

同步学案 英语 6 第3版

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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,训练学生的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下半期使用。

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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、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,提高学生语言运用能力。
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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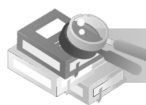
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Unit 1

Protecting Our Environment

Section 1 Reading



学习任务

1. 学习目标

1) 话题目标: Know about environmental problems and talk about environmental protection.

2) 知识目标

词汇: poisonous; associated; agriculture; centimeter; condemn; environmental; insect; reproduction; complain; crime; invade; threat; transport; qualified; genius; inconvenience; complaint; sincerely; tissue; species; extinct; alarming; biological; respond; melt; alert

短语: shut up; complain about/of; set free; in danger of; act like; at risk; spread around; millions of; by hand

句型: (1) They were believed to have been brought in accidentally in shipments of plants.

(2) The coqui is about five centimeters long

(3) The noise often makes it difficult for people to sleep.

(4) It is a crime to transport, sell or set the frogs free there

2. 学习策略

Reading skills: Describe pictures to organize the ideas;

Draw a diagram to show the structure of the text;

Guess the meaning of the new words via some hints such as the roots.



课前预习

1. 温故知新

1) generally speaking 一般来说(-ing形式系列的独立成分,其形式不受上下文的影响)

economically speaking 从经济角度而言 scientifically speaking 从科学角度而言

E.g. Economically speaking, this is clearly not practical shopping behavior.

从经济学角度而言,这显然不是实效的购物行为。

2) sb is believed to have done 据信/人们相信,……

E.g. He is believed to have moved to America 人们相信,他已搬到了美国。

3) 数词 + 单位 + long/ wide/ high/ tall (具体)有……长、宽、高

E.g. The room is 8 meters long in length 这间屋子有8米长。

2. 预习要点

A 知识要点

1) 理解下面英语名言。

- (1) Every coin has two sides
- (2) Everybody has different opinions
- (3) Leave nothing behind you but footprints; take nothing away but photographs

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) be pretty crazy about 对……很执着
- (2) change one's attitude towards 改变对……态度
- (3) be impressed by 对……印象深刻
- (4) according to 根据
- (5) sense of humor 幽默感
- (6) range from 从……到……

3) Background information

Protection of Wildlife and Endangered Species

While Wisconsin in the USA is blessed with many natural areas, our wildlife still face several threats over the long term. We need to support programs which will protect wildlife and endangered species, or risk losing some of them. There are some key threats to wildlife.

Habitat Loss—Because our population is growing and our cities are sprawling into the countryside, fewer natural wildlife habitat areas are left each year. And the habitat that remains has often been degraded to bear little resemblance to the natural wild areas which existed in the past. In many areas, only islands of habitat remain, isolated in the middle of large agricultural or urban developments—preventing normal interactions, healthy breeding or safe travel for many species. Some wildlife species, such as deer, rabbits and chipmunks, are adaptable to many conditions, but other creatures have very specific plant, moisture and temperature requirements. These are the endangered species which we risk losing if we don't preserve adequate amounts of habitat for their survival.

Climate Change—Because many types of plants and animals have specific habitat requirements, climate change could cause disastrous losses of wildlife species from Wisconsin. A one or two degree change in average annual temperature will translate into large changes in Wisconsin, affecting snow cover in the winter and excess heat in the summer. Many northern Wisconsin plants and animals depend on a blanket of snow to insulate them from extreme low temperatures of winter. It may be 25 degrees below zero in the open air, but barely freezing (32 degrees) beneath the snow. Without this insulation, many plant species (even trees) will decline or disappear entirely. Hibernating mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects will be harmed also. Similarly, higher temperatures would increase evaporation year round, and may reduce rainfall, leading to drier than normal conditions across the state. Plants and wildlife are sensitive to moisture changes, so they will be harmed by this dryness. Coldwater trout streams may become too warm to support trout, or may dry up. Unfortunately, trees and plants can't simply pick up and move to a more hospitable location. Instead, they will die where they stand, exposing and starving the wildlife that depend on them. Drought tolerant plants and trees will gradually spread to replace them by seed, but this process takes time. In many parts of Wisconsin, natural habitat is chopped up and isolated in small islands. This means plants and animals have no bridge to allow them to move with the changing climate.

Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals—Pesticides are deliberately spread to make the environment toxic to certain plants, insects or rodents, so it shouldn't be surprising that other plants and wildlife are often harmed at the same time. While many of the worst pesticides have been outlawed in the past 30 years, scientists have found numerous worries with several pesticides which are still legal and commonly used. In addition, many chemical pollutants are toxic to wildlife, such as PCBs, mercury, petroleum byproducts, solvents, anti freeze, etc.

Non-native Species—Over the past 150 years, many non-native plants, mollusks, insects, fish, birds, mammals and diseases have found their way to Wisconsin. These include such well known headaches as buckthorn, carp, zebra mussels, spiny water fleas, purple loosestrife, gypsy moths, Eurasian milfoil, feral cats, white perch, West Nile Virus, Japanese beetles, and starlings. These “aliens” are often aggressive competitors with

native wildlife, or predatory, especially after they've left their own natural environments and controls.

Management—Some native wildlife can become a problem when released from their natural population controls. When wolves are scarce and hunters too few, white-tailed deer will often strip the woods of native wildflowers (such as Trilliums) and even certain tree species (such as Hemlock), when their populations are allowed to become too high. Canada geese are beautiful birds, but when city folk feed native geese as if they were pets, their populations can rise to uncomfortable levels in urban areas, resulting in polluted waterways and manure-laden lawns. Gulls can become similar problems, when they scavenge for scraps from our garbage heaps and landfills.

B 能力要求

1) 文章把握: Read through the text to get the main structure of the text.

2) 难点预设:

(1) 查阅词典,了解单词及短语用法:

celebrate

effort

permit

bring in

call to

(2) 推敲难句,从结构揣测句意:

① They have quickly spread around the Hawaiian Islands hidden in plants.

② The Hawaiian Department of Agriculture is trying to find an effective chemical that can be safely used to kill the frogs.



学习过程

1. 知识把握

1) The conqui is dangerous to the environment.

Sth is dangerous to 对……有危害

【拓展】 in danger 在危险中 in danger of 在……危险之中 out of danger 脱离危险

It's dangerous to do sth 做……是危险的

【名师点拨】 in danger 指自身处于危险中; dangerous 指会给别人造成危害。

danger. “危险”不可数;指代具体“可能引起危险的人或物”可数。

endanger. “危及”; endangered adj “濒危的”。

【即学即用】选词填空: danger/ dangerous/ endanger/ endangered

① How many workers are in _____ of losing their jobs.

② Her father was ill, but is now out of _____.

③ If we don't protect some _____ animals, they will die out in the near future.

④ Snakes are very _____, so the child's life is in _____.

⑤ Smoking _____ your health, in other words, it is a _____ to your health.

2) They were believed to have been brought in accidentally in shipments of plants from Puerto Rico or Florida. 大家相信,这种青蛙是在偶然情况下,随运送植物的船只从波多黎各或佛罗里达被引入到此地的。

【名师点拨】这句话有很多有用句型结构,让我们一一分解:

(1) sb is believed to do/ have done 据信/人们相信……

He is believed to have moved to America = People believe that he has moved to America = It is believed that he has moved to America 人们相信,他已搬到了美国。

【拓展】类似句式还有: It is said that 据说……; It is reported that 据报道……; It is supposed that 据推测……

据推测……; It is hoped that 希望……。

【即学即用】汉译英:据说他去过日本。

- ① _____
 ② _____
 ③ _____

(2) to have done 动词不定式的完成形式,表示在谓语动词之前发生; to have been done 动词不定式的完成被动式。

【即学即用】

①他看上去已完成了工作。He seems _____ his work already.

②给了我这次机会我很高兴。I'm pleased _____ this chance.

(3) bring in

①引进,引入: They accidentally brought in the frogs 他们偶然引入这批青蛙。

②收获(庄稼等): We have brought in a good harvest 我们获得了好收成。

③获利,赚钱: His job brings in 8,000 yuan a month 他的工作让他月入八千元。

【拓展】bring的短语

bring up 抚养; 呕吐 bring down 使……下降 bring about 带来; 造成

bring back 拿回来; 使回忆起来; 使恢复 bring out 出版; 生产; 阐明

【即学即用】用 bring 的正确搭配完成句子:

① The sale _____ us _____ over \$10,000.

② The policy _____ great changes in the countryside in the past 20 years.

③ He _____ by his elder sister because his parents died when he was a child.

④ The CEO _____ the price of the products in his company.

⑤ My teacher told a story to _____ the meaning of the word.

⑥ The doctor tried his best to _____ the patient's _____ to health.

3) 请选用方框中的短语填空。

shut up	millions of	belong to	call to
by hand	according to	complain about	

① _____ locusts are flying in the sky so that we can't see the sun for the moment.

② The male birds usually _____ their female ones among the trees in spring.

③ Don't _____ what your parents give; after all, they have tried their best.

④ The bricks which were used to build the house were made _____.

⑤ These islands in the sea _____ China.

⑥ _____ the Bible, God created the world in six days.

⑦ We should _____ the house before going away for a holiday.

【名师点拨】不断积累与运用短语对语言学习很有帮助,争取在课文学习与阅读材料中加强自我总结与积累。

2. 能力培养

1) They have quickly spread around the Hawaiian Islands hidden in plants.

【考查点】查询这里 spread 的词性: _____; 意思: _____. hidden 的作用: _____.

【翻译】_____.

2) The Hawaiian Department of Agriculture is trying to find an effective chemical that can be safely used to kill the frogs.

【分析句子结构】特别是 that 从句的用法和 effective 与 safely 在句中意思的整合。

【翻译】_____.

3. 情感升华

认真体会下面一篇学生演讲稿,谈谈你的感受。

Be More Friendly to the Environment and Animals

Talking about the environment and environmental protection, we middle school students tend to regard it as important but irrelevant. Or some of us may think what we're doing to conserve nature now is like giving to charity, helping adults to protect the environment. However, we, as human beings, are by no means excused from the close relationship between man and nature, neither can we escape from possible disasters brought about by the destruction of the environment.

In recent years the cities of Beijing and Tianjin have suffered from sandstorms almost every spring. In severe cases dust from these storms has been blown to Japan and sometimes even as far as North America. How did all that come about? Due to overgrazing for profit, more than 90% of the beautiful grasslands have been turned into desert.

Moreover, the serious desertification of the grassland leads to a shortage of water. What can be fetched from the wells is not water, but sand. Therefore, people keep digging deeper for water. When they're asked what can be left for their offspring if the water is used up, the herdsman answered: "We would be so thankful if we can survive, it's impossible for us to be concerned for them."

So, to protect the environment is to secure our own future. To be friendly to nature is to maintain our humanity. We should protect the environment not after the problem of hunger is solved or the standard of living is raised; instead, environmental protection should be prioritized in the agenda of social and economic development.

So ladies and gentlemen, dear teachers and my fellow students, every time you refuse to use plastic bags, every time you sort your garbage, every time you ride in a bus rather than a car, you are doing your part to preserve nature.

Thank you!



学习检测

1. 模仿例句造句。

1) A tiny frog with a sharp noise has invaded the Big Island.

2) The coqui frog population has been increasing in Hawaii since 1988.

3) They were believed to have been brought in accidentally in shipments of plants.

4) The noise often makes it difficult for people to sleep.

5) The warm weather permits them to lay eggs all year long.

2. 分析长难句。

1) They were believed to have been brought in accidentally in shipments of plants.

【简析】

【句意】

2) The coqui frog population has been increasing in Hawaii since 1988, but just recently exploded.

【简析】

【句意】

3) It is a crime to transport, sell or set the frogs free there.

【简析】

【句意】

3. 阅读下列短文,理解大意并说出文章主题。

A group of frogs were traveling through the woods, and two of them fell into a deep pit. When the other frogs saw how deep the pit was, they told the two frogs that they were as good as dead. The two frogs ignored the comments and tried to jump up out of the pit with all their might. The other frogs kept telling them to stop, that they were as good as dead. Finally, one of the frogs took heed to what the other frogs were saying and gave up. He fell down and died.

The other frog continued to jump as hard as he could. Once again, the crowd of frogs yelled at him to stop the pain and just die. He jumped even harder and finally made it out. When he got out, the other frogs said, "Did you not hear us?" The frog explained to them that he was deaf. He thought they were encouraging him the entire time.

Question: The lesson of the story is _____



回顾反思

In this period, I have learnt: _____

Vocabulary: _____

Reading skills: _____

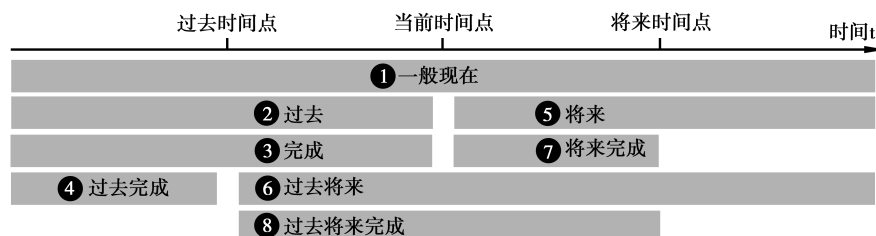
Section 2 Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense

1. 语法点图解

英语时态表(以 study 为例)

时态 tense 时间 time	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
现在	一般现在时 study/ studies	现在进行时 am/ is/ are studying	现在完成时 has/ have studied	现在完成进行时 has/ have been studying
过去	一般过去时 studied	过去进行时 was/ were studying	过去完成时 had studied	过去完成进行时 had been studying
将来	一般将来时 will study	将来进行时 will be studying	将来完成时 will have studied	将来完成进行时 will have been studying
过去将来	过去将来时 would study	过去将来进行时 would be studying	过去将来完成时 would have studied	过去将来完成进行时 would have been studying



英语谓语的8个时段划分图

2. 语法讲解

过去完成时由“助动词 had+ 过去分词”构成。用法如下:

- 1) 过去完成时表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作。它表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”。表示过去某一时间可用 by, before等构成的短语,也可用 when, before, after, until等引导的从句或通过上下文表示。

E g When we got to the cinema, the film had already begun.

- 2) 表示动作在过去某一时间之前开始,一直延续到过去的某一时间,而且还可能继续下去的动作,常和 for, since构成的短语或引导的从句连用。

- 3) 用于表示与过去事实相反的虚拟条件从句或 as if从句中表示与过去事实相反。

E g If he had seen you yesterday, he would have asked you about it.

假如他昨天看到你,他就会问你这件事了。

- 4) 放在像 said, told, asked, thought, wondered等过去时动词的后面,表示在这些动作发生之前已经发生了的事情。

E g My friend told me that he had passed the exam. 我的朋友告诉我,他已通过了考试。

- 5) 用在“ It was the first/ second/ third time that ”句型中, that引导的定语从句要用过去完成时。

E g It was the first time we had spoken together. 这是我们第一次在一起说话。

- 6) intend, mean, hope, want, plan, suppose, expect, think等动词的过去完成时,表示过去未曾实现的设想、意图或希望等,含有某种惋惜的意思。

E g I had intended to call on you yesterday, but I had an unexpected visitor.

我本来昨天打算要去看你,但我来了个不速之客。

- 7) 过去完成时常有结构有“ hardly, scarcely, barely when, no sooner than ”等副词的句子。

E g No sooner had they left the building than a bomb exploded.

他们刚刚离开大楼,一颗炸弹就爆炸了。

3. 高考链接

- 1) — Peter, where did you guys go for the summer vacation?

— We _____ busy with our work for months, so we went to the beach to relax ourselves.

A. were

B. have been

C. had been

D. will be

【解析】答案 C。句中没有时间状语,但是“went”透露整件事发生在过去。找出答语中含有的两个动作“be busy with”和“went to”,根据连词“so”可以知道“忙于做”发生在“去海滩”之前,“去海滩”是“忙于做”的结果,所以断定,“be busy with”发生在过去的过去,用过去完成时,选“had been”。

- 2) — Were you surprised by the ending of the film?

— No, I _____ the book, so I already knew the story.

A. was reading

B. had read

C. am reading

D. have read

【解析】答案 B。过去完成时,强调对过去的影响。题目里通篇都是过去时,而“读这本书”是更早的过去,所以是过去完成时。

- 3) — I was just going to cut my rose bushes but someone _____ it.

— Was it you?

A. has done

B. had done

C. would do

D. will do

【解析】答案 B。“我正要摘玫瑰,有人已经做了”。动作发生在 was just going to 之前,所以用 had done。

4. 语法精练

- 1) 请选出正确答案。

(1) He asked me _____ during the summer holidays.

A. where I had been

B. where I had gone

C. where had I been

D. where had I gone

(2) What _____ Jane _____ by the time he was seven?

A. did; do

B. has; done

C. did; did

D. had; done

- (3) I _____ 900 English words by the time I was ten.
A. leamed B. was leaming C. had leamed D. learnt
- (4) He _____ in the factory for three years before he joined the army.
A. has worked B. works C. had worked D. will work
- (5) By the time my parents reached home yesterday, I _____ the dinner already.
A. had cooked B. cooked C. have cooked D. was cooked
- (6) She said she _____ the principle already.
A. has seen B. saw C. will see D. had seen
- (7) She said her family _____ themselves _____ the army during the war.
A. has hidden; from B. had hidden; from C. has hidden; with D. had hidden; with
- (8) By the time he was ten years old, he _____.
A. has completed university B. has completed the university
C. had completed an university D. had completed university
- (9) She had written a number of books _____ the end of last year.
A. for B. in C. by D. at
- (10) He _____ to play _____ before he was 11 years old.
A. had leamed; piano B. had leamed; the piano C. has leamed; the piano D. leams; piano

2) 句型转换。

- (1) By the time he got to the airport, the plane had taken off. (改一般疑问)

- (2) When he had read the note, he ate it. (对划线部分提问)

- (3) She had written the book by the end of 2010. (对划线部分提问)

- (4) We cooked the dumplings. We ate them up. (用过去完成时连接两句)

- (5) We had our tests. Then we had a long holiday. (用过去完成时连接两句)

Section 3 Listening and Speaking

Talking about Environmental Protection

1. 重点句式

Sure / Certainly / Exactly / Absolutely / That's correct / Of course / All right / No problem / I agree / That's a good idea / That's a good point / Yes, I think so / That's exactly what I was thinking / That's just how I see it / No way / Of course not / I don't think so / I'm afraid I don't agree / That's worth thinking about / I'm afraid not / Well, it depends / Well, I'm not so sure about it

2. 文化链接

Situation: Sue, John, Bob and Mali are classmates. They're talking about Environmental Protection Organization.

S: Sue, J: John, B: Bob, M: Mali

S: You know, John, I feel that the developers are using up the best farmland building high-rises.

M: Mm

S: Mm, in fact, I just joined this group—it's called The Citizens Against Over Development—and they have a really good point.

J: Yeah. You seem right, but

- S: Oh, but another thing I mean, of course we need places for more people to live, but do they have to take some of the best farmland to build it?
- J: Well, I know, but let's face it, we have more people. And they need housing, and industry has to be developed.
- S: Yeah, but the way I see it is that you don't have to take the best farmland to build high-rises.
- M: You know, Sue, think you've got a good point there. Now, now John, what you were saying is right too, but I think it's well, if everybody just got another and talked about it, I think everything would work out.
- S: Well, see, the thing is, is that the developers have had their way long enough, and it's time.
- M: That's right.
- S: It's time for people to fight back!
- M: Yeah!
- J: Bob, you've been very quiet up to now. What do you think about all this?
- B: (laughing) Well, I, you know, uh, the thing is, uh, John, uh, I pretty well like to mind my own business, and uh (laughing).
- S: You mean you're not interested in politics?
- B: Uh, well no, I'm, you know, well, I'm ready, uh.
- M: Everybody, but it's time for coffee!
- L: We like it, Mr. Cooper. We'll take it.

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 will the man do next?

- A. Leave right away. B. Stay for dinner. C. Go to his parents.

(2) What do we know about the woman?

- A. She never eats breakfast. B. She likes light breakfast. C. She has a stomachache.

2) 仔细听对话 3, 根据对话选择最佳答案。

(1) What is Mr Taylor doing?

- A. Reading a magazine. B. Watching a film. C. Making a call.

(2) Why is the boy asking so many questions according to himself?

- A. To improve his spoken English. B. To know more about the family.
C. To get closer to his family.

(3) How many people are there in Mr Taylor's family?

- A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

3) 听下面一段短文, 根据所听内容填空。

Powell says Barack Obama has the (1) _____ to transform America and American politics. "He has met the standard of being a (2) _____ president, being an exceptional president. I think he is a transformational (3) _____. He is a new generation coming onto the world stage, onto the American stage. And for that (4) _____, I will be voting for Senator Barack Obama," he said.

4. 交际体验

1) A: The food in this restaurant does not taste good. I don't like it at all.

B: _____.

A: The rice is half-boiled. And the dishes are too salty.

B: I agree absolutely. Furthermore, the food is too expensive.

A: Yes, _____.

2) A: I think the students in our school are too busy with their subjects.

B: Yes, in a way, they spend a lot of time studying. But in my opinion, they have much free time, too. They

have sports after school

A: _____, but how about the girls?

B: Most of them learn to sing or to dance. Girls always like that

A: Is that so?

3) A: What do you think of the place where you are living? Do you like it?

B: No

A: There are a lot of trees and flowers here. I enjoy life here

B: No, _____. There are too many people living here and it is too noisy.

A: I don't think so. People here are very friendly and I've made many friends

B: I couldn't agree with you less (我不同意). I need quiet. I'm planning to move

a you are right

b I don't agree with you at all

c I couldn't agree with you more

d Well, I agree to the point

Section 4 Writing

Writing A Letter of Complaint

1. 方法解密

在日常生活中,商品买卖活动非常普遍,我们常会遇到对所购商品质量或售后服务不满意的情况,这时可以写投诉信(A Letter of Complaint)求得解决。投诉信与普通书信的格式基本相同。但要注意的是,写投诉信的目的是求得一个解决问题的办法而不是为了泄愤,因此写信时一定要态度诚恳、直截了当。

一般说来,一封投诉信应包括三个最基本的方面:

1) 投诉内容。一般放在信的开头。常用的表达法有:

I am writing to you about 商品 which I received/ bought

I am going to complain about 商品

I am sorry to have to return with this letter 商品 which I received/ bought

2) 投诉原因。一般讲述对商品质量或售后服务不满意的地方。常用的表达法有:

When we checked 商品, we noticed 商品

When I took 商品 out of the bag and examined 商品 closely, I found 商品

When I unpacked 商品 and tried to use it, it did not work

3) 希望得到的结果。常用的表达法有:

Please let me know what you intend to do in this matter

I am returning 商品 under separate post and look forward to receiving a full refund of 商品

In view of the inconvenience that this has caused, I feel you should 商品

2. 语料积累

投诉信的开头常用句式和套话:

I am writing to complain about 商品 that 商品

I am writing to make a complaint about 商品

I feel bad/ sorry to trouble you but I am afraid I have to make a complaint about 商品

I wish to draw your attention to the problem/ fault 商品, that I bought 商品

投诉信的结尾常用句式和套话:

I trust you will take my complaints seriously and 商品

I will appreciate it very much if you could 商品

I understand you will give immediate attention to this matter

I would be grateful if you could 商品

[illegible]

2. Scientists say burning, making it a dangerously warmer place.

总结-ing形式作状语表结果,伴随,目的(偶尔)的几种情况:

1)表结果 E.g. Her husband died ten years ago, leaving her alone

2)表伴随 E.g. He sat in the chair, reading a newspaper

3)表目的 E.g. The six blind boy stood there begging (= in order to beg) for a meal

The six blind boy stood there, begging (不能用 to beg) for a meal

3. Many scientists believe the Earth's rising temperatures could eventually melt polar ice caps, cause sea levels to rise and deteriorate into flooding

【名师点拨】英语句子是英语学习中最富有生命的一个部分,而动词是英语句子的灵魂。英语句子中可以没有主语(祈使句),但是不可没有谓语,因此也不能没有它的体现形式动词。根据需把句中动词分为谓语动词形式和非谓语动词形式。谓语动词形式有三种形式:动词原形(do);动词单数第三人称形式(does);动词的过去式形式(did)。可以是整个句子的中心谓语或并列谓语(如这里的 believe),也可从句中的谓语或并列谓语(如这里的 melt, cause, deteriorate)。非谓语动词形式也有以下三种:即动词不定式形式(to do);动词-ing形式(现在分词或动名词)和动词的过去分词形式(done)。其中谓语动词形式直接在句中做谓语,而非谓语动词形式在句中不能单独做谓语,在主要谓语动词以外,句中另外动词需要用非谓语动词形式(如这里的 rising定语; flooding名词化宾语)。

请将下列句中的谓语动词形式和非谓语动词形式找出来,并加以归类。

1) Something as simple as drinking some cold water may clear your mind and relieve pressure. (2008 年高考上海卷)

2) My sister, an inexperienced rider, was found sitting on the bicycle trying to balance it (2008 年高考上海卷)

3) The wet weather will continue tomorrow, when a cold frost is expected to arrive. (2008 年高考宁夏/海南卷)

4) He likes swimming; they like surfing, but they all went to climb the hills yesterday.

5) All things considered, I decided to carry out the plan

6) After all things had been considered, I decided to carry out the plan

7) Having considered all things, I decided to carry out the plan

8) After I had considered all things, I decided to carry out the plan

Section 6 Self-assessment

1. 重点单词

农业 _____

有效的 _____

抱怨 _____

生物学的 _____

transport _____

定罪 _____

有资格的 _____

种类 _____

invade _____

alert _____

繁殖 _____

天才 _____

代表 _____

threat _____

emission _____

2. 重点短语

抱怨 _____

使……变暖 _____

减少…… _____

shut up _____

set free _____

as many as _____

get into _____

act like _____

at risk _____

3. 重点句型

- 1) They were believed to have been brought in accidentally in shipments of plants.
- 2) The coqui is about five centimeters long
- 3) Many scientists believe the Earth's rising temperatures could eventually melt polar ice caps, cause sea levels to rise and deteriorate into flooding

单元检测题

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分20分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What does the man probably do?

A. An editor

B. A reporter

C. A gardener

2. What does the woman think of the book?

A. It's too long

B. It's attractive

C. It's boring

3. How long will the trip to Sydney take?

A. About 2 hours

B. About 2.5 hours

C. About 1.5 hours

4. Why hasn't the man sent the e-mail to the woman?

A. He was ill

B. His computer broke down

C. He's busy repairing something

5. What is the man trying to do?

A. Make an apology

B. Make a decision

C. Make a suggestion

第二节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In London

B. In Paris

C. In Italy

7. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Old classmates

B. Husband and wife

C. Teammates

听第7段材料,回答第8至9题。

8. How often will the girl attend Advanced Piano?

A. Three times a week

B. Once a week

C. Twice a week

9. What basic requirement course is the girl going to take this term?

A. Spanish Composition

B. Business classes

C. Basic Spanish

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. Why does the woman call?

A. To report a robbery

B. To make a complaint

C. To buy some T-shirts

11. How did the woman describe the young man?

A. He was short in a black shirt and jeans.

B. He was tall in a white shirt and jeans

C. He was tall in a black shirt and jeans

12. What might the man do after the conversation?

A. Meet the woman

B. Apologize to the woman

C. Look for that handbag