CANPOINT

主题语境
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高中英语 选择性必修第四册

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一、产品设计背景

在"新课标、新教材、新高考"的体系下，英语教学急需按照"主题语境"要求组织的素材。

● **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。

● **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。

● **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接"三新"方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接"三新"——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读＋写作

● **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为原创新题，素材来自外文网站，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

● **写作**：突出精读训练，"读后有练，读后有写"。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备三种维度——渐进写作微技能、主题语境写作和读后续写微技能。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作功底。

科幻小说

词数 281	难度 ★★★	建议用时 5分钟	正确率 ____/3

Excellent sci-fi books for young readers

Any Sign of Life

Paige is **determined** to take her basketball team to the state championship. Suddenly，she falls deathly ill. Days later，she wakes up，learning the whole world has been destroyed. Everyone she loves and her dreams are gone. But Paige is a warrior. She pushes through her fear and grief，and gets through each day.

The Pioneer

As a pioneer on Tau Ceti e，Jo helps build a new home，underneath the surface of which there's something wrong. When she accidentally uncovers a secret that could destroy everything they've worked for，the future doesn't seem so bright. With the fate of the pioneers in her hands，Jo must decide how far she's willing to go to **expose** the truth before the truth destroys them.

Uglies

Tally can't wait to turn 16. She'll receive a life-changing **operation** on her 16th birthday to turn her from an "Ugly" into a "Pretty". When Tally's new friend，Shay，makes the decision to run away instead of becoming a "Pretty"，Tally is given the task of bringing her back. It's an adventure story with contemplation（沉思）about issues like body image，peer **pressure** and **loyalty**.

Expiration Day

Tania grows up in a world where human children are rare. Many raise teknoids—humanoid robots. They're **unaware** of their non-human status until reaching 18. On her first day of high school，Tania begins to wonder whether her best friend may be a teknoid，which leads her to wonder how many others she knows may not be real. It tells a story about growing up. It invites readers to think what it means to be human，and what makes living **worthwhile**.

（　）**1. What is Paige like according to the text?**

    A. Helpful and kind-hearted.

    B. Curious and active.

    C. Strong-minded and fearless.

    D. Confident and ambitious.

（　）**2. Who is unsatisfied with her appearance?**

    A. Paige.　　　　　　　B. Jo.　　　　　　　C. Shay.　　　　　　　D. Tally.

（　）**3. Which book inspires readers to reflect on the meaning and the value of life?**

    A. *Any Sign of Life*.　　　　　　　　　B. *The Pioneer*.

    C. *Expiration Day*.　　　　　　　　　D. *Uglies*.

1．determined *adj*．下定决心的；坚定的，果断的→_____ *v*．决定，决心（做某事）；确定，安排→_____ *n*．决心，果断，坚定；决定，确定

2．pioneer *n*．开拓者，先驱；拓荒者 *vt*．倡导；做先锋

3．expose *vt*．揭露；使接触；使体验；显露；使暴露于（险境）→_____ *adj*．无遮蔽的；无保护的；暴露的→_____ *n*．揭露；暴露；面临，遭受

4．operation *n*．手术；运转，运行，操作→_____ *vi*．动手术；运转，工作 *vt*．操作，控制，使运行→_____ *n*．操作人员；经营者

5．pressure *n*．心理压力，紧张；压力；挤压；催促，强迫→_____ *v*．压，挤，推；施加压力；催促，敦促

6．loyalty *n*．忠诚，忠实，忠心耿耿→_____ *adj*．忠诚的，忠实的→_____ *adv*．忠诚地，忠实地

7．unaware *adj*．不知道的，没意识到的→_____ *adj*．知道的，意识到的，明白的→_____ *n*．知道，意识，认识

8．worthwhile *adj*．值得的；值得花时间的

【举一反三】

一词多义 raise

[原句再现] Many **raise** teknoids—humanoid robots.

许多人养育 teknoids——类人机器人。

raise *vt*．抚养，养育；饲养，种植；提升，举起；（使）直立，站立；增加，提高（数量、水平等）；筹集；提及，提出；引起，导致，使出现

[猜测词义]

(1)The inspector said those standards at the school had to be **raised**. (　　　　　)

(2)Her parents died when she was a baby and she was **raised** by her grandparents. (　　　　　)

(3)Would all those in favour please **raise** their hands? (　　　　　)

(4)This discussion has **raised** many important issues. (　　　　　)

(5)Many events were held to **raise** money for flood victims. (　　　　　)

句型透视

[原句] …Tania begins to wonder whether her best friend may be a teknoid, which leads her to wonder how many others she knows may not be real.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句，"… Tania begins to wonder …"是主句，whether 引导_____；which 引导_____，先行词为前面整个句子；从句中含有 how 引导的宾语从句，she knows 是_____从句，省略了引导词_____，修饰先行词 others。

[翻译] ……Tania 开始琢磨她最好的朋友是否可能是一个 teknoid，而这又使她想弄清楚她认识的其他人中有多少可能不是真的（人类）。

[仿写] 我不知道我们三个人是否可以及时完成这项任务，这使我担心不已，让我琢磨我们还需要几个人才能确保一切顺利。

I don't know _____，_____ and

wonder _____ to make sure everything goes smoothly.

词数 328	难度 ★★★	建议用时 7分钟	正确率 ____/4

Frankenstein，written by Mary Shelley，has been called the first true work of science fiction and the first English horror novel. The story has been told over and over again—not just in books，but in movies and television shows.

The reason for the success is that Victor Frankenstein and his **creature**，the monster，live on in **numerous remakes**，shows，comic books，and even comedies.

Mary Shelley's classic is one of the most famous horror stories of all time. But *Frankenstein* is so much more than that. It presents ideas，or themes that are still important today.

Mary Shelley started to write the book when she was only 18 years old. And it relates to her own sad life. Her mother died 10 days after she gave birth to her. She knew what it meant to be a child without a mother. It is no surprise that Mary Shelley wrote a story about a motherless creature—one that is very alone in the world.

Losing her mother shortly after her birth in 1797 was only part of her life story. Mary Shelley gave birth to four children，but only one child **survived** to adulthood.

Around the age of 17，she fell in love with the poet Percy Shelley. The two writers married in 1816. However，the marriage of Percy and Mary Shelley was short-lived. Her husband died in a sailing accident in 1822. She was still **in her twenties** when she became a widow（寡妇）. In some ways，it's not entirely surprising that she ended up with a story about a monster without a mother.

After the **publication** of *Frankenstein*，Mary Shelley continued to write. She died of brain cancer on February 1，1851. Her most important legacy（遗产）is a monster that is still very much alive today.

（　）1. Why does *Frankenstein* succeed in living on?
　　A. It scares generation after generation.
　　B. It is recreated in different forms of art.
　　C. It is the first true science fiction.
　　D. It is related to Mary Shelley's life.

（　）2. What did Mary Shelley and the monster have in common?
　　A. They lacked the mother's love.
　　B. They tended to misbehave.
　　C. They had the same character.
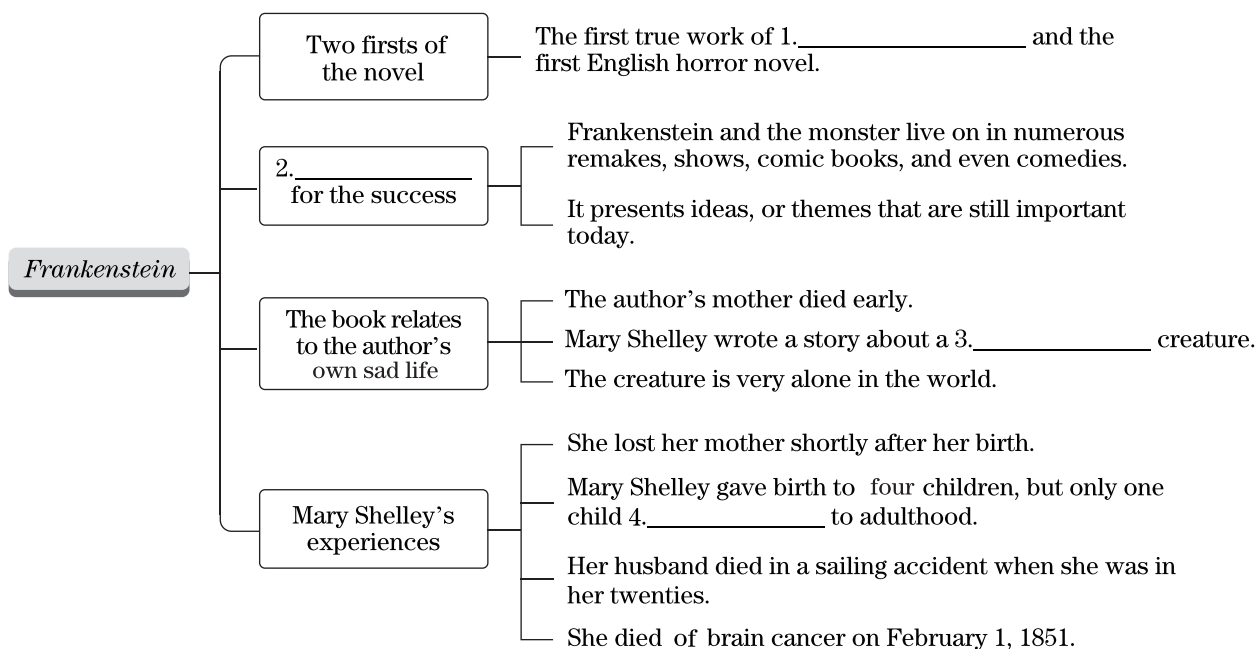　　D. They were quite creative.

（　）3. When did Mary Shelley start to write *Frankenstein*?
　　A. In 1797.　　　　　B. In 1815.　　　　　C. In 1822.　　　　　D. In 1851.

（　）4. Why did the author mention Mary Shelley's sufferings in her life?
　　A. To show pity for her.
　　B. To introduce her to readers.
　　C. To make the character more understandable.
　　D. To show her difficulty in writing the novel.

语篇分析

```
                    ┌─ Two firsts of ──── The first true work of 1._____ and the
                    │   the novel          first English horror novel.
                    │
                    │                    ┌─ Frankenstein and the monster live on in numerous
                    ├─ 2._____ ───┤  remakes, shows, comic books, and even comedies.
                    │   for the success  │
                    │                    └─ It presents ideas, or themes that are still important
Frankenstein ───────┤                       today.
                    │
                    │                    ┌─ The author's mother died early.
                    ├─ The book relates ─┤
                    │   to the author's  ├─ Mary Shelley wrote a story about a 3._____ creature.
                    │   own sad life     │
                    │                    └─ The creature is very alone in the world.
                    │
                    │                    ┌─ She lost her mother shortly after her birth.
                    │                    │
                    │                    ├─ Mary Shelley gave birth to four children, but only one
                    └─ Mary Shelley's ───┤  child 4._____ to adulthood.
                        experiences      │
                                         ├─ Her husband died in a sailing accident when she was in
                                         │  her twenties.
                                         │
                                         └─ She died of brain cancer on February 1, 1851.
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词海拾珠

1. creature *n.* 生物；动物

2. numerous *adj.* 众多的，许多的

3. remake *n.*（电影或歌曲的）新版，改编版 *v.* 重新制作，改编（电影或歌曲等）；重做

4. survive *vi.* 生存；存活 *vt.* 幸存；艰难度过→_____ *n.* 生存；幸存；幸存事物→_____ *n.* 幸存者，生还者，挺过困难者

5. in one's twenties 在某人二十几岁的时候

6. publication *n.* 出版，发行；出版物→_____ *v.* 出版，发表，刊登

【举一反三】

词缀-hood

名词后缀-hood 通常加在名词/形容词后构成名词，其基本意思是"……的状态/性质"。

如：adult（成年人）＋-hood→adulthood 成年，mother（母亲）＋-hood→motherhood 母亲身份

[原句再现] Mary Shelley gave birth to four children，but only one child survived to **adulthood**.

Mary Shelley 生了四个孩子，但仅有一个孩子得以长大成人。

[猜测词义]

（1）The writer uses her **childhood** as raw material for this novel.（   ）

（2）The **likelihood** is that unemployment figures will continue to fall.（   ）

（3）He shouted so loudly that the whole **neighbourhood** could hear him.（   ）

（4）People threw flowers into the river between the two countries as a symbolic act of **brotherhood**.（   ）

句型透视

[原句] It is no surprise that Mary Shelley wrote a story about a motherless creature—one that is very alone in the world.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句，主干结构为"It is no surprise that..."，其中 it 为_____，that Mary Shelley wrote a story about a motherless creature 为_____从句；one 充当 a motherless creature 的_____，that is very alone in the world 是_____从句，其先行词为 one。

[翻译] Mary Shelley 会写一个关于一个没有母亲、在这个世界上很孤独的怪物的故事，这不足为奇。

[仿写] 他因放弃这样一个大好的机会而后悔——一个一生中或许再也不会出现的机会，这不足为奇。

词数 308	难度 ★★★	建议用时 7 分钟	正确率 　　/4

Every development in the science field has to go through a hard process of experiment. Science fiction presents every idea with its possible **accomplishment**. With <u>it</u>，the scientists know the advantages and disadvantages of the project. They will also **acknowledge** the possible changes which can make the project perfect to use.

Science fiction has **paved the** future **path of** science development by presenting new ideas and opportunities. Now scientists have brought some of the technologies from science fiction movies which were fantasy before and who knows in some years the human can live on Mars.

Thanks to science fiction，we all have ideas on how our future could be improved. However，these tend to exist only within our minds and never get translated into action. Science fiction can change this by showing us what kind of future we want.

Science fiction presents worlds that develop technology to **better** everyone's life. Science fiction allows us to dream about that kind of world and motivates us to work hard. It also shows that today's hard work can make your future in comfort and relaxation.

Science fiction also often presents different world views，where societies are organized differently from one another. This not only makes it fun but also exposes the values of **equality** and **diversity**.

Some people claim that science fiction is too **fanciful**，and that nobody will ever live in space or on other planets. These people are wrong because science fiction is not about what might happen but rather it **attempts to predict** the future.

Even if these predictions are just for fun，they can help us come up with new ideas and technologies by imagining potential problems and solutions. Science tells us how things work today，but engineering takes this knowledge one step further by developing tools like robots to **assist us with** tasks.

（　）**1. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in Paragraph 1?**
 A. Every idea.
 B. Science fiction.
 C. Possible accomplishment.
 D. A difficult experimental process.

（　）**2. What does science fiction show us according to Paragraph 3?**
 A. New opportunities.
 B. Novel technologies.
 C. People's hard work today.
 D. The future people are expecting.

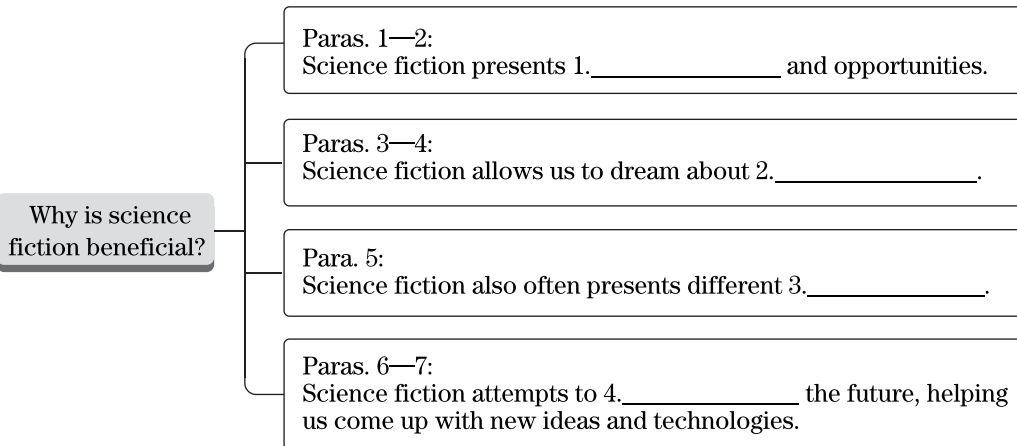（　）**3. Which word best describes the author's attitude to science fiction?**
 A. Doubtful.　　　　　B. Critical.　　　　　C. Favourable.　　　　　D. Indifferent.

（　）**4. What can be a suitable title for the text?**
 A. Why is science fiction beneficial?
 B. How does science fiction develop?
 C. Why does science fiction appeal to the young?
 D. What is the most important part of science fiction?

```
                        ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
                        │ Paras. 1—2:                                     │
                        │ Science fiction presents 1._____ and      │
                        │ opportunities.                                  │
                        └─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                        ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
                        │ Paras. 3—4:                                     │
                        │ Science fiction allows us to dream about 2._____ │
                        │ _____.                                    │
   Why is science       └─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
   fiction beneficial?  ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
                        │ Para. 5:                                        │
                        │ Science fiction also often presents different   │
                        │ 3._____.                                  │
                        └─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                        ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
                        │ Paras. 6—7:                                     │
                        │ Science fiction attempts to 4._____ the   │
                        │ future, helping us come up with new ideas and   │
                        │ technologies.                                   │
                        └─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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词海拾珠

1. accomplishment *n*. 完成;成就;成绩→_____ *vt.* 完成

2. acknowledge *v.* 承认(属实、权威等);(公开)感谢→_____ *n*. 承认;感谢

3. pave the path of... 为……铺路

4. better *v.* 改善;超过,胜过 *adj.* 更好的 *adv.* 更好 *n.* 更好的事物;较好者

5. equality *n*. 平等;均等;相等→_____ *n.* 同等的人;相等物 *adj.* 相同的;平等的;能胜任的

6. diversity *n*. 多样性;差异(性);不同(点)→_____ *adj.*不同的;多种多样的

7. fanciful *adj.* 空想的,想象的;装饰独出心裁的;花哨的→_____ *adj.*花哨的;精致的;昂贵的 *vt.* 想要;爱慕;自认为是

8. attempt to do sth 尝试做某事;试图做某事

9. assist sb with sth 协助某人某事

【举一反三】

一词多义 go through

[原句再现] Every development in the science field has to **go through** a hard process of experiment.
科学领域的每一项发展都必须经历一个艰难的实验过程。

go through 经历,经受(尤指苦难或艰难时期);(法律、协议、决定等)获得通过;通读,查阅;翻找

[猜测词义]

(1)He was **going through** a very difficult time，but he didn't give up. (　　　　)

(2)It was evident that someone had **gone through** my possessions. (　　　　)

(3)The bill might have **gone through** if the economy was growing. (　　　　)

(4)**Going through** his list of customers is a massive job. (　　　　)

句型透视

[原句] Some people claim that science fiction is too fanciful，and that nobody will ever live in space or on other planets.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。句中两个 that 引导两个并列的_____从句;其中第一个 that 可省略,第二个 that 不可省略。

[翻译] 有些人声称科幻小说过于异想天开,没有人会生活在太空或其他星球上。

[仿写] 老师说科幻小说很有趣,多数孩子都喜欢读它。

| 词数 | 361 | 难度 | ★★★★ | 建议用时 | 7 分钟 | 正确率 | ／4 |

Developing new materials requires significant time and labour，but some chemists are now hopeful that AI could one day **shoulder** much of this burden. In a new study in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*，a team used a popular AI model，ChatGPT，to perform one particularly time-consuming task：searching scientific literature. With that data，they built a second tool，a new model to predict experimental results.

Reports from previous studies offer a vast amount of information that chemists need，but finding and analysing the most relevant details can be **laborious**. For example，those interested in designing highly porous，crystalline（晶体）metal-organic frameworks（MOFs）—which have potential applications in areas such as clean energy—must **sort through** hundreds of scientific papers describing a variety of experimental conditions. Researchers have previously attempted to let AI take over this task；however，the language processing models they used required significant technical expertise，and applying them to new topics meant changing the program. Omar Yaghi and colleagues wanted to see if the next generation of language models，which includes ChatGPT，could offer a more accessible，flexible way to **extract** information.

To analyse text from scientific papers，the team gave ChatGPT prompts（提示符）through three processes intended to **identify** and **summarize** the experimental information the papers contained. The researchers carefully constructed these prompts to **minimize** the model's tendency to make up responses，and to ensure the best responses possible.

When tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses（合成），this system drew more than 26，000 factors relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures. With these data，the team trained a separate AI model to predict the crystalline state of MOFs based on these conditions. And finally，to make the data more user-friendly，they built a chatbot to answer questions about it. The team notes that，unlike previous AI-based efforts，this one does not require expertise in coding. What's more，scientists can **shift** its focus simply by adjusting the narrative language in the prompts. This new system，which they call the "ChatGPT Chemistry Assistant"，could also be useful in other fields of chemistry.

(　)**1.** **What does the research team hope the new model to do**？
   A. Search and classify scientific literature.
   B. Analyse data and predict laboratory findings.
   C. Prevent the model from making up responses.
   D. Generate a faster language processing system.

(　)**2.** **Why are the MOFs mentioned in the text**？
   A. To suggest their potential applications in clean energy.
   B. To illustrate the laborious analysis of scientific papers.
   C. To confirm they are of importance in chemistry industry.
   D. To stress the testing system is extraordinarily complicated.

(　)**3.** **What can best describe the chatbot involved in the last paragraph**？
   A. Secure.　　　　　B. Virtual.　　　　　C. Practical.　　　　　D. Specialized.

(　)**4.** **What is the best title for the text**？
   A. Making the MOFs more useful
   B. Doing further analysis for scientific papers
   C. Improving the language processing models
   D. Turning ChatGPT into a "chemistry assistant"

语篇分析

The application of ChatGPT in chemistry

- For developing new materials, some chemists now hope that AI could one day shoulder 1._____.

- Finding and analysing the most relevant details from previous studies can be 2._____.

- Omar Yaghi and colleagues constructed prompts for ChatGPT to 3._____ the model's tendency to make up responses, and to ensure the best responses possible.

- And finally, to make the data more user-friendly, they built 4._____ for ChatGPT to answer questions, which is called the "ChatGPT Chemistry Assistant".

词海拾珠

1. shoulder *v.* 承担;担负;扛 *n.* 肩,肩膀
2. laborious *adj.* 耗时费力的;辛苦的→_____ *n.* 劳动;工作;劳工
3. sort through 整理,翻查
4. extract *v.* 提取,提炼;选取,摘录 *n.* 摘录;选录;提取物→extractable *adj.* 可提取的;可榨取的
5. identify *v.* 找到;发现;确认,认出→_____ *n.* 辨认,识别→_____ *adj.* 可辨认的
6. summarize *v.* 总结,概括,概述→_____ *n.* 总结;概要;摘要
7. minimize *vt.* 降低;(尤指在计算机屏幕上)使最小化;使减少到最低限度
8. shift *v.* 转移;挪动;变换;改变;调整 *n.* 改变,转移,转换;轮班

【举一反三】

一词多义 note

[原句再现] The team **notes** that，unlike previous AI-based efforts，this one does not require expertise in coding.

团队指出,与之前基于 AI 的尝试不同,这个(系统)不需要编程方面的专业知识。

note *v.* 指出,表明;注意,留意;记录,记下 *n.* 笔记;记录;注释;纸币;便条;音符

[猜测词义]

(1)The professor **noted** that the results of the experiment were consistent with the initial hypothesis.(   )

(2)Please **note**(that)the office will be closed on Monday.(   )

(3)She took detailed **notes** during the lecture.(   )

(4)He played a wrong **note** on the piano.(   )

(5)He paid with a ten-pound **note**.(   )

句型透视

[原句] When tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses(合成)，this system drew more than 26,000 factors relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures.

[分析] 这是一个主从复合句。when tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses 是一个_____从句的省略形式,完整表达应为 when _____ tested on 228 papers describing MOF syntheses。在状语从句中,当主从句主语一致,且从句谓语动词是 be 动词的某种形式,可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。describing MOF syntheses 是现在分词短语作_____,修饰 228 papers。主句是 this system drew more than 26,000 factors;其中 relevant for making roughly 800 of these mixtures 是_____作后置定语,修饰 factors。

[翻译] 在对 228 篇描述 MOF 合成的论文进行测试时,这个系统得到了超过 26 000 个与制作大约 800 种这些混合物相关的因素。

[仿写] 当被问及他的计划时,约翰保持沉默。

_____, John remained silent.

词数 239	难度 ★★★	建议用时 7 分钟	正确率 ___/5

Science fiction，or sci-fi，is a powerful way of conveying ideas through stories. It talks about a world **transformed** by scientific discoveries，the development of technology，the changes that occur in the social system，and the results of these changes. It's true that sci-fi is mostly written for adult readers. 1._____

A Harvard study has found out children who **are fond of** reading sci-fi books develop stronger social skills than those who don't. 2._____ Moreover，their interest in sci-fi books makes it easy for them to join social groups whose members share similar interest with them.
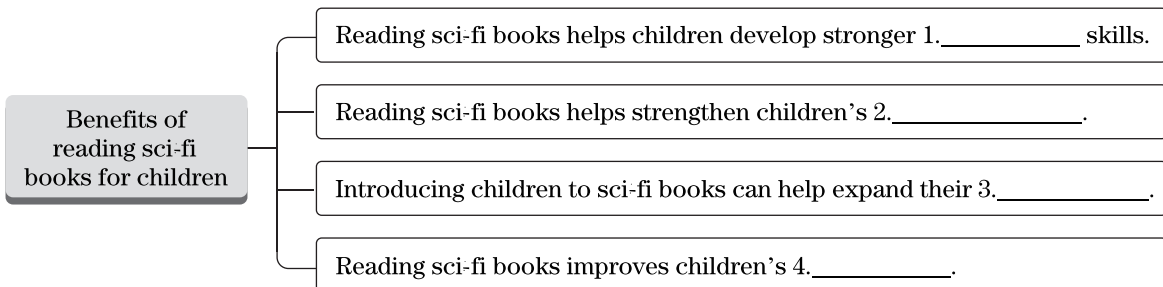
3._____ According to research，reading sci-fi novels exercises the part of the brain **responsible** for developing **imagination**. Seeing everything possible in a sci-fi world，children can let their imagination run wild. With their minds filled with ideas，they can create their own little worlds using the concepts they **obtained** from reading sci-fi books.

Introducing children to books，especially sci-fi ones，can help **expand** their vocabulary. 4._____ Even if a word is made up to fit into the scene or the whole story，the natural **curiosity** of children will cause them to decipher（破译）what the word means and how it fits into the setting.

It improves their memory. 5._____ Stories，especially good ones，allow them to convert（使转化） details into long-term memories. When the brain **becomes used to storing** long-term information，it can strengthen their memory **in general**.

A. It strengthens their creativity.

B. It helps develop their interest in science.

C. It's never too late to introduce children to sci-fi books.

D. Through reading sci-fi books，they gain skills in interacting with others.

E. However，it can also attract children，providing them with many benefits.

F. They learn to understand the meanings of unfamiliar words when reading.

G. Remembering becomes easier when children are absorbed in a good sci-fi book.

Benefits of reading sci-fi books for children

- Reading sci-fi books helps children develop stronger 1._____ skills.
- Reading sci-fi books helps strengthen children's 2._____ .
- Introducing children to sci-fi books can help expand their 3._____ .
- Reading sci-fi books improves children's 4._____ .

词海拾珠

1．transform *vt*．使改观;使改变形态→transformation *n*．(彻底的)变化,改观,转变,改革

2．be fond of 喜欢

3．responsible *adj*．负有责任的,应承担责任的;有责任心的;可靠的→_____ *adv*．认真负责地;可信赖地→_____ *n*．责任,负责;职责,义务,任务

4．imagination *n*．想象力,想象;幻想物;创造力→_____ *vt*．想象,设想;认为;误以为,胡乱猜想→_____ *adj*．富于想象力的,创新的

5．obtain *vt*．(尤指经努力)获得,赢得 *vi*．(规则、习俗等)存在,流行

6．expand *vt*．& *vi*．扩大;增加;扩展,发展(业务)→_____ *n*．扩张;扩展;扩大;膨胀

7．curiosity *n*．好奇心,求知欲→_____ *adj*．求知欲强的,好奇的→_____ *adv*．好奇地

8．become/be used to doing... 习惯于做······

9．in general 大体上,通常;总的来说

【举一反三】

一词多义 scene

[原句再现] Even if a word is made up to fit into the **scene** or the whole story，the natural curiosity of children will cause them to decipher(破译) what the word means and how it fits into the setting.

即使一个词是为了适应场景或整个故事而编造的,孩子们天生的好奇心也会让他们破译这个词的意思,以及这个词是如何符合情节背景的。

scene *n*．场面,情景;(尤指不愉快事件发生的)地点,现场;(戏剧、书、电影等的)片段,镜头;(戏剧或歌剧的)场;景色,景象;活动领域

[猜测词义]

(1)Evidence was found at the **scene** of the crime. (   )

(2)Thick snow turned the **scene** outside into a picture postcard. (   )

(3)There were **scenes** of great joy as they were reunited with their families. (   )

(4)The movie opens with a **scene** in a New York apartment. (   )

句型透视

[原句] Seeing everything possible in a sci-fi world，children can let their imagination run wild.

[分析] 句中 children can let their imagination run wild 是主干;现在分词短语 seeing everything possible in a sci-fi world 在句中作_____ 。

[翻译] 看到在科幻小说的世界中一切皆有可能,孩子们可以尽情地发挥他们的想象力。

[仿写] 比较两种文化的不同之处,你可能会发现它们有很多的相似之处。(分词作状语)

词数 262	难度 ★★★	建议用时 15 分钟	正确率 ____/15

Back in 2007，Uruguay had a serious problem with no obvious answer：the economy was growing very fast，but there wasn't enough energy to power the rapid ___1___．

Then Ramón Méndez Galain，a physicist，started ___2___ different **potential** paths for Uruguay's energy future. Finally，he wrote a plan that Uruguay could almost entirely ___3___ renewable energy. There would be less ___4___ and it would be the most **economical** choice Uruguay could make **in the long run**.

Méndez Galain's plan was built around two simple ___5___ about his country. First，while there wasn't a domestic（国内的）supply of coal or oil，there was a great deal of ___6___． Second，that wind blew over a country that was known for ___7___ grassland. His plan for Uruguay's energy future was to ___8___ the empty grassland into hundreds of wind farms.

To solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms，Méndez Galain came up with a **variation** on a（n） ___9___ used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil，in which state-owned power plants **handled** energy generation，while ___10___ companies were **in charge of** power **distribution** and customer service. Méndez Galain's plan changed the relationship to the ___11___ ，so that private companies would be in charge of setting up and ___12___ the wind farms，while the state-owned power companies would distribute that energy to its customers.

The strategy worked ___13___ well. Just within a few years，Méndez Galain had ___14___ what he had set out to do：98％ of Uruguay's ___15___ comes from renewable sources.

（　　）**1.** A. decline   B. growth   C. consumption   D. program

（　　）**2.** A. building   B. blocking   C. repairing   D. seeking

（　　）**3.** A. rely on   B. find out   C. refer to   D. give up

（　　）**4.** A. risk   B. power   C. pollution   D. benefit

（　　）**5.** A. facts   B. theories   C. answers   D. principles

（　　）**6.** A. water   B. light   C. wind   D. ice

（　　）**7.** A. tended   B. undeveloped   C. protected   D. limited

（　　）**8.** A. break   B. put   C. send   D. turn

（　　）**9.** A. tool   B. software   C. image   D. approach

（　　）**10.** A. responsible   B. weak   C. private   D. profitable

（　　）**11.** A. public   B. opposite   C. rich   D. powerful

（　　）**12.** A. managing   B. selling   C. abandoning   D. starting

（　　）**13.** A. hardly   B. relatively   C. unexpectedly   D. rarely

（　　）**14.** A. forgotten   B. achieved   C. apologized   D. approved

（　　）**15.** A. income   B. food   C. supply   D. electricity

词海拾珠

1． potential *adj.*潜在的，可能的 *n.*可能性，潜在性；潜力，潜质→_____*adv.*可能地；潜在地

2． economical *adj.*经济的，实惠的；节俭的，节约的；省钱的→_____*n.*经济，经济情况；节约，节俭→_____*adv.*经济地；在经济上；节俭地

3． in the long run 从长远来看

4． variation *n.*变异的东西；变种；变体；(数量、水平等的)变化，变更，变异→_____*v.*变化；相异→_____*adj.*多变的；可变的；易变的→_____*adv.*易变地；不定地

5． handle *v.*处理，应付(局势、问题等)；(用手)触，拿，搬动 *n.*把手，拉手，柄

6． in charge of 主管，负责

7． distribution *n.*分布；分配；分发→_____*v.*分发，分配；使分布；分散→_____*adj.*关于商品分配的，分销的

【举一反三】

一词多义 power

[原句再现] ... the economy was growing very fast，but there wasn't enough energy to **power** the rapid growth. ……经济增长非常快，但没有足够的能源来推动这种快速增长。

power *v.*驱动，为……提供动力 *n.*控制力，影响力，操纵力；政权；权力；能，能量；动力

[猜测词义]

(1)The new battery can **power** the device for up to 12 hours.（   ）

(2)The new government came to **power** last year.（   ）

(3)You have the **power** to change your life.（   ）

(4)The machine needs a lot of **power**.（   ）

句型透视

[原句] To solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms，Méndez Galain came up with a variation on an approach used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil，in which state-owned power plants handled energy generation，while private companies were in charge of power distribution and customer service.

[分析] 本句是一个复合句，to solve the problem of how to pay for all those wind farms 为不定式短语作_____，主句是 Méndez Galain came up with a variation；其中 used by some electric plants in neighbouring Brazil 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰_____；接着是 in which 引导的_____从句，在从句中 in which 相当于_____，最后的 while 表示对比，连接两个并列的句子。

[翻译] 为了解决所有那些风力发电厂的资金问题，Méndez Galain 想出了一种方案，该方案是邻国巴西一些发电厂所使用的方法的变体；在巴西，国营发电厂负责发电，而私营企业则负责配电和客户服务。

[仿写] 为了提高学生的学习成绩，老师想出了一个新的教学方法，在这个方法中，老师注重基础知识的讲解，而学生需要积极参与课堂讨论。

To improve students' academic performance，_____，_____，_____.