

普通高中课程标准实验教科书（顺序选修）

# 英语7 同步学案

配重大版

主编 ● 张龙源



重庆大学出版社

<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

## 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用书。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。

本书供高中二年级学生第二学期上半期使用。

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语7同步学案/张龙源主编.—3版.—重庆:

重庆大学出版社,2016.3

普通高中课程标准实验教科书

ISBN 978-7-5624-9646-5

I. ①英… II. ①张… III. ①英语课—高中—教学参考资料 IV. ①G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2016)第005192号

## 英语7同步学案

主 编 张龙源

责任编辑:张春花 版式设计:张春花

责任校对:刘雯娜 责任印制:张 策

\*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:易树平

社址:重庆市沙坪坝区大学城西路21号

邮编:401331

电话:(023)88617190 88617185(中小学)

传真:(023)88617186 88617166

网址:<http://www.cqup.com.cn>

邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn(营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆华林天美印务有限公司印刷

\*

开本:890×1240 1/16 印张:11 字数:349千

2012年5月第1版 2016年1月第3版 2016年1月第13次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5624-9646-5 定价:28.00元

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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 Reading, Grammar, Listening and Speaking, Writing, Further Reading 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、学习体验和学习检测相结合,通过精心设计的少而精的例题和检测题,来提高学生学习和检测学生词汇掌握水平和理解能力。

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 部分为例简单介绍如下:

1. 学习任务:为每个单元的功能和知识目标,使学生对每一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:通过知识把握部分的名师点拨,以及能力培养和情感升华的练习和检测,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。
4. 学习检测:紧扣教材中心话题,让学生模仿造句、分析长难句或找主题句,培养学生对课文的深层次的理解,激发学生的学习兴趣。

在语法板块,本书提供清晰的挂线图 and 详细的讲解,通过高考链接和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体验,让学生在语言学习中了解西方文化。写作板块则配有写作前的话题准备和词汇准备,加上真实的写作体验来训练学生写作水平和能力。

本《同步学案》系列由中学英语教研员、有丰富教学经验的重点中学的一线英语特级教师、英语高级教师以及高校教师编写而成。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。

编 者  
2011年4月

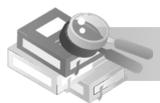
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# Unit 1

## Man and Natural Disasters

### Section 1 Reading



#### 学习任务

##### 1. 学习目标

1) 功能目标: Talk about natural disasters and how human beings fight against it.

2) 知识目标

词汇: flatten; chaos; initial; shock; pile; explosion; endanger; courageously; scream; scared; utter; clutch; well-meaning; collapse

短语: in the midst of; be supposed to do; (as) flat as a pancake; out of; direct one's attention towards; for oneself; make a promise; pull sb. off; show up; break out; be in danger; keep doing

句型: ① No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!

② If you were alive, you'd save me and when you saved me, they'd be saved.

③ Remembering his son's classroom would be in the right back corner of the building, he rushed there and started digging through the ruins.

##### 2. 学习重点与难点

1) Long and difficult sentences:

① In the midst of utter devastation and chaos, a father left his wife safely at home and rushed to the school where his son was supposed to be, only to discover that the building was as flat as a pancake.

② No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!

③ If you were alive, you'd save me and when you saved me, they'd be saved.

④ Remembering his son's classroom would be in the right back corner of the building, he rushed there and started digging through the ruins.

2) Reading skills: skimming for main idea; guessing the meaning of the words via some hints.



#### 课前预习

##### 1. 温故知新

1) no matter 不论……(注意 no matter + 疑问词引导让步状语从句)

No matter what happened, he would not mind.

无论发生什么,他都不在乎。

No matter who comes to the party, he will receive a gift.

不管谁来参加聚会,他都会得到礼物。

2) ① But he kept remembering his promise to his son. (记住习语 keep doing something)

② Remembering his son's classroom would be in the right back corner of the building, he rushed there and started digging through the ruins. (句中 remembering... 是现在分词短语,作原因状语)

## 2. 预习要点

### 1) 背景知识

#### Natural Disasters in China

China is one of the countries most affected by natural disasters. It had 5 of the world's top 10 deadliest natural disasters; the top 3 occurred in China; the 1931 China floods, death toll 3 million to 4 million, the 1887 Yellow River flood, death toll 0.9 million to 2 million, and the 1556 Shaanxi earthquake, death toll 0.83 million.

“Natural disasters occur frequently in China, affecting more than 200 million people every year. They have become an important restricting factor for economic and social development.”

In the course of recorded history, many types of natural disasters—except volcano eruptions—have occurred in China, which include floods, droughts, meteorological, seismic, geological, maritime and ecological disasters as well as forestry and grassland fires.

These natural disasters pose serious threats to life and property safety to China as well as its people and severely affect the comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development of that country's economy and society. In addition, they threaten China's national security and social stability and stand in the way of economic development in some regions and poverty alleviation of certain rural population.

#### Floods

China has had 6 of the world's top 10 deadliest floods and landslides of all times; the top 5 all occurred in China. Estimated deaths in the 1931 China floods range between 2 million and 4 million, listed as the deadliest flood of all times, which is also the deadliest natural disasters of all times. The 1887 Yellow River flood ranked second in death toll in both flood and natural disaster, claiming lives of between 0.9 million to 2 million. The 1938 Yellow River flood was third, with 500,000—700,000 deaths.

After a record grain harvest of 466 million metric tons in 1995, another record crop of 475 million metric tons was expected in 1996. This yield was anticipated despite torrential summer rains throughout China that flooded 32,500 square kilometres (8 million acres) of cropland, caused thousands of deaths, left millions homeless, and cost billions of yuan in damage. The Yellow River crested at its highest recorded level, inspiring fears of a catastrophic dike breach. Nevertheless, over the past 50 years, natural disasters on average had reduced China's harvests by approximately 1% annually. Work proceeded on the world's largest flood-control and hydroelectric project, the controversial Three Gorges Dam on the Chang Jiang (Yangtze River) above Yichang. Chinese planners were considering huge water-diversification projects to channel excess water from the Chang Jiang to arid northern regions, and the population too has caused a lot of disasters.

#### Earthquakes

China had 3 of the top 10 world's most fatal earthquakes, including the 1556 Shaanxi earthquake that reportedly killed more than 800,000 people, listed as the deadliest earthquakes of all times and the third

deadliest natural disaster. The 1976 Tangshan earthquake, with death toll estimated to be between 242,419 to 779,000 is ranked the third deadliest earthquake of all times, and 8th deadliest natural disaster. The 1920 Haiyuan earthquake killed 200,000 to 240,000 ranked the fourth deadliest earthquake and 9th deadliest of all natural disasters. The 2008 Sichuan earthquake that took lives of close to 70,000 was the greatest since 1976. India and China are the two big countries which are facing earthquakes in major.

The People's Republic of China established a National Earthquake Administration in 1971 to take charge of monitoring, research, and emergency response for earthquakes. It was renamed China Earthquake Administration (CEA) in 1998, mandated by the Earthquake Prevention and Disaster Reduction Act of PRC under the State Council. Each provincial, autonomous regional, and centrally administrated municipal government also has its own earthquake administration that is under the direction of CEA.

### Emergency management

The National Disaster Reduction Center (NDRC) of the Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) is a specialized agency under the Chinese Government engaged in information services and supporting decisions on various natural disasters. It provides reference for disaster-management departments in their decision-making and technical support for China's disaster-reduction undertakings by way of collecting and analyzing disaster information, assessing disasters and emergency relief, and analyzing and studying disasters using such advanced technology as satellite remote sensing.

#### 2) 能力要求

① Read through the passage and get the main idea.

② 理解句子:

China had 3 of the top 10 world's most fatal earthquakes, including the 1556 Shaanxi earthquake that reportedly killed more than 800,000 people, listed as the deadliest earthquakes of all times and the third deadliest natural disaster.



### 学习过程

#### 1. 知识把握

1) In the midst of utter devastation and chaos, a father left his wife safely at home and rushed to the school where his son was supposed to be, only to discover that the building was as flat as a pancake.

① where his son was supposed to be 是定语从句,先行词是 the school。

② be supposed to be 应该;认为必须;被期望

I was supposed to meet her, but I was busy and forgot. 我本该去接她,但是我忙,给忘了。

③ only to discover that the building was as flat as a pancake.

“only to”意为“不料竟会……,没想到会……”,即表示出乎预料的结果。

They hurried there only to find the meeting canceled. 他们匆匆忙忙赶到那儿,结果却发现会议被取消了。

2) No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!

无论发生什么事,我都会和你在一起!

no matter 引导让步状语从句,主要用于“no matter what/which/who/whose/where/when/how... + 主句”句型中,谓语动词用现在时表示将来时。

No matter when he comes again, he'll be welcome. 不管他何时再来,他都会受到欢迎。

No matter how many patients come, we shall be able to look after them.

无论来多少病人,我们都照料得了。

3) 选用下列短语填空。

in the midst of	be supposed to	as flat as a pancake	make a promise	show up
pull sb. off	break out	in danger	out of	for oneself

- ① Peace means to be \_\_\_\_\_ all those things and still be calm in your heart.
- ② Liars and creeps are just as likely to \_\_\_\_\_ offline as they are online.
- ③ We \_\_\_\_\_ meeting alone.
- ④ The mother managed to \_\_\_\_\_ her little son \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.
- ⑤ The whole landscape looked \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑥ When did the flood in her hometown \_\_\_\_\_?
- ⑦ The doctors pronounced the man to be no longer \_\_\_\_\_.
- ⑧ Whenever you \_\_\_\_\_, be sure to keep it.
- ⑨ Seeing a thing \_\_\_\_\_ is better than hearing about it.
- ⑩ Seeing a drunk, \_\_\_\_\_ control woman is, frankly, pathetic.

2. 能力培养

1) 查阅词典,总结单词用法。

flatten

direct

walk

line

2) 课文第三、四段三次出现了 remember, 请认真领会其在各句的语法功能。

- ① ... he remembered the promise he had made to his son, ...
- ② But he kept remembering his promise to his son.
- ③ Remembering his son's classroom would be in the right back corner of the building, he rushed there and started digging through the ruins.

3. 情感升华

认真体会文中引用的父子对话,并写一段 80 词左右的短文,谈谈你的理解。

**Tips**

Value lives, have a thanksgiving life; love others, help each other; care about the world around us, and we will save ourselves.



**学习检测**

1. 模仿例句造句

- 1) As he looked at the pile of ruins that once was the school, he felt hopeless.
- 2) As he was digging, other helpless parents arrived.
- 3) After the unforgettably initial shock, he remembered the promise he had made to his son.
- 4) No matter what happens, I'll always be there for you!



I'm sure we can prevail against the earthquake, and we have learned what strength is. Have you remembered the saying "Union is strength"? Yes, let's pull our hands together, China must win!

- 1) What happened in Sichuan on May 12?
 

A. Landslides.	B. Snow disaster.	C. Tsunami.	D. Earthquake.
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- 2) Which place is the epicenter of the earthquake?
 

A. Mianyang.	B. Beichuan.	C. Wenchuan.	D. Jinchuan.
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- 3) Which reasons have slowed rescue efforts?
 

A. Stormy weather and landslides.	B. Hot weather.
C. Illness.	D. Money.
- 4) What are the difficulties of survivors now?
 

A. Without electrical power.	B. Without enough doctors and nurses.
C. Without clean water and food.	D. All the above.
- 5) According to the article, what does the underlined sentence "Union is strength" mean?
 

A. 心力憔悴。	B. 团结就是力量。
C. 鞠躬尽瘁,死而后已。	D. 路遥知马力,日久见人心。

### B

YINGCHUAN, Sichuan—A woman in her 60s was saved at about 6:50 p.m. from a rock crack (破裂) in Pengzhou, southwest China's Sichuan Province, more than 196 hours after the May 12th earthquake.

She had lived on rainwater since then and was conscious when rescuers (援救者) found her, Phoenix TV reported.

Earlier May 12th, Ma Yuanjiang was rescued at around 00:50 a.m. from the rubble (碎石) nearly 179 hours after the May 12 earthquake.

He was surprisingly able to speak after being rescued, and shortly after he began to eat a little, said Wu Geng, Ma's partner and also head of the plant (发电厂), who was at the rescue spot.

Ma was at a meeting when the 8.0 earthquake shook the plant office building, and he was trapped in the debris of the second floor. The 31-year-old man was pulled out by a Shanghai rescue team after more than 30 hours' efforts.

Rescuers found Ma in the afternoon on May 18 when they were digging a hole trying to reach Yu Jinhua, a partner of Ma.

Followed by an amputation (截肢) operation, Yu was rescued at about 6:00 p.m. on May 18. Rescuers then turned to Ma and sent sweetened water to him through a straw (吸管).

Ma was receiving treatment at the Chongqing No. 3 Military Hospital, and will be sent by air to a hospital in Chengdu.

- 6) When was the woman saved?
 

A. At about 6:50 p.m., May 20.	B. At about 6:00 p.m., May 20.
C. At about 6:50 p.m., May 18.	D. At about 6:00 p.m., May 18.
- 7) How did the woman live under the ground?
 

A. She lived on plants.	B. She lived on rainwater.
C. She lived on animals.	D. She had no food and drinks.
- 8) How long was Ma Yuanjiang buried in the rubble?
 

A. Nearly 178 hours.	B. Nearly 197 hours.
C. Nearly 179 hours.	D. Nearly 187 hours.
- 9) Where was Ma Yuanjiang trapped?
 

A. In the debris of the third floor.	B. In the debris of the 12th floor.
C. In the debris of the 2nd floor.	D. In the debris of the 13th floor.
- 10) What does Yu Jinhua do?

A. A doctor.

B. A nurse.

C. A rescuer.

D. A worker of the plant.

## 4. 完形填空

**Tsunami (海啸)**

On the morning of December 26, 2004, there was a magnitude (震级) 9.0 earthquake 1 the Northwest coast of the Indonesian island of Sumatra. It was the most powerful earthquake in the world in the past 40 years. The earthquake 2 a large tsunami. The wall of water was as 3 as 20 meters. The tsunami attacked twelve countries in southeast Asia and south Asia and killed thousands of people. It was the 4 natural disaster in 2004.

In the morning, the blue sea looked 5 and beautiful. Everyone was enjoying holiday when they 6 a big noise like a bomb (轰炸). People in the sea ran towards the bank 7 and screamed "Water is coming! Water is coming!" The flow (水流) of water was 8 strong that cars fell upside down. The flood washed away everything on the seaside! There is 9 between the sky and the earth any more.

Up to January 3, 2005, the number of the victims as a result of the earthquake and tsunami was over 150,000. The largest number of victims was in Indonesia. And 10 is said that half of the victims were children.

December 26 of the year 2004 was the unluckiest day. People call it "Black Sunday".

- |                  |             |              |                |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1) A. at         | B. in       | C. on        | D. to          |
| 2) A. began      | B. shook    | C. happened  | D. caused      |
| 3) A. high       | B. low      | C. wide      | D. long        |
| 4) A. hardest    | B. easiest  | C. smallest  | D. biggest     |
| 5) A. quiet      | B. dirty    | C. dangerous | D. noisy       |
| 6) A. hear       | B. heard    | C. hearing   | D. was hearing |
| 7) A. quick      | B. slow     | C. quickly   | D. slowly      |
| 8) A. very       | B. quite    | C. such      | D. so          |
| 9) A. everything | B. anything | C. nothing   | D. something   |
| 10) A. it        | B. that     | C. this      | D. he          |

**Section 2 Grammar****Participles (分词)**

分词既有动词的特征,又有形容词和副词的特征。分词有现在分词和过去分词两种。现在分词有一般式和完成式,过去分词没有这种区别。及物动词的现在分词还有主动形式和被动形式的区别。分词常用的形式如表所示(以及物动词 do 和不及物动词 go 为例):

	主 动	被 动	
现在分词	doing	being done	going
过去分词	/	done	gone
完成式	having done	having been done	/

**一、概念**

分词分为现在分词和过去分词两种,是一种非谓语动词形式。

**二、相关知识点精讲****1. 现在分词的用法****1) 作表语**

That book was rather boring.

很多动词的现在分词都可以作表语:

exciting, interesting, encouraging, disappointing, confusing, touching, puzzling...

2) 作定语: 上面所出现的现在分词都可以用作定语, 修饰一个名词。

I found him a charming person.

现在分词短语还可以放在名词的后面修饰名词, 相当于一个定语从句。

There is a car waiting outside.

3) 作状语: 现在分词短语可以表示一个同时发生的次要的或伴随的动作。

Following Tom, we started to climb the mountain.

Taking a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

现在分词短语还可以表示原因, 相当于一个原因状语从句。

Being unemployed, he hasn't got much money.

现在分词短语还可以表示时间, 相当于一个时间状语从句。

Returning home, he began to do his homework.

Jim hurt his arm while playing tennis.

Be careful when crossing the road.

Having finished her work, she went home.

4) 作宾补: 现在分词在一些动词之后可作宾语的补语。如: see, hear, catch, find, keep, have 等。

I caught him stealing things in that shop.

I smelt something burning.

## 2. 过去分词的用法

1) 作表语

I'm satisfied with your answer.

2) 作定语

The teacher gave us a satisfied smile.

3) 作状语

They came in, followed by some children.

4) 作宾补

过去分词也同样可以作宾语的补语, 接在某些动词后面。

I will have the clothes washed tomorrow.

## 三、巩固练习

### 1. 单项选择

1) "Can't you read?" Mary said \_\_\_\_\_ to the notice.

A. angrily pointing      B. and point angrily      C. angrily pointed      D. and angrily pointed

2) \_\_\_\_\_ a reply, he decided to write again.

A. Not receiving      B. Receiving not      C. Not having received      D. Having not received

3) The murderer was brought in, with his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.

A. being tied      B. having tie      C. to be tied      D. tied

4) \_\_\_\_\_ more attention, the trees could have grown better.

A. Given      B. To give      C. Giving      D. Having given

5) Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ under the big tree?

A. lay      B. lain      C. laying      D. lying

6) There was a terrible noise \_\_\_\_\_ the sudden burst of light.

A. followed      B. following      C. to be followed      D. being followed

7) Most of the artists \_\_\_\_\_ to the party were from Japan.

- A. invited                      B. to invite                      C. were invited                      D. having been invited
- 8) He told me about the difference between \_\_\_\_\_ English and \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. speaking; writing      B. spoken; written      C. speaking; heard      D. spoken; writing
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ louder and make yourself \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Speaking; hearing      B. Speaking; heard      C. Speak; heard      D. Speak; hearing
- 10) Is this the place \_\_\_\_\_ by you the other day?  
A. referring                      B. referring to                      C. referred                      D. referred to
- 11) The news seems \_\_\_\_\_. All of them felt \_\_\_\_\_ at the news.  
A. discouraged; discouraging                      B. discouraged; discouraged  
C. discouraging; discouraged                      D. discouraging; discouraging
- 12) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to you for your help.  
A. obliging                      B. obliged                      C. to oblige                      D. oblige
- 13) The \_\_\_\_\_ workers cried, "It's unfair!"  
A. affecting                      B. affected                      C. having affected                      D. having been affected
- 14) Our monitor made \_\_\_\_\_ speech at the class meeting.  
A. an inspiring                      B. an inspired                      C. a much inspired                      D. a much inspiring
- 15) There are some students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. waited to examine      B. waited to get examined      C. waiting to examine      D. waiting to get examined
- 16) In the picture, I see some boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_ on the lake.  
A. skating                      B. skate                      C. skated                      D. to skate
- 17) When he entered the kitchen, he found the gas \_\_\_\_\_ and the window \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. burning; shutting      B. burning; shut                      C. burnt; shutting                      D. burnt; shut
- 18) The police found the \_\_\_\_\_ child, didn't they?  
A. having lost                      B. losing                      C. having missed                      D. missing
- 19) If you wave your book in front of your face, you can feel the air \_\_\_\_\_ against your face.  
A. moved                      B. moving                      C. moves                      D. to move
- 20) I'd like this dress \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. washed; ironed      B. washing; ironing      C. washing; ironed      D. washed; ironing

## 2. 用适当的非谓语动词形式填空。

- 1) She caught the student \_\_\_\_\_ (cheat) in exams.
- 2) When I got there, I found him \_\_\_\_\_ (repair) farm tools.
- 3) When I got there, I found the farm tools \_\_\_\_\_. (repair)
- 4) Just then he heard someone \_\_\_\_\_ (call) for help.
- 5) He worked so hard that he got his pay \_\_\_\_\_. (raise)
- 6) The missing boys were last seen \_\_\_\_\_ (play) near the river.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (compare) with the old one, the new building looks more beautiful.
- 8) The workers had the machines \_\_\_\_\_ (run) all night long to finish the work on time.
- 9) People in the south have their houses \_\_\_\_\_ (make of) bamboo.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.

## 3. 改写下列句子, 其划线部分应改为分词短语。

- 1) Look round when you cross the street.
- 2) When she heard the news, she burst into laughter.

- 3) As she was still rather weak, she could not stay up for too long.
- 4) Gentlemen always shake hands when they are introduced to each other.
- 5) A cold rain was falling. It was mixed with snow.

## Section 3 Listening and Speaking

### Giving Warnings and Reminding Others

#### 1. 重点句式

- 1) Be careful. Don't touch it.  
No longer go ahead.
- 2) Look out. Make sure you are out of the room.
- 3) Mind you don't let the pot boil dry.  
Mind you don't cut your fingers off! Keep close me, and mind you don't slip.
- 4) Watch out for slick spots on the sidewalk. 当心人行道上路滑的地方。  
Watch out! There's a car coming. 小心! 汽车来了。
- 5) Whatever you do, don't...  
Whatever you do, don't threaten people. 无论如何,你也不要威胁别人。  
Whatever you do, don't lose yourself. 不管什么情况下都不要丢失自我。
- 6) In no circumstances must you...  
In no circumstances must you forget to lock the safe. 无论如何你都不能忘锁保险箱的门。  
In no circumstances must you forget to turn off the gas when you leave home.  
在任何情况下离开家时,你都不应该忘记关掉煤气。

#### 2. 文化链接

#### Tips

学习语言,我们不仅仅是要学习它的形式和意义,更重要的是运用它的功能,还要了解隐藏在它背后的文化。用好语言这门工具,会给我们行走职场、驰骋世界带来很多帮助。本单元的语言功能项目是了解并学会运用警醒、提示方面的英语知识。

NO LITTER 不要乱扔杂物  
NO DUMPING HERE 此处不许倒垃圾  
NO SPITTING 不要随地吐痰  
NO QUEUE-JUMPING 不要插队  
CAUTION 小心  
NO ADMITTANCE EXCEPT ON BUSINESS 非工莫入  
WAIT OFF THE LINE 请站在线后  
KEEP OFF THE GRASS 勿踏草坪  
NO ENTRY WITHOUT A PASS 无通行证禁止入内  
WET PAINT 油漆未干  
FULL HOUSE 客满

SOLD OUT 票已售完  
 ON SALE 减价  
 EMERGENCY EXIT 紧急出口  
 REPAIR IN PROGRESS 正在修理中  
 NO CYCLING 禁止自行车通行  
 UNDER REPAIR 前方修路  
 NO OVERTAKING 禁止超车  
 PEDESTRIANS ONLY 步行街  
 HANDLE WITH CARE 小心轻放  
 FRAGILE 易碎物品  
 GLASS (WITH CARE) 小心玻璃  
 HAZARDOUS GOODS 危险物品  
 EXPLOSIVES 易爆物品  
 POISON 有毒物品  
 RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCE 放射性物质  
 GUARD AGAINST DAMP 注意防潮  
 KEEP DRY 保持干燥  
 STOW IN COOL PLACE 宜冷藏  
 KEEP FLAT 保持平放  
 KEEP UPRIGHT 请勿倒置  
 STAND ON END 直立放置  
 DO NOT CRUSH 请勿挤压  
 KEEP IN DARK PLACE 放置于暗处  
 BUSES ONLY 公交专用道  
 AUTHORIZED CARS ONLY 专用停车位  
 POLICE CARS ONLY 警车专用停车位  
 NO FISHING 禁止钓鱼  
 NO PARKING 禁止停车  
 NO PARKING DAY OR NIGHT 昼夜禁止停车

### 3. 听说演练

1) 仔细听对话 1 和对话 2, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① Who does Mike want to help?

A. The sick people.

B. The homeless people.

C. The poor people.

② Why may the woman most probably be?

A. A doctor.

B. A teacher.

C. A policeman.

2) 仔细听对话 3, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

① Where did the man write his report?

A. In the living room.

B. In the dining room.

C. In her bedroom.

② When did Tom arrive at the house?

A. At 11:25.

B. At 11:40.

C. At 12:15.

③ Who is not mentioned in the conversation?

A. Frank.

B. Mrs. Smith.

C. The cook.

3) 听下面一段短文, 根据所听内容填空。

Dear sister,

I want to tell you that I'm so happy. I've finally seen Machu Picchu city in Peru with my own eyes.

The ① was the most difficult thing I've ever done. It rained most of the days but the sun came out on the last day.

The scenery along the way was ②. We were in a forest with lots of different plants. There were hundreds of pink and purple wild flowers around Machu Picchu city. The villagers along the way grew their own vegetables. When we finally arrived at Machu Picchu, I felt so tired and excited. We stayed there for three days. On the last day, we went to see the ③ ruins of this ancient city. It was a wonderful ending of our journey.

The only problem at Machu Picchu was the number of ④ there. On the one hand, the local people and government really need the money from tourism. On the other hand, our guide told us that the Machu Picchu received up to 1,500 tourists a day in the ⑤ season! I don't think it is good for the ancient city. The ruins will be destroyed quickly.

I'll email again soon. Send my love to mum and dad.

#### 4. 交际历练

设想一个情况紧急,需要提醒对方小心有危险的情景,自编一段对话与同桌一起操练。

## Section 4 Writing

### Describing a Person

#### 1. 方法解密

本单元写作任务是描写一个人物。人物描写一般涉及对人物的外貌、体态、语言、行为和性格等方面的描述,可以是直接的描写也可以是侧面评述,即通过第三方对人物的评价来体现人物特征。需要注意的是,人物描写类的文章往往不局限于外貌描写,以上所说的人物描写涉及的各个方面都是为了反映人物的某种内在特征或性格特点。这类文章的框架结构一般如下:开头——对该人物进行简要的介绍,如身份或职业等,让读者对所写人物有一个大致了解。主体——对人物最具特征的一面进行描写,如肖像描写。一般不要求写全貌,旨在通过对人物的外貌特征进行准确、生动、形象的描绘来传神,向读者揭示人物的思想品质、精神风貌和性格特征。结尾——对此人的评价或感想,做到首尾呼应。总之,人物描写类写作要抓住人物特点,通过对人物肖像、言行或性格的描写来揭示人物的特征,使被描写人物在读者的脑海中留有一幅清晰的画面。注意,切勿将描写文写成记叙文。

1) 示例作文:请描写一位你熟悉的人物,通过描述,表明他是一个什么样的人。(字数 100 ~ 120 词左右)请读下面短文,分析其不足之处。

#### My Father

My father, a hospital doctor, is 40 years old, and looks quite young and wonderfully handsome. He also sets a good example for me.

He is a kind person, and always ready to help. Whoever has difficulties, he will donate money or clothes, or whatever else is needed. He is also devoted to everything he does. At work, he is called a workaholic, while at home he gets up early to prepare breakfast for us every morning. What's more, my father likes reading in his spare time, and I've come to like reading under his influence.

He often tells me to be honest, and expects me to work hard at school, and to become a useful member of society.

点评:

从记叙文的角度来讲,本文采用总—分—总的结构,层次分明。句子段落之间用了 also, what's more 等连接词和短语,使文章自然流畅。但是文章偏离了写作任务的体裁要求,将一篇描写性的文章写成了记叙文。文章把“父亲”的职业、性格、日常活动交代得很清楚,但是读完全文,我们始终无法在脑海中勾勒出“父亲”的相貌,抓不到“父亲”身上的特质。描写性的文章要求通过对人物的描写,给读者以深刻的印象,同时从人物的描写中反映人物的性格,这样才能生动,因此文章还有很多有待改进之处。

- 2) 写作思路:本次写作任务要求描写自己熟悉的人。父母虽然是我们最熟悉的人,但一样要在描写时注意抓住人物的特点。第一部分,简单介绍人物是谁及其年龄、职业等,给读者一个整体的人物印象;第二部分,抓住人物的特质进行细致的描写,如衣着、配饰、容貌等,以此和其年龄、职业等进行对比,从侧面反映人物的性格。注意在描写人物外貌时,不要记成流水账,要突出人物不同于大众之处,这样才能给读者留下深刻印象,让读者从对人物的描写中了解人物的性格。最后,在前文基础上对人物进行评价。可以谈谈自己和父母的关系或父母对自己的影响,也可以用别人对父母的评价等来结束全文。

### My Father

My father, a hospital doctor, is 40 years old, but he looks quite young and wonderfully handsome.

He is of medium build and is good in stature. Outside work he often wears casual clothes and sports shoes, and is an outgoing person. He is humorous, and is often ready to tell a story or a joke. He often has a big smile, showing his white teeth, and he likes to say that we should face difficulties optimistically. He often tells me that if everyone devotes a little love to the world, it will become a better place to live in.

My father is kind, warm-hearted and optimistic, and I'm proud of him.

点评:

作者重视了人物形象的描写,把一个乐观、善良而又幽默的父亲形象展现在读者面前。通过文章,我们不但可以知道文中的“父亲”的外貌,并通过外貌了解到他是一个热爱运动、幽默而又乐观的人。文章对人物的生动描写帮助我们很好地了解了“父亲”,结构上衔接自然,层次分明。

### 2. 话题词汇

- 1) Tom is a man of few words, but often says to me, "A little learning is a dangerous thing."
- 2) Peter spends most of his time working, and often forgets to eat or go to bed. As a result, he is in poor health.
- 3) Tom lives a simple life, but is strict about his work. He devotes himself to it, and his achievements are highly spoken of.
- 4) These days I often see him in a heavy mood.

### 3. 写作体验

请根据汉语提示,完成下面一篇文章,描述一下你的好朋友给你的第一印象。字数:100~120。

### My Friend

Li Han is \_\_\_\_\_ (我的一个好朋友). He \_\_\_\_\_ (给我留下深刻印象) the first time we met, and we became good friends. He \_\_\_\_\_ (身材高挑单薄). When I first met him, it was rainy and cold. He wore a white T-shirt and blue jeans, \_\_\_\_\_ (脸上写满笑意), which made him look sunny. He \_\_\_\_\_ (并不很英俊), but bright. The glasses on his nose \_\_\_\_\_ (使他显得书生气). When we talked I discovered that \_\_\_\_\_ (他充满幽默感). Seeing that I hadn't brought an umbrella, he shared his, \_\_\_\_\_ (使我感到温暖). He seemed excellent and kind, and I was determined to learn from him.

## Section 5 Further Reading

1. Tokyo Bay shook as if a huge rug had been pulled from under it.

东京湾的震动好像就是它底部的一块大地毯被抽掉了似的。

as if 引导了一个方式状语从句,从句谓语动词用虚拟语气。

She loves the boy as if he were her younger brother. 她爱这男孩,就好像他是她的弟弟一样。

The child talked to us as if he had seen the ghost. 那孩子跟我们谈起话来,好像真见到了鬼似的。

2. It was from this trench that the earthquake came, at the magnitude of 8.3 on the Richter scale.

地震就是从这个地沟而来,里氏震级上达到了8.3级。

It was... that (who) ... 构成强调句型。被强调部分放在中间,可以是主语、宾语、时间状语和地点状语,强调人时用 who。