



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

选择性必修第四册 RJ

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

Robot nurses

[导读] 依托大数据、人工智能、5G 等核心技术,机器人应用场景日益丰富,护理机器人就是其中一例。那么,目前的护理机器人能辅助人类做哪些工作呢?

In Japan, human-like robots are already **being employed as** health care workers in homes for the elderly. Larger robotic machines are used to complete physical tasks such as moving patients, while smaller robots are being used to fight loneliness and **inactivity** in the elderly population.

Advanced robots have additional devices including touch-screens. While many elderly people prefer giving spoken commands to the robots, for those with age-related hearing loss or eye problems, having the choice to use the touch-screen is important.

It's likely that artificial intelligence will be applied in the examination and treatment of patients globally in the near future. At CES 2019, Samsung showed Bot Care—a 2ft-tall robotic nurse on wheels. It has a group of **sensors**—if you hold a fingertip to its face, it can read blood pressure and pulse and then inform you—by speech—what your reading is and whether it is normal. Other sensors can monitor the breathing rate—even while the user is asleep—and temperature, and will offer solutions accordingly, including playing music to reduce stress. **A sensor which knows where things are senses changes in the user's height, and calls an emergency contact person by phone when it detects a fall.**

Meanwhile Moxi, a socially intelligent hospital robot developed by Diligent Robotics, has **gone into service** at three hospitals in Texas, US, as part of a pilot programme designed to **free up** nurses. “Almost 30% of our tasks are to get things,” explained Phebe Lyepe, a nurse at Texas Health in Dallas, where the trial took place. “But all you need to do is press your voice button and call for Moxi.” During trials, Moxi delivered things patients needed to boxes outside each patient's room and lab specimens (样本) to the lab, and carried heavy bags from patients' rooms to a cleaning area.

Moxi is being used in hospitals across the state.

【主题词句背诵】

1. be employed as 被聘为/雇用为
2. inactivity *n.* 不活动;钝化
3. be applied in 被应用在;应用于
4. sensor *n.* 传感器
5. go into service 投入使用
6. free up 使解脱出来;开放;释放
7. It's likely that artificial intelligence will be applied in the examination and treatment of patients globally in the near future.
在不久的将来,人工智能很可能会应用于全球患者的检查和治疗。
8. A sensor which knows where things are senses changes in the user's height, and calls an emergency contact person by phone when it detects a fall.
一个知道东西在哪里的传感器会感应到用户身高的变化,并在检测到跌倒时通过电话呼叫紧急联系人。

Period One Reading and Thinking—Comprehension

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1 Text Structure Analysing

SATISFACTION
GUARANTEED
(Adapted)

A robot named Tony is to be 1. _____ by Claire. (Para. 1)

Claire felt 2. _____ at first. (Paras. 2—3)

Claire gradually 3. _____ Tony and changed herself with Tony's help. (Paras. 4—6)

Tony suggested she invite her friends to her house and helped 4. _____ (Paras. 7—9)

Task 2 Fast Reading

The text mainly tells us _____.

Task 3 Careful Reading

Read the text carefully and then choose the best answer according to the text.

() 1. Why did Claire feel alarmed at the sight of Tony?

- A. Because he was a robot.
- B. Because she didn't like him.
- C. Because he never changed his facial expressions.
- D. Because he was more like a human being than a machine.

() 2. Why did Claire buy the items from the shop?

- A. Because her husband was to return.
- B. Because Tony was to leave.
- C. Because Tony wanted her house transformed.
- D. Because she thought she needed them.

() 3. Why did Claire weep when she got home?

- A. Because her secret was found.
- B. Because she felt guilty.
- C. Because she was not as good as Gladys.
- D. Because her husband was to return.

Task 4 Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following

blanks.

A household robot 1. _____ (test) out in a family. He looked like a tall and handsome man with smooth hair and a deep voice. Claire didn't like the idea put forward by her husband at the beginning, 2. _____ she agreed to it at last as her husband promised her that the robot wouldn't harm her or allow her 3. _____ (harm).

At the sight of Tony, Claire was 4. _____ (alarm). When Tony offered to help her with dressing, Claire felt embarrassed. Gradually, Tony began to win Claire's trust. She told Tony that she felt 5. _____ (happy) that her home wasn't elegant enough for her husband, 6. _____ wanted to improve his social position. He helped Claire by 7. _____ (make) her home elegant, giving her a new haircut and giving her advice on her dress. Finally, Tony suggested that she invite her 8. _____ (friend) to the house so that they saw she and her house were 9. _____ (complete) transformed.

Finally came the day when all the guests would be arriving. Tony declared that he didn't want to leave Claire, and 10. _____ he felt more than just the desire to please her.

Period Two Reading and Thinking—Language points

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. test out 检验;测试

(教材 P2) It was going to be **tested out** by Larry's

wife, Claire.

它将由拉里的妻子克莱尔进行测试。

(1) test *n.* & *v.* 测验;测试;检查

test sth on sth 在……上对……做试验

(2) stand the test of time 经得起时间的考验

【佳句背诵】

His work is to **test out** new designs of cars before they are put on the market.

他的工作是在汽车投入市场之前对它们的新设计进行检验。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① _____ (test) the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments.

② The professor invited some university students to test _____ the computer program for any bugs.

③ It may be five or six years before the new medicine is tested _____ human beings.

◆完成句子

④ The new system _____ by several engineers to see if it works well.

几个工程师正在测试新系统,看看它是否运行良好。

⑤ Our friendship _____ for we've been friends for more than 20 years.

我们的友谊已经经受住了时间的考验,因为我们是20多年的朋友了。

2. appointment *n.* (a formal arrangement to meet or visit sb at a particular time) 约会; 预约; 约定; (the act of choosing a person for a job or position) 任命; 委任

(教材 P2) She had an **appointment** to paint her nails, then she went into an expensive clothes shop. 她按预约去美甲后,走进了一家高档的服装店。

(1) make/have an appointment with sb
和某人有约

keep/break an appointment 守约/违约
by appointment 经过预约

(2) appoint *v.* 任命; 确定; 安排
appoint sb (to be/as) ... 任命/委派某人为……

appoint sb to do sth 委派某人做某事

(3) appointed *adj.* (时间)指定的,约定的

【佳句背诵】

In Western business culture, **making an appointment** is commonplace for most business dealings.

在西方商业文化中,进行预约在大部分商业活动中是常见的。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The man who had come a thousand miles to keep an _____ (appoint) with the friend of his youth smoked his cigar and waited.

② She is both the first woman and the first African-American _____ (appoint) to the position.

③ People are allowed to visit the newly-built museum _____ appointment online during the first weekend of every month.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ _____ of the Student Union, I'm writing to sincerely congratulate you.

得知你被任命为学生会主席,我写信向你表示衷心的感谢。(应用文写作之祝贺信)

⑤ [2021·北京卷书面表达] Because I _____ the dentist, I am terribly sorry for not accompanying you to the bookstore at the appointed time.

→ _____ the dentist, I am terribly sorry for not accompanying you to the bookstore at the appointed time. (用分词改写)
由于已经预约了牙医,我很抱歉不能在约定的时间陪你去书店。

3. guilty *adj.* (feeling ashamed because you have done sth that you know is wrong) 内疚的; 惭愧的; (having done sth illegal) 有罪的
(教材 P2) Although it was completely innocent, Claire felt **guilty**.

虽然完全是清白的,但克莱尔依然感到内疚。

(1) feel guilty about... 对/为……感到内疚/有愧

be guilty of... 犯有……罪

(2) guilt *n.* 内疚; 过失, 罪行

a sense of guilt 负罪感

【佳句背诵】

Overwhelmed by **a sense of guilt**, he ducked his head and acknowledged his fault.

他满怀愧疚,低下头承认了自己的过错。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① He was set free, for there wasn't enough evidence to prove him _____ (guilt).

② This judge is upright and isn't merciful towards anyone found guilty _____ murder.

③ The boy felt guilty _____ taking money from his mother's handbag without permission.

◆完成句子

④ After a dead silence, _____
_____. Tom murmured that he would never make fun of Mr Hope.

在一阵死寂后,内疚的泪水涌上他们的眼眶。汤姆喃喃自语道,他再也不会取笑霍普先生了。(读后续写之心理描写)

⑤ Stunned and moved, I stared at the note, _____
_____ my previous thought that all people were indifferent.

我目瞪口呆,感动不已,盯着那张纸条,对我先前认为所有人都漠不关心的想法感到内疚。(读后续写之心理描写)

4. suspend *vt.* (to hang sth from sth else) 悬; 挂; (to officially stop sth for a short time) 暂停; 暂缓

(教材 P3) Claire tried to help by working on a light **suspended** from the ceiling, but she fell off the ladder.

克莱尔试图帮忙弄一个挂在天花板上的灯,但她却从梯子上掉了下来。

(1) suspend ... from ... 把……悬挂在……上; 暂令……停职(或停学)

be suspended from the ceiling 被吊在天花板上

be suspended from school 被勒令停学

(2) suspension *n.* 暂缓; 延期; 推迟; 暂令停职(或停学、停赛等)

【佳句背诵】

The match had just begun when the heavens opened and play was **suspended**.

比赛刚刚开始就突然下起倾盆大雨,所以比赛只好暂停了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The athlete could face a lengthy period of _____ (suspend) if found guilty.

② _____ (suspend) from the ceiling, this novel piece of furniture can be accommodated in a 4-square-metre space of your apartment.

③ In fact, every semester we get a few students who

would have their borrowing privileges _____ (suspend) completely because they haven't returned books.

◆完成句子

④ It was very uncomfortable lying on the hospital bed _____ (with 复合结构)

我躺在医院的病床上,双腿悬吊在半空,难受极了。

⑤ Due to the coming typhoon, all train services _____ until further notice.

由于台风即将来袭,所有列车服务都将暂停,直到有进一步的通知。

5. dismiss *vt.* (to send sb away or allow them to leave) 让(某人)离开; 解散; (to officially remove sb from their job) 解雇; (to put thoughts or feelings out of sb's mind) 消除(思想、感情等); 驳回, 不受理

(教材 P3) The guests would be arriving soon, so Claire **dismissed** Tony for the rest of the night.

客人们很快就要到了,因此克莱尔让托尼结束了当晚的工作。

(1) dismiss sth/sb as sth

认为……怎么样而不予考虑

dismiss... from... 把……从……去除/解雇

dismiss fear/doubts from one's mind

消除某人心中的恐惧/疑虑

(2) dismissal *n.* 免职,解雇;不予考虑

【佳句背诵】

Although the theory has been **dismissed** by scholars, it shows how powerful the secrets of ancient Maya civilization are among people.

虽然这个理论已经被学者们否定,但它显示了古代玛雅文明的奥秘在人们心中是多么有影响力。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空/一词多义

① The thought of escape flashed through my mind but immediately I dismissed it _____ being unrealistic.

② He was threatened with _____ (dismiss) if he continued to turn up late for work.

③ When school was **dismissed**, Kitty started slowly homeward.

④ The defending lawyer asked that the charge against his client be **dismissed**.

⑤ In consequence of your bad work I am forced to **dismiss** you from the post.

⑥ Just **dismiss** those thoughts from your mind—they're crazy and not worth thinking about.

◆完成句子

⑦ When we _____ the last class of the day, the students screamed out of the classroom. 当我们终于从当天的最后一节课中被解散时, 学生们尖叫着冲出教室。(读后续写之学校生活)

6. declare *vt.* (to say sth officially or publicly) 公布; 宣布; 宣告; (to state sth firmly and clearly) 表明; 宣称; 断言; 申报(收益); 申报(应纳税物品)

(教材 P3) She heard him **declare** that he did not want to leave her the next day, and that he felt more than just the desire to please her.

她听见他宣布说, 他第二天不想离开她, 而且他不仅仅是想讨她的欢心。

(1) declare war on/against... 对……宣战

declare for/against... 声明表示支持/
反对……

declare sth open/closed 宣布……开始/结束

(2) declaration *n.* 宣称, 宣布, 宣告, 声明

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① When they asked him for his opinion, he declared strongly _____ the policy, adding that it wasn't practical.

② A young man came to the police station, surrounded by a group of journalists, _____ (declare) that he had spotted the murderer.

③ _____ (declare) a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2010 and a national geopark in 2011, the landform has become a top tourist attraction.

◆熟词生义

④ Your income must be **declared** on this form.

◆完成句子

⑤ [2020·天津卷书面表达] The instant the ceremony _____, all the students in our school burst into cheers.

仪式一宣布开始, 我校全体学生就欢呼起来。

⑥ [2021·浙江卷读后续写] _____, "I don't think it is fair to hand in all my earnings."

我用不愉快的声音说道: "我认为把我赚的钱全都上交不公平。"

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **He seemed more like a human than a machine.** 他看起来更像一个人, 而不是一台机器。

句型公式

more... than... 与其说……, 倒不如说……

【句式点拨】

此句运用了“more... than...”结构, 常译为“与其说……不如说……”, more 表示程度, than 连接平行成分, 其后常用省略形式。

【相关拓展】

(1) more than + 数词, 表示“超过; 不止”, 相当于 over; more than + 名词, 意为“不只是; 不仅仅”, 相当于 not only;

more than + 形容词/副词, 意为“非常, 很”, 相当于 very。

(2) more than one 意为“不止一个”, 后接可数名词单数, 作主语时谓语动词用单数。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① She was _____ (worried) than annoyed when her children didn't come on time.

② According to the recent report, more than one worker _____ (lose) their lives during the explosion.

③ While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions _____ mere tools.

◆完成句子

④ [2024·浙江1月考读后续写] It was a small victory, but it gave her confidence that she could achieve _____.

这是一次小小的胜利, 但这让她有信心实现比她想象中更多的可能。

⑤ After that, our relationship became closer and I _____ to them.

从那以后, 我们的关系变得更亲密, 我对他们更像是朋友而不是老师。

2. (教材 P2) **As she turned around, there stood Gladys Claffern.** 当她转过身来时, 格拉迪丝·克拉芬就站在那里。

句型公式

完全倒装结构

【句式点拨】

句中 *there stood Gladys Claffern* 是一个倒装句,真正的主语是 *Gladys Claffern*。当表示地点的 *here* 和 *there* 位于句首时,其后用完全倒装形式。这类倒装句的谓语通常是 *be* 动词和 *come, go* 等表示移动或动态的不及物动词。

【相关拓展】

(1)表示时间、地点和动作转移的副词,如 *now, then, up, down, in, away, out* 等置于句首,且主语是名词,谓语动词是不及物动词时,句子需用完全倒装。

Away ran the girls, too eager to get in to have time for speech.

女孩们拔腿就跑,急急忙忙跑回家去,话也来不及说了。

(2)当表语是分词、副词、形容词、介词短语,主语比较长且主语是名词时,为了保持平衡或强调表语,常把表语放在句首,引起句子完全倒装。句型结构为:分词/副词/形容词/介词短语 + *be* + 主语。

By the window sat a young man with a magazine in his hand.

窗户边坐着一个年轻人,手里拿着一本杂志。

(3)有时为了强调,可将谓语部分的现在分词、过去

分词或不定式置于句首,从而构成倒装。

Buried in the sands was an ancient village.

一个古老的村庄被埋在这沙土之中。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① *Into the dark apartment _____ (walk) David, who was quite surprised when everyone shouted "Happy Birthday".*

② *There _____ (come) a time when one must take responsibility for his/her own mistakes.*

③ *Present at the conference _____ (be) many important people, among whom was the President.*

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ *Yesterday into the complete silence of the waiting class _____, "Good morning, children."*

昨天在全班同学静静的等待中传来了老师甜美的嗓音:“孩子们,早上好。”

⑤ *All of a sudden the door opened and a troop of children in all sorts of dresses came in.*

→ *All of a sudden the door opened and _____ . (用倒装句改写)*

Period Three Learning About Language (Grammar)

语言精讲

1. on a...basis 根据;以……的方式(基准)

(教材 P4) *money paid for work or services, typically on a daily or weekly basis*

为工作或服务支付的钱,通常是以每天或每周一次的方式

(1) *on the basis of (= based on)* 根据/基于……

(2) *base... on/upon... = ...be based on/upon...*

把……建立在……
的基础上

(3) *basic adj.* 基本的;基础的

(4) *basically adv.* 基本上;从根本上
说;大体上;总的
说来

【佳句背诵】

According to medical research, doing exercise on a regular basis (= regularly) can release pressure and improve mental health.

根据医学研究,定期运动可以释放压力、改善心理健康。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [2020·全国新高考 I 卷] *Remember, even world champion athletes practise their skills _____ a consistent basis.*

② *The research group produced two reports _____ (base) on the survey, but neither contained any useful suggestions.*

③ *Prior to the Sui and Tang dynasties, Chinese poems were _____ (basic) written for singing.*

◆完成句子

④ *To achieve overall health, we can start by taking exercise _____.*

为了实现整体健康,我们可以从定期进行锻炼开始。

(应用文写作之建议信)

⑤ [2023·新高考全国 I / II 卷应用文写作] _____ these concerns, I suggest allowing students to form teams voluntarily _____, learning goals or language abilities.

基于这些考虑,我建议允许学生根据自己的兴趣、学习目标或语言能力自愿组队。

2. calculate *vt.* (to use numbers to find out a total number, amount, distance, etc.) 计算, 核算; (to guess sth or form an opinion by using all the information available) 预测

(教材 P4) They believe if AI can handle tasks like **calculating** and driving for us, we will have more time for creating, thinking, and “being human”.
他们相信如果人工智能能做像计算和为我们驾驶这样的工作, 我们将会更多的时间用于创造、思考和“做人”。

(1) calculate on (= count on/rely on)

预期; 指望, 依赖

It has been calculated that... 据估算……

(2) calculation *n.* 计算; 推测

(3) calculated *adj.* 精心策划的; 蓄意的

be calculated to do sth (= be intended/ designed to do sth)

打算做/故意做/可能做某事

【佳句背诵】

This advertisement **is calculated to** attract the attention of housewives.

这个广告旨在吸引家庭主妇们的注意。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① Laboratory work needs not only accurate measurement but also correct _____ (calculate).

② Obviously, Irene's cleaning the floor had been a _____ (calculate) attempt to cover up her crime.

③ Now that he was not a reliable person, we couldn't calculate _____ him to help us.

◆ 完成句子

④ I stood very still, _____ without being heard.

我一动不动地站着, 盘算着我是否能在不被听到的情况下转身。(读后续写之心理描写)

⑤ _____ there are more than 200 sports in this big event hosted by the big city.
据估算, 在由这座大城市主办的这场大型比赛中有 200 多个比赛项目。

语法归纳

【探索发现】

1. It was going to **be tested out** by Larry's wife, Claire.

2. ... Larry persuaded her that the robot wouldn't harm her or allow her **to be harmed**.

3. Now she was **being looked after** by a robot that looked so human...

4. As he **was not allowed** to accompany her to the shops...

【自我总结】

以上句子都使用了被动语态, 句 1 为 _____ 的被动语态; 句 2 为不定式的被动语态, to be harmed 作 allow 的 _____; 句 3 为 _____ 的被动语态; 句 4 为 _____ 的被动语态。

复习被动语态

语态是动词的一种形式, 它表示主语和谓语的关系。语态有两种: 主动语态和被动语态。如果主语是动作的执行者, 或者说动作是由主语完成的, 要用主动语态; 如果主语是动作的承受者, 或者说动作不是由主语而是由其他人或事物完成的, 则用被动语态。

被动语态的构成: 助动词 be + 动词的过去分词。

一、不同时态的主、被动语态形式

时态	主动语态	被动语态
一般现在时	do/does	am/is/are + done
一般过去时	did	was/were + done
一般将来时	will + do	will be + done
现在进行时	am/is/are + doing	am/is/are + being + done
现在完成时	have/has + done	have/has + been + done
过去完成时	had + done	had + been + done
过去进行时	was/were + doing	was/were + being + done

1. 一般现在时被动语态

Glad to inform that you **are invited** to make a speech in our school.

很高兴通知您, 您被邀请去我们学校做一个演讲。

2. 一般过去时被动语态

A new bike **was bought** for me by my parents as a gift last week.

上星期我的父母给我买了一辆新自行车作为礼物。

3. 一般将来时被动语态

A paper-cutting exhibition **will be held** tomorrow morning, which aims to promote traditional Chinese culture.

明天上午即将举行的剪纸展的目的在于推广中国传统文化。

4. 现在进行时被动语态

The life of the elk **is being studied** by specialists at present.

目前专家正在研究麋鹿的生活。

5. 现在完成时被动语态

The book **has been translated** into thirty languages since it came on the market in 1973.

这本书自 1973 年问世以来已被译成 30 种语言。

6. 过去完成时被动语态

They **had been warned** many times before they carried out the plan.

在执行这项计划之前,他们已经被警告过多次了。

7. 过去进行时被动语态

Was a new library **being put up** in their school just then?

他们学校当时正在建一座新图书馆吗?

二、不同时态的被动语态中的特殊情况

1. 否定词 not 的位置:在第一个助动词或情态动词之后。如:

He was extremely disappointed to hear that he **would not be given** a doctor's degree.

听到不会获得博士学位,他沮丧到了极点。

2. 主动句的谓语动词带有复合宾语时,应将宾语变成被动句的主语,而将宾语补足语保留不动(这时的宾语补足语变为主语补足语)。如:

We saw him sitting there without doing anything.

→He **was seen** sitting there without doing anything.

我们看见他坐在那儿,什么也没做。

The song made me feel so much better that from then on I began to listen to music all the time.

→I **was made to feel** so much better by the song that from then on I began to listen to music all the time.

这首歌让我感觉好多了,从那以后,我开始一直听音乐。

[温馨提示] 在主动语态中,make,hear,see 等词后接不定式时要省略 to,但转换为被动语态时,则不能省略 to。

3. 谓语动词带双宾语的主动句转换为被动句时,可将表示物的(直接)宾语变为主语,用 for 或 to 引出表示人的(间接)宾语,或将表示人的(间接)宾语变为主语。如:

My father is telling me an interesting story now.

→An interesting story **is being told to** me by my father now.

→I'm **being told** an interesting story by my father now.

爸爸现在正在给我讲一个有趣的故事。

4. 动词短语在主动结构中是不可分割的,在被动结构中也是如此,不可去掉后面的介词或副词。如:

The old man **was laughed at** by many people when he brought the idea forward.

当这位老人提出这个想法时,遭到了许多人的嘲笑。

5. 主动形式表示被动意义

(1)当 wash, write, sell, open, close, shut, lock, cook 等用作不及物动词,后加副词(easily, well 等)时,通常用主动形式表示被动意义。如:

This kind of cloth **washes easily** and lasts long.

这种布料很容易洗,并且耐穿。

The pen my father gave me as a birthday gift **writes smoothly**.

父亲给我的作为生日礼物的钢笔写起来很顺畅。

(2)“need, want, require, deserve 等 + doing”结构用主动形式表示被动意义。如:

Your draft **needs revising** before it is submitted to the teacher.

→Your draft **needs to be revised** before it is submitted to the teacher.

你的草稿在提交给老师前需要修改。

(3)be worth doing (= be worthy to be done)结构用主动形式表被动意义。如:

The novel is so interesting that it **is worth reading** again.

→The novel is so interesting that it **is worthy to be read** again.

这部小说非常有趣,值得再读一次。

【实战演练】

❶ 单句填空

1. His writings _____
(translate) into various languages by the end of the last century.
2. My washing machine _____
(repair) at present, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.
3. Linda, make sure the tables _____
(set) before the guests arrive.
4. The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts _____
(reward) with success in the end.
5. To my delight, I _____ (choose) from hundreds of applicants to attend the opening ceremony last week.
6. The survey, in which almost 5,000 men and women in 12 countries _____ (ask) last month, shows that both men and women think the same.
7. Up to now, Aesop's fables _____
(translate) into many languages and are known all over the world.
8. While I was concentrating on photographing this amazing scene, I suddenly had a feeling that I _____ (watch).
9. And don't forget: we _____
(surround) by a natural playground just perfect for walking, caving, climbing and cycling.
10. Before the guests came back, the room needed _____ (clean).

❷ 语法与写作

1. Having heard that a Chinese painting exhibition _____ in this local city, I am writing to apply to be a volunteer of your team.
听说本市要举办一个中国画展,我写信申请成为你们团队的一名志愿者。
2. They are living with their parents for the moment because their own house _____.
他们目前和父母住在一起,因为他们自己的房子正在重建。

3. The professor came to our school and _____
_____ the teachers and students.
那位教授来到我校并受到师生们的欢迎。

4. As we all know, the university _____
its language and culture courses which _____
international students.

众所周知,这所大学因其为国际学生设计的语言和文化课程而闻名。

❸ 语法填空

We've all heard the advice to "get out of your comfort zone" by taking on a new challenge. A recent study goes a step further: make discomfort a direct goal. That's more likely to motivate you than if you focus on 1. _____ you hope to learn.

In the first of five experiments, the researchers assigned several hundred students training at Second City Chicago 2. _____ (participate) in a small-group improvisation (即兴表演) exercise, and then instructed half of the group that their goal during the session was "to feel awkward and 3. _____ (comfortable)". The rest, those in the control group, 4. _____ (tell) to "feel yourself developing new skills". Members of the first group kept at the exercise longer than the others did and took 5. _____ (great) risks. Experiments involving other dimensions of personal 6. _____ (grow)—engaging in expressive writing, learning about gun violence, and hearing about opposing political beliefs—7. _____ (produce) similar results.

Reframing anxiety as excitement has been proven a way to improve singing in front of strangers, and 8. _____ (think) of stress as a means to boost achievement a demonstrated stress-management technique.

"When people reinterpret negative experiences as functional, they are more willing to engage 9. _____ tasks that call forth those experiences," the researchers explain. "Instead of seeing discomfort as unrelated to the goal 10. _____ a signal to stop, they will start perceiving it as a sign of progress towards their goal."

Period Four Using Language

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1 Text Structure Analysing

THE TIME MACHINE
(Adapted)

The 1. _____ of the travel by the Time Machine. (Para. 1)

The 2. _____ of the travel by the Time Machine and how the traveller felt during this 3. _____. (Paras. 2—5)

Task 2 Fast Reading

The text mainly tells us _____.

Task 3 Careful Reading

Read the text carefully and then choose the best answer according to the text.

() 1. What can we learn about the clock from Para. 1?

- A. It told the exact time of this travel.
- B. It made the traveller puzzled to an extent.
- C. It had no meaning during the time adventure.
- D. It indicated when the traveller pushed the lever.

() 2. How did the time traveller feel during this adventure?

- A. Puzzled and excited.
- B. Ambitious and considerate.
- C. Concerned and worried.
- D. Tired and thrilled.

() 3. What did the traveller worry about as to stopping the machine?

- A. It might bring about dangers.
- B. It may fail to take him back.
- C. It could lead to entering a different space.
- D. It might result in an explosion in this Time Machine.

() 4. How does the author develop the passage?

- A. By providing facts.
- B. By expressing emotions.
- C. By describing events.
- D. By following the time order.

Task 4 Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

It was at ten o'clock today 1. _____ my first Time Machine began its career. After pushing the starting lever, I looked around. Then my eyes settled on the clock. It was 2. _____ (believable)! Just now, it was a minute or so past ten; now it was nearly half past three! I pushed the lever a little further. Night 3. _____ (fall) as if a lamp was being turned out, and in another moment came the day.

I felt I was being driven fast on a winding road. All of 4. _____ sudden, the walls of the laboratory fell away, and I found I was left in the open air. The whole surface of the earth was 5. _____ (constant) being changed before my eyes. I thought that I was being pushed through time at 6. _____ (hundred) of years a minute.

I had a strong urge 7. _____ (look) at things that were being flashed before my eyes! I knew I would be 8. _____ risk if I stopped the Time Machine. I pulled the lever backwards, and then I 9. _____ (throw) through the air. I was stunned for a moment and then I found myself 10. _____ (sit) next to the machine.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. superior *adj.* (better than average or better than other people or things of the same type) 更好的; 占优势的; (在级别或重要性上) 更高的 *n.* 级别更高的人; 上级; 上司

(教材 P6) In sci-fi stories, robots often become **superior** and take over.

在科幻小说中, 机器人往往超越人类, 并接管一切。

be superior to	比……更好/更胜一筹
be senior to	比……年长/职位高
be junior to	比……年龄小/职位低
be inferior to	比……差/级别低

【佳句背诵】

His skills in basketball **are superior to** those of his teammates, which makes him a valuable player on the team.

他的篮球技巧优于他的队友,这使他成为球队中的一名宝贵球员。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①He was a genius and valued by both his peers and his _____ (superior).

②They have developed techniques superior _____ those used in most factories.

◆完成句子

③Some people hold the opinion that reading paper books _____ reading e-books in many ways while others argue that reading e-books is much better.

一些人认为阅读纸质书在很多方面优于阅读电子书,而其他人认为阅读电子书更好。(应用文写作之陈述观点)

④He _____ as he drove past in his expensive new car.

他开着那辆豪华的新车驶过时,傲慢地微微一笑。

2. take over 占上风;取而代之;接手;接管

(教材 P6) In sci-fi stories, robots often become superior and **take over**.

在科幻小说中,机器人往往超越人类,并接管一切。

take down	拆掉;拆除;写下
take in	吸收;收留;欺骗;改小(尺寸)
take off	脱下(衣服等);起飞,腾飞
take on	承担;决定做;呈现;雇用
take up	开始从事;占用(时间或空间);着手处理;继续(做);接着讲
take back	收回;退回;使回想起

【佳句背诵】

Miss Smith has asked for sick leave, and I have to **take over** her work for a couple of days.

史密斯小姐请病假了,我不得不接管几天她的工作。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①Following his late father's will, he was given the right to **take over** all businesses. _____

②At the beginning of the game, our team **took over**. But in the end, we failed. _____

③Social media platforms have **taken over** traditional forms of communication among young people. _____

◆用 take 相关短语的适当形式填空

④Technology is here to help us, but we should not allow it to _____ our lives.

⑤While reading popular science books, we can _____ more basic knowledge.

⑥She was eager to _____ new responsibilities at her job.

⑦Her career really _____ after she won the award for Best Actress

◆完成句子

⑧[2022·浙江1月考读后续写] _____, I immediately drowned myself doing analysis and assured him I would not let him down. 接手这项任务后,我立刻投身于分析中,并向他保证不会让他失望。

3. conflict with 与……冲突或抵触

(教材 P7) A robot must obey the orders given it by human beings except where such orders would **conflict with** the first law.

机器人必须服从人类下达给它的命令,除非这种命令与第一定律相冲突。

(1)a conflict between...and...	……和……之间的冲突
in conflict with sb	与某人有冲突
come/fall into conflict with	与……产生冲突
(2)conflicted <i>adj.</i>	因心理冲突而不知所措的
be conflicted about	对……感到矛盾

【佳句背诵】

His views on the project **conflict with** those of the rest of the team.

他对项目的看法与团队其他成员的意见相冲突。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①There is a conflict _____ what they are doing and what you want.

②He often conflicts _____ his classmates, which annoys his parents.

③I felt deeply _____ (conflict) about whether or not to keep the wallet I had found.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④[2021·浙江1月考读后续写] Instantly, without a few hours, the video went viral. _____ between whether I should be happy or sad.

视频立即在几小时内就火了起来。我的情绪很复杂,不知道该高兴还是难过。

⑤As the sailors _____ the islanders, people could no longer live a quiet and peaceful life.

→ _____ between the sailors and the islanders, people could no longer live a quiet and peaceful life. (用 with 复合结构改写)
随着水手们与岛上居民的冲突日趋频繁,人们再也无法过上清静太平的日子。

4. turn out 关掉;熄灭;在场;使朝外;结果是;生产

(教材 P8) Night came as if a lamp was being **turned out**, and in another moment came the day.

夜幕降临了,仿佛一盏灯正在熄灭,转眼间,白昼就来临了。

(1) turn out badly/well/all right

turn out (to be) + *adj./n.* 结果很糟/很好/尚可
结果是/原来是……

(2) It turns out that... 结果是/原来是……

(用于主语从句)
as it turned out 结果证明(用于定语从句)

(3) turn down 关小;拒绝

turn in 上交

turn to 转向;求助于

turn up 偶然出现;到达;调高(音量等)

【佳句背诵】

Last week, we took the foreign students to experience the authentic tea culture, which **turned out** (to be) extremely rewarding.

上周,我们带着外国学生去体验了地道的茶文化,结果证明是非常值得的。

【活学活用】

◆一词多义

①Despite the initial challenges, the project **turned out** to be a great success. _____

②Don't forget to **turn out** the lights before you leave. _____

③Thousands of people **turned out** to welcome the team home. _____

◆用 turn 相关短语的适当形式填空

④He _____ the job because it involved too much travelling.

⑤There's no need to be upset about that. I'm sure things will _____ well.

⑥The Internet has now become the first place that the majority of people _____ for information.

⑦I _____ the volume and stood staring at the radio, holding my breath and waiting for the first notes of the song.

◆完成句子/句式改写

⑧[2020·全国新高考 I/II 卷读后续写] Bernard's business _____ with so many people enjoying his popcorn.

→ _____ Bernard's business was very successful with so many people enjoying his popcorn. (用 it 作形式主语改写)

→ _____, Bernard's business was very successful with so many people enjoying his popcorn. (用 as 定语从句改写)

结果证明伯纳德的生意很成功,很多人都喜欢吃他的爆米花。

5. fall away (逐渐)减少;消失

(教材 P8) As my pace grew faster, the walls of the laboratory **fell away**, and I was left in the open air.

随着我的速度越来越快,实验室的墙壁随之坍塌,我置身野外。

fall over	被……绊倒
fall down	倒塌,跌倒;失败
fall off	从……摔下
fall into	分成;掉进,陷入;堕入
fall behind	落后;跟不上

【活学活用】

◆用 fall 相关短语的适当形式填空

①If you take this medicine, all your pains and aches will _____.

②The six-minute speech silenced all the people and made them _____ deep thinking.

③If you don't come to class regularly, you will _____ in your studies.

④It is commonplace that babies often _____ when they are learning to walk.

◆完成句子/一句多译

⑤An hour out of London the rows of houses _____ and we were surrounded by the beautiful countryside.

从伦敦出来一个多小时后,成排成排的房屋开始看不见了,我们四周是美丽的乡村。

⑥随着信心逐渐消失,消费者把更多的钱留在口袋里。

→ _____, consumers kept more of their cash in their pocket. (as)

→ _____, consumers kept more of their cash in their pocket. (with)

6. division *n.* (the situation in which people disagree about something) 差异;分开;分隔;除(法)

(教材 P8) The sun and moon looked as if they were being thrown across the sky, but soon there was **division** between night and day.

太阳和月亮看起来好像正被抛向天空,但很快就有了昼夜之分。

(1) division in/within...	某方面的差异/分歧
division between A and B	A 和 B 的差异/分歧
(2) divide <i>v.</i>	使分开,分散;分配; 除以
divide...into...	把……分成……
divide...between/among...	在……之间分配……

【佳句背诵】

Opening hours will **be divided into** four time periods with a maximum of 2,500 visitors in each section.

开放时间将被划分为 4 个时段,每个时段最多接待 2500 名游客。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① The river forms the _____ (divide) between the heavy industrial and light industrial areas of the city.

② The park, _____ (divide) into two sections along a stream, has several bridges built over the stream.

③ [2021·全国乙卷] They were randomly divided _____ four groups and exposed to various noise levels in the background, from total silence to 50 decibels(分贝), 70 decibels, and 85 decibels.

◆ 熟词生义

④ Social **divisions** will break down if people get to know each other. _____

⑤ [2023·新高考全国 I/II 卷应用文写作] I'm very pleased with your teaching style, but I'd like to express my concerns regarding your plan to randomly _____ for post-class oral practice.

我对你的教学风格非常满意,但我想对你课后口语练习中随机把学生分成两人一组进行的计划表示担忧。

7. urge *n.* (a strong desire to do sth) 强烈的欲望;冲动 *vt.* (to push for something) 催促;力劝;大力推荐

(教材 P8) I had a strong **urge** to look at the random things that were being flashed before my eyes!

我有一种强烈的欲望,想看看眼前那些随机闪现的东西!

(1) have an urge to do sth	有强烈的欲望做某事
(2) urge sb to do sth	力劝某人做某事;敦促某人做某事
urge that sb (should) do sth	主张/力劝某人做某事
It is/was urged that...	有人主张……
(3) urgent <i>adj.</i>	紧急的;急迫的

【温馨提示】urge 后跟从句时,从句的谓语动词常用虚拟语气,即“should + 动词原形”结构,should 可以省略。

【佳句背诵】

As we become more and more dependent on computers, some scientists **are urging us to** think about the dangers posed by the advances in AI.

随着我们变得越来越依赖电脑,一些科学家正敦促我们思考人工智能的发展带来的危险。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① On feeling the earthquake, the teacher stayed calm in the front of the classroom, urging all the students _____ (rush) out of the classroom as quickly as possible.

② There is an _____ (urge) need for food and shelter for these displaced people.

③ I decided that if I learned of a company which used a lot of plastic, I'd send it an e-mail _____ (urge) it to cut back.

◆ 完成句子/一句多译

④ [2022·天津卷应用文写作] With the development of China, it is urged that _____ without difficulty. Hence, anyone _____ can register for our Spoken English Club.

随着中国的发展,年轻人被敦促应毫无困难地与外国人交流。因此,任何渴望说流利英语的人都可以报名参加我们的英语口语俱乐部。

⑤[2022·全国甲卷书面表达]为了更好地保护海洋,我们必须敦促更多的人去反思他们不合适的行为并且做出改变。

→To protect oceans better, we must _____
_____ their own improper
behaviour and make changes. (urge sb to do sth)

→To protect oceans better, we must _____
_____ their own improper behaviour and
make changes. (urge that...)

8. random *adj.* (happening, done, or chosen by chance rather than according to a plan)随机的;不可思议的

(教材 P8) I had a strong urge to look at the **random** things that were being flashed before my eyes!

我有一种强烈的欲望,想看看眼前那些随机闪现的东西!

at random (= randomly) 胡乱地;随便地;任意地

【佳句背诵】

It is better to read a few books carefully than to read many **at random**.

随便读许多书不如细细地读几本书。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①The participants were _____ (random) selected from a pool of volunteers.

②I sat down on the floor and pulled a few books off the shelf _____ random.

◆完成句子/句式改写

③[2022·全国甲卷] Some of these cultural dining etiquette rules may seem _____, but they are important in various countries.

这些文化用餐礼仪规则中的一些可能看起来随意而且奇怪,但它们在不同的国家很重要。

④The survey was conducted in a random selection of women in the store.

→The survey was conducted by _____
_____ in the store. (同义句改写)

9. explode *vi. & vt.* (to burst or make sth burst loudly and violently, causing damage)爆炸;爆破

(教材 P9) But if I stopped and the same space was being occupied by something else, we would be forced together and **explode** like a bomb!

但如果我停下来,同一个空间被别的东西占据,我们就会被挤在一起,像炸弹一样爆炸!

(1)explode with anger/rage 勃然大怒;大发雷霆

explode into laughter 哄然大笑;爆发出笑声

explode to 激增至

(2)explosive *adj.* 易爆炸的;爆炸性的;
激增的

(3)explosion *n.* 爆炸,爆破

【佳句背诵】

According to observers, the plane **exploded** shortly after take-off.

据目击者说,飞机起飞后不久就爆炸了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①If you want to see a show that combines music, singing, drama, poetry and costume design with _____ (explode) effect, *The Revenge of Prince Zidan* ticks all the right boxes!

②If the gas pipe _____, the _____ would do great damage to the buildings around. (explode)

③The number of the visitors who come to admire the flowers explodes _____ 40,000 during the tourist season.

◆完成句子

④Professor Challenger's face went red as a tomato. His beard was bristling. He looked ready to _____.

查林杰教授的脸红得像个西红柿。他的胡子根根竖起,看样子他简直要气炸了。(读后续写之神态描写)

⑤When Davis got the last point and won the match, the crowd _____.
当戴维斯得了最后一分,赢得了比赛时,人群中爆发出掌声。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **The sun and moon looked as if they were being thrown across the sky...** 太阳和月亮看起来好像正被抛向天空……

句型公式

as if 似乎,好像

【句式点拨】

as if 既可以引导表语从句,也可以引导方式状语从句,意为“仿佛,好像”。as if 从句所表示的情况是事实或具有很大可能性时,通常用陈述语气;当其所表示的情况不是事实,而是主观的想象或夸大性的比喻时,通常用虚拟语气,其从句时态变化如下:

与现在事实相反	从句用一般过去时 (be 动词用 were)
与过去事实相反	从句用过去完成时,即“had + 过去分词”
与将来事实相反	从句用一般过去时或“would/might/could/were to + 动词原形”结构

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Frustrated and exhausted, he felt as if it _____ (be) the end of the world, his heart torn with despair.

② It was John who broke the window. Why are you talking to me as if I _____ (do) it?

③ The car was juddering and trembling as if it _____ (explode).

◆完成句子

④ [2022·新高考全国 I/II 卷读后续写] Tears swirling in his eyes, David raised his head, looking at me _____, but soon lowered his head once again.

戴维的眼泪在眼眶里打转,他抬起头,看着我,好像他要对我说点儿什么,但很快又低下了头。(读后续写之神态描写)

⑤ The hall crowded with audience made me even more uneasy. My heart was pounding hard, _____.

挤满观众的大厅让我更加不安起来,我的心扑通扑通地好像要跳出来了。(读后续写之夸张的修辞手法)

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

想象类作文

现代社会,科技迅猛发展,各种新事物层出不穷。我们不禁会想象未来生活的样子。对未来生活的描述属于记叙文,以描写为主。

写好想象类作文,要做到以下几点:

1. 观察生活,表现生活。想象不是胡编乱造,要源于生活实际。只有熟悉生活,仔细地观察生活,才能有想象的原材料。
2. 明确中心,展开想象。动笔写想象类作文之前先要明确中心,即写作目的。在这个基础上列好提纲,写出主题句。写主题句时要注意:一个段落只能有一个主题句;主题句的范围必须最大限度地缩小、具体化。尽可能选择准确、充分、档次高的关键词概括自己的观点和看法。
3. 想象美好,立意深刻。想象类作文必须要有一个“美好”的中心思想。如果只是胡乱编造一个热闹离奇的故事,就失去了想象的意义。
4. 语言规范、地道。选用自己熟悉的词汇和句型来组织语言进行表达,如 will, probably, possibly, maybe, likely, may, might, could, would, it's possible/probable/likely that... 都是该类作文中常用到的。

【典题示例】

我们未来的生活将会是什么样的? 每个人都有自己的设想。假设你对未来生活的设想包含以下方面,请据此写一篇英文短文向英语报社投稿,介绍你想象中的未来生活。

1. 家中有能处理一切家务、参与各种活动的人形机器人 (android);
 2. 无人驾驶的环保型汽车成为主要的交通工具;
 3. 月球成为我们度假的好去处。
- 注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【词句模板】

1. 常用句式

I think we can... 我认为我们能够……

The robot can... 机器人能够……

It can also... 它也能够……

I think of... 我想到……

so... that... 如此……以致……

2. 常用词汇

product 产品; include 包括; help sb with sth/assist sb

with sth 帮助某人做某事; instead of 代替, 而不是;
break through 突破; come true/realize 实现

【连贯成文】

What will life in the future be like? **As far as I can imagine**, there will be an android in every family. Of course, such an android, capable of handling everything from housework to various activities, should have artificial intelligence.

Talking of the means of transportation, we will see a kind of environmentally friendly car running everywhere. This kind of car will be powered by solar energy **instead of** gas, and most importantly, they will be able to drive themselves without any driver. In the future we will not be content with travelling around the world. The moon, for example, will become one of our destinations.

What an inviting and fantastic life! I hope our dream will **come true** and that the day will come soon.

【活学活用】

随着经济的飞速发展,到了 2050 年,照顾老年人成了一个突出的社会问题,因此科学家发明了一种家用机器人。请以“The robot in the future”为题写一篇短文向英语报社投稿。内容要点:

1. 做饭;
2. 陪伴;
3. 应对紧急状况。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:突出的 prominent

The robot in the future

► 单元话题续写——科幻小说

【话题词汇】

文学			
fiction	n. 小说;虚构的事	science fiction	科幻小说(或影片等)
alien	n. 外星人/生物;外国人	overstatement	n. 夸大;夸张
动作描写			
suspend	vt. 悬;挂;暂停;暂缓	dismiss	vt. 让(某人)离开;解散;解雇;消除
declare	vt. 表明;宣称;公布	calculate	vt. 计算;核算;预测
grip	vt. & vi. 紧握;抓紧	fetch	vt. (去)拿来;(去)请来
jolt	vt. & vi. (使)震动;摇晃	flip	v. (使)快速翻转;(用手指)轻抛
take over	接管;接手	conflict with	与……冲突或抵触
test out	检验;测试	turn out	关掉;熄灭
explode	vi. & vt. 爆炸;爆破	pace	v. 确定速度;调整节奏
情感描写			
absurd	adj. 荒谬的;荒唐的	ridiculous	adj. 愚蠢的;荒谬的;荒唐的
guilty	adj. 内疚的;有罪的;有过失的	blurred	adj. 模糊不清的;难以区分的
hazy	adj. 模糊的;朦胧的;困惑的	random	adj. 随机的;不可思议的
stunned	adj. 震惊的;惊呆的	have an urge to	有强烈的欲望做某事

个人品质及工作			
integrity	<i>n.</i> 诚实正直;完整;完好	dignity	<i>n.</i> 庄重;庄严;尊严
inaction	<i>n.</i> 无行动;不采取措施	rumour	<i>n.</i> 谣言;传闻
bonus	<i>n.</i> 意外收获;奖金;红利	salary	<i>n.</i> 薪水;薪金
appointment	<i>n.</i> 预约;约会;委任	saleswoman	<i>n.</i> 女售货员;女推销员
chairwoman	<i>n.</i> 女主席;女董事长;女委员长	salesman	<i>n.</i> 售货员;推销员
labour	<i>n.</i> 劳动(者);体力劳动	superior to	比……更好;更胜一筹
物品			
ladder	<i>n.</i> 梯子;阶梯	flour	<i>n.</i> 面粉;(谷物磨成的)粉
leather	<i>n.</i> 皮革	panel	<i>n.</i> 控制板;仪表盘
handkerchief	<i>n.</i> 手帕;纸巾	lamp	<i>n.</i> 灯;台灯

【跟踪演练】

I 写作金句

1. A renowned author once **declared** that the power of literature _____

_____ of human nature.
一位著名的作家曾经宣称,文学的力量在于它能够揭示人性的复杂性和荒谬。

2. **Science fiction** often combines imaginative stories with futuristic concepts, _____

_____. (*v. -ing*)
科幻小说常常将富有想象力的故事与未来概念结合起来,探索人类与外星人之间的潜在互动。

3. The plot of this novel is quite **blurred**, _____

_____. (*v. -ing*)
这本小说的情节非常模糊,使得读者难以分辨现实与虚构。

4. The novel's ending was deliberately left **blurred**, _____

_____. (*v. -ing*)
这本小说的结尾故意留下模糊的地方,使读者有强烈的欲望以他们自己的方式去解读它。

II 语段表达

In a distant future, the world had changed drastically, and **science fiction** had become more like reality. **Aliens** were no longer a **fiction**, but part of everyday life. In this new era, 1. _____

_____ (一位名叫 Elara 的年轻女售货员发现自己陷入了一种荒谬的境地)。

Elara worked at a small bookstore that specialized in rare **science fiction** novels. One day, 2. _____

(她收到一份邀约去见) a mysterious **salesman** who claimed to have a unique manuscript. When she arrived at the **venue**, 3. _____

_____ (她震惊地发现那个男售货员是个外星人) with glowing blue skin and three eyes.

The manuscript was titled “The Conflict of Worlds” and as Elara read it, 4. _____

_____ (她感到一种强烈的欲望想要出版它). The story was filled with ridiculous yet captivating tales of interstellar conflict and **dignity**. Despite the **rumour** that the manuscript was cursed, Elara decided to go ahead, 5. _____

_____ (驱使她的是她对文学的热情和她的正直)。

As the book became a **weekly** bestseller, Elara's **salary** saw a significant **bonus**. However, the line between reality and **fiction** began to **blur**, and strange events unfolded in her life, 6. _____

_____ (使她质疑自己现实的完整性). The **alien salesman** disappeared, leaving behind a world forever changed by the power of a single book.