

英语 5 同步学案

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内容提要

本书为经教育部全国中小学教材审定委员会初审通过的重庆大学版高中英语课标教材的配套辅导用书。本书紧扣《普通高中英语课程标准》(实验稿)中对高二阶段英语学习目标要求,根据高中学生的认知发展水平,本着培养学生自学能力的原则,将讲解与练习相结合,通过名师点拨和精心选择的高考练习题,训练学生学习和运用词汇的能力,力求最大限度地提高学生的词汇水平和理解能力。

本书供高中二年级学生第一学期上半期使用。

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前言

国家基础教育课程改革启动至今已有十余年,新的教育理念正被越来越多的教育工作者和社会人士所接受。我国基础教育事业正经历着一次深刻的变革,这一变革的核心,对于教师来说,就是转换角色定位;对于学生来说,就是改变学习方式。

为帮助学生掌握英语基础知识和英语学习方法、提高英语学习能力,以适应中学全面实施素质教育,提高教育质量,根据《普通高中课程标准》(实验稿)的基本要求,经过认真研讨、精心设计,我们编写了这套独具特色的、体现高中英语新课标理念的《同步学案》。

《同步学案》是经教育部审定通过的重庆大学版《高中英语》教材的重要组成部分,与教材相配套。书中提供了紧扣教材的编写体例和自我检测板块,根据新课程标准要求,将课前预习、学习过程和学习检测相结合,通过精心设计的、少而精的例题和检测题,提高学生自学能力、检测词汇掌握能力和阅读理解能力。

本书以学生用书每个单元的五大板块为参照,所有练习题和活动内容完全与教材内容同步,现以Reading板块为例简单介绍如下:

1. 学习任务:为每个单元的功能和知识目标,使学生对每个单元的重点和难点有总体了解。
2. 课前预习:分为温故知新和预习要点两个部分,注重基础知识的复习和提升,为整个单元的学习奠定基础。
3. 学习过程:通过知识把握、能力培养和情感升华三个部分,以及穿插其中起指导作用的名师点拨,侧重对重点词汇进行讲解和练习,帮助学生掌握词汇及句型,提高学生的语言运用能力。
4. 学习检测:紧扣教材中心话题,通过让学生模仿造句、分析长难句或找主题句等练习形式,培养学生对课文的深层次理解,激发学生的学习兴趣。

在语法板块,本书提供了清晰的挂线图和详细的讲解,通过高考链接和语法精练来巩固学习成果。在功能板块,本书不仅提供了重点句式,而且提供了特别的文化链接和交际历练等,让学生在语言学习中感受英语国家的文化魅力。写作板块则配有写作方法指导和写作词汇储备等,加上范文分析及真实的写作体验,有效训练学生的写作能力。

《同步学案》由中学英语教研员、有丰富教学经验的重点中学的一线特级教师、英语高级教师以及高校教师合作编写而成。但由于成书时间仓促,加之水平有限,且本套书的编写体例又是一种全新的尝试,不妥之处,敬请读者在使用中提出宝贵意见和建议,以便再版时修订。

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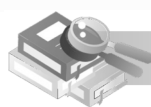
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Unit 1

Olympic History

Section 1 Reading



学习任务

1. 学习目标

- 1) 话题目标: After learning, students are able to talk about Olympic values like fair play and good sportsmanship with main words and sentence structures in this unit.
- 2) 知识目标: After learning, students are able to use the following words or expressions to express their personal perspectives with respect to different matters.

词汇: equality; cooperative; competitive; worship; cooperation; inspiring; peaceful; seek; strive

短语: be connected to; compete for/with/against; center round; be unfamiliar with; consistent with; come to life; alternate and/with; in the name of; live on; take part in

句型: ① An olive wreath as the only prize given at Olympia suggested that the athletes competed for honor, not for material goods

简析: 该句型为复合句。suggest在此为“暗示,表明”的意思。given为过去分词做后置定语,对olive wreath进行修饰,达到了更好的表达效果。

② But the symbolic power of the Games lived on and came to life again in modern times.

简析: 该句型并不复杂,但短语“live on”和“come to life”的运用把奥林匹克的象征意义描绘得栩栩如生。

2. 学习策略

- 1) Memorizing new words by linking phonetic symbols with spelling.

Phonetic symbols can give a favor to students to remember the pronunciation and the spelling of the English words. It is common that people will forget what they have learned in class according to the theory of memory curve. If students have learned the phonetic symbols, they can easily remember the sound of the words after class; if not, they need to spend much more time in remembering the sound and the spelling of the words.

- 2) Learning words of the same family.

It is helpful to learn words in the same “family” with different part of speech and it is a good way to enlarge vocabulary. Pay attention to their pronunciations particularly.

- 3) Reading skills: getting the main idea from the structured subtitles; guessing the meaning of the new words according to the context; skimming and scanning.

In this unit, students are able to use titles or subtitles to understand the main idea of the whole passage and solve vocabulary problems by using context clues and knowledge of word parts. Meanwhile, students are required to use skimming and scanning flexibly. Skimming is a type of rapid reading used to get the main idea of the passage while scanning is a type of speed reading used for locating a particular piece of information without necessarily understanding the rest of the text.



课前预习

1. 温故知新

1) believe in

believe in 译为“信任,信仰”,注意区别 believe 和 believe in

I don't believe in anything the Bible says (我不信《圣经》中的每一句话。)

I can believe her, but I can't believe in her (我可以相信她的话,但我不能信赖她。)

2) participate

participate (v.) 参加; participant (n.) 参与者; participation (n.) 参加; 参与

Over half the population of this country participate in sports.

这个国家一半以上的人参加体育运动。

区别: participate in 参与……活动(用于较正式或庄重的场合); take part in 参与……具体的活动(用于非正式场合或口语中); join in 参与……活动(多指进行中的活动),有时与 take part in 同义; join 参加(某组织、政党、俱乐部、联盟等)并成为其中之一; attend 出席,参加(会议、仪式、婚礼、葬礼、典礼); 上(课); 上(学)听(报告)

2. 预习要点

A 知识要点

1) 思考下列问题

① Just read the title and the subtitles of this passage and try to predict the main idea of this passage. Pay attention to the hints in the margin notes

② What do you know about the Olympic Games? Can you tell the difference between ancient Olympic Games and modern Olympic Games?

2) 预习课文,从文中找出下列词组及表达,通过预习掌握其用法。

① 与……相连 _____

⑥ 被准许做 _____

② 信仰;信任 _____

⑦ center round/ on/ upon _____

③ 为/与……竞争 _____

⑧ be consistent with _____

④ 对……不了解或不熟悉 _____

⑨ come to life _____

⑤ 在……的统治下 _____

⑩ alternate 交替 and/ with _____

3) 背景知识

Changes and adaptations of Olympics

The Olympic Games are the most important international sports event in the world held every four years. The Greeks held the first Olympic games in the year 776 BC (over 2700 years ago), and had only one event, a sprint. Every four years, for 1,170 years, the Greeks held an Olympics, which continued to grow and change. The Olympic games were banned by the Byzantine Emperor Theodosius II in the year AD 394.

The successful campaign to revive the Olympics was started in France by Baron Pierre de Coubertin late in the 19th century. The first of the modern Summer Games opened on March 24, 1896, in Athens, Greece. The Winter Games were added in 1924. World War I and World War II forced cancellation of the Olympics in 1924, 1940 and 1944, but they resumed in 1948 and are held every four years. In 2008 Beijing held the 29th Olympic Games successfully.

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

The development and governance of the modern games are vested in the International Olympic Committee (IOC), founded in Paris in 1894. Its headquarters are in Lausanne, Switzerland. The Olympic Movement encompasses a large number of national and international sporting organizations and federations, recognized media partners, as well as athletes, officials, judges, and every other person and institution that agrees to abide by the rules of the Olympic Charter. As the umbrella organization of the Olympic Movement, IOC is responsible for selecting the host city, overseeing the planning of the Olympic Games, updating and approving the sports program, and negotiating sponsorship and broadcasting rights.

B 能力要求

- 1) Pay attention to the words with the same form but different parts of speech.
- 2) Be aware of the grammar: the past participle as the attribute.
- 3) Use different reading skills to understand the whole passage flexibly and accurately.
- 4) Try to understand the following sentences:
 - ① Many of those games are the ancestors of our modern Olympic Games and had rules and playing conditions modern athletes would not be unfamiliar with.
 - ② Beginning in 1994, it was decided that the Winter Olympic Games would be in different years from the Summer Games, so now there are the Olympic Games every two years, alternating winter and summer.



学习过程

1. 知识把握

- 1) The ancient Olympic Games were held every four years without a break for more than a thousand years. 古奥运会每四年举行一次,一千多年来从未中断过。

【名师点拨】此句型中的“every four years”表示每隔几年,注意英语中“每隔多少年”的表达方式。同时还应熟悉“more than”的用法。

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

- ① 奥林匹克运动会每四年或每隔三年举办一次。

The Olympic Games are held _____.

The Olympic Games are held _____.

The Olympic Games are held _____.

- ② 这药每两天或每隔一天服一次。Take this medicine _____.

- ③ 他每隔几天来看我一次。He came to see me _____.

- ④ 我认识 David 已经超过 20 年了。I have known David for _____ 20 years

- ⑤ Jansen 不仅仅是一个演讲者,同时他还是一个作家。Jansen is _____ a lecturer; he is a writer, too

- ⑥ 在做科学实验中,对科学器皿应非常小心。In doing scientific experiments, one must be _____ careful with the instruments

- ⑦ 他比其他人更仔细。He is _____ careful _____ the others

与其说他是位教师,不如说他是朋友。He is _____ a scholar _____ a teacher

- ⑧ 我口袋里的钱最多不过 5 元。(言其少) I have _____ five yuan in my pocket

我口袋里的钱不多于 5 元。(也许不到 5 元) I have _____ five yuan in my pocket

【归纳】

- 区别“每……”的表达方式。

① every+ 基数词(大于或等于 2)+ 复数名词,意思是“每……”。

② every+ 序数词(大于或等于 2)+ 单数名词,意思是“每……”。

③ every other+ 基数词(大于或等于 2)+ 复数名词,意思是“每隔……”。

④ every other+ 零基数词(等于 1)+ 单数名词,意思是“每隔一……”。

⑤ every few+ 复数名词,意思是“每隔几……”。

⑥ every four years= every fourth year= every other three years 译为:每四年或每隔三年。

⑦ every other year 译为:每隔一年 every few years 译为:每隔一些年。

- 区别 more than/ more than/ not more than/ no more than 的用法。

① “more than+ 数词”含“以上”或“不止”之意。

② “more than+ 名词”表示“不仅仅是”。

③ “more than+ 形容词”等于“很”或“非常”的意思。

④ “more than”表示“比……多,比……更”或“与其……不如”。

⑤ “no more than”的意思是“仅仅”“只有”“最多不超过”,强调少。

⑥ “not more than”为“more than”(多于)的否定式,意为“不多于”“不超过”。

- 2) An olive wreath as the only prize given at Olympia suggested that the athletes competed for honor, not for material goods 奥林匹克运动会授予的唯一奖品就是一个橄榄枝花环,它意味着运动员赢得的是荣耀而

不是物质财富。

【归纳】compete with/ against 与……竞争; compete for 为……而竞争; compete in 在……比赛

【派生词】competitor n. 比赛者; competition n. 比赛, 竞争; competitive adj. 有竞争力的

① The three young men compete with each other for the job.

② The two teams will compete for the gold medal.

③ A total of 10,500 athletes competed in 28 events in 2004 Athens Olympic Games.

3) 属 with 245 athletes from 14 nations ……来自 14 个国家的 245 名运动员

【名师点拨】以上结构属于“with+ 复合宾语”。在句中不仅可作状语,也可作定语或补语,类似非谓语中的独立主格结构。

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

① 一切准备就绪,我们开始工作了。_____ everything _____, we started to work.

② 春天来了,树变绿了。_____ spring _____, the trees turned green.

③ 做完家庭作业后,我和爸爸去钓鱼了。_____ my homework _____, I went fishing with my father.

④ 有这么多工作要做,我不知道我是否还有时间外出。_____ all the work _____, I don't know if I'll have the time to go out.

⑤ 你认识那位怀里抱着小孩的妇女吗? Do you know the woman _____ a baby _____?

⑥ 所有的灯都开着,我们的城市看起来更漂亮。Our city looks more beautiful _____ all the lights _____.

【归纳】“with+ 复合宾语”结构通常有以下六种形式:

① with+ 宾格词 + 形容词

② with+ 宾格词 + 现在分词

③ with+ 宾格词 + 过去分词

④ with+ 宾格词 + 不定式

⑤ with+ 宾格词 + 介词短语

⑥ with+ 宾格词 + 副词

4) 属 so now there are the Olympic Games every two years, alternating winter and summer

所以现在冬季奥运会与夏季奥运会交替进行,每两年就有一次奥运会。

【归纳】alternate between 属 and 一下子……一下子; alternate 属 with/ and 轮流发生;交替进行

① He alternated between high spirits and low spirits.

② He alternated kindness with/ and severity.

5) 用方框中短语的正确形式填空。

be connected to	compete 属 with/ against	be unfamiliar with	come to life	live on
under the rule of	center round/ or/ upon	believe in	alternate with	compete 属 for

① Since you've just started working, you must _____ the situation.

② The wounded soldier _____ again.

③ You can _____ this girl, she'll never let you down.

④ China, as a country _____ law, handles the case in accordance with law.

⑤ The department stores in the downtown area have to _____ customers.

⑥ The department stores in the downtown area have to _____ each other.

⑦ Nowadays, soap operas usually _____ young love.

⑧ It's hard for them to learn new languages and _____ the bigger world.

⑨ Wet days _____ fine days.

⑩ He _____ his own hands / The old people died but the young _____.

【名师点拨】短语积累是语言学习的必不可少的环节,英语句子中的短语能让表达更地道,因此,我们要逐步积累一些常见短语,并在表达中合理运用。

2. 能力培养

1) 查阅词典,总结单词用法。

equality/ equal

record

separate

add

aim

2) 理解句子结构。

Beginning in 1994, it was decided that the Winter Olympic Games would be in different years from the Summer Games, so now there are the Olympic Games every two years, alternating winter and summer.

通过与同学讨论或向老师寻求帮助,搞清主从复合句的结构和 it was decided that 句型以及其他类似句型。如: it was reported/ stated/ said that 理解 every two years 以及 alternate 在句中的功能。

3. 情感升华

认真体会下列关于奥运精神的表述,并写一段 50 词左右的短文,谈谈你的理解。

- The Olympic motto is "Higher, Faster, Stronger".
奥林匹克的格言是“更高,更快,更强”。
- The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to participate.
奥林匹克运动会重在参与而不是取胜。
- Taking drugs before the Games is considered cheating and against sportsmanship.
赛前服用药物被视为作弊,且违背运动精神。
- The Olympic oath encourages athletes, coaches, and officials to observe the rules and to follow the spirit of sportsmanship.
奥运会誓言鼓励运动员、教练员和裁判员遵守规则,发扬体育精神。
- The Olympic Spirit is the spirit of mutual understanding, friendship, unity and fair play.
相互了解、友谊、团结和公平竞争。
- The Olympic Games help promote a better and more peaceful world.
奥林匹克运动会有助于实现一个更美好、更安宁的世界。
- The most important thing in the Games is not the triumph but the struggle; not to have conquered but to have fought well.
比赛中最重要的不是胜利,而是奋斗;不是征服,而是奋力拼搏。
- So long as you work hard enough, an iron rod can be ground into a needle.
只要功夫深,铁杵磨成针。
- Nothing is impossible to a willing heart. 心之所愿,无事不成。



学习检测

1. 模仿例句造句。

- 1) The final Greek goal was to be the best.
- 2) All aspect of life, especially athletics, were centered round this concept.
- 3) An olive wreath suggested that the athletes competed for honor, not for material goods.
- 4) The ancient Olympic Games were held every four years without a break for more than a thousand years.
- 5) For the first time in the history of the games, women and men compete in the same number of events.

2. 分析长难句。

Tips

长难句的分析就是要求我们能够抓住句子的主要信息,舍去次要信息,以便能够化难为易,从而达到准确理解篇章的作用。一般而言,就是要求同学们能够找句子主干信息;主语、谓语、宾语等。要正确理解长句和难句的意义,必须掌握好英语中的句子结构,而要正确理解句子的结构,就离不开对句子的语法分析和对句子意义上的逻辑判断。

Unit 1 Olympic History

例: The first recorded ancient Olympic Games were held in 776 BC in ancient Greece and were closely connected to the worship of the gods and heroes.

由连词 and 连接的两个谓语动词, 主语是“the first recorded ancient Olympic Games”。

- 1) Many of those games are the ancestors of our modern Olympic Games and had rules and playing conditions modern athletes would not be unfamiliar with.
- 2) Beginning in 1994, it was decided that the Winter Olympic Games would be in different years from the Summer Games, so now there are the Olympic Games every two years, alternating winter and summer.
- 3) Four years later, competitors from Holland joined the Games, and the international movement, now known as the Paralympics, was born.

3. 根据语境和构词法猜测划线词的含义。

- 1) He had been getting better, but during the night, his condition deteriorated. ()
- 2) In the past, the world seemed to run in an orderly way. Now, however, everything seems to be in a state of turmoil. ()
- 3) Unlike her gregarious sister, Jane is a shy, unsociable person who does not like to go to parties or to make new friends. ()
- 4) Monkeys are well known for their grooming habits; they spend hours carefully cleaning bits of dirt straw from their coats. ()
- 5) He fell into a ditch and lay there, semiconscious, for a few minutes. ()



回顾反思

In this period, I have learned:

Vocabulary/ phrases _____

Reading skills _____

Section 2 Grammar

The Past Participle as the Attribute

1. 语法点图解

过去分词作定语 { 前置定语
后置定语

2. 语法详解

过去分词是非谓语动词的一种形式, 表示完成和被动的动作。下面说说其作定语的用法。

1) 过去分词作定语的位置

过去分词作定语有前置和后置两种情况。单个过去分词作定语, 常放在被修饰词的前面; 而过去分词短语作定语, 常放在被修饰词的后面。

① The first recorded ancient Olympic Games were held in 776 BC in ancient Greece and were closely connected to the worship of the gods and heroes.

② Four years later, competitors from Holland joined the Games, and the international movement, now known as the Paralympics, was born.

过去分词短语作定语时, 通常放在被修饰的名词之后, 它的作用相当于一个定语从句。如:

① This will be the best novel of its kind ever written (= that has ever been written).

这将是这类小说中写得最好的。

② Who were the so-called guests invited (= who had been invited) to your party last night?

昨晚被邀请参加你的晚会的那些所谓的客人是谁呀?

但有时候单个过去分词也可作后置定语。

①过去分词修饰 something, nothing, somebody等不定代词或指示代词 those时,要放在这些词后面。

Is there anything unsolved? He is one of those invited.

②有些过去分词作前置定语或后置定语时意义不同。如:

- { a wanted person 被通缉的人
- { workers wanted 招聘工人
- { the tool used 使用过的工具
- { the used tool 旧的工具

过去分词作定语也可用作非限制性定语,前后用逗号隔开。如:

The books, written by Lu Xun, are popular with many Chinese people.

这些书是鲁迅写的,受到了许多中国人民的喜爱。

The meeting, attended by one thousand students, was a success.

这次会议获得很大的成功,有一千个学生出席了。

2) 过去分词作定语的意义

及物动词的过去分词表示“被动”和“完成”。不及物动词的过去分词作前置定语,只表示“完成”,不表示被动。如:

fallen leaves落叶 the risen sun已升起的太阳 a grown man成人

此外,astonish, disappoint, encourage, excite, frighten, interest, move, please, puzzle, satisfy, surprise, tire等表示心理状态的动词的过去分词作定语,表示被修饰的词所具有的特征,意为“感到……的”。(其现在分词表示所修饰的词本身所处的状态,意为“令人……的”)

being done, to be done和 done的区别:

过去分词作定语,表示分词的动作已完成;现在分词的被动语态作定语,表示分词的动作正在发生;不定式的被动语态作定语,表示动词不定式的动作将要发生。

a building was built last year a building is being built now a building is to be built next year

3. 高考链接

1) It is one of the funniest things _____ on the Internet so far this year. (2008 浙江卷)

- A. finding B. being found C. to find D. found

分析: D. things与 find之间有被动关系,排除 A、C。being found和 found与所修饰的词之间都有被动关系,其区别是前者表示正在进行的被动动作,后者表示已经完成的被动动作。由 so far可知,这里表示已经完成的被动动作。

2) Mr Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel. (2003 北京春招)

- A. tired; boring B. tiring; bored C. tired; bored D. tiring; boring

分析: A. 第一个空格修饰 Mr Smith, 表示自身感到厌烦,用 tired; 第二个空格修饰 speech, 表示令人厌烦,用 boring.

4. 语法精练

1) 请选出正确答案。

① The chicken _____ by the children was contaminated.

- A. eating B. eaten C. to eat D. to be eaten

② The time _____ in creating new plot elements by the director was not enough.

- A. invested B. being invested C. investing D. to be invested

③ On the reality show “I Am a Singer3”, Li Jian, _____ as “Poetic Musician”, has been praised for his singing ability.

- A. known B. to be known C. knowing D. having known

④ _____ on a Marvel comic, Big Hero 6 centers on 14-year-old robotics prodigy Hiro Hamada.

- A. Based B. To be based C. To base D. Being based

⑤ Under the Dome, a 103-minute documentary _____ by former news anchor Chai Jing, was released on video sharing websites in China on Feb. 28.

- A. being self funded B. to self fund C. self funded D. self funding

⑥ So far nobody has claimed the money _____ in the library. (2010 湖南)

- A. discovered B. to be discovered C. discovering D. having discovered

⑦ Mrs White showed her students some old maps _____ from the library. (2010 全国 I)

Unit 1 Olympic History

A to borrow B to be borrowed C borrowed D borrowing

⑧ Do you know the name of the film _____ in the auditorium now?

A to be put on B being put on C put on D putting on

2) 用所给动词的正确形式填空。

① Tsinghua University, _____ (found) in 1911, is home to a great number of outstanding figures.

② We're having a meeting in half an hour. The decision _____ (make) at the meeting will influence the future of our company.

③ After completing and signing it, please return the form to us in the envelope _____ (provide).

④ Time, _____ (use) correctly, is money in the bank.

⑤ The lecture, _____ (start) at 7:00 last night, was followed by an observation of the moon.

⑥ John has really got the job because he showed me the official letter _____ (offer) to him.

⑦ "It's such a nice place," Mother said, as she sat at the table _____ (reserve) for customers.

⑧ Now that we've discussed our problem, are people happy with the decisions _____ (take)?

3) 同义句转换(每空一词)。

① The rare fish, which was saved from the cooking pot, has been returned to the sea.

→ The rare fish, _____ from the cooking pot, has been returned to the sea.

② They might just have a place that is left on the waiting course—Why don't you give it a try?

→ They might just have a place _____ on the waiting course—Why don't you give it a try?

③ The players selected from the whole country are expected to bring us honor in this summer game.

→ The players _____ from the whole country are expected to bring us honor in this summer game.

④ Peter received a letter just now saying his grandma would come to see him.

→ Peter received a letter just now _____ his grandma would come to see him.

Section 3 Listening and Speaking

Expressing Opinions

1. 重点句式

It is clear that

It is hard to say

There is no doubt that

Yes, you are quite right, but

Don't you agree that

I'm afraid not

My understanding of this sentence is

Personally/ In my opinion/ From my perspective/ As far as I'm concerned

I suppose that

I mention that

As I see it

2. 文化链接

Tips

学习语言,不仅仅是要学习它的形式和意义,而且还要学习它的功能和隐藏在它背后的文化。语言是人类最主要的交际工具,也是最重要的文化载体。学习语言的同时,也在接受着某种文化。下面是选自美国之音(VOA) Learning A Word 栏目中的一个俚语 to see eye to eye 的讲解。

今天我们要讲的一个美国习惯用语是 to see eye to eye。Eye 是一只眼睛, to see eye to eye 意思是观点

一致,意见相同。比如说,联合国的许多成员国都认为应当制止伊朗发展核武器,在这件事上他们的看法是一致的, they see eye to eye on this matter. 不过他们对如何制裁伊朗却意见分歧。They do not see eye to eye on how to sanction Iran. 要注意的是,说到在某个问题上意见一致或不同的时候,我们通常用介词 on.

下面我们来听两个例句。

例句 1: Our business has been successful because Tom and I work so well together. Sure, we have some differences in personality, but on the important things, like which businesses to invest in and who to hire, we see eye to eye.

这位老板说:我们的生意很成功,因为 Tom 跟我合作得很好。没错,我们的个性不完全一样,但是在重大事情上,比如在向哪些公司投资和雇佣什么人的问题上,我们的看法是一致的。在美国,我们经常可以看到有关公司内部权力之争的报导。所以能找到一个在重大问题上观点一致,合作得很好的伙伴也是不容易的。To see eye to eye 这个习惯用语最早出现在 1600 年的圣经译文中,可是现在美国人仍然经常使用。

下面我们再举一个例子。这是一个丈夫在说他的婚姻问题。

例句 2: At the beginning of our marriage we wanted the same things, but over the years we've grown apart. Now, for example, I want a family but she doesn't, and she wants to stay in the city but I want to get out. The fact is that we no longer see eye to eye.

这个人说:刚结婚的时候,我们有共同的愿望和追求。可是后来我们变得不一样了,比如现在我想要孩子,她不要;她想住在城里,我想搬到城外去。实际上我们就是意见不一致了。不管是大人,还是小孩,每个人在生活中天天都在成长,都有变化。夫妇俩由于学习、工作或其他因素逐渐分道扬镳的现象是很多的。这也是美国人离婚时提出的理由之一。

3. 听力练习

1) 仔细听对话 1 和对话 2, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① What does the man think of the book? (2014 全国)

A. Quite difficult B. Very interesting C. Too simple

② What does the man like about the play? (2011 全国)

A. The story B. The ending C. The actor

2) 仔细听对话 3, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① What do the speakers plan to do over the weekend?

A. Go swimming B. Go hiking C. Go camping

② What does the man think of weather reports?

A. They are always right
B. They are always mistaken
C. They aren't always right

③ What is the weather like today?

A. Sunny B. Cold C. Rainy

3) 听下面一段短文, 根据所听内容填空。

Welcome to our National Park, my name is Linda, your tour guide today. You have made a right choice to be here in _____, the best time of the year, because summer is a bit hot, and winter too cold. Our _____ is famous for its 20-kilometer long valley, a home to thousands of plants and animals. For today's _____, we have arranged a 50-minute valley walk in the morning. You will see beautiful flowers, strange rocks, and natural waterfalls. You can also have a closer view of different wild life. In the afternoon, you'll have a chance to _____ some enjoyable activities, such as boating and fishing. If you like, you may have a _____ by the lake, the best loved activity in our park. Now, let's get on the bus and start our tour.

4. 交际体验

两人一组, 演练下面对话。并模仿本对话就“表达观点”口头编一段情景对话。

A: Hello, long time no see! What do you do recently?

B: I work in Lenovo as an assistant.

A: Do you like the job?

B: It is hard to say, the salary is enough for me. But, in the long run, it isn't beneficial to my career. I think I will change my job if I find the most suitable position for myself.

A: I think you should change this job as soon as possible. Although it is hard at the very beginning, the ending

will be different if you have enough courage and confidence.

B: You are right! I will think carefully about it. Are you satisfied with your job?

A: You know, my dream is to be a lawyer, when I graduate from my college, I worked in a law firm as a paralegals for 1 year, and now I can deal with a case all by myself, but I am under great pressure on the this job.

B: Yes, everything has two sides, so we should be more optimistic about our life. Everything will change if your attitude is right.

A: Yeah, tomorrow is another day. We will have a bright future.

B: I firmly believe that, too.

Section 4 Writing

A Sports Meet Poster

1. 方法解密

海报是具有宣传广告作用的张贴性通告,且具有装饰性,为了引人注目,经常配有绘画,有时用花边或色彩加以突出。海报的特点是时间性强,可手写,也可印刷。一般张贴在比较繁华的地方,如广场、交通枢纽地带、商业街等,便于人们及时了解信息。海报的内容多为球讯、影讯、演出动态、节目预告和商品报导等。海报的语言要求用简略形式,无须文字叙述,只要说明主题和活动内容即可。

海报写作的基本格式有以下几点需注意:

1) 海报的标题写在正上方,可用 Poster, 也可用海报的内容作为标题。如:

Friendly Basketball Match(篮球友谊赛)

This Week's Film(本周影讯)

Excellent Acrobatic Performance(精彩杂技演出)

2) 海报的正文没有一定的格式,书写时可按照实际需要,或采取按行排列式或采取分项排列式。正文内容要明确几个方面:活动内容(what)、主办方(who)、时间(when)、地点(where)、方式(how),即四个“wh”,一个“h”。

3) 单位名称位于正右下方或左下方,日期另起一行,位于左下方。日期可省略。

2. 话题词汇和句型

The Students' Union 学生会

Library Office 图书馆办公室

The President's Office 校长办公室

Extracurricular Activities Group 课外活动小组

Instructor's Room/ Teaching Affairs Section 教务处

Reception Office 接待处

The Class Committee of Class 3 三班班委会

The School Auditorium 学校礼堂

Under the auspices of 由……主办

All are warmly welcomed 均

All the teachers are expected to be present

All are requested to meet in 均 to discuss questions of 均

A report will be given on 均 (sth) by 均 (sb) in 均 (place) on 均 (time).

3. 写作体验

请根据以下中文提示,完成海报制作。(用填空补缺的形式)

学校学生会将于本周四举行英语晚会庆祝即将到来的感恩节。所有节目将由教师和学生演出。届时可欣赏到英语戏剧和英文歌曲。这是提高英语水平的好机会,欢迎大家参加。时间:2014 年 11 月 27 日(星期六)晚 7 点;地点:学校礼堂。

English Party

_____ is organizing an English Party this weekend to _____ the coming Thanksgiving Day.
All performances _____ by the teachers as well as the students. You can watch _____ and enjoy
_____ there

Please join us and it will be _____ improve your English and have some fun!

Time: 7: 00 pm, November 27, 2014

Place: _____

Section 5 Further Reading

- 1) The Beijing 2008 Olympic Games emblem “Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing” tells about Beijing's understanding of and commitment to the Olympic Movement.

北京 2008 年奥运会会徽“中国印,舞动的北京”讲述了北京对奥林匹克运动的理解和承诺。

【名师点拨】commitment 中的 to 是介词,该短语的意思是“对……承诺”。

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

①我们作了承诺要继续在一起工作。We _____ to keep working together.

②干演员这一行需要百分之百的投入。A career as an actor requires one hundred percent _____.

【归纳】commitment n. 作承诺,许诺,允诺承担,保证,既可以作可数名词也可以作不可数名词, make a commitment 承诺;作(对活动或工作)献身,奉献,投入为不可数名词。

③我从没有犯过任何罪。I have never _____.

④这是个犯了谋杀罪的男人。This is a man _____.

⑤我会建议人们认真考虑答应周日工作。

I would advise people to think very carefully about _____ working Sundays.

⑥除非你承诺要掌握某事,否则就永远没有希望掌握任何事。

You cannot hope to master anything unless you _____ one thing.

【归纳】commit vt. [过去式 committed; 过去分词 committed; 现在分词 committing] 犯罪,做错事;使……承担义务

sb. commit oneself to sth. 使(自己)致力于;使(自己)承诺(与某人的长期关系)

commit to do sth. 承诺做某事

【名师点拨】注意区别: committee n. 委员会 Central Committee 中央委员会

- 2) “Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing” adopts a special form of traditional Chinese art.

“中国印,舞动的北京”采用了一种特殊的传统中国艺术形式。

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

①经理决定采纳他们的建议。The manager decided to _____.

②There are hundreds of people desperate to adopt a child. 汉语意思: _____

【归纳】adopt vt. 采取,采纳,采用(建议、方法、态度、措施、计划等);过继,收养。其名词为 adoption

【名师点拨】注意其与 adapt 的区别: adapt v. 意为:使适应,适应;改编

③The author is going to adapt his stories for television. 汉语意思: _____

④我认为他应该使自己适应新的情况。I suggested he should _____ his new conditions.

⑤当你新到一个国家时,你必须使自己适应新的风俗习惯。

When you go to a new country, you must _____ new manners and customs.

【归纳】adapt sth. 适应,改编某事; adapt oneself to sth. 使自己适应某事

- 3) It combines the art of Chinese characters, seal carving and the art of handwriting and has the rich and great cultural content of the East in the form of a seal.

它结合了中国汉字的艺术性、印章雕刻及书法,以印章的形式体现出丰富的东方文化的内涵。

(1) character n. 可数名词,此处意思是“中国汉字”

根据下列例句归纳总结 character 的意义及用法:

①The lady is a woman of fine character.

②Should character building be the chief aim of the education?

③the character of the desert areas of North Africa

④ The film is autobiographical and the central character is played by Collard himself.

⑤ a shopping list written in Chinese characters

【名师点拨】词汇是学习语言和语言习得的基础,高中阶段的学生应该有一定的归纳能力,一定要善于运用工具书对重点词汇进行归纳分析其用法。

(2) combine v. 化合,结合,联合

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

①有些电影把教育与娱乐结合起。Some films _____ education _____ recreation

②我们很快就要合并这三个部门了。We are going to _____ the three departments soon.

③氢与氧化合成水。Hydrogen _____ oxygen to form water

【归纳】使结合;使联合 combine 与 结合;联合 combine with

4) The Chinese character in the emblem is unique. 会徽里的中国汉字非常独特。

unique adj. 独一无二的,独特的(无比较等级);极好的,不同寻常的

Each person's fingerprints are unique. 每个人的指纹都是不同的。

a unique opportunity to travel 难得的旅行机会

【名师点拨】unique 与 only 的区别

① unique 表示某物具有独到之处,尤其是使之变得更为优秀。

His interpretation of the original screenplay is quite unique.

他对这部原创电影剧本的解读的确有独到之处。

② only 表示在某时某地独有的。

She was the only woman doctor in the district. 她是该地区唯一的女医生。

③ unique 用在单数名词前,前面通常加 a, 而 only 经常前面加 the.

This is _____ opportunity. 这是一个难得的机会。

This is _____ opportunity I'll get. 这是我能得到的唯一机会。

5) Its natural appearance, simplicity, smoothness and easiness are in total harmony with the emblem and the Olympic rings, thus forming a unique style. 字体自然、简约、流畅、从容,与会徽和奥运五环融为一体,别具风格。

in total harmony with 意思是“与……完全和睦”。

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

①你的建议与本项目的目标不合。Your suggestions are not _____ the aims of this project

② live/work in harmony 汉语意思: _____

【归纳】in harmony with 与……协调;融洽

③看上去颜色相互不协调。Colours don't seem to _____ each other

【拓展】harmonise (又作 harmonize) v. 和谐,协调 harmonise with

6) It has always been regarded as the symbolic colour of China. 红色被认为是中国的象征。

be regarded as 被认为是……

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

①他被公认为是学校里最好的老师。He is _____ the best teacher in our school

② You seldom regard my advice. 汉语意思: _____

③ This does not _____ me. 这与我毫无关系。

【归纳】regard vt. 把……看作,把……认为 regard as 重视;(常用于否定句)注重,注意,考虑;与……有关

④ I have a very high regard for your abilities. 汉语意思: _____

⑤ 李老师是一位备受学生尊敬的老师。Mr Li is a teacher who is _____ by his students

⑥ No one showed the least regard for his feelings. _____

⑦ Please give my best regards to your parents. 汉语意思: _____

【归纳】regard 作名词:①尊敬;尊重;器重[U] regard for 重视; hold sb/sth in high regard 对某人/某物怀有敬意 = admire; ②注重,注意;考虑;关心[U] regard to 关于; ③问候,致意(多用复数形式)

7) It is a witness of the Chinese nation's admiration for the Olympic spirit and Beijing's strong desire for the Olympic ideals. 它是中华民族对奥运精神的赞赏和北京对奥林匹克思想的强烈愿望的见证。

witness n. 证人;目击者;证词,证据,证明

根据提示,完成下列句子的翻译。

①在随后的三四天里,11名证人将传唤来作证。

In the next three or four days, eleven_____ will be called to testify.

②他破烂的衣物可以证明他很穷。His ragged clothes were _____ his poverty.

③任何目睹了那场攻击的人都应该报警。Anyone who _____ should call the police.

④印度近些年见证了许多政治变革。India _____ many political changes in recent years.

【归纳】witness n. 证人; 目击者, 为可数名词; 证词, 证据, 证明, 多为不可数名词 give/bear witness to 为……作证; as witness 以……为证明; be a witness to/ of 是……的目击者

8) “Chinese Seal, Dancing Beijing” belongs to not only China, but also the world.

“中国印, 舞动的北京”不仅属于北京, 也属于世界。

(1) 【归纳】belong to 的具体用法及分析

①是……的成员(或会员), 属于(某一社团)

They belong to the Knights of Columbus. 他们是哥伦布骑士会的成员。

②是(某地)的人(或居民), 居住

He belongs to Chicago. 他是芝加哥的居民。

His father belongs to Glasgow. 他父亲是格拉斯哥人。

③属于……的财富, 是……的财产, (所有权) 属于

The book belongs to him. 这本书是他的。

④属于(某个时代等)

As a playwright, Shakespeare belongs to the 16th century.

作为一位剧作家, 莎士比亚属于 16 世纪。

⑤是……的组成部分; 附属于……; 与……有关

Which door does this key belong to? 这把钥匙是开哪扇门的?

⑥(在分类上) 属, 应归入; (在关系上) 属(于)

This plant belongs to the daisy family. 这类植物应归入菊科。

⑦(在关系方面) 属于, 与……有关

They belonged to a younger generation. 他们属于年轻的一代。

This handwriting belongs to my younger brother. 这是我弟弟写的字。

⑧(俚语) 是……的所有人, 占有, 拥有

Who belongs to this book? 这本书是谁的?

【名师点拨】belong to 既无被动形式, 也不能用于进行时。take place, break out 也不能用于进行时态和被动语态。因此, 在考查时, 这些单词和短语的非谓语动词形式一般只有其 v.-ing 形式。

(2) not only... but also... 不但……而且……

根据提示, 完成下列句子的翻译。

①他不仅会说英语而且还会说法语。He can speak _____ English _____ French.

②不仅学生, 而且老师都被他的故事感动了。

_____ the students _____ he teacher _____ touched by the story.

③她不仅收到了礼物, 而且还接受了。_____ (receive) the gift _____ (accept) it.

④太阳给了我们光和热。_____ (give) us light _____ (give) us heat.

9) It is dynamic, straightforward and rich in content, deep-rooted in cultural background and open to modern ideas. 它动感、直接并富有深意, 文化底蕴浓厚却又不失现代气息。

(1) be rich in 富含……的

Lemon is rich in vitamin C. 柠檬富含维生素 C。

(2) deep-rooted adj 根深蒂固的

写出下列合成形容词的汉语意思。

n. + adj world famous _____; life long _____; skin deep _____;

n. + v.-ing peace loving _____; labor saving _____; time consuming _____;

n. + v.-ed heart broken _____; man-made _____; examination-oriented _____;

adj + n. long distance _____; full time _____; part time _____;

adj + adj dark blue _____; light pink _____; red-hot _____;

adj + v.-ed new-born _____; kind-hearted _____; open-minded _____;

adj + v.-ing hard-working _____; good-looking _____; easy-going _____;

adv. + v.-ed well-known _____; well-organized _____; newly-built _____;