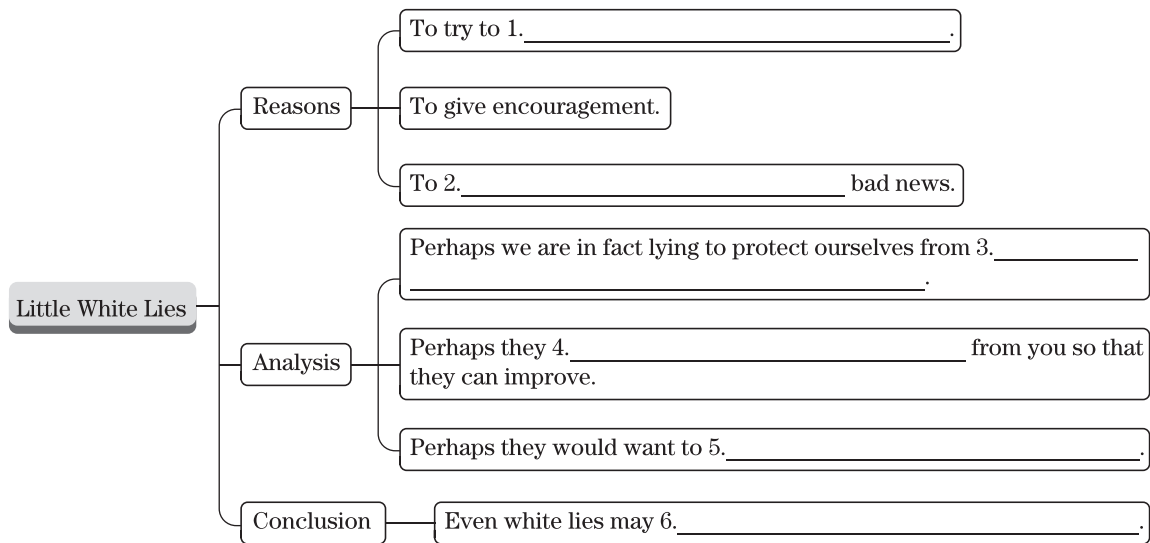
在一个严格的家庭中长大,他养成了强烈的纪律性。

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

Choose the best answer according to the text.

()1. What do the lines written by Walter Scott suggest?

- A. Once we first tell a lie, we may get into the habit of telling lies.
- B. Once we first tell a lie, we may not be trusted by others any longer.
- C. Once we tell a lie, we may have to tell more lies to cover the previous one.
- D. Once we tell a lie, we perhaps can't control our own life.

()2. Which of the following is a white lie?

- A. Expressing one's feelings honestly, but in an indirect way.
- B. Praising the meal that isn't delicious actually.
- C. Telling the true feeling after hearing someone's song.
- D. Refusing to have a comment on someone's new haircut.

()3. What is the author's attitude to "hiding bad days from parents"?

- A. Doubtful. B. Positive.
- C. Disapproving. D. Uncaring.

- ()4. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. It's foolish to share good news only.
 B. Telling white lies is a kindness actually.
 C. Telling white lies may have negative effects.
 D. It's wise to tell white lies when we are giving opinions.
- ()5. How does the author prove the idea?
- A. By offering some data.
 B. By making a comparison.
 C. By analysing the idea only.
 D. By giving examples mainly.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

We all know that honesty is important and that lying is wrong, but who can 1. _____ (honest) say that they have never told a lie? Perhaps we 2. _____ (comfort) with the knowledge

that most of the lies we tell are white lies, 3. _____ we tell to protect others from the truth.

There are three main reasons 4. _____ telling white lies. One of them is to try to make others feel much 5. _____ (good). Perhaps we aren't really hoping to improve the situation for someone else, but we are in fact lying to protect ourselves from the disappointment and anger of others. Another reason is to give 6. _____ (encourage). Finally, we may also tell 7. _____ white lie when we want to protect others from bad news.

However, we may find even white lies have some 8. _____ (expected) results, which will get us into another kind of trouble. In summary, white lies also have 9. _____ (disadvantage), so we have to be careful about whether 10. _____ (lie).

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. to...extent 在……程度上

(教材 P11) But **to** what **extent** can we justify telling white lies like these?
 但是我们能多大程度上证明说这样的善意的谎言是正当的?

to what extent/degree	在何种程度上
to an extent/a degree	在某种程度上; 在一定程 度上
to some extent/degree	
to a certain extent/degree	
to a great/large extent/degree	在很大程度上

【活学活用】

- (1) Your success will depend **to a large extent** on your attitude of mind.
 你的成功在很大程度上将取决于你的心态。
- (2) _____ can we trust the information provided by social media?
 我们能在多大程度上相信社交媒体提供的信息?
- (3) _____, the world's knowledge is all at our fingertips.
 在某种程度上, 全世界的知识就在我们的指尖。
- (4) _____, we are all responsible for the present situation.
 在很大程度上, 我们都对现在的情况负有责任。

2. frank *adj.* 坦率的, 坦诚的, 直言不讳的 (教材 P12) Stop for a moment and consider that perhaps your friend wants some **frank** comments from you so that they can improve. 停下来想一想, 也许你的朋友就是想听到你的真实评价, 以便他们能改进。

(1) be frank with sb	对某人坦诚 (相当于 be honest with sb)
be frank about sth	对……直言不讳
(2) frankly <i>adv.</i>	坦率地; 直率地; (表示直言) 老实说
(3) frankly/honestly speaking	老实说
to be frank	
to tell the truth	
to be honest	
(4) frankness <i>n.</i>	坦率

【活学活用】

- (1) He **was completely frank with her about** what happened.
 对于发生的一切, 他完全对她坦言相告。
- (2) Nicholas **frankly** admitted that the report was a pack of lies.
 尼古拉斯坦率地承认, 这份报告是一派谎言。
- (3) She was quite _____ the whole thing.
 她对整件事情完全直言不讳。
- (4) _____, everyone suffers from stress at some time in their life.
 坦率地说, 每个人在一生中的某个时候都会承受压力。

3. tear *n.* 眼泪, 泪水 *v.* (过去式 tore, 过去分词 torn) 撕; 扯

(教材 P12) If you've had a bad day, do you tell your parents about it, or do you hide your **tears** and lie that your day was "fine"? 假如你今天过得很糟糕, 你是对你的父母说实话呢, 还是偷偷擦掉眼泪骗他们说今天过得“不错”?

(1) tears well up in one's eyes

	热泪盈眶
be close to tears	几乎落泪
fill with tears	(眼里) 充满泪水
with tears in one's eyes	某人眼里含着泪水
be moved to tears	感动得落泪
burst/break into tears	突然大哭起来
hold back one's tears	忍住某人的泪水
cry/weep/shed tears of gratitude/joy	流下感激的/喜悦的泪水

(2) tear sth apart

	撕毁; 使分裂; 使分崩离析
tear up	撕碎, 撕毁; 拆毁, 摧毁
tear sth into pieces	把某物撕成碎片
tear down	拆毁, 拆除(建筑物)

【活学活用】

(1) Hearing what I said, my mum couldn't _____, hugging me delightedly.

妈妈听了我说的话, 忍不住流下了喜悦的泪水, 高兴地抱住我。

(2) Seeing the various gifts, they were _____.

看到各种各样的礼物, 他们感动得流下了眼泪。

(3) With _____, Sara thanked them for their generous help.

萨拉感谢他们的慷慨帮助, 眼里涌出了感激的泪水。

(4) Annoyed and heartbroken, she _____ all the letters and threw them into the dustbin.

又恼怒又伤心, 她把所有的信都撕了, 扔进了垃圾箱。

(5) She _____ to let off steam.

她突然大哭了起来以发泄怒气。

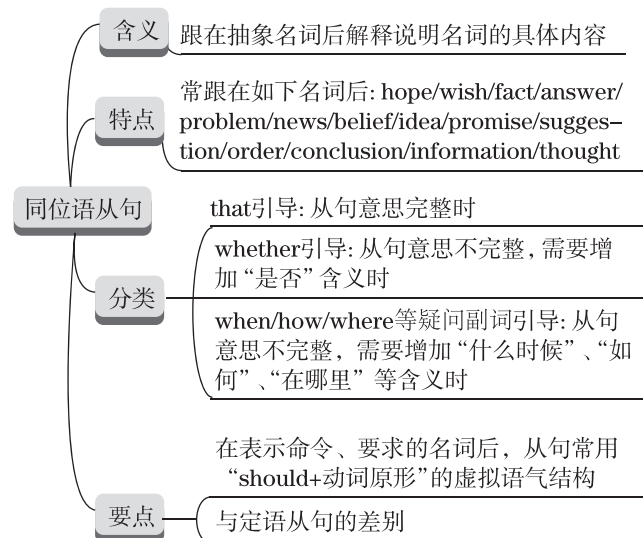
句型透视

1. (教材 P11) Perhaps we comfort ourselves with the knowledge that most of the lies we tell are "white lies" ... 或许我们可以安慰自己, 我们说的大部分谎言都是“善意的谎言”……

句型公式

同位语从句

【归纳拓展】



【温馨提示】 that 在同位语从句中不作成分, 不可以省略。而引导及物动词后宾语从句的 that 以及引导定语从句且在从句中充当宾语的 that 通常可以省略。

【活学活用】

(1) We are glad about the **news that the famous scientist will visit our school next week.**

对于这位著名的科学家下周要来参观我们学校的消息, 我们很高兴。

(2) Do you have any **idea when the meeting will start?** 你知道会议什么时候开始吗?

(3) Despite the fact _____, the man still went into it to save the drowning boy. 尽管河很深, 那个人还是下水去救溺水的男孩儿。

(4) The belief _____ has always motivated me to study harder.

刻苦学习会带来成功的信念一直激励着我更加努力学习。

(5) There is some doubt _____.

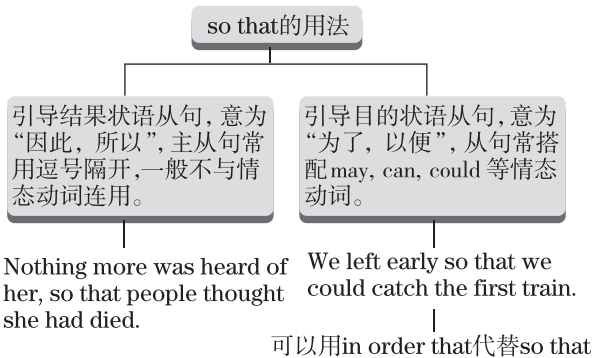
他们的足球队能否赢得这场比赛还有些疑问。

2. (教材 P12) Stop for a moment and consider that perhaps your friend wants some frank comments from you so that they can improve. 停下来想一想, 也许你的朋友就是想听到你的真实评价, 以便他们能改进。

句型公式

so that 引导状语从句

【归纳拓展】



【活学活用】

(1) They worked extra hours **so that they could complete the project ahead of schedule.** (目的状语从句)
他们加班工作, 以便能提前完成项目。

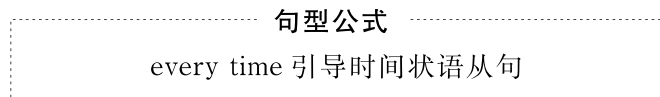
(2) He injured his foot, **so that he was unable to play in the match.** (结果状语从句)
他脚受伤了, 因此无法参加比赛。

(3) I'll apply myself to study _____.
我将努力学习, 以便有一天能为我们国家做出贡献。

(4) George often told lies, _____.
乔治经常说谎, 所以再也没有人相信他了。

3. (教材 P12) Perhaps the meal you said was “delicious” will be served every time you

visit. 也许被你评价为“很好吃”的菜肴会在你每次到访时都出现在餐桌上。



【归纳拓展】

every time, each time, any time, (the) next time, (the) last time, the first time 等名词词组可以用作连词, 引导时间状语从句。

【活学活用】

(1) **Every time I run into trouble,** my friends always come to my help.

每当我遇到困难时, 我的朋友们总会来帮助我。
(2) _____, he gets nervous.

他每次公开发言时都会紧张。
(3) _____, I knew she was someone special.

我第一次见到她, 就知道她很特别。
(4) _____, you can listen to music to relax yourself.

下次你感觉情绪低落时, 你可以听听音乐来放松自己。

(5) You can turn to me _____.
任何你需要帮助的时候, 你都可以向我求助。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

寓言读后感: 如何在人际交往中保持适当的距离

本单元用一篇寓言“The Porcupine Dilemma”(《豪猪的困境》)来说明一个道理: 在人际交往中, 人与人之间不能离得太远, 因为离得近才能感觉到温暖, 但也千万不要离得太近, 这样才不会出现矛盾、伤到彼此。只有保持恰当的、合适的距离, 才能友好且快乐地一起生活下去。

【典题示例】

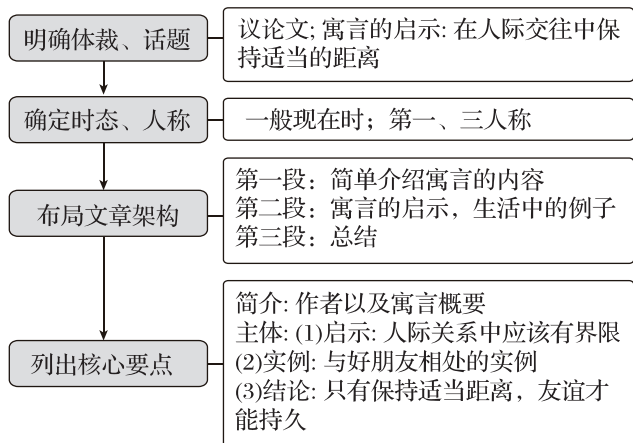
假设你是李华, 英语课上老师要求你们根据这篇寓言教会我们的道理, 结合生活中的经历写一篇文章, 谈一谈自己的看法。

注意: 词数 80 个左右, 开头已经写好, 不计入总词数。

“The Porcupine Dilemma” is adapted from a work by Schopenhauer. It describes a story that a group of porcupines succeeded in finding the ideal

distance where they could feel warm while managing not to hurt each other.

【写作点拨】



【主题词汇】

1. fable *n.* _____
2. _____ *vt.* 描述
3. _____ 改编自
4. _____ 合适的距离
5. _____ *v.* 分享
6. _____ 与……争吵
7. _____ 总之,简言之

【高级句式】

1. The fable teaches us that _____
_____ when we are staying with others.
这则寓言告诉我们,与人相处时保持适当的距离很重要。
2. One example of this from real life is _____
_____.
现实生活中的一个例子是我上初中的时候。
3. I _____, we _____
_____ and doing everything together.
我有一个最好的朋友,我们分享一切,什么事都一起做。
4. But one day _____
with other girls, I _____ and _____ her.
但是有一天,当我发现她和其他女孩儿一起看电影时,我生气了,和她吵了起来。
5. Later, I realized that _____,
we could also have other friends to stay with.
后来,我意识到,尽管我们是最好的朋友,我们也可以和其他朋友在一起。
6. I _____ her, _____ our
friendship.
我向她道歉,修复了我们的友谊。
7. In conclusion, only when we keep a proper
distance _____ with each
other and our friendship _____ as well.
总之,只有当我们保持适当的距离时,我们才能彼此感到舒服,我们的友谊也才能长久。

【连句成文】

“The Porcupine Dilemma” is adapted from a work by Schopenhauer. It describes a story that a group of porcupines succeeded in finding the ideal distance where they could feel warm while managing not to hurt each other.

The fable teaches us that **keeping a proper distance matters when we are staying with others**. One example of this from real life is **when I was in junior school**. I had a best friend, we sharing everything and doing everything together. But one day **when I found her seeing a film with other girls**, I got angry and **quarreled with her**. Later, I realized that **best friends as we were**, we could also have other friends to stay with. I apologised to her, **repairing our friendship**.

In conclusion, only when we keep a proper distance can we feel comfortable with each other and our friendship last long as well.

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,是学校英语报的编辑,请从下面的寓言中提炼出一个恰当的主题,写一篇读后感,发表在校刊上。内容包括:

1. 简要概括下面这则寓言;
2. 以你或你身边的人或事加以论证;
3. 谈谈你的理解或感受。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 不得直接引用原文中的句子。

A peacock (孔雀) was very unhappy with his ugly voice, and he spent most of his days complaining about it.

“It is true that you cannot sing,” said the fox, “but look how beautiful you are!”

“Oh, but what good is all this beauty,” cried the bird, “with such an unpleasant voice!”

“Listen,” said the fox, “each one owns something good: you have such beauty; the nightingale(夜莺) has his song; and the owl(猫头鹰) has his eyes. Even if you had a sweet voice, you would still complain about another thing. Why can't you just be happy about what you have already got?”
