**UNIT 1　SCIENCE FICTION**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Reading and Thinking　**

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**bonus *n*. 意外收获；奖金；红利**

**It would be a bonus. 这会是个意外收获。**

**annual bonus 年终分红**

**year-end bonus 年终奖金，年终额外补贴**

**cash bonus 现金红利**

**holiday bonus 假日礼物**

**bonus/reward/award/prize**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **bonus** | **强调“额外的回报，奖金”之类** |
| **reward** | **强调“应得的回报，报酬”** |
| **award** | **（在某方面杰出而受到认可的）奖品，奖项** |
| **prize** | **（比赛、竞赛中获得的）奖品，奖金** |

**integrity *n*. 诚实正直；完整；完好**

**...but she gradually admired his wisdom and integrity and began to trust him.……但她逐渐欣赏托尼的智慧和正直，并且开始信任他。**

**integrity *n*. 诚实正直**

**personal/professional/artist’s integrity**

**个人的/职业上的/艺术家的诚实正直**

**integrity *n*. 完整；完好**

**to respect the territorial integrity of the nation 尊重该国的领土完整**

**appointment *n*. 预约；约会；委任**

**She had an appointment to paint her nails，then she went into an expensive clothes shop. 她按照约定去涂了指甲油，然后走进了一家昂贵的服装店。**

**·She arranged an appointment for Friday afternoon at 4：15. 她在星期五下午4：15安排了一个约会。**

**·If you phone for an appointment in advance，it’ll save you waiting. 如果你提前电话预约，就不用等了。**

**·I hope you don’t mind me stopping in like this，without an appointment. 我没有事先约定就冒昧拜访，希望你别介意。**

**have/make an appointment with sb 约见某人；与某人约会**

**appoint *vt*. 委派；任命；指定；约定；确定**

**appoint sb to be/as... 任命某人（某职）**

**appoint sb to do sth 委派某人做某事**

**appoint time/place for... 安排/确定时间/地点……**

**appointed *adj*. 约定的；指定的**

**dismiss *vt*.让（某人）离开；解散；解雇；消除**

**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，克莱尔让托尼结束了当晚的工作。**

**·He dismissed her suggestion out of hand. 他一口拒绝了她的建议。**

**dismiss sth from 去除；消除；摒除**

**dismiss sb from 解雇；免职；开除**

**dismiss sb/sth （as） 开除；解雇；摒弃；对……不屑一提**

**be dismissed from one’s service （某人）被免职；被解雇**

**dismiss fear from one’s mind 消除（某人）心里的恐惧**

**·It was not easy to dismiss the matter from his mind. 让他不把这件事放在心上很难。**

**declare *vt*. 表明；宣称；公布**

**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. 她听到托尼一本正经地说，第二天他不想离开她，而且他并不满足于仅仅使她开心。**

**declare sb/sth to be＋*n*./*adj*. 宣布/宣称某人/某事为……**

**declare that... 宣布/宣称/声明……**

**declare war on/upon/against... 向……宣战**

**declare against 声明反对**

**declare for 声明支持**

**·He declared his true feelings to her.他向她表明了自己的真实感受。**

**·He declared that he would never steal again.他声明他再也不偷窃了。**

**·Most people declared for peace and against war. 大多数人宣称拥护和平，反对战争。**

**declaration *n*.宣布；宣告；声明**

**declare/announce/claim**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **declare** | **正式用法，用于比较严肃和重大的场合** |
| **announce** | **一般用法，生活中常见的通知、宣布（结果、决定等）** |
| **claim** | **用于发表个人意见、索赔、认领等** |

**whereas *conj*. 然而；但是；尽管**

**A human being’s facial expression changes often，whereas Tony’s never changes. 人的面部表情经常变化，但是托尼的表情是不变的。**

**·His children are well-bred，whereas those of his sister are naughty. 他的孩子们很有教养，但他姐姐的孩子们却很调皮。**

**表示转折或对比常见单词有：**

**however *adv*. 无论如何；不管怎样；然而；可是**

**while *conj*. （对比两件事物）而；虽然，尽管**

**nevertheless *adv*./*conj*. 然而，不过；虽然如此**

**but *conj*. 但是；而是；然而**

**yet *conj*. 但是；然而**

****

**test out 检验；测试**

**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试用。**

**·Scientists test out theories by experiment.科学家用实验来检验理论。**

**·Working in the research institute gave me a chance to test out some of the latest ideas in economics. 在这所研究所里工作使我有机会全面检验经济学方面的某些最新观点。**

**test sb/sth （for sth）（为……而）测验/考查/试验/检查/化验某人/物**

**test sth 考验……，测试……**

**test *n*. 测验；考查**

**take/do a test 参加测验**

**pass/fail a test 通过/没有通过测验**

**put sb/sth to the test 使……受考验；使……受检验**

**stand the test of time 经得起时间的考验**

****

**❶Claire thought it was ridiculous that she was being offered sympathy by a robot，but she gradually admired his wisdom and integrity and began to trust him. 克莱尔觉得，机器人向她表示同情，这有点荒唐可笑。但是她逐渐钦佩托尼的智慧和正直，并开始信任他了。**

**句中it为形式主语，真正的主语为后面的that从句。**

**英语中把主语从句后置，同时把形式主语it放在主语位置的常见句型有：**

**1. It is＋过去分词（reported，believed，said，announced等）＋主语从句（该结构可与“sb/sth＋be＋过去分词＋to do...”结构相互转换）**

**2. It＋不及物动词（seem，happen，turn out，appear等）＋主语从句**

**3. It is＋名词词组（a pity，a fact，a wonder，an honour等）＋主语从句**

**4. It is＋*adj*.（clear，natural，obvious，possible，likely等）＋主语从句**

**例如：**

**·It is reported that the film star will come to our city. 据报道那位电影明星将来我市。**

**·It is a pity that you can’t go with us to enjoy the concert. 你不能跟我们一起去欣赏音乐会真是可惜。**

**·It is said that he studied abroad，but we don’t know which country he studied in.＝He is said to have studied abroad，but we don’t know which country he studied in.据说他在国外学习过，但是我们不知道他是在哪个国家学的。**

**·It is important that you arrive on time. 你准时到达很重要。**

**❷Tony told her she was being sensitive and was just as good as Gladys. 托尼对克莱尔说，她这样想有点敏感，其实她就像格拉迪丝一样好。**

**句中“was being sensitive”为“be＋being＋形容词”结构，强调某人在特定的某个时刻或时候的状况，而不是指这个人一直都是这样的。**

**“be＋being＋形容词”结构用于陈述句，表示“被陈述对象一时的反常举止或行为以及说话人的惊讶、不满、责备、讽刺等情绪”。**

**·He must be wondering why everyone is being so rude to him. 他一定正在纳闷为什么大家都对他如此粗鲁。**

**·Reg is being very nice all of a sudden.What’s his game？ 雷格突然变得非常和蔼可亲。他在耍什么花招？**

**·Is he being funny？ 他是在故意开玩笑吗？**

**·The children are being quiet，and I wonder what they’re up to. 孩子们竟这样安静，我不知道他们又要捣什么鬼。（暗示平时很吵闹）**

**❸He suggested that she invite Gladys and her friends to the house the night before he was to leave and Larry was to return. 他（托尼）建议她邀请格拉迪丝和她的朋友到家里来玩，时间就定在他离去和拉里回家之前的那个晚上。**

**suggest后面的宾语从句用“（should＋）动词原形”。表示“要求、建议、命令”意义的动词，后面的宾语从句要用“should＋动词原形”虚拟语气，should可以省略。**

**常见的这类动词有： insist，order，command，advise，suggest，propose，demand，require，request，ask等。**

**·He insisted that I （should） go with them. 他坚持要我同他们一起去。**

**·He ordered that it （should） be sent back. 他命令把它送回去。**

**·The doctor advised/suggested that he （should） not smoke. 医生建议他不要抽烟。**

**suggest还可以表示“暗示，表明”，后接宾语从句时，从句用陈述语气而不用虚拟语气。**

**·The expression on his face suggested that he was very angry. 他脸上的表情表明他非常生气。**

**·His pale face suggested that he did be ill. 他苍白的脸表明他确实生病了。**

**　Part 2　Learning About Language & Using Language　**

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**superior *adj*. 更好的；占优势的；（在级别或重要性上）更高的**

**In sci-fi stories，robots often become superior and take over. 在科幻小说中，机器人通常会变得更高级，并接管一切。**

**·You’re a very superior young woman. 你是一位非常优秀的年轻女性。**

**be superior in 在……方面优越**

**be superior to 胜过；比……好；不为……所动/屈服**

**rise superior to 超越……；不为……所影响**

**superior quality 优质，上等品；高级货品**

**superior court 高等法院；上级法院**

**·Team 1 was superior in number to Team 2.第一组在数量上超过了第二组。**

**注意：superior用作形容词时，本身含有“较”的意思，故不再有比较级或最高级形式，用“superior to”表示“两事物的比较”。**

**inferior to 劣于，次于　senior to 比……年长**

**junior to 比……年幼　prior to 在……之前**

**labour *n*. 劳动（者）；体力劳动 *vi*. 奋斗；努力工作**

**They will probably do most of our labour for us. 它们可能会为我们做大部分的工作。**

**·The company wants to keep down labour costs. 公司想降低劳动力开支。**

**·She often does volunteer labour during holidays. 放假时她常参加义务劳动。**

**·We laboured all day in the fields. 我们在田地里辛勤劳动了一整天。**

**a labour of love 爱做的事情**

**manual/physical labour 体力劳动**

**cheap labour 廉价劳动力**

**labour force 劳动力**

**labour to do... 努力做……**

**labour away 努力去做（艰难的事）**

**·The owner of the shop laboured to please his customers. 店主竭尽全力取悦顾客。**

**backwards *adv*. 向后；倒着；往回**

**I pushed the starting lever on the main panel forwards an inch then immediately backwards again. 我把主面板上的启动杆往前推了一英寸，然后又立刻向后拉。**

**·I lost my balance and fell backwards. 我没有站稳，向后摔倒了。**

** backwards and forwards 来回地**

**bend/lean over backwards 竭尽全力（取悦别人）**

**·She was rocking backwards and forwards in her seat. 她在座位上前摇后晃。**

**·I’ve bent over backwards to help him. 我已经尽了最大努力帮助他。**

**backward *adj*. 向后的；倒退的；落后的**

**backward area 落后地区**

**fetch *vt*. （去）拿来；（去）请来**

**My niece came in to fetch something，maybe her handkerchief. 我的侄女进来拿东西，也许是拿她的手帕。**

**·We’ll send someone along/over to fetch it. 我们将派人来取。**

**·Run home this moment，and fetch me a pair of gloves and a fan！ 马上跑回家去，给我拿一双手套和一把扇子来！**

**fetch sb sth 替某人去取（拿）……**

**fetch in 引进，招来**

**fetch out 拿出；引出；使显出**

**fetch up 引起；到达；偶然来到**

**fetch and carry （for sb） 伺候；为某人打杂**

**·The painting is expected to fetch up to $400，000 at auction. 这幅画预计在拍卖会上能卖到40万美元。**

**fetch/bring/take**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **fetch** | **去取来；去拿回。来回双程** |
| **bring** | **从外面往里带，带过来。单程** |
| **take** | **从里往外带，带走，带出。单程** |

**division *n*. 分开；分隔；差异；除（法）**

**The sun and moon looked as if they were being thrown across the sky，but soon there was division between night and day. 太阳和月亮看起来似乎正被抛向天空，但是很快就有了昼夜之分。**

**·I taught my daughter how to do division at the age of six. 我女儿6岁时，我就教她怎样做除法。**

**division of/in/within... 某方面的差异/分歧**

**division of... between A and B 　A和B在某方面的差异/分歧**

**divide *v*. （使）分开；分配；分隔**

**divide （sth） into 分成；分为；把……分割成**

**divide into 分成**

**divide up分开；分割**

**divide （sth） by 除以；用……除**

**divide sth between... and... 把（时间、精力等）分别用于……**

**divide sth between/among在……中分配**

**divide sth from sth 把……和……分开**

**divide & separate**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **divide** | **把整体分为若干部分，常与into搭配** |
| **separate** | **指把原来连在一起或靠近的东西分隔开来，常与from搭配** |

**urge *n*. 强烈的欲望；冲动 *vt*. 催促；力劝；大力推荐**

**I had a strange 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！**

**the urge to do sth 做某事的渴望**

**have an urge to do sth 渴望做某事**

**urge sth/sb on 催促某物/某人前进**

**urge sb to do sth 催促某人做某事**

**urge sb into doing sth 催促/力劝某人做某事**

**urge that... （should） do sth 极力主张……**

**It is urged that... （should） do sth 坚决要求……**

**·It is all very well to urge people to give more to charity when they have less，but is it really fair？这样好倒是好，当他们自己没那么多东西的时候，却敦促人们给慈善机构捐更多东西，这真的公平吗？**

**·Looking at all the accusing faces，she felt a sudden urge to run away. 看着一张张脸上责备的神情，她突然想赶快溜走。**

**·The authorities urged that every citizen focus attention on the security of food in the early spring. 在早春的时候，政府敦促每个市民关注食品安全。**

**urgent *adj*. 紧急的；迫切的；急迫的**

**urgently *adv*. 紧急地**

**urgency *n*. 紧急；催促**

**random *adj*. 随机的；不可思议的**

**I had a strange 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！**

**·The information is processed in a random order. 信息是按随机顺序处理的。**

**at random 胡乱地；随便地；任意地**

**random sample/selection 随机抽样/随意采样**

**·We based our analysis on a random sample of more than 200 males. 我们随机抽取了200多名男性作为样本进行了分析。**

**·She opened the book at random and started reading. 她随意翻到一页就看了起来。**

**randomly *adv*. 随便地，任意地；无目的地，胡乱地**

**randomness *n*. 随意；无安排；不可测性**

**explode *vi*.& *vt*. 爆炸；爆破**

**But if I stopped and the same space was being occupied by something else，we would be forced together and explode like a bomb！ 但是，如果我停下来，同一空间被别的东西占据，我们就会被挤在一起，然后像炸弹一样爆炸！**

**·They were clearing up when the second bomb exploded.他们在清理时，第二颗炸弹爆炸了。**

**·The population explodes to 40，000 during the tourist season. 旅游季节人数暴涨至4万。**

**explode sth 使……爆炸；推翻**

**explode sth into 突然做起……来；突然活跃起来**

**·Columbus helped to explode the theory that the earth was flat. 哥伦布帮助推翻了地球是平的的理论。**

**explosion *n*. 爆炸；爆发；激增**

**bomb/nuclear/gas explosion 炸弹/核/气体爆炸**

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**on a... basis 根据；以……的方式（基准）**

**Money paid for work or services，typically on a daily or weekly basis. 为工作或服务支付的钱，通常是日结或周结。**

**on the basis of 根据/基于……**

**on the basis that 基于**

**on a daily/day-to-day/weekly/regular basis 按每天/每日/每周一次/定期的标准**

**form the basis for 为……打基础；构成……的基础**

**base... on/upon... 把……建立在……基础之上**

**be based on/upon以……为基础；依据……**

**basic *adj*. 基本的；基础的**

**basically *adv*. 基本上；大体上**

**·A good parent-children relationship should be set up on the basis of mutual understanding and respect. 良好的亲子关系应该建立在相互理解和尊重的基础上。**

**·Some videos have been banned on the basis that they are too violent. 有些录像带因暴力镜头过多而被封禁。**

**·The theory seems to have no basis in fact. 这一理论似乎没有事实根据。**

**basis/base/foundation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **basis *n*.** | **基础；根据** | **多指无形或**  **抽象的事物** |
| **base *n*.*/v*.** | **基础；基地/以……**  **为基础（据点）** | **多指有形或**  **物质的东西** |
| **foundation *n*.** | **基础；地基** | **意义较具体，**  **常指基础或地基** |

**take over 占上风；取而代之；接管；接手**

**In sci-fi stories，robots often become superior and take over. 在科幻小说中，机器人通常会变得更高级，并接管一切。**

**·I’m going to take over the company one day. 我总有一天会接管这家公司。**

**·The state may take over urban or rural land. 国家可以对城乡土地实行征用。**

**·Try not to let negative thoughts take over. 尽量别被消极的想法左右。**

**take off 脱去（衣服等）；（飞机等）起飞；成功**

**take on 呈现；雇用；承担**

**take up 拿起；着手处理；占据（时间、空间等）**

**take in 收留；吸收；欺骗；领会；理解**

**take for 当作；误认为**

**take down 记下**

**conflict with 与……冲突或抵触**

**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给它的命令，除非这种命令与第一定律相冲突。**

**·These results conflict with earlier findings. 这些结果与早期的发现相互矛盾。**

**·She found herself in conflict with her parents over her future career. 她发现自己在将来择业的问题上与父母存在着分歧。**

**conflict *vi*. 冲突，抵触　 *n*. 冲突，矛盾；斗争**

**come into conflict with 和……冲突**

**resolve the conflict 解决矛盾**

**conflict of interest 利益冲突**

**turn out 关掉；熄灭；在场；使朝外；结果是**

**Night came as if a lamp was being turned out，and in another moment came the day. 黑夜来临了，仿佛一盏灯正在熄灭，又过了一会儿，白天来临了。**

**·The captain turned out the “no smoking” signs. 机长关掉了“禁止吸烟”标志灯。**

**·He said he was a doctor，but later he turned out to be a cheat. 他自称是个医生，结果证明他是个骗子。**

**·Remember to turn out the lights when you go to bed. 临睡前别忘了关灯。**

**·If a writer does not go deep among the masses，he cannot expect to turn out good works. 如果作家不深入群众，就不会写出好作品来。**

**turn down 关小；拒绝**

**turn up 出现；露面；调大**

**turn away 拒绝……入内；把……打发走**

**turn to 转向；变成；求助于；翻到（书的某页）**

**turn over 打翻；翻身；移交**

**turn on 打开**

**turn off 关掉**

**fall away （逐渐） 减少；消失**

**As my pace grew faster，the walls of the laboratory fell away，and I was left in the open air. 当我的速度加快时，实验室的墙壁消失了，我已经进入了旷野。**

**·You’d scarcely believe anybody could fall away so rapidly. 你简直难以相信一个人会消瘦得这么快。**

**·If you take this medicine，all your pains and aches will fall away. 你服下这个药，一切疼痛就会消失。**

**fall ill 生病**

**fall over 跌倒**

**fall asleep 睡着；入睡**

**fall back 后退；倒退**

**fall in love with... 爱上……**

**fall into the habit of... 形成……习惯**

**fall apart 分裂；解体；崩溃**

**fall behind 落后（于对手），落在后面**

**fall down 表现不足（或有误）；失败；倒下；跌倒；**

**倒塌**

**·In panic mode， we fall back into our old habits.在恐慌状态中，我们又回到了我们的老习惯。**

**·Move forward， or you’ll fall behind.不进则退。**

**·Civilisation is going to fall apart， in their view.文明将崩溃，在他们看来。**

**·Most adults， when they fall down， make a big deal out of it and don’t even make a second attempt.大多数成年人，当他们摔倒了，会对此大惊小怪，甚至不会再试一次。**

****

**It was at ten o’clock today that the first of all Time Machines began its career. 今天十点钟，第一个时间机器开始了它的使命。**

**句中“It was at ten o’clock today that”为强调句型：It’s＋被强调部分＋that＋其他成分。**

**强调句型的基本结构为：It is/was＋被强调部分＋that/who＋其他成分。**

**此结构中it 没有词汇意义，只是引出被强调部分，只能强调主语、宾语、状语，不能强调谓语。被强调的成分是表示人的词时用who/that，而被强调部分是其他时（事物、时间、地点等）只能用that。**

**·It was John who/that bought an old bike yesterday in a marketplace. 是约翰昨天在市场上买了辆旧自行车。**

**·It was not until I got off the bus that I realised it. 直到下车之后我才意识到这事。**

**·It was in the classroom that I left my umbrella. 我把雨伞落在了教室里。**

**　Part 3　Assessing Your Progress & Video Time　**

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**due to 由于**

**Batteries are not allowed by airlines in checked luggage， as they might explode due to overheating. 航空公司不允许将电池放在托运行李中，因为电池可能会因过热而爆炸。**

**·The project had to be abandoned due to a lack of government funding. 这项工程由于缺乏政府的资助而不得不放弃。**

**·The team’s success was largely due to her efforts.**

**这个队的成功在很大程度上是她努力的结果。**

**表示“因为，由于”含义的短语**

**because of，thanks to，owing to，as a result of，as a consequence of，on account of**

****

**Since I don’t have much time， I need to calculate how long it will take me to do the task.由于我没有太多时间，我需要计算完成这项任务需要多长时间。**

**句中since意为“由于”，引导原因状语从句。It takes/took/will take （sb）＋一段时间＋to do sth句型**

**·I’m forever on a diet， since I put on weight easily. 我永远都在减肥，因为我很容易长胖。**

**·It took more than 800 artists over a year to work on the project.这个项目花费了800多名艺术家一年多的时间。**

**·It takes a lot of courage to admit when you’re wrong.承认错误需要很大的勇气。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**被动语态**

**一、 被动语态的基本知识**

**1. 被动语态的构成：be动词＋及物动词的过去分词**

**2. 被动语态的用法**

**（1）不知道或没有必要说出动作的执行者。**

**·These books are written for children.这些书是为孩子们写的。**

**·In the future， all shopping will be done online.将来所有的购物都会在网上进行。**

**（2）借助被动的动作突出动作的承受者。**

**·He was shocked by the bad news.他对这个坏消息感到非常震惊。**

**（3）为使句子结构简练、紧凑。**

**·He went to the country and was warmly welcomed.他去了那个国家并受到热烈欢迎。**

**3. 八种时态的被动语态**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **时态名称** | **被动形式（以do为例）** |
| **一般现在时** | **am/is/are done** |
| **一般过去时** | **was/were done** |
| **一般将来时** | **shall/will be done** |
| **过去将来时** | **would be done** |
| **现在进行时** | **am/is/are being done** |
| **过去进行时** | **was/were being done** |
| **现在完成时** | **has/have been done** |
| **过去完成时** | **had been done** |

**·English is taught in our school.我们学校教英语。**

**·It is reported that a space station will be built on the moon in years to come.据报道，在未来的几年里月球上将建立一个空间站。**

**·We can’t use the reading room because it is being repaired.我们不能使用阅览室，因为它正在修缮中。**

**·His book has been finished and will come out soon.他的书已经写完，很快就要出版了。**

**4. 含情态动词的被动语态**

**构成形式：情态动词＋be＋及物动词的过去分词**

**·You should be praised by the teacher.你应当受到老师的表扬。**

**·Your homework must be handed in this afternoon.你的作业必须在今天下午交。**

**5. 动词短语的被动语态**

**有些动词短语相当于及物动词，可用于被动语态。注意，含有动词短语的主动句变为被动句时，其中的介词和副词不可漏掉。**

**·Children are taken good care of in our village.在我们村，孩子们被照顾得很好。**

**·She was taken to the nearby hospital and was operated on immediately.她被带到附近的医院，并立即进行了手术。**

**二、 被动语态的注意事项**

**1. 以主动形式表被动意义的动词**

**（1）表示状态特征的系动词，如look，sound，taste，feel，smell，prove，remain等，不用于被动语态，其后接形容词或名词构成系表结构，表示被动含义。**

**·The food tastes delicious.这食物味道鲜美。**

**·The cotton feels soft.这棉花摸起来很柔软。**

**（2）表示主语的某种属性特征的动词，如clean，drive，lock，open，sell，read，wash，write等，常用其主动形式表示被动意义，且主语通常是物。这类动词一般不单独使用，常有副词修饰语。**

**·This kind of cloth washes well.这种布料好清洗。**

**·The pen he bought yesterday writes smoothly.他昨天买的这支钢笔书写流畅。**

**2. 不用被动语态的几种情况**

**（1）不及物动词（短语）无被动语态。常见的有：die，disappear，rise，happen，last，lie，sit，break out，come true，fall asleep，lose heart，take place等。**

**要想正确地使用被动语态，就需注意哪些动词是及物的，哪些动词是不及物的。特别是一词多义的动词往往有两种用法。解决这一问题唯有在学习过程中多留意，多积累。**

**（2）一部分及物动词（短语）不能用于被动语态。常见的有：fit，have，hold，marry，wish，cost，enter，reach，benefit，lack，agree with，arrive at，shake hands with，succeed in，suffer from，happen to，take part in，belong to等。**

**·The computer cost 1，000 dollars. 这台电脑花了1000美元。**

**·The toy car belongs to him.这个玩具车属于他。**

**（3）在need，want，require，bear等词作谓语，其主语是物时，后面常跟动名词的主动形式表示被动含义，其含义相当于动词不定式的被动形式。**

**·The house needs repairing/to be repaired.房子需要修缮。**

**·These flowers need watering/to be watered.这些花需要浇水了。**

**（4）某些“*adj*.＋to do”结构中，不定式与句子的主语有动宾关系时，多用主动表被动。**

**·The picture is pleasant to look at.这幅画看着很舒服。**

**三、 “get＋过去分词”构成的被动语态**

**被动语态中的be动词有时可换成get，构成“get＋过去分词”，常表示动作或状态。**

**·Sarah，hurry up. I’m afraid you won’t have time to get changed before the party.萨拉，快点。恐怕在派对开始前你没有时间换衣服了。**

**·About 30 passengers got killed in that traffic accident.在那次交通事故中约有30名乘客丧生。**

**四、 “be＋过去分词”构成的被动语态**

**“be＋过去分词”构成被动语态，其后常跟有by短语，表示动作的执行者。**

**·All these jobs can now be done by one single machine. 所有这些工作现在只用一台机器就可以完成。**

**@核心素养通**

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**学科核心素养是学科育人价值的集中体现，是学生通过学习而逐步形成的正确价值观念、必备品格和关键能力。英语学科核心素养主要包括语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力。今后，英语考试将更加注重立德树人的培养，坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。下面文段就是围绕“思维品质”这一学科素养展开，旨在提升学生的学习能力和文化素养。**

**主题：人与社会**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数：★★★**

**If you ever get the impression that your dog can “tell” whether you look content or annoyed，you may be onto something. Dogs may indeed be able to distinguish between happy and angry human faces，according to a new study.**

**Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs to distinguish between images（图像） of the same person making either a happy or an angry face. During the training stage，each dog was shown only the upper half or the lower half of the person’s face. The researchers then tested the dogs’ ability to distinguish between human facial expressions by showing them the other half of the person’s face or images totally different from the ones used in training. The researchers found that the dogs were able to pick the angry or happy face by touching a picture of it with their noses more often than one would expect by random chance.**

**The study showed the animals had figured out how to apply what they learned about human faces during training to new faces in the testing stage. “We can rule out that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue，such as the sight of teeth，” said study author Corsin Muller. “Instead，our results suggest that the successful dogs realised that a smiling mouth means the same thing as smiling eyes，and the same rule applies to an angry mouth having the same meaning as angry eyes.”**

**“With our study，we think we can now confidently conclude that at least some dogs can distinguish human facial expressions，” Muller told *Live* *Science*.**

**At this point，it is not clear why dogs seem to be equipped with the ability to recognise different facial expressions in humans. “To us，the most likely explanation appears to be that the basis lies in their living with humans，which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions，and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them，” Muller said.**

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**❶ Researchers trained a group of 11 dogs person making either a happy or an angry face.**

**　这是一个简单句。“to distinguish between images of the same person making either a happy or an angry face”为动词不定式作目的状语。**

**　研究人员训练了11条狗来区分同一个人脸上的表情是高兴还是愤怒。**

**❷ The researchers then to distinguish between human facial expressions or images totally different from the ones used in training.**

**　这是一个简单句，“by showing them the other half of the person’s face or images totally different from the ones used in training”为方式状语。**

**　研究人员随后测试了狗辨别人类面部表情的能力，向狗展示了人脸的另一半，或与训练中使用的完全不同的图像。**

**❸ that the dogs simply distinguish between the pictures based on a simple cue，such as the sight of teeth，” said study author Corsin Muller.**

**　这是一个主从复合句。整个引号内的内容“We can rule out that...”是主句谓语said的宾语。在宾语部分中，“that the dogs simply distinguish...”又是动词短语“can rule out”的宾语从句。句末的“said study author Corsin Muller”是点明说话者和动作的主句。**

**　“我们可以排除狗只是根据一个简单的线索（例如看到牙齿）来区分图片的可能性，”该研究的作者科辛·穆勒说道。**

**❹To us， to be that the basis lies in their living with humans， which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions， with many chances to learn to distinguish between them.**

**　本句包含了一个并列句，其中“which gives them a lot of exposure to human facial expressions”为非限制性定语从句，“and this exposure has provided them with many chances to learn to distinguish between them”为并列句。**

**　对我们来说，最可能的解释似乎是，基于他们与人类生活在一起，这让他们有很多机会接触人类的面部表情，而这种接触为他们提供了很多机会，让他们学会区分它们。**

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**impression *n*. 印象；效果，影响；压痕，印记；感想；曝光**

**annoyed *adj*. 恼怒的；烦闷的**

**distinguish *vt*. 区分；辨别；使杰出，使表现突出 *vi*. 区别，区分；辨别**

**recognise *vt*. 认出，识别；承认；接受，认可；赞赏 *vi*. 确认，承认；具结**

**explanation *n*. 说明，解释；辩解**

****

**content *n*. 内容，目录；满足；容量 *adj*. 满意的 *vt*. 使满意**

**image *n*. 图像；影像；肖像**

***v*. 作……的像；描绘……的形象；幻想；想象**

**totally *adv*. 完全地**

**confidently *adv*. 自信地；安心地**

**at this point 这时候，此时此刻**

**be equipped with 配备有……；装有……；装备有……**

**exposure *n*. 暴露；曝光；揭露；陈列**

**UNIT 2　ICONIC ATTRACTIONS**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Reading and Thinking　**

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**foundation *n*. 创建；基础；地基**

**The foundation of Australia 澳大利亚的建立**

**·The foundation of democracy is the will of the people to preserve liberty. 民主的基础在于人民维护自由的意志。**

**·This old house has a very solid foundation. 这所旧房子有非常结实的地基。**

**lay the foundation for 给……打下基础；为……奠定基础**

**without foundation 无根据的**

**found *vt*. 创办；成立；建立**

**political *adj*. 政治的**

**Political divisions 行政区划**

**·The students in this university are very political. 这所大学里的学生极具政治意识。**

**·His whole issue has become highly political. 他的整件事情已经变得高度政治化了。**

**·What I want to talk about now is political questions. 我现在要说的是政治问题。**

**for political reasons 由于政治原因**

**political science 政治学**

**politics *n*. 政治；政治活动**

**located *adj*. 位于**

**Located to the south of the equator，below many other countries on the globe，it’s often informally**

**referred to as “down under”. （澳大利亚）位于赤道以南，并在地球上很多国家的下方，它常被非正式地称为“down under”。**

**be located in/on sp 坐落于某处**

**·Geographically，that country is located in the Southern Hemisphere. 从地理上说，那个国家位于南半球。**

**locate *v*.找出……的位置，把……安置在**

**locate sb in/at... 发现某人在某处**

**locate in sth 在……定居**

**location *n*. 位置**

**joint *n*. 公共场所（尤指价格低廉的饮食和娱乐场所）；关节 *adj*. 联合的；共同的**

**Bakeries，fast-food joints，butcher shops，cafes，and restaurants everywhere provide some of the premier food experiences in the world. 无处不在的面包店、快餐店、肉店、咖啡馆和餐馆提供了世界上一些顶级的美食体验。**

**·Are you sure this joint is completely tight？你能肯定这个连接处很牢固吗？**

**·She and Frank had never got around to opening a joint account. 她和弗兰克还没有抽出时间去开联名账户。**

**·This painting is their joint work. 这幅画是他们合作的。**

**out of joint with 与……不相称**

**out of joint （关节）脱位；脱臼；杂乱无章；混乱；迷惑**

**put sb’s nose out of joint 使某人恼火**

**a joint declaration/statement 联合声明**

**a joint effort 共同的努力**

**join *vt*.& *vi*. 连接；联结；加入**

**join sb in （doing） sth 加入某人做某事；和某人一起做某事**

**premier *adj*. 最著名的；第一的；首要的 *n*. 总理；首相**

**Bakeries，fast-food joints，butcher shops，cafes，and restaurants everywhere provide some of the premier food experiences in the world. 无处不在的面包店、快餐店、肉店、咖啡馆和餐馆提供了世界上一些顶级的美食体验。**

**·She attends Britain’s premier university. 她就读于英国最好的大学。**

**·This particular name originated with an emperor and a premier.这个特殊名字的来历与一位皇帝和一位丞相有关。**

**·He is the premier stage performer of the country. 他是那个国家的第一位舞台表演家。**

**take the premier place 占第一位，占首席**

**be of premier importance to 对……非常重要**

**hollow *adj*. 中空的；空心的；虚伪的**

**The didgeridoo is made from a tree branch which is hollow. 迪吉里杜管由空心的树枝制成。**

**·I don’t like to hear his hollow words. 我不喜欢听他那些空洞的话。**

**·This tree trunk sounds hollow. 这棵树的树干听起来像是空心的。**

**hollow pipes 空心的管子**

**hollow words 空洞的言语**

**hollow laugh 虚伪的笑**

**hollow promises 虚伪的允诺**

**·African countries cannot build on a foundation of hollow promises. 非洲国家无法靠虚伪的允诺进行建设。**

**empty/vacant/hollow**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **empty里面没有东西，一无所有** | **具有“空无一物”的隐含意义，可以用来描绘box，vessel，cupboard，bag，purse，room，house，street，stomach，head等词。** |
| **vacant闲着的，无人占据的** | **着重指临时性的情况，如vacant seat，vacant apartment，vacant position等。** |
| **hollow空心的，中空的，空洞的，下陷的** | **常与tree，ball，cheeks，voice，sound，words，promises等词连用，既可用以指实物的“中空”，亦可指 words，promises，compliments的“虚假”，用于后者时是比喻意义。** |

**vibrate *vt*.& *vi*. （使）振动**

**To play the didgeridoo，you put your mouth on one end and blow while vibrating your lips. 吹奏迪吉里杜管时，你要把嘴巴靠在一端，边吹气边振动嘴唇。**

**vibrate with 因……而激动/颤抖**

**vibrate in the breeze 在微风中抖动**

**·The sea began to vibrate with waves that spread out in a circle. 大海开始振动，波浪一圈一圈地向外扩散。**

**·The leaves were vibrating in the breeze. 树叶在微风中抖动。**

**·She seems to vibrate with enthusiasm. 她似乎浑身热情奔腾。**

**pitch *n*. 音高*vt*.& *vi*. 扔，投**

**The didgeridoo player has to change the shape of his mouth in order to change pitch. 吹奏迪吉里杜管的人必须靠改变嘴形才能改变音高。**

**make a pitch for sb/sth 决心劝服某人/获得某事**

**pitch in 加入；投入**

**pitch into sb 批评某人；攻击某人**

**·A basic sense of rhythm and pitch is essential in a music teacher.基本的韵律感和音高感是音乐教师的必备素质。**

**·If everyone pitches in，we’ll soon have the job finished. 要是人人参与，这工作马上就能完成。**

**·He has pitched his ball into our house. 他将球扔进了我们的房子。**

**straightforward *adj*. 坦率的；简单的**

**They have a straightforward and free-and-easy attitude towards life，and their friendliness and warmth made me feel at home wherever I went.**

**他们对生活有一种直率、洒脱的态度，无论我走到哪里，他们的友好和热情都让我感到宾至如归。**

**·She gave me a straightforward answer. 她坦率地回答了我。**

**·Getting funding for the project was far from straightforward. 为这一项目寻找资金绝非易事。**

**·I think you’ll find it all quite straightforward. 我想你会发现这些都相当简单。**

**a straightforward person 坦率的人**

**a straightforward explanation 率直的解释**

**be straightforward with sb about sth 和某人坦白某事**

****

**can’t wait to do sth 迫不及待地想做某事**

**I can’t wait to see all of them！ 我迫不及待地要看到所有这些东西！**

**·I can’t wait to get out of these wet clothes. 我迫不及待地想脱下这些湿衣服。**

**·I can’t wait to meet my old classmates. 我急切地想见到我的老同学们。**

**can hardly wait to do sth/can hardly wait for sth/can’t wait for sth 迫不及待地想做某事/想要某物**

**in close contact with 与……密切联系**

**To survive in this vast land on the ocean，the Aborigines had to be in close contact with nature. 为了在海洋中这片辽阔的土地上生存，澳大利亚土著人得和大自然保持密切的联系。**

**·After graduating from high school，I didn’t really stay in close contact with my best friends. 自从高中毕业后，我就再也没有跟我最好的朋友保持过很紧密的联系了。**

**contact with sb 联系某人**

**make contact with 和……取得联系**

**lose contact with 和……失去联系**

**·Have you had any contact with your lawyer recently？ 你最近同你的律师有联系吗？**

**·Sullivan was able to make contact with the girl’s mind through the sense of touch. 沙利文能通过触觉和这个女孩进行心灵沟通。**

**make up 组成；化妆；补充；和解；编造，虚构**

**After being here for a while，my biggest impression is the complicated mix of peoples and cultures that make up the nation. 在这里待了一段时间后，我印象最深的是这个国家复杂的民族和文化的融合，而这个国家正是由这些构成的。**

**·Six women and nineteen men make up the committee. 六位女士和十九位男士组成了这个委员会。**

**make out 辨别，理解**

**make up for 补偿，弥补**

**make over 修改，改造；转让**

**·Looking through the mist，I could make out the figure of a woman standing under the street lamp. 透过薄雾，我能看到路灯下一个女人站着的身影。**

**·He tried to make up for all the trouble he had caused. 他设法弥补他所造成的一切麻烦。**

**·He asked the tailor to make over his trousers. 他叫裁缝修改了一下他的裤子。**

****

**❶Located to the south of the equator，below many other countries on the globe，it’s often informally referred to as “down under”. （澳大利亚）位于赤道以南，并在地球上很多国家的下方，它常被非正式地称为“down under”。**

**“Located to the south of the equator”在句中作原因状语。**

**过去分词短语通常在句中作时间、原因、条件、让步、伴随、方式等状语。过去分词通常与句子的主语构成被动关系，或表示动作已完成。**

**·Lost in thought，she nearly ran into a tree. 她陷入了沉思，差点撞到树上。**

**·Left at home，John didn’t feel afraid at all. 被留在家里，约翰一点儿也不觉得害怕。**

**·Seriously injured，he had to be taken to the hospital. 由于伤得严重，他只好被送往医院。**

**❷They have a straightforward and free-and-easy attitude towards life，and their friendliness and warmth made me feel at home wherever I went. 他们对生活有一种直率、洒脱的态度，无论我走到哪里，他们的友好和热情都让我感到宾至如归。**

**句中“wherever I went”为wherever引导的让步状语从句。**

**1. whenever，wherever，however引导让步状语从句，相当于“no matter when/where/how”。**

**2. whatever，whoever，whichever，whomever既可引导名词性从句，也可引导让步状语从句；在引导让步状语从句时相当于“no matter what/who/which/whom”。**

**·Wherever the film star goes，there are crowds of people waiting to see her. 这位电影明星所到之处都有成群的人等着见她。**

**·Wherever it is possible，the illustrations are taken from literature. 只要有可能，例证都取自文学作品。**

**·I will find him wherever he may be. 无论他可能在哪儿，我都要找到他。**

**　Part 2　Learning About Language & Using Language　**

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**entitle *vt*.给……命名（或题名）；使享有权利**

**Ethnic minority groups in China are often entitled to special funds from the government to help protect their cultural heritage. 中国的少数民族群体通常有权获得政府的专项资金，以帮助保护他们的文化遗产。**

**·She read a poem entitled *The* *Apple* *Tree*.她读了一首名为《苹果树》的诗。**

**·We are all entitled to equal protection under the law.我们都有权利受到法律的同等保护。**

**entitle sb to （do） sth使……有……权利（资格）**

**·The degree entitles him to teach university-level courses. 这个学位使他具备教授大学课程的资格。**

**dive *vi*. *&* *n*.潜水；跳水；俯冲**

**Visitors to the beaches can enjoy many activities， including diving，kayaking， and rock climbing. 到海滩的游客可以享受许多活动，包括潜水、皮划艇和攀岩。**

**·In natural water， don’t dive unless you know that the water is deep enough. 在天然水域，除非你知道水够深，否则不要潜水。**

**·He dived in after her without a second thought. 他不假思索地随她跳入水中。**

**·The seagulls soared then dived. 海鸥翱翔着，然后俯冲下来。**

**·The share price dived from 49p to an all-time low of 40p. 股价从49便士暴跌到40便士的历史最低位。**

**dive into 跳入……中；探察……；潜心研究……**

**·It started to rain so we dived into the nearest cafe. 天下起雨来，我们立即钻进一家最近的咖啡馆。**

**sponsor *vt*. 倡议；赞助；主办　*n*. （法案等的）倡议者；赞助者；保（证） 人**

**Visitors can see these amazing creatures in their natural domain， and also sponsor an elephant to preserve its health and liberty. 游客可以在自然领域看到这些神奇的生物，还可以赞助一头大象来保护它的健康和自由。**

**·The race organisers are trying to attract sponsors. 比赛的组织者在想方设法吸引赞助者。**

**·Please could you sponsor me for my school’s campaign for Help the Aged？ 我在参加我们学校举办的“助老”募捐活动，您能赞助我吗？**

**·Students on the full-time course of study are usually sponsored. 全日制学生通常都得到资助。**

**distribution *n*. 分布；分配；分发**

**It has to be the kangaroo，as it has a wide distribution throughout the country. 这个动物一定是袋鼠，因为它广泛分布在全国各地。**

**·Our catalogue lists all our books that are available for general distribution. 我们在目录中列出了所有全面发行的书。**

**·The country was noted for its uneven distribution of land resources. 这个国家以土地资源分布不均匀而出名。**

**·Pines have a very wide distribution. 松树的分布很广。**

**distribution to 分发给**

**distribute *vt*. 分配；分发**

**distribute sth to/among 把某物分配/发给……**

**·UN peacekeepers are trying to distribute supplies to 30，000 civilians.联合国维和士兵正努力将供给分发给三万平民。**

**phase *n*. 阶段；时期 *v*. 逐步做**

**After this phase，they go out to try their legs. 在这个阶段之后，它们会出去试试腿力。**

**·His anxiety about the work was just a passing phase. 他对工作的担心只是暂时的。**

**phase down 逐步减少**

**phase in 逐步采用**

**phase out 逐步淘汰**

**·The programme to phase down waste in natural sources is progressing successfully in the country. 逐步减少自然能源浪费的计划正在这个国家顺利进行。**

**·We should phase in the new working plans. 我们应逐步采用新的工作计划。**

**·The factory has already phased out a batch of production equipment. 这家工厂已经淘汰了一批生产设备。**

**license *vt*. 批准；许可 *n*. （＝licence）许可证；执照**

**If you want to hold a koala，you have to go to certain licensed zoos... 如果你想抱考拉，你必须去某些有许可证的动物园……**

**·They have licensed the private hotel. 他们已经颁发了许可证给那家私人旅馆。**

**license sb to do... 允许/批准某人做某事**

**a license for ……的许可证**

**under license 获得许可**

**·The authorities license certain shops to sell tobacco. 当局批准特定店铺出售烟草。**

**·He was licensed to do no more than send a message. 允许他做的事情只不过是捎个信而已。**

**violent *adj*. 暴力的；猛烈的**

**Fortunately，despite their name，they are generally not violent towards people. 幸运的是，尽管它们的名字有些可怕，但它们通常对人并不暴力。**

**·The violent winds buried the village in sand. 狂风把村子掩埋在沙中。**

**be violent to/towards 对……粗暴**

**lay violent hands on 对……行凶，对……下毒手**

**·They laid violent hands on him. 他们对他施以暴力。**

**·The mad man was violent to people and had to be locked up. 这个精神病患者对人很暴力，人们不得不把他锁起来。**

**violence *n*. 暴力；暴行**

**by/with violence 用暴力**

**appeal to violence 诉诸暴力**

**do sb violence 对某人施暴**

**violently *adv*. 猛烈地；暴力地**

**·The film was damned by the critics for its mindless violence.这部影片因无谓的暴力受到评论家的强烈指责。**

**hatch *vi*. 孵出；破壳 *vt*. 使孵出；策划；（尤指）密谋**

**Its eggs hatch after about ten days... 它的蛋大约10天后破壳……**

**·Don’t count the chickens before they are hatched.[谚]鸡蛋还未孵，别忙数鸡雏。**

**·I hatched all the arrangement for the dance. 我为舞会做了一切安排。**

**hatch eggs 孵蛋**

**hatch out 孵化出来；结果变成**

**hatch sth from sth 从……中孵出……**

**hatch sth up 策划某事**

**·We have done our best， but I wonder how the matter will hatch out.我们已经尽了最大努力，但不知道结果如何。**

**capacity *n*. 能力；容量**

**It has a capacity to find food in the water by using electrical sensors in its bill. 它拥有一种能用嘴里的电传感器在水中找到食物的能力。**

**·He has a mind of great capacity. 他的理解能力极强。**

**have a capacity of 可容纳……**

**have a capacity for 有……的能力**

**have the capacity to do 有做……的能力**

**within/beyond one’s capacity 在某人能力之内/超出某人的能力**

**·Human beings have an infinite capacity for self-deception. 人类自欺的能力是无穷的。**

**·Limited resources are restricting our capacity for developing new products. 有限的资源正制约着我们开发新产品的能力。**

****

**a handful of 少数人（或物）；一把（的量）**

**There are only a small handful of animals in the**

**world that can do that！世界上只有很少的动物可以那样做！**

**·City kids can probably see only a handful of stars. 城里的孩子可能只能看到很少的星星。**

**a spoonful of 一勺**

**a basketful of 一篮**

**a mouthful of 一口**

**a houseful of 一屋子**

**·Every 90 minutes she’ll rest for 2 minutes and eat on bread or a spoonful of peanut butter. 每隔90分钟她会休息2分钟，吃面包或一勺花生酱。**

**·The girl carrying a basketful of flowers is walking towards him. 挎着一篮子花的女孩正向他走来。**

****

**They sleep and drink milk in that temporary，protected environment until they are about seven or eight months old. 大约七八个月大之前，它们一直待在那个暂时受保护的环境里睡觉和吃奶。**

**句中until引导时间状语从句，表示“直到……为止”。**

**1. till和until可以通用，表示主句谓语动词所表达的动作持续到从句谓语动词所表达的动作发生时为止。在肯定句中，主句要用延续性动词。在否定句中，until 或till可以和非延续性动词连用。**

**2. until引导的从句可以放在句首，till引导的从句一般放在句末。**

**3. not until放在句首时，主句要使用部分倒装，表示加强语气。**

**·I’ll work until he tells me to stop. 我会一直工作到他叫我停下来为止。**

**·Until the last minute of the match，the players kept on playing. 直到比赛的最后一分钟，运动员们仍在奋战。**

**　Part 3　Assessing Your Progress & Video Time　**

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**prison *n*. 监狱；监禁**

**Special tiger reserves with fences have greatly improved the distribution of the wild tiger population across India，and local police are now entitled to give longer prison sentences to hunters. 有围栏的老虎保护特区极大地改善了印度野生老虎种群的分布，当地警方现在有权对猎人判处更长的监禁。**

**break prison 越狱**

**in prison 在狱中**

**throw sb in/into prison 把某人关进监狱**

**out of prison 越狱/出狱**

**·The judge had threw her into prison before she had time to explain. 法官没等她辩解，就把她关进了监狱。**

**·He spent his time in prison praying and studying. 他把狱中的时间都用于祈祷和学习。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**过去分词**

**过去分词（past participle）是分词的一种。规则动词的过去分词一般是由“动词原形＋ed”构成，不规则动词的过去分词见教材中的不规则动词表。过去分词是一种非谓语动词，在句中不能单独作谓语，但它具有形容词和副词的特性，因此在句中可以作定语、表语、宾语补足语和状语。**

**一、 过去分词作定语**

**1. 过去分词作定语时，相当于形容词，其逻辑主语就是它所修饰的名词。分词所表示的动作与其所修饰的名词构成动宾关系。如：**

**·The concert given by their friends was a success. 他们朋友举办的音乐会很成功。**

**2. 单个的过去分词作定语时，常常置于其所修饰的名词前；而过去分词短语作定语时，常常置于其所修饰的名词后。如：**

**·They are cleaning the fallen leaves in the yard. 他们正在打扫院子里的落叶。**

**·The meeting，attended by over five thousand people，welcomed the great hero. （他们举行了）欢迎英雄的大会，到会的有五千多人。**

**3. 过去分词及过去分词短语作定语一般可转换为一个定语从句。如：**

**·We must adapt our regulations to the changed conditions. ＝We must adapt our regulations to the conditions that have been changed. 我们必须调整规章制度来适应变化的情况。**

**4. 有些过去分词作前置定语与后置定语时意义不同。**

**in the given time在既定的时间内**

**with the words given用所给的单词**

**a concerned look一个关切的神情**

**the people concerned有关人士**

**注意：**

**及物动词的过去分词除表示“完成”的动作之外，还表示“被动”的意义。如：spoken English（英语口语）；iced beer（冰镇啤酒）；cooked food（熟食）；fried chips（炸薯条）等。**

**不及物动词的过去分词常表示“完成”的动作，而不表示“被动”意义。如：faded flawers（凋谢的花）；fallen leaves（落叶）；the risen sun（升起的太阳）等。**

**二、 过去分词作表语**

**过去分词作表语，总是在系动词be，appear，seem，look，remain，feel，get等之后，通常表示主语所处的状态，这时过去分词可以被看作一个形容词，是形容词化的过去分词。常见的有seated，surprised，astonished，amazed，moved，exhausted，worried，devoted，pleased，inspired，encouraged，excited，delighted，satisfied，scared，frightened，disappointed 等。如：**

**·I am pleased with the result of the experiment. 我对试验结果很满意。**

**·The door remained locked. 门仍然锁着。**

**·I hope we can get more involved in our community and our life will be colourful. 我希望我们能更多地参与到社区中来，我们的生活将变得丰富多彩。**

**注意：过去分词作表语时，强调主语所处的状态；动词的被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者，强调动作。**

**·The cup is broken. 杯子破了。（强调状态）**

**·The cup was broken by Jim. 杯子是吉姆打破的。（强调动作）**

**三、 过去分词作宾语补足语**

**能用作宾语补足语的过去分词一般都是及物动词，表示被动意义或已完成意义，有时候两者兼而有之。作宾语补足语的过去分词与宾语有逻辑上的动宾关系，即宾语是过去分词动作的对象。在下面结构中常用过去分词作补语：**

**1. 在感官动词（see，hear，notice，watch等）和表示心理状态的动词（feel，find等）后。如：**

**·He watched the TV set carried out of the room. 他看到电视机被搬到房间外面了。**

**2. 表示“致使”意义的动词（have，make，get，keep，leave等）后可接过去分词作宾语补足语。如：**

**·I had my leg broken in the football game. 我的腿在足球赛中摔断了。**

**3. 表示思维活动的动词（consider，know，think等）后可接过去分词作宾语补足语。如：**

**·I considered the matter settled. 我认为这件事解决了。**

**4. 表示爱憎、意愿的动词（want，wish，like，hate等）后可接过去分词作宾语补足语。如：**

**·I wanted two tickets reserved. 我想预订两张机票。**

**5. 在with的复合结构中。如：**

**·He sat there，with his hands tied behind. 他双手被捆在后面，坐在那里。**

**注意过去分词、现在分词与动词不定式作宾语补足语时的区别：**

**（1）过去分词作宾语补足语，表示“被动和完成”含义，或仅仅表示“状态”。**

**（2）现在分词作宾语补足语，表示其与所修饰的词之间为主谓关系。由延续性动词转化而来的现在分词作补足语，表示过程的一部分；而由瞬间性动词转化而来的现在分词作宾语补足语，表示动作的反复。**

**（3）动词不定式作宾语补足语，表示动作的全过程或者是动作已经结束。**

**四、 过去分词作状语**

**过去分词作状语，修饰谓语动词，进一步说明谓语动词的动作和状态，即动作发生时的背景或状况。其逻辑主语通常就是句子的主语，且过去分词与主语之间为动宾关系。**

**（一）过去分词（短语）作状语的句法功能和位置**

**1. 过去分词（短语）表示被动、动作已经完成，其逻辑主语则为句子的主语。过去分词作状语时，可单独使用，也可以在其前面加上适当的连词，可表示时间、条件、原因、让步、方式、伴随等。如：**

**·When offered help，one often says “Thank you” or “It’s kind of you”. 当被提供帮助的时候，人们常说“Thank you”或“It’s kind of you”。（时间状语）**

**·Given another chance，I will do it much better.如果再给我一次机会，我会做得更好。（条件状语）**

**·Greatly inspired by what he did，I joined him in helping others.在他所做事情的巨大鼓舞下，我也加入了帮助他人的行列。（原因状语）**

**·Visited many times，the place is still worth visiting again.虽然我已经参观了很多次，但这个地方仍值得再来。（让步状语）**

**·He has been preparing his paper all day long，locked in the study.锁在书房里，他一整天都在准备论文。（方式状语）**

**·The guest walked into the room，greeted by the host.客人一边和主人打招呼，一边走进了房间。（伴随状语）**

**2. 过去分词（短语）在句中作状语时，既可放在句首，也可放在句尾，中间用逗号隔开。如：**

**·Caught in a heavy rain，he was all wet. 因为淋了一场大雨，他全身湿透了。**

**·He stood there silently，moved to tears.＝Moved to tears，he stood there silently. 他静静地站在那里，被感动得热泪盈眶。**

**（二）过去分词（短语）作状语的几种情况**

**1. 过去分词在句中作时间、条件、原因、让步状语时，相当于对应的时间、条件、原因及让步状语从句。如：**

**·Seen from the top of the mountain（＝When it is seen from the top of the mountain），the whole town looks more beautiful. 从山顶上看，整座小镇看起来更美了。**

**·Encouraged by the progress he has made（＝As he is encouraged by the progress he has made），he works harder. 由于受到所取得进步的鼓舞，他工作更努力了。**

**2. 过去分词在句中作伴随、方式等状语时，可改为句子的并列谓语或改为并列分句。如：**

**·The teacher came into the room，followed by two students（＝and was followed by two students）. 老师走进了房间，后面跟着两个学生。**

**·He spent the whole morning，locked in his bedroom（＝and was locked in his bedroom）. 他把自己锁在卧室里度过了一整个上午。**

**3. 过去分词作状语可跟与之对应的状语从句互换。而从句改成过去分词作状语时有时还可保留连词，构成“连词＋过去分词”结构作状语。如：**

**·Even if I am invited（＝Even if invited），I will not take part in the party. 即使被邀请，我也不会参加那个宴会。**

**·Unless you are asked to speak（＝Unless asked to speak），you should remain silent at the meeting. 除非被要求发言，在会上你应该保持沉默。**

**4. 过去分词（短语）作状语时，过去分词（短语）的逻辑主语通常是句子的主语，否则，分词（短语）前应加上自己的主语。这种带有自身主语的过去分词（短语）被称为过去分词（短语）的独立结构。过去分词（短语）的独立结构通常在句中作状语，可表示时间、原因、条件等。如：**

**·The test finished，we began our holiday. 测试结束了，我们开始放假了。**

**·More time given，we could have done it much better. 如果给我们更多的时间，我们会做得更好。**

**（三）现在分词与过去分词作状语的区别在于两者与其逻辑主语的主动与被动关系。**

**1. 现在分词作状语时，现在分词的动作就是句子主语发出的动作，它们之间是主动关系。现在分词动作与谓语动作同时发生用一般式doing；如果现在分词的动作发生在谓语动作之前，表示已经完成，表示主动就用“having done”，表示被动就用“having been done”。如：**

**·Walking along the street，I met a friend of mine. 沿着大街走时，我碰到了自己的一个朋友。**

**·Having finished their work，they went home to have a rest. 完成工作后，他们回家休息一下。**

**2. 过去分词作状语时，过去分词表示的动作是句子主语承受的动作，它们之间是被动关系。如：**

**·Given more attention，the tree could have grown better. 如果给予更多的关注，小树本来能够长得更好一些。**

**·Grown in rich soil，these seeds can grow fast. 如果种在肥沃的土壤里，这些种子就能长得很快。**

**@核心素养通**

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**学科核心素养是学科育人价值的集中体现，是学生通过学习而逐步形成的正确价值观念、必备品格和关键能力。英语学科核心素养主要包括语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力。今后，英语考试将更加注重立德树人的培养，坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。下面文段围绕“文化意识”这一学科素养展开，旨在提升学生了解人与自然和谐共处的能力。**

**主题：人与自然**

**学科素养：文化意识**

**难度系数：★★**

**Many of you may know of the tourist-crowded Lijiang in southwest China’s Yunnan Province.But few of you may have heard of Shuanglang Village.With poetic scenery and tranquil（宁静的） guest houses，the small fishing village has become a favourite escape from urban living.**

**For over a thousand years，the local Bai Minority people here made their living by fishing in the lake.But the past 10 years have brought in a change to life.The small tranquil village is now popular with visitors looking for relaxation and enjoying a slower tempo（节奏）.**

**The weather here always seems perfect，making it a great retreat（静居所） anytime of the year.It is also home to some of the most romantic guest houses in China. Ba Xun is the head of the village and the owner of the first guest house here.He said，“A guest house is not a hotel.It’s much more personal.The decoration varies in different guest houses.Each and every one of them represents the owner’s unique style.” There are more than 120 guest houses now，offering much choice for a comfortable stay.Most face the Erhai Lake and have decks providing breath-taking views.**

**A tourist said，“I like staying here.It feels like home.” And many tourists really do make this their other home. Xiaoyun and her husband came to Shuanglang in 2009 from Beijing，and fell in love with the quiet village right away.The couple later quit their jobs to set up their own guest house here.**

**As with everywhere in China，change is coming to Shuanglang. It is hard not to notice that there are several new guest houses being built.The new bar and restaurant area will certainly change the mood of the village.But hopefully it will be a few years before this hidden treasure becomes a mini-Lijiang.**

****

**❶ houses， .**

**　这是一个简单句。“With poetic scenery and tranquil（宁静的） guest houses”在这里表原因，“the small fishing village”是句子的主语。**

**　这个小渔村有诗意的风景和宁静的民宿，已经成为人们逃离城市生活最喜欢的一个地方。**

**❷ now visitors tempo（节奏）.**

**　这是一个简单句。“looking for relaxation and enjoying a slower tempo”是现在分词短语作后置定语。**

**　这个宁静的小村庄现在很受游客欢迎，他们的目的就是追求一种放松并享受慢节奏。**

**❸But hopefully .**

**　这是一个复合句。“before this hidden treasure becomes a mini-Lijiang”为时间状语从句。其中，“this hidden treasure”是从句的主语，“becomes”是从句的谓语，“a mini-Lijiang”是从句的表语。**

**　但真的希望这个隐藏的宝地在变成一个“小丽江”之前，还能有几年（宁静）的时间。**

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**crowded *adj*. 拥挤的；塞满的**

**scenery *n*. 风景；景色；舞台布景**

**guest house *n*. 小型私营旅馆**

**escape from 逃脱　popular with 受欢迎的**

**represent *v*. 代表；表现，表示；描绘**

**unique *adj*. 独特的，稀罕的；唯一的，独一无二的**

***n*. 独一无二的人或物**

**fall in love with坠入爱河；爱上某人**

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**poetic *adj*. 诗的，诗歌的；诗意的；诗人的**

***n*. 诗学，诗论**

**minority *n*. 少数民族；少数派；未成年**

**relaxation *n*. 放松；缓和；消遣**

**decoration *n*. 装饰，装潢；装饰品；奖章**

**breath-taking *adj*. 令人屏息的，惊人的**

**hopefully *adv*. 有希望地，有前途地**

**UNIT 3　SEA EXPLORATION**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Reading and Thinking　**

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**extend *vt*. 扩展；使伸长；延长**

**A trading route across the sea was also extended along the coasts of the Indian Ocean，centred around Ceylon（now Sri Lanka）. 它是一条横跨海洋的贸易路线，也沿着印度洋海岸延伸，以锡兰（现在的斯里兰卡）为中心。**

**·The car park has been extended. 那个停车场已经被扩建了。**

**·They asked the government to extend its period of deliberation. 他们要求政府延长审议的时间。**

**extend out 伸出**

**extend from... to... 从……延伸到……**

**extend through... 贯穿……；达到整个……的长度**

**extend into... 扩大/延长到……**

**extend over... （使）持续，延续**

**extend to... （使）达到，伸展到**

**extend a fence/road/house 扩建护栏/公路/房子**

**extend a deadline/visa 延长最后期限/签证**

**·The meeting extended late into the night. 会议持续到深夜。**

**·High unemployment extends over the whole of Britain. 高失业率遍及整个英国。**

**·The chapter extends to a hundred pages. 这一章节长达100页。**

**extension *n*. 扩大；延伸；扩建部分；延期；延长期**

**negotiate *vt*. 商定；达成（协议） *vi*. 谈判；磋商；协商**

**Here，merchants from China and many other places met to negotiate trade deals，which also led to more awareness of each other’s cultures. 在这**

**里，来自中国和许多其他地方的商人聚集在一起协商贸易协议，这也使他们对彼此的文化有了更多的了解。**

**·Rents are individually negotiated between landlord and tenant. 租金由房东和房客单独协商。**

**·They have refused to negotiate on this issue. 他们已经拒绝对这一问题进行谈判。**

**negotiate a price 商谈价格**

**negotiate trade deals 洽谈贸易协议**

**negotiate with 同……协商；谈判；交涉**

**negotiate for 为……谈判**

**negotiate sb/sth into sth/*V*-ing**

**通过谈判使……进入/做某事**

**negotiate about （for） sth 就某事进行交涉**

**·I managed to negotiate successfully with the authorities. 我设法同当局进行了成功的协商。**

**negotiation *n*. 谈判；磋商；协商**

**under negotiation 在商讨/谈判/协商之中**

**league *n*. 等级；水平；联合会；联赛**

**These fleets were a sight to behold and were in a league of their own at that time. 这些船队在当时蔚为壮观，独领风骚。**

**in a league of one’s own 独领风骚**

**in a different league 另一类型的人（物）**

**in league with 和……联合，和……勾结**

**in the same league 同一档次（等级）**

**out of sb’s league 不是某一类人，力不从心**

**·He was so complicated，just someone way out of her league. 他是那么精于世故，与她完全是两路人。**

**·She was in league with her mother to embarrass me. 她和她母亲联合起来让我很尴尬。**

**·As a woodworker，Bill wishes he were in the same league as Carl，who is a master carpenter. 作为一名木工，比尔希望他能和卡尔水平相当，成为像他一样的木匠大师。**

**withdraw *vi*.& *vt*.（使）撤回；撤离**

**Although China withdrew from further expeditions after 1433，these land and sea routes remained active channels between other cultures for centuries. 虽然中国在1433年以后退出了进一步的探险活动，但几个世纪以来这些陆上和海上的路线一直是其他文化之间交流的活跃通道。**

**·The general decided to withdraw his soldiers. 那位将军决定撤军。**

**withdraw from 从……撤出，撤回**

**withdraw money from the bank 从银行取款**

**withdraw one’s eyes from 把视线从……移开（不再看……）**

**withdraw a remark 收回发言**

**·He didn’t withdraw his remarks or apologise. 他既没有收回发言，也没有道歉。**

**·He was forced to withdraw from the competition due to injury. 由于受伤，他不得不退出比赛。**

**withdrawal *n*. 收回；取回；撤回；撤退；取款**

**bond *n*. 纽带；关系 *vt*.& *vi*. 增强信任关系；使牢固结合**

**The aim of this initiative is to encourage cooperation and trade across the historic Silk Road areas，and strengthen the bonds between China and the rest of the world. 这一倡议的目的是鼓励在历史悠久的丝绸之路地区开展合作和贸易，并加强中国与世界其他地区的联系。**

**·This glue makes a good firm bond. 这种胶水粘得很结实。**

**·In half a dozen words，he had explained the bond that linked them. 他用了六七个字就解释清楚了他们之间的关系。**

**bond between ……之间的联系**

**bond... to 把……粘在……上；使……结合**

**·A strong spiritual bond exists between them. 他们俩在精神上紧密地结合在一起。**

****

**set sail 起航；开航**

**However，merchants and explorers from the East set sail from east to west many years before Columbus first did. 然而，来自东方的商人和探险家从东向西航行，比哥伦布要早许多年。**

**·We set sail at high tide. 我们在涨潮时起航。**

**set sail for 开船往，动身往**

**·The ship set sail for Europe. 这艘船起航去欧洲。**

**at full sail（s） 开足马力，张起所有的帆，高速前进**

**go for a sail 乘船游览**

**set up 建立；安装好；设置；引发；产生**

**set out 出发；动身；启航；开始工作（to do）；安排；布置；陈述；阐明**

**set off 动身；出发；引起；爆炸**

**set about 开始；着手（＋doing sth）**

**in hand 在手头；可供使用**

**Hundreds of years on，and with the latest technology in hand，the need to trade and the desire to enhance relationships will drive China to reach out across the sea far into the future. 数百年过去了，在掌握了最新技术的情况下，贸易需求和增进关系的愿望将推动中国跨越海洋，走向遥远的未来。**

**·I haven’t any money in hand. 我手头一分钱都没有。**

**·Your remarks do not bear on the matter in hand. 你的话和目前这件事没有关系。**

**·Let us address ourselves to the matter in hand. 咱们来干手头这件事吧。**

**at hand 在手边，在附近　by hand 由人工，用人力**

**hand in hand 手牵手，携着手**

**go hand in hand with 与……共同行动；与……相配合；与…… 一致；与……结合在一起**

**out of hand 无法控制，不可收拾**

****

**❶In ancient times，silk from China found its way overland to India，the Middle East，and Rome，along what became known as the Silk Road. 在古代，中国丝绸经由一条陆路运到印度、中东和罗马，这条路就是有名的“丝绸之路”。**

**句中“what became known as the Silk Road”为what引导的名词性从句，作介词along的宾语。**

**what在名词性从句中可用作主语、宾语或表语。该从句在结构上相当于“the＋名词＋定语从句”。**

**·They’ve done what they can to help her. 他们已经尽力帮助了她。**

**·He is no longer what he was. 他已经不是以前的那个样子了。**

**·After what seemed like hours he came out with a bitter smile. 似乎过了几个小时，他才苦笑着出来。**

**❷Over the centuries，further trading allowed more exploration of the regions to the west of China，as recorded in Du Huan’s *Record of My Travels* in the eighth century. 几个世纪以来，随着贸易的进一步发展，中国西部地区得到了更大的开发，这一点在八世纪杜环的《经行记》中有所记载。**

**句中“as recorded in Du Huan’s *Record* *of* *My* *Travels* in the eighth century”是关系代词as引导的非限制性定语从句，as指代整个主句的内容。**

**·As is known to the United States，Mark Twain is a great American writer. 美国人都知道，马克·吐温是一位伟大的美国作家。**

**·He forgot to bring his pen with him，as was often the case. 他忘了带笔，这是常有的事。**

**·As I told you before，this is also part of your work. 正如我曾告诉过你的一样，这也是你工作的一部分。**

**　Part 2　Learning About Language & Using Language　**

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**coverage *n*. 覆盖范围；（书、电视、课程学习等的）信息范围，信息质量；新闻报道；保险**

**When the journey ended， Zac’s adventure received widespread media coverage. 旅程结束后，Zac的冒险得到了媒体的广泛报道。**

**·Now a special TV network gives live coverage of most races. 现在有一个专门的电视网络对大部分比赛进行现场直播。**

**·Most media coverage disapproves of the travellers’ lifestyle and values. 大多数媒体报道都不赞成那些旅行者的生活方式和价值观。**

**·This is an insurance policy with extensive coverage. 这是一份承保范围广泛的保险单。**

**·The coverage of the subject in his botany text is inadequate. 他的植物学教科书中，对这个题目的叙述不充分。**

**applaud *vt*.*&* *vi*. 鼓掌；称赞；赞成 *vt*. 称赞；赞赏**

**The crowd stood to applaud scientists for their important ocean research work. 人群起立为科学家们重要的海洋研究工作鼓掌。**

**·She was applauded as she came on stage. 她上台时人们向她鼓掌。**

**·We applaud her decision. 我们称赞她的决定。**

**·His efforts to improve the situation are to be applauded. 他为改善状况所作的努力应该受到赞许。**

**·I applaud her for having the courage to refuse. 我赞赏她敢于拒绝。**

**exploit *vt*. 开发；利用；剥削**

**When people talk of exploring the sea more，they usually mean exploiting it. 人们在谈论扩大海洋勘探的时候，通常指的是海洋开发。**

**·He exploited his father’s name to get himself a job. 他利用他父亲的名声为自己找到一份工作。**

**·She realised that her youth and inexperience were being exploited.她意识到自己的年轻和缺乏经验正受人利用。**

**·What is being done to stop employers from exploiting young people？ 目前，采取了什么措施来制止雇主剥削年轻人呢？**

**exploit the rainforests 开发热带雨林**

**exploit the sea开发海洋**

**murder *vt*. 谋杀；凶杀；毁坏 *n*. 谋杀；凶杀**

**Although this was banned in 1982，some countries are still “murdering” these intelligent creatures without mercy. 尽管这种行为在1982年就被禁止了，但一些国家仍然在毫不留情地“谋杀”这些聪明的生物。**

**to commit （a） murder犯谋杀罪**

**a murder case/investigation凶杀案件/调查**

**·He denies murdering his wife’s lover. 他否认谋杀了妻子的情夫。**

**·Critics accused him of murdering the English language. 批评家指责他把英语给糟蹋了。**

**·He was found guilty of murder. 他被发现有谋杀罪。**

**mercy *n*. 仁慈；宽恕；恩惠**

**Although this was banned in 1982，some countries are still “murdering” these intelligent creatures without mercy. 尽管这种行为在1982年就被禁止了，但一些国家仍然在毫不留情地“谋杀”这些聪明的生物。**

**show mercy to sb 怜悯某人**

**have mercy on 对……表示怜悯**

**at the mercy of 任凭……的摆布；在……的支配中**

**without mercy 残忍地，毫无同情心地**

**·We never show mercy to bad people. 我们对坏人是决不留情的。**

**·It’s a mercy that the accident happened so close to the hospital. 幸亏车祸发生在离医院这么近的地方。**

**·He was treated without mercy. 他受到无情对待。**

**merciful *adj*. 仁慈的；宽大的**

**possession *n*. 个人财产；拥有；控制**

**The sea is home to life，not human beings’ possessions. 海洋是生命的家园，而不是人类的财产。**

**in possession of sth 拥有/占有某物**

**get/take possession of 拥有/占有；占领；夺取**

**sth be in the possession of sb/in one’s possession 某物为某人所拥有，为某人所有；归某人所有**

**have possession of 拥有**

**come into possession of 占有**

**·When did you take possession of your new house？ 你是什么时候拥有新房子的？**

**·On her father’s death，she came into possession of a vast fortune. 父亲去世后，她继承了一大笔财产。**

**·We didn’t take possession of the car until a few days after the auction. 拍卖会过后的几天，我们才拥有了那辆车。**

**possess *vt*. 拥有；具有；支配**

**be possessed of 具有（某种品质或特征）**

**be possessed with/by 被……控制**

**log *vt*. 把……载入正式记录；记录 *n*. 正式记录；日志；原木**

**Logging new species will improve our understanding of life on the earth. 记录新物种将提升我们对地球生命的理解。**

**·The road was blocked by fallen logs. 倒下的原木堵住了路面。**

**·He logged the ship’s speed at 10 knots. 他在航海日志中记下的船速是每小时十海里。**

****

**log in/on 进入（系统），注册，登录**

**log into/onto... 进入……，登录……**

**log off/out 退出（系统），注销**

**keep a log 记日志**

**·Try logging off and logging on again. 试一试先退出再登录。**

****

**Meanwhile，we also noted their location，so we can track their movements and plot their migration path. 同时，我们也记录了它们的位置，这样我们就可以跟踪它们的移动，并绘制它们的迁移路径。**

**本句运用了一个由so引导的结果状语从句的并列句。**

**·The researchers tagged the birds， so they could monitor their flight patterns accurately. 研究人员给鸟类安装了追踪器，因此他们能准确监测鸟类的飞行模式。**

**·He documented every step， so others can replicate the experiment easily. 他记录了每个步骤，因此其他人能轻松复现实验。**

**·They built a mobile app， so travellers can navigate the city offline. 他们开发了一款移动应用，因此旅行者可以离线导航城市。**

**　Part 3　Assessing Your Progress & Video Time　**

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**arrest *n*. 逮捕；拘留；中止　*vt*. 逮捕；拘留；阻止**

**A $5 million reward has been announced for information leading to the arrest of those responsible for the murder. 一项500万美元的悬赏已经公布，以获得逮捕那些对这起谋杀事件负责的人的信息。**

**arrest sb for sth 因……逮捕某人**

**get arrested （人）被逮捕**

**arrest one’s attention 引起某人的注意**

**be under arrest 被逮捕**

**make an arrest 进行逮捕**

**·He is said to be under arrest for spreading online rumours. 据说他由于传播网络谣言被捕了。**

**·An unusual painting arrested his attention. 一幅异乎寻常的画引起了他的注意。**

**·After the match three youths got arrested. 比赛过后，有三个青年被捕。**

**·He was arrested for faking some famous paintings. 他由于伪造一些名画而被逮捕。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**动词不定式**

**动词不定式由“to＋动词原形”构成。这里的to是不定式标志，没有词义。不定式具有名词、形容词或副词的某些语法功能，又有动词的特点，可以有自己的宾语和状语，构成动词不定式短语。**

**一、 动词不定式的时态与语态**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **时态** | **主动语态** | **被动语态** | **意义** |
| **一般时** | **to do** | **to be done** | **表示动作与谓语动作同时发生或发生在谓语动作之后** |
| **完成时** | **to have done** | **to have**  **been done** | **表示动作发生在谓语动作之前** |
| **进行时** | **to be doing** | **/** | **表示谓语动作发生时，不定式的动作正在进行** |
| **完成进行时** | **to have been doing** | **/** | **表示其动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前，并且一直在进行** |

**·I plan to attend the meeting to be held tomorrow. 我打算参加明天举行的会议。（“attend”在“plan”之后发生，且“meeting”与“hold”之间为被动关系）**

**·They are said to be studying psychology. 据说他们正在研究心理学。（“be said”与“study”同时发生）**

**·I’m very sorry to have kept you sitting around doing nothing. 让你一直无所事事闲坐着，我很抱歉。（“keep”发生在“be sorry”之前）**

**·No harm seems to have been done. 似乎并没有什么危害发生。（“do”发生在“seem”之前，且“harm”与“do”之间是被动关系）**

**·She is known to have been dealing with the problems for many years. 众所周知，她处理这类难题已经有很多年了。（“deal with”发生在“know”之前，并且一直在进行）**

**注意：不定式的“被动”与“否定”**

**1. 不定式的被动式表示其逻辑主语为不定式动作的承受者。**

**·It’s a great honour to be invited to Mary’s birthday party. 被邀请参加玛丽的生日聚会是一件非常荣幸的事情。**

**2. 不定式的否定式通常是将否定词not或never置于不定式之前，即构成“not to do”或“never to do”的形式。**

**·They took a vote and decided not to do it. 他们进行了表决，决定放弃。**

**·How many times has your mother told you never to talk to strangers？你母亲告诉你多少次了，绝不能和陌生人谈话？**

**二、 动词不定式的句法功能**

**动词不定式可以用来作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语，表示比较具体的意义。**

**1. 不定式作主语**

**动词不定式作主语多表示将来特定的某一次动作。**

**·To blame the worker will not make up for the loss. 责备那个工人弥补不了损失。**

**·It took him a long time to acquire the skills he needed to become a good dancer. 他花了很长时间才掌握成为一名优秀舞者所需要的技能。**

**注意：**

**（1）不定式短语作主语时，为了保持句子平衡，往往用it作形式主语，而把不定式短语置于谓语动词之后。**

**（2）若要说明不定式的动作的执行者，可以在不定式前面加上“for/of＋*n*./*pron*.”结构。当形容词表达事物的特征时用“for sb”；当形容词表达人所具有的特征或品质时用“of sb”，这样的形容词有：careful，cruel，foolish，brave，good，honest，kind，rude，polite，nice，stupid，wise，wrong等。**

**·It is generous of him to contribute so much. 他捐献了这么多，真是太慷慨了。**

**·It is important for us to live a low-carbon life. 过低碳生活对我们来说很重要。**

**2. 不定式作表语**

**不定式作表语主要有三种情况，一是用于seem，appear，prove，turn out等连系动词之后的不定式（尤其是to be）；二是像My job is to sweep the floor. （我的工作就是擦地板）。这样的主语与表语“等价”的情形；三是表示想法、约定、义务、命令、可能性、命运等。**

**·He seems to be ill. 他似乎生病了。**

**·Her wish is to be a teacher. 她的愿望就是当一名教师。**

**·We are to meet at the station at three. 我们约定3点钟在车站见面。**

**3. 不定式作宾语**

**（1）下列动词只能用不定式作宾语，请牢记下面的口诀：**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **决心学会想希望，拒绝设法愿假装** | **decide/determine；learn；want；expect/hope/wish；**  **refuse；manage；care；pretend** |
| **主动答应选计划，同意请求帮一帮** | **offer；promise；choose；plan；agree； ask/beg； help** |

**·We agreed to meet at the school gate. 我们一致同意在校门口见面。**

**（2）在某些动词如find，think，consider，feel，make，believe后，常用it作形式宾语，然后加宾语补足语，最后加不定式作真正的宾语。**

**·We think it our duty to protect the environment. 我们认为保护环境是我们的责任。**

**4. 不定式作宾语补足语**

**（1）在很多动词后都可以用不定式作宾语补足语，如ask，want，invite，get，force，expect，allow，persuade，order，warn，remind，prefer，cause，permit，forbid，advise，teach等。**

**·Father will not allow us to play in the street. 父亲不允许我们在街上玩耍。**

**（2）下列动词（短语）接省略to的动词不定式作宾语补足语，表示动作的全过程：一感 （feel），二听（hear，listen to），三使（let，have，make），五看 （see，notice，observe，watch，look at），半帮助 （help）。**

**注意：动词不定式作help的宾语补足语时，既可带to，也可不带to。**

**·Nobody saw him come in. 没人看见他进来。（主动语态）**

**以上单词，当其所在句子改为被动句时，动词不定式符号to必须保留。**

**·The thief was observed to enter the bank. 有人看见小偷进了银行。（被动语态）**

**5. 不定式作定语**

**（1）不定式作定语表示将来的动作。**

**·I wanted to come to your birthday party，but I had a project to finish then. 我想参加你的生日聚会，但是那时我有一个项目要完成。**

**（2）不定式常放在某些名词或代词后作定语。**

**如果作定语的不定式是不及物动词，或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具等，不定式后需要加相应的介词。**

**·I need a pen to write with. 我需要一支钢笔写字。**

**注意：如果被不定式修饰的名词为place，time，way等，不定式后的介词习惯上可以省去。**

**（3）不定式用来修饰被序数词、最高级或no，all，any等限定的中心词，且与中心词为逻辑上的主动关系。**

**·He is always the first to arrive at the school and the last to leave the school. 他总是第一个到校，最后一个离校。**

**（4）被修饰词是抽象名词时，常用不定式作定语。常见的该类名词有： ability，chance，idea，hope，wish，fact，excuse，promise，attempt，way等。**

**·The ability to express an idea is as important as the idea itself. 表达观点的能力与观点本身同等重要。**

**注意：不定式作定语时，若句子主语是不定式动作的执行者，则用主动形式表被动含义；若句子主语不是不定式动作的执行者，则用被动形式表被动含义。**

**·She has a sister to look after. 她有一个妹妹要照顾。（she是look after的执行者）**

**6. 不定式作状语**

**（1）作目的状语。表示“为了”，可以单独放在句首、句中或句末。如果强调目的性，不定式前也可加“in order”或“so as”，但“so as to”不能置于句首。**

**·To/In order to increase levels of community service，some schools have launched compulsory volunteer programmes. 为了提高社区服务水平，一些学校已经发起了义务志愿者服务计划。**

**（2）作结果状语。不定式作结果状语常表示令人意外的结果，有时前面加only，以加强语气。常用于下列结构中：**

**only to do 表示意想不到的结果**

**enough to do... 足够做……**

**too... to do... 太……而不能做……**

**so/such... as to... 如此……以至于……**

**·Tom took a taxi to the airport，only to find his plane high up in the sky. 汤姆乘出租车去了机场，结果发现他要乘坐的飞机已飞入高空。**

**·He is old enough to go to school. 他到上学的年纪了。**

**（3）作原因状语。表示喜、怒、哀、乐等的形容词作表语时，后可接不定式作原因状语，用以说明产生这种心理活动或情绪的原因，常用于这类结构的形容词有：sorry，surprised，disappointed，excited，glad，happy，anxious，delighted，pleased，foolish等。**

**·Maggie was glad to be home in her own bed. 玛吉回到家躺在自己的床上，感到非常高兴。**

**·I’m delighted to hear that you are keen on Chinese traditional culture. 我很高兴听到你喜欢中国传统文化。**

**@核心素养通**

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**学科核心素养是学科育人价值的集中体现，是学生通过学习而逐步形成的正确价值观念、必备品格和关键能力。今后，英语考试将更加注重立德树人的培养，坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。下面文段就是围绕“思维品质”这一学科素养展开，旨在提升学生对海洋生物的探究和倡导人与海洋的和谐共处理念。**

**主题：人与自然**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数：★★★**

**Female seals don’t change their spots，according to a new study by University of Alberta biologists. In fact，individual differences in boldness remain consistent over time. The study is among the first to examine boldness in wild marine mammals in the field of animal personality. Animal personality influences many ecological processes，like how individuals interact with other species or respond to changing environmental conditions.**

**Researchers studied female seals on Sable Island，home to the world’s largest grey seal colony. Over a period from 2008 to 2016，biologist Christi Bubac and a field team led by Fisheries and Oceans Canada measured boldness responses in the female seals when defending their young.**

**“During the breeding season，we saw that females tend to behave consistently，not only between years，but also within the lactation period of a given year，” explained Bubac，lead author and PhD student in the Department of Biological Sciences studying with wildlife geneticist David Coltman. “This provides an example of animal personality，with consistent individual differences observed over time.”**

**Bubac also examined how reproductive success is related to a seal’s boldness or shyness. Grey seals nurse for 16 to 18 days，so mother seals have a very short window to get baby seals as fat as they can. During this time，baby seals triple in body mass. Body mass is a good predictor of reproductive success because it indicates the puppies’ chances of survival. “On average，we found that bolder females stop feeding those that are two kilograms heavier，compared with the shyest females，improving their chances of surviving the first year of life，” said Bubac.**

**These results present some very interesting biological questions，explained Coltman，professor of biology. “This research shows that young grey seal mums that are bold tend to stop feeding larger puppies compared with shy mums. However，older grey seals also tend to be bolder. If bolder animals have bigger pups and live longer，why does variation in boldness remain？ Why be shy？”**

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**， that females tend to behave consistently，not only between years，but also within the lactation period of a given year.**

**　这是一个复合句。“During the breeding season”为时间状语，“that females tend to...”是由that引导的宾语从句，作saw的宾语。**

**　在繁殖季节，我们看到雌性的行为趋于一致，不仅在年份之间，而且在某一年的哺乳期。**

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**according to 根据**

**biologist *n*.生物学家**

**individual *adj*.个人的**

**consistent *adj*.一致的**

**marine *adj*.海洋的**

**personality *n*.个性**

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**environmental *adj*.环境的**

**measure *n*. 测量；措施；程度；尺度　*vt*. 测量；估量；权衡　*vi*. 测量；度量**

**response *n*. 响应；反应；回答**

**breeding *n*. 繁殖；饲养；教养；生育　*v*. 生产；培育；使……繁殖（breed的ing形式）**

**geneticist *n*. 遗传学者**

**reproductive *adj*. 生殖的；再生的；复制的**

**triple *adj*. 三倍的；三方的*n*. 三倍数；三个一组*vi*. 增至三倍*vt*. 使成三倍**

**UNIT 4　SHARING**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Reading and Thinking　**

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**mail *n*. 邮件；信件；邮政 *vt*. 邮寄；发电邮给**

**I’ve been dying to have some of my favourite sweets，and it’s always nice to get mail！ 我总是非常想吃一些我最喜欢的糖果，所以收到邮件总是很愉快的！**

**·I’ve just come out to mail some letters. 我刚出来要寄几封信。**

**·How much does it cost to mail a letter in Italy？ 在意大利寄一封信要多少钱？**

**mail out 邮寄出去**

**mail sb sth ＝mail sth to sb给某人邮寄某物**

**by mail 以邮寄方式**

**·I mailed him a letter yesterday.昨天我给他邮了一封信。**

**chorus *n*. 合唱曲；合唱团 *vt*. 合唱；齐声说**

**When I reach the school grounds，I’m greeted by a chorus of “good morning” from the boys. 当我到达学校时，迎接我的是男孩子们异口同声的“早上好”的声音。**

**a chorus of 齐声；异口同声**

**in chorus 异口同声**

**·Never before have I heard this song sung in chorus. 我从来没有听过这首歌的合唱。**

**·The papers all chorused the praises of the President. 各报都异口同声地对总统表示赞扬。**

**·He was met with a chorus of applause from the audience. 观众齐声对他报以一阵热烈的掌声。**

**uniform *n*. 校服；制服 *adj*. 一致的；统一的**

**Unlike students in our country，these boys do not**

**wear cotton uniforms... 不像我们国家的学生那样，这里的孩子们不穿棉质校服……**

**·School uniforms are traditional in Britain，but some schools are starting to get rid of them. 在英国穿校服是个传统，但是有些学校正开始摆脱它们。**

**·For twenty minutes or so，our train seems to travel at a uniform speed. 在大约二十分钟的时间里，我们的火车似乎在匀速行驶。**

**in uniform穿制服**

**school uniform校服**

**uniform speed匀速；等速**

**uniform customs统一惯例**

**shade *vt*. 给……遮挡（光线）；加灯罩；把……涂暗 *n*. 阴凉处；灯罩；阴影部分**

**Another teacher and I walked for two and a half hours to get there—first，up a mountain from where we had fantastic views，and then down a shaded path to the valley below.我和另一位老师走了两个半小时才到达那里——首先，我们爬上了一座山，从那里我们可以看到美妙的景色，然后沿着一条阴凉的小路走到下面的山谷。**

**in the shade 在阴凉处，阴暗处；默默无闻**

**put... in the shade 使黯然失色；使相形见绌**

**a shade of 少许，微微**

**shade from 遮挡住**

**shade sb/sth from sth 为……遮挡；遮住**

**·He bought a green shade. 他买了一个绿色灯罩。**

**·Store the bottle of medicine in the shade. 把这瓶药放在阴凉处。**

**·I shaded my eyes from the sun. 我遮住眼睛以避开阳光。**

**shaded *adj*. 林荫遮蔽的**

**wrinkle *vt*. & *vi*. （使脸上）起皱纹；皱起**

***n*. 皱纹**

**Tombe’s father，Mukap，a man with a strong jaw and a wrinkled forehead，led us to his house... 汤贝的父亲叫莫卡普，是一个下巴结实、前额满是皱纹的男人，带我们去了他的家……**

**·Don’t wrinkle the carpet.别弄皱地毯。**

**·Fine wrinkles started to appear around her eyes. 她的眼睛周围开始出现细细的皱纹。**

**wrinkle （up） one’s forehead皱起额头**

**wrinkle with age 老得皮肤皱起**

**wrinkles in one’s face 脸上的皱纹**

**without wrinkles/a wrinkle 没有皱纹**

**·Her skin was still without a wrinkle.她的皮肤仍然没有皱纹。**

**wrinkled *adj*. 有皱纹的**

**ripe *adj*. 成熟的；时机成熟的**

**He then placed the hot stones in an empty oil drum with *kau* *kau* （sweet potato），ripe corn，and greens.然后，他把滚烫的石头放在一个空油桶里，里面放着考考（红薯）、成熟的玉米和青菜。**

**·Some of the apples were not quite ripe.一些苹果不太熟。**

**·The time was ripe to talk about peace.和谈的时机已经成熟。**

**·The problem is ripe for settlement. 解决这个问题的时机已经成熟。**

**ripe time成熟的时机**

**be ripe for ……的时机成熟；准备就绪；即可……；适于……**

**ripen *vt*. & *vi*. 成熟，使成熟**

**drag *vt*. 拖；拽 *vt*. & *vi*. 缓慢而费力地移动**

**My muscles were aching and my knees shaking as we dragged ourselves down the mountain towards home. 在我们下山回家的路上，我的肌肉酸痛、膝盖发抖。**

**·They dragged the fallen tree clear of the road. 他们把倒下的树从路上拖走。**

**·He dragged behind the others.他在别人后面慢吞吞地走着。**

**·I have to drag myself out of bed each day. 我每天都不得不迫使自己从床上爬起来。**

**drag away 将……拉走；将……硬拖走**

**drag along 拖着脚走，慢慢地行走**

**drag behind落在后面**

**drag in把……拉进来；硬把（某人）拉进（某事）**

**drag on 拖延；使拖延；拖长（声调、字眼等）**

**drag up 拉上，拔出；故意提起（不愉快的往事）**

**drag sth into/through把……拉进/拉过……**

**drag sth/sb away/out of 把……拉走/拉出去**

**privilege *n*. 优惠待遇；特权**

**It was such a privilege to have spent a day with Tombe’s family.与汤贝一家共度了一日，真是一种荣幸。**

**·Here I feel greatly privileged to introduce you to my favourite one—the Dragon Boat Festival. 在这里，我很荣幸地向你介绍我最喜欢的节日——端午节。**

**have the privilege of doing/to do sth 有……的特权或荣幸**

**It’s a/one’s privilege to do sth 做……是某人的特权或荣幸**

**·Our members have the privilege of using the lending service of the library. 我们的会员享有这家图书馆借书服务的特权。**

**privilege *vt*. 给予……特权，有特权**

**privileged *adj*. 有特权的；幸运**

**feel privileged to do sth 荣幸地做某事**

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**not to mention 更不用说；且不说**

**There’s no electricity，running water or even textbooks，not to mention laptops，tablets，or other modern devices！那儿没有电，没有自来水，甚至没有课本，更别提笔记本电脑、平板电脑或者别的现代化设备了！**

**·Old folk and children alike are all against the proposal，not to mention the youth. 老人、小孩都不赞成这个建议，更不用说年轻人了。**

**·Ade is handsome and smart，not to mention being a good athlete. 艾德不但是个好运动员，而且既英俊又精明。**

**·They have three dogs to look after，not to mention the cat and the bird. 他们有三条狗要照顾，更别提那只猫和鸟了。**

**as mentioned above如上所述**

**be （not） worth mentioning （不）值得一提**

**Don’t mention it. 不客气，不用谢。**

**表示“更不用说……”：**

**not to mention...＝not to speak of...**

**＝to say nothing of...**

**let alone...＝much less...**

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**❶To be honest，I doubt whether I’m making any difference to these boys’ lives at all.说实在的，我真的不知道自己教的课是否会对这些孩子的生活产生影响。**

**句中doubt作动词，意为“怀疑，不相信”。在肯定句中doubt后面的从句由whether/if引导。**

**（1）“There is （some） doubt”常接whether引导的从句，表示“怀疑是否会……”；there is no doubt常接that引导的从句，表示“对……毫不怀疑”。**

**（2）doubt用作动词时，意为“怀疑，不相信”。在肯定句中doubt后面的从句由whether/if引导；在疑问句或否定句中doubt后面的从句由that引导。**

**·Everything is clear now，and no one would doubt what will be done. 一切都很清楚，没有人对所做的事持怀疑态度。**

**·We don’t doubt that he can do a good job of it.**

**我们并不怀疑他能把这件事做得很好。**

**·I doubt whether Jack could manage a sailing boat.**

**我怀疑杰克会不会驾驶帆船。**

**❷The other day I was showing the boys a chemistry experiment when，before I knew it，the mixture was bubbling out of the test tube spilling everywhere！几天前，我正给孩子们做化学实验的演示，我还没有明白怎么回事，混合剂就从试管里冒了出来，溅得到处都是！**

**本句运用了“be doing... when...”句型。when在句中作并列连词，意为“这时（突然）”，相当于and then，and at that time。句中before引导时间状语从句，意为“没来得及”。另外before除了其基本意思“在……之前”以外，还可以表示“（……之后）才，以免，免得”。**

**·It will be some time before we know the full results.还要过一些时间我们才能知道全部结果。**

**·The magazine was snatched out of my hand before I could read. 我还没来得及看那期杂志，它就被从我手里抢走了。**

**关于before的句型：**

**“It was＋时间段＋before...”表示“过了多久才……”。从句常用一般过去时。**

**“It was not long before...”意为“不久就……”。从句常用一般过去时。**

**“It will not be long before...”表示“不久就会……”。从句常用一般现在时。**

**“It will be＋时间段＋before...”表示“要过多久才……”。从句常用一般现在时。**

**when作并列连词，意为“这时（突然）”的句型还有：**

**be about to do/be on the point of doing... when... 正要做什么的时候（突然）……**

**had done... when... 刚做完……的时候（突然）……**

**·I was about to leave the room when he came in.**

**我正要离开房间时（突然）他进来了。**

**·He was doing his homework when the fire alarm began ringing.他正在写作业，这时火警响了。**

**·I was lying awake on my bed when suddenly Sarah came inside and started screaming. 我正躺在床上还没睡着，这时萨拉突然跑进来，开始大喊大叫。**

**·I had just walked out of the kitchen when someone knocked at the door. 我刚从厨房出来，（突然）有人敲门。**

**　Part 2　Learning About Language & Using Language　**

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**resign *vi*. & *vt*. 辞职；辞去**

**One of my dreams is to work in Africa and continue to help the disabled after I resign from my job. 我的一个梦想是在辞职后到非洲工作，继续帮助那里的残疾人。**

**resign oneself to顺从；听凭于**

**resign from辞职；辞去；退出；从……辞职**

**resign...to...把……托付给……**

**·We want you to reconsider your decision to resign from the board.我们希望你重新考虑辞去董事会职务的决定。**

**·Why do you want to resign your position as secretary？你为什么想辞去秘书的职务？**

**·We must resign ourselves to waiting a bit longer. 我们只好耐心多等一会儿。**

**·I resign my children to your care.我把孩子们委托给你照顾。**

**resignation *n*. 辞职；放弃；辞职书；顺从**

**submit one’s resignation提出辞职**

**deserve *vt*. 值得；应得；应受**

**I think everyone deserves the right to be happy.我认为每个人都应该有获得幸福的权利。**

**·No matter how ordinary a job is，it plays a part in society and therefore deserves our respect. 不管一份工作多么普通，它都在社会中起着一定的作用。因此，它值得我们尊重。**

**·Whoever you are，you deserve equal treatment. 不管你是谁，都应该得到平等的对待。**

**deserve to do sth 应该做某事；值得做某事**

**deserve to be done＝deserve doing值得被做**

**deserve consideration/attention/praise 值得考虑/注意/赞扬**

**·It is those who are willing to give rather than receive that deserve respecting/to be respected. 正是那些甘愿奉献而不求索取的人，才值得被尊重。**

**·It’s true that she made a mistake but she hardly deserves to lose her job.她的确犯了错，但她决不应该被解雇。**

**deserved *adj*. 应得的；该受的**

**tune *n*. 曲调；曲子*vt*. 调音；调节；调频道**

**But then I began to hear about the work she was doing in Tanzania，a country that has many health problems，and now I am singing a different tune. 但是之后我开始听说她在坦桑尼亚的工作，那里的人有很多健康问题，（所以）现在我有了不同的看法。**

**·How long has it been since you’ve had a mechanic tune this engine？你有多长时间没有请修理工调整这台引擎了？**

**in good tune 音调准确；协调；融合**

**out of tune 走调**

**in tune合调子**

**in tune with （与……）一致；（与……）协调**

**out of tune with （与……）不一致； （与……）不协调**

**sing a different tune 对某事有了新的看法**

**tune up 给（乐器）调音，定调**

**·His ideas are in tune with the times. 他的思想吻合时代的潮流。**

**pray *vi*. & *vt*. 企盼；祈祷**

**In the future，I pray that you will do the same.**

**我企盼，未来你们也会这样做。**

**pray sb to do sth 请求某人做某事**

**pray for 为……祈祷**

**pray sb for sth 向某人恳求某事物**

**pray that 但愿**

**·We hope and pray that no one gets hurt.我们希望并祈祷没有人受伤。**

**·He prayed to be forgiven.他祈求宽恕。**

**·We pray you to set the child free. 我们恳求你放了这个孩子。**

**relay *vt*. 转发；转播 *n*. 接力赛；接班的人**

**Today，I want to relay to you that I’m proud of the work my mother has done，and I am now supportive of it.今天我想告诉你们的是，我为我妈妈所做的工作感到骄傲，我现在也非常支持她的工作。**

**·The programme is being relayed by satellite.节目正在通过卫星转播。**

**·This metal tower is used to relay television signals to distant villages. 这座金属塔是用于向遥远的村子转播电视讯号的。**

**·She relayed the information to us.她向我们转达了那则消息。**

**relay to转达给……**

**work in/by relays 轮班工作**

**a relay race 接力赛**

**contract *vt*. 感染（疾病）；与……订立合同（或契约） *n*. 合同；契约**

**Many dangerous diseases which are rare in China are quite commonly contracted in Tanzania.很多在中国罕见的危险疾病在坦桑尼亚是很容易感染上的。**

**·Bad habits are easy to contract.坏习惯很容易养成。**

**sign a contract签订合同；签署合约**

**keep a contract 遵守或履行合同**

**make a contract with 与……签订合同**

**under the contract 依据本合同**

**break a contract违约**

**contract in 承诺参加**

**contract with承包；与……订有合约**

**·Once you have reached formal agreement，you should enter into a contract with the other party. 一旦达成正式协议，就应该和对方签订合同。**

**consultation *n*. 咨询；咨询会**

**My mother also does a circuit of the rural villages to provide medical treatment，help those with disabilities，and provide consultation and training for local doctors.我妈妈还到偏远的农村巡诊，提供医疗服务、帮助残疾人，并为当地医生提供咨询和培训。**

**in consultation with和……磋商**

**·A national network of medical treatment coordination has also been formed to provide technical support through online consultation. 建立全国医疗救治协作网络，通过远程会诊方式提供技术支持。**

**consult *vt*. *&* *vi*. 协商；咨询；请教**

**consult with sb与……商量/协商**

**consult about sth with sb 和某人商议某事**

**consultant 顾问，咨询师**

**·As I am planning to have further education in Britain soon，I want to consult you about IELTS. 由于我正计划到英国深造，因此我向你咨询一下关于雅思的情况。**

**·I need to consult with my colleagues on the proposals. 我需要和我的同事商讨这些建议。**

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**take（...） for granted 认为（……）是理所当然；对（……）不予重视**

**And，while the country is quite beautiful and has much natural wealth，many of the people are quite poor and live without things we take for granted，such as electricity，running water，cars and good transport systems，and supermarkets.此外，尽管这个国家风景美丽、物产丰富，但许多人仍然十分贫穷。我们认为理所当然的东西，在他们的生活中都没有，比如电、自来水、汽车和便捷的交通系统，以及超市。**

**·Another contributing factor is that Chinese students take parents’ financial support for granted. 另一个起作用的因素是中国学生把父母的金融支持视为理所当然。**

** take it for granted that理所当然地认为……**

**·Human beings took it for granted that their brains held all the solutions. 人类认为自己的大脑可以想出所有问题的解决办法。**

**grant *vt*. 同意；准许　*n*. 拨款**

**grant sb sth 准予/给予某人某物**

**take it seriously认真对待；当真**

**take one’s time别着急；慢慢来**

**take it easy （＝take things easy） 轻松；不紧张；从容；休息**

**·It will be my pleasure to be their guide and grant them an unforgettable and worthwhile trip. 我很高兴担任他们的向导，并给予他们一次难忘而又值得的旅行。**

**relay to 转达给……；转发给……**

**Today，I want to relay to you that I’m proud of the work my mother has done，and I am now supportive of it. 今天我想告诉你们的是，我为我妈妈所做的工作感到骄傲，我现在也非常支持她的工作。**

**·Do remember to relay to him that he has passed the interview. 一定记着转达他： 他已经通过了面试。**

**relay something转告某事；转播某事**

**relay sth to sb 把……转达给某人**

**·What I want to tell you is this： you have won the relay race. 我想告诉你们的是这么一件事： 你们接力赛赢了。**

**·China has successfully launched a satellite which is used mainly to relay television programmes. 中国成功发射一颗卫星，这颗卫星将主要用来转播电视节目。**

**pray that 但愿**

**In the future，I pray that you will do the same.我企盼，未来你们也会这样做。**

**pray for恳求，请求**

**pray to向……祈祷**

**·All I could do was to pray every night for spring and for happier times to come as soon as possible. 我能做的只有夜夜祈祷，希望春天和更幸福的时光早日来临。**

**·We have a beautiful city and we pray it stays that way. 我们的城市很美丽，但愿它能保持下去。**

**·It is customary to paste spring couplets on the door and paper cuttings on the windows to pray for good luck. 在门上贴春联、在窗户上贴剪纸来祈祷好运是一种传统。**

**·I pray for your happiness from a far-off place.我在远方为你的幸福祈祷。**

**·I pray to be with you through rain and shiny days. 我祈祷能和你在一起，不管是雨天还是晴天（风雨无阻）。**

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**❶Do you think students doing volunteer work is of any use？ 你认为学生做志愿工作有用处吗？**

**本句是复合句。“Do you think”是主句，“students doing volunteer...”是宾语从句，“is of any use”是“be of＋抽象名词”结构。在“be of＋抽象名词”结构中，名词通常是use，importance，help，value，interest，benefit等，该结构相当于“be＋名词所对应的形容词”，这类名词前可用no，some，any，little，much，great等进行修饰。**

**·I don’t know whether any of these things will be of any use to you.我不知道这些东西对你是否会有用。**

**·You will find this book of great use in learning English.你会发现这本书在英语学习中作用很大。**

**·The vase purchased at a high price turned out to be of little value. 这个花高价购买的花瓶原来没什么价值。**

**·It is hoped that these suggestions would be of great help to you. 希望这些建议对你有用。**

**❷Yeah，what if we have to clean out the smelly cages？是啊，如果我们必须清理那些难闻的笼子怎么办呢？**

**“What if...？”表示“要是……会怎么样呢？”，后面跟一个句子，相当于“What will/would happen if...？”。What if后面的句子也可以使用虚拟语气，即后面句子的谓语动词用一般过去式或“should＋动词原形”，表示对将来的假设。**

**·What if this doesn’t work out？如果这行不通怎么办呢？**

**·What if he goes home before us and can’t get into the house？如果他在我们之前赶到家而又进不去呢？**

**·What if it rained and then froze all through those months？要是那几个月一直又下雨又结冰怎么办？**

**·What if anything should happen to the child？万一这孩子出了差错怎么办？**

**What about...？表示“……怎么样？”，常用来提出建议。**

**·What about going out with me tomorrow？明天和我一起出去怎么样？**

**·What about these stories of success or failure？这些关于成功或失败的故事怎么样呢？**

**❸Now，not only are Tanzanians helped by the hospital，but people in neighbouring countries are helped as well.现在不仅坦桑尼亚人被这所医院帮助，邻近国家的人也得到了帮助。**

**本句运用了一个部分倒装句。not only位于第一个分句句首，则该分句部分倒装；后一个分句，即but后面不用倒装。**

**·Not only should we keep a healthy diet，but we should also balance our studies and relaxation.我们不仅要健康饮食，也应该平衡我们的学习，学会放松。**

**·Not only will we enjoy a large meal，but we will also set fireworks，having fun with each other.我们不仅可以享用一顿美餐，也可以放烟花，玩得不亦乐乎。**

**·Not only can music make you happy，excited，but it also can make you upset or calm.音乐不仅让你高兴、激动，也会让你难过或冷静。**

**注意：**

**“否定副词”位于句首时的倒装，除了“not only”之外，never，seldom，rarely，little，hardly，scarcely，no sooner，no longer，nowhere 等含有否定意义的副词若位于句首，其后要用部分倒装，把助动词置于主语之前。**

**·Little does he realise how important this meeting is.他不太明白这个会议的重要性。**

**·Never shall I forgive him.我永远不会宽恕他。**

**·Rarely have I seen such a beautiful house.我从没看过如此漂亮的房子。**

**·No sooner had we reached the airport than the plane took off.我们刚到机场，飞机就起飞了。**

**　Part 3　Assessing Your Progress & Video Time　**

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**serve as 用作；充当**

**This summer， one Chinese volunteer， Liu Fei， will serve as a management consultant for AIDS projects in an African country.今年夏天，中国志愿者刘飞将在一个非洲国家担任艾滋病项目的管理顾问。**

**·She was elected to serve as secretary of the local party. 她当选为地方党组织的书记。**

**·He served as a captain in the army. 他曾是一名陆军上尉。**

**·The article served as a useful starting point for our discussion. 这篇文章成了我们展开讨论的良好起点。**

**serve *v*. 服务；（为……）工作（给某人）提供；可用作，可当……使**

**·They served a wonderful meal to more than fifty delegates. 他们招待五十多位代表吃了一餐美味佳肴。**

**·The centre will serve the whole community. 这个中心将为整个社区提供服务。**

**·It is an offence to serve alcohol to minors. 向未成年人提供含酒精的饮料是违法的。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**短语**

**具有一定意义但不构成从句或句子的一组词，叫作短语（phrase）。短语在句子里可以单独作为一个句子成分。**

**一、 名词短语**

**名词短语的构成： （限定词）＋（形容词/形容词短语/描述性名词）＋名词＋（介词短语） 。在句中充当名词，一般作主语、宾语、表语或宾语补足语。**

**·The presence of the king and his retinue caused a stir in the town.国王及其随从的出现在城里引起了骚动。（作主语）**

**·A guide led us to the strawberry field.一名向导领着我们到了草莓园。 （作宾语补足语）**

**·Many people including doctors，nurses and scientists are real heroes. 很多人，包括医生、护士和科学家都是真正的英雄。（作表语）**

**注意：**

**名词短语中的限定词，在名词短语的“构成”中，限定词包括：冠词（a/an/the），指示代词（this，that，these，those等），物主代词（my，your，his，her，our，their等）和不定代词（some，no，neither，both等）。**

**二、 动词短语**

**动词短语的构成： 1. 动词＋副词；2. 动词＋介词；3. 动词＋副词＋介词；4. 动词＋名词＋介词；5. 动词＋名词等。在句中作谓语。**

**·He said the medicine has undergone proper testing and is safe.他说药物已经经过充分测试，是安全的。**

**·Her husband worked two jobs to cover the bills.她的丈夫做两份工作来支付账单。**

**三、 形容词短语**

**形容词短语的构成： 副词＋形容词＋介词短语。 在句中当作形容词用，可以修饰名词或代词，还可以用作表语或者宾语补足语。**

**·I have found you charming and intelligent. 我发现你很有魅力，很聪明。（作宾语补足语）**

**·A Chinese painting show is always attractive. 国画展总是很有吸引力。（作表语）**

**四、 副词短语**

**副词短语的构成：副词＋副词。在句中充当副词，可以修饰动词、形容词或副词。**

**·He is so humorous，responsible and selfless that I respect and love him very much. 他如此幽默、负责任、无私，以至于我非常尊重并喜欢他。**

**·Equally importantly，we should develop a good habit of living. 同样重要的是，我们应该养成良好的生活习惯。**

**五、 介词短语**

**介词短语的构成： 介词＋宾语，能充当介词后宾语的主要有名词、宾格代词、动词的 -ing形式等。在句中作表语、定语或状语。**

**·The world’s population is likely to peak at 9.7 billion in 2064. 世界人口可能会在2064年达到97亿的峰值。（作状语）**

**·Nothing in the world could live without air or water.（作定语，状语）世界上没有什么生物是可以脱离空气和水存活的。**

**@核心素养通**

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**学科核心素养是学科育人价值的集中体现，是学生通过学习而逐步形成的正确价值观念、必备品格和关键能力。英语学科核心素养主要包括语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力。今后，英语考试将更加注重立德树人的培养，坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。下面文段就是围绕“思维品质”这一学科素养展开，旨在提升学生对爱的理解和给予别人关爱的能力。**

**主题：人与社会**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数：★★★**

**Years ago，a woman named Genevieve Piturro began doing volunteer work that wouldn’t just change her life，but would also have a life-changing influence on lots of children throughout the country.And it all began with some kids’ pajamas（睡衣）.**

**Always being interested in reading，Genevieve focused her new volunteer work on sharing her love of books with children.She only had free time after work，so she decided to spend her evenings reading to kids in homeless shelters.Genevieve’s story could have ended there，but what she noticed happening after those nighttime readings is what soon gave her a life-changing idea.**

**Seeing those children climb into their beds without any pajamas to sleep in brought tears to Genevieve’s eyes.“I said to one of the workers there，‘Next time，can I bring pajamas？’ And she said，‘That would be great.Nobody thinks of that.’” Genevieve told Oprah during a 2007 *Oprah* *Show* interview.**

**For her next visit，Genevieve returned armed with 12 pairs of pajamas.Some kids in the shelter quietly asked，“What’s the use of them？”—but it soon became clear that Genevieve had found a special need that had to be filled.Her Pajama Programme was born.**

**Over the next five years，Genevieve and her Pajama Programme collected 85，000 pairs of pajamas for children in need.Then，during her *Oprah* *Show* interview，Genevieve received a big surprise of her own：Oprah and the show producers asked the audience to bring as many pajamas as they could to donate to Genevieve’s organisation.That final count totaled 32，046 pairs.**

**“Hours after the show，thousands of our children in shelters received boxes of pajamas and books，thanks to everyone who watched，” says Genevieve.All that help has continued over the years，and for homeless children，Pajama Programme offers so much more than just a pair of clothes to sleep in.**

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**，a woman named Genevieve Piturro began doing volunteer work that wouldn’t just change her life，but would also have a life-changing influence on lots of children throughout the country.**

**　本句运用了一个not just... but also...连接的并列句。“a woman named Genevieve Piturro began doing volunteer work that wouldn’t just change her life”为第一个分句，“named Genevieve Piturro”为过去分词短语作定语，修饰“a woman”。**

**　几年前，一位名叫吉纳维芙·皮特罗的女士开始从事志愿者工作，这不仅改变了她的生活，也改变了全国许多孩子的生活。**

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**volunteer *n*. 志愿者；志愿兵*adj*. 志愿的*vi*. *&vt*. 自愿**

**change one’s life改变某人的一生**

**influence on 对……产生影响**

**focus on 关注，集中于**

****

**shelter *n*. 庇护；避难所；遮盖物*vt*. 保护；使掩蔽*vi*. 躲避，避难**

**bring in引进；生产；增加**

**audience 观众**

**donate to 贡献，奉献**

**UNIT 5　LAUNCHING YOUR**

**CAREER**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Reading and Thinking　**

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**aptitude *n*. 天资；天赋**

**One of the most effective ways to get some insight on a possible career path is to complete a “career aptitude test”. 要想了解未来可能从事的职业道路，最有效的方式之一是做一次职业能力倾向测验。**

**·His aptitude for dealing with children got him the job. 他善于和儿童打交道的本领使他得到了这份工作。**

**show/have an aptitude for sth/doing sth 表现出/有……方面的天资**

**aptitude test才能试验；能力倾向测验**

**academic aptitude学术能力倾向；学术才能**

**·In my experience，if someone can run a network or a server，they have the aptitude to handle programming. 以我的经验，如果某人可以运行网络或服务器，他/她就有学习编程的资质。**

**aptitude/talent/gift**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **aptitude** | **先天或后天习得的运用自如的能力，常暗示接受能力强** |
| **talent** | **某方面具有可发展和培养的突出天赋才能** |
| **gift** | **某方面的显著本领，常暗含不能用一般规律作出解释** |

**debt *n*. 债务；欠款**

**The effect of the monstrous burden of debt has made the poor even poorer and has fallen most heavily on the neediest， and those whom it has damaged the most are the mothers and children.沉重的债务负担所产生的影响使穷人更加贫困，最沉重地压在了最贫困的人身上，而受损害最大的是母亲和孩子。**

**in debt 负债；欠债**

**out of debt不欠债；还清债务**

**get/run into debt负债；欠债**

**get out of debt还债**

**pay off one’s debts还清债务**

**heavy debt一大笔债务**

**owe a debt of gratitude to sb 欠某人的人情**

**·He did not look forward to being in debt because his restaurant was no longer popular.他不希望由于餐馆不受欢迎而负债。**

**·This young couple are always in debt because they never consider their incomes before buying something. 这对年轻的夫妇总是负债，因为他们在买东西时从不考虑自己的收入。**

**·After she lost her job，she began to run into debt. 失业后，她开始欠债。**

**categorise *vt*. 把……分类（加以归类）**

**Categorise employee profiles归类员工档案**

**categorise sb/sth （as sth） 将……分类；把……加以归类**

**·Make a list of your child’s toys and then categorise them as sociable or antisocial. 把你孩子的玩具列个清单，然后将其分为交际型和非交际型。**

**·I think I’m still categorised as a new actor. 我觉得自己现在仍是一个新人。**

**category *n*.种类；分类**

**divide... into categories分类**

**categorised *adj*. 分类的**

**profile *n*. 简介；概述；侧面轮廓　*vt*. 扼要介绍；概述；写简介**

**Categorise employee profiles 归类员工档案**

**·His handsome profile was turned away from us. 他英俊的侧面轮廓转离了我们。**

**·We first build up a detailed profile of our customers and their requirements. 首先，我们要建立客户的详细简介以及他们的需求。**

**in profile （人的面部）从侧面看**

**·The Queen’s head appears in profile on British stamps.女王的侧面头像出现在英国的邮票上。**

**a job/an employee profile工作/雇员简介**

**keep a high/low profile保持高/低姿态**

**draw in profile 画侧面像或轮廓**

**a profile of ……的简介或概述**

**high profile 鲜明的姿态**

**low profile 低姿态；不出头露面；不惹人注意**

**participant *n*. 参与者；参加者**

**According to the participant’s work personality code， what careers would you recommend？ 根据参与者的工作个性代码，你会推荐什么职业？·If you have time，please answer a comment of another participant. 如果你有时间，请答复另外一个参与者的评论。**

**participant in sth某事的参与者**

**active participant积极参与者**

**·He has been an active participant in the discussion. 他一直积极地参与这次讨论。**

**participate in参加**

**participate with sb in... 与某人分担……**

**actively participate主动参与**

**detective *n*. 侦探；警探**

**Detective novels 侦探小说**

**·A private detective had been tailing them for several weeks. 一个私人侦探几个星期以来一直在跟踪他们。**

**·The detective discovered no fewer than 35 fingerprints. 这名侦探发现了不少于35个指纹。**

**detective story/novel侦探小说**

**detective movie/film侦探电影**

**private detective私人侦探**

**·Which kind of stories do you like，love stories or detective stories？ 你喜欢看什么类型的故事，爱情故事还是侦探故事？**

**detect sth 侦探到；察觉到；发现**

**spy *n*. 密探；间谍 *vi*. 从事间谍活动*vt*. 突然看见；发现**

**Police spy 警方密探·He spied for his government for more than ten years. 他做过十多年的政府间谍。**

**·We spied three figures in the distance. 我们看见远处有三个人影。**

**·He denied acting as an enemy spy. 他否认自己是敌方间谍。**

**spy on/upon sth/sb暗中监视；侦查**

**spy out秘密监视**

**spy sth out 暗中查明某事；秘密了解清楚某事**

**spy into侦查**

**spy out the land侦察地形；查看情况**

**spy satellite/plane侦察卫星/飞机**

**·I’m sure my neighbours spy on me. 我确定邻居在暗中监视我。**

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**head start 起步前的优势**

**Getting a head start in considering your future career may help you for the rest of your life. 提前考虑你未来的职业可能对你今后的人生很有帮助。**

**head start on/over... 比……有优势**

**head start in... 在……方面有优势**

**·Being able to speak French gave her a head start over the other candidates.会说法语使她比其他候选人占优势。**

**·Joe has a head start.He began to study early than we did.乔比我们占优势，他准备功课比我们早。**

**·A good education gives your child a head start in life. 良好的教育会让你的孩子在人生的起跑线上比别人领先一步。**

**at the start 刚开始；在起跑线**

**at the start of 在……开始的时候**

**a fresh start 新的起点；新的开始**

**take a fresh start 重新开始**

**from start to finish 自始至终；彻头彻尾**

**bounce around 蹦来蹦去；弹来弹去**

**Some people know what they want to do from a young age，but many others just have a few ideas bouncing around in their heads.有些人年轻时就清楚自己想做什么，但更多的人往往是只有一些想法在脑子里晃来晃去。**

**bounce *vi*. & *vt*. （使）弹起；上下晃动　*n*. 弹性；弹跳；活力**

**bounce around/about 蹦来蹦去；弹来弹去**

**bounce into 蹦蹦跳跳地进入；猛然冲进**

**bounce back反弹**

**bounce off弹开；反弹；从……弹跳出来**

**bounce sth 使弹起**

**bounce sb （from sth） 解雇；开除；撵走**

**on the bounce在弹起时；接二连三地**

**·Short sound waves bounce off even small objects. 短声波在很小的物体上也能反射回来。**

**·The ball bounced up and down.球上下弹跳。**

**·The ball bounced high and she missed it. 球弹得很高，她没有接住。**

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**❶As an adult，one of the first questions you are asked when meeting someone new is，“What do you do？” 作为一个成年人，当你遇到一个不认识的人时，你会被问到的第一批问题之一是：“你是做什么的？”**

**本句运用了状语从句的省略。句中“when meeting someone new”是一个省略句，补全后为“when you are meeting someone new”。**

**状语从句的省略使用的要求：**

**1. when，while，though，even if，unless，if，as if等引导的状语从句中的主语与主句主语一致或从句主语为it。**

**2. 状语从句谓语中含有be动词。**

**·Work hard when （you are） young，or you’ll regret. 少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。**

**·While （she was） walking along the river bank，she was singing a pop song.她沿着河堤边走边唱着流行歌曲。**

**·Don’t listen to music when （you are） doing your homework. 做作业的时候不要听音乐。**

**·If （you are） interested in it，you can send an email to *123456@* *sina*.*com*. 如果您感兴趣，可以发邮件到*123456@* *sina*.*com*。**

**·Unless （it is） necessary，you’d better not refer to the dictionary. 除非有必要，否则你最好不要查词典。**

**·There are some health problems that，when （they are） not treated in time，can become bigger ones later on. 有这样一些健康问题，如果不及时处理，日后会变成更大的问题。**

**❷The best time to start thinking about possible careers is while you are still at school，before you make any choices about your further education. 开始考虑可能从事的职业的最佳时间是在你还在学校的时候，在你决定是否继续深造之前。**

**名词前面有序数词或形容词最高级时，后面用动词不定式作后置定语。**

**·She is the first one to arrive. 她是第一个到的人。**

**·He is the best person to do the work. 他是做这项工作的最佳人选。**

**·He loves parties. He is always the first （guest） to come and the last （guest） to leave.他喜欢参加晚会。他总是第一个来，最后一个离开的（客人）。**

**·In my opinion，this is the best way to handle the situation，Charlie. 查理，我认为这是处理这种情况的最好办法。**

**❸This，however，is not always easy.Some people know what they want to do from a young age，but many others just have a few ideas bouncing around in their heads. 然而，这并不总是那么容易。有些人年轻时就清楚自己想做什么，但更多的人往往是只有一些想法在脑子里晃来晃去。**

** 本句运用了现在分词短语作后置定语，句中“bouncing around in their heads”为现在分词短语作名词ideas的后置定语。**

**·They put an advertisement in a newspaper looking for rock musicians. 他们在报上登了一则广告，寻求摇滚乐者。**

**·The building being built is our teaching building.正在盖的楼房是我们的教学楼。**

**·The man standing by the window is our teacher. 站在窗边的那个人是我们的老师。**

**注意：1. 现在分词（短语）作定语与所修饰的名词之间存在着逻辑上的主谓关系，表示该动作的主动和进行。**

**2. 单个现在分词作定语，放在所修饰词的前面，而现在分词短语作定语则放在所修饰词的后面。**

**❹You don’t want to look back in years to come and say，“I wish I had thought more about what I really wanted to do.” 你也不希望多年之后回顾过去时才说： “我真希望当年能再多想想自己真正想要做什么。”**

**wish后的宾语从句常用虚拟语气。表示与现在相反的愿望时，从句谓语用过去时；表示与过去相反的愿望时，从句谓语用过去完成时；表示将来实现的可能性不大的愿望时，从句谓语用“should/would/could/might＋动词原形”。**

**·I wish I knew everything in the world.我希望我懂世界上的一切事物。**

**·I didn’t go to the party，but I do wish I had been there.我没有去参加聚会，但我真希望当时在场。**

**·I wish that we could go with my brother when he flies to England next week.我真希望我哥哥下周飞往英国时我们能和他一起去。**

**❺The first time I observed the process of water being split into oxygen and hydrogen，I was deeply attracted by the charm of chemistry. 第一次观察到水被分解成氧和氢的过程，我深深地被化学的魅力所吸引。**

**本句是一个复合句。“I was deeply attracted...”是主句，“the first time”是名词短语，在此用作连词，引导时间状语从句。**

**·I remember the first time I danced on the stage， I was very nervous.我还记得自己第一次登台跳舞的时候，自己很紧张。**

**·My friend called on me the first time he came to Beijing.第一次来北京时，朋友就拜访了我。**

**下列名词短语可引导时间状语从句：**

**each time/every time每次**

**the last time最后一次**

**the next time下次**

**·Each time he smiled at me，a thread of warmth and friendship flowed into my heart. 每次他向我投以微笑时，他同时也将一丝温暖和友情送入我的心房。**

**·The last time we moved house there were very few breakages. 我们上次搬家时几乎没有什么物品破损。**

**·The next time you make a decision，you’d better ask me first.下次你做决定时最好先问我。**

**　Part 2　Learning About Language & Using Language　**

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**accuse *vt*. 控告；控诉；谴责**

**There was a huge debate about whether the reporter should be accused of spying on the star couple. 关于记者暗中监视这对明星夫妇是否被指控有罪的问题，争论很激烈。the accused 被告**

**accuse sb of sth 控告某人犯某罪；指责某人做某事**

**·The government was accused of incompetence. 政府被指责无能。**

**·Your neighbours may accuse you of playing the piano at midnight. 你的邻居可能会谴责你半夜弹钢琴。**

**“*v*.＋sb＋of sth”结构短语**

**remind sb of sth 提醒某人某事**

**cure sb of sth 治好某人某种疾病**

**inform sb of sth 通知某人某事**

**rob sb of sth 抢劫某人某物**

**warn sb of sth 警告某人某事**

**dedicate *vt*. 把……奉献给**

**Zhong Yang；1964—2017；botanist， professor at Fudan University；dedicated his life to research on seeds... 复旦大学生物学家钟扬教授（1964—2017），把一生奉献给对种子的研究…… dedicate oneself/sth to sth/doing sth 把……奉献给……**

**dedicate sth to sb/sth 为（建筑物等）举行落成典礼**

**·She dedicated her first book to her father. 她将自己的第一本书献给了父亲。**

**·I like to work with people who are honest and dedicated to their work. 我喜欢与诚实并对工作投入的人合作。**

**·A memorial stone was dedicated to those who were killed in the war. 人们为阵亡将士纪念碑举行了落成典礼。**

**dedication *n*. 奉献；献身**

**dedicated *adj*. 专用的；专注的；献身的**

**dedicator *n*. 献身者；奉献者**

**fry *n*. 油煎的食物 *vt*. & *vi*. 油炸；油炒；油煎**

**Camel rides，barbecue & fry，calligraphy，purse sewing，knitting with wool，etc. 骑骆驼、烧烤和油煎食品、书法、绣荷包、织毛衣等。**

**·Would you like a fry in the morning？你早晨喜欢吃油炸食品吗？**

**·We’ll fry if we stay too long in this hot sun.我们如果在这样酷热的阳光下待久了，皮肤会晒伤的。**

**·Fry for about 4 minutes until the onion has softened. 油煎4分钟左右，直到洋葱变软。**

**fry up 油煎；油炸；油炒**

**have other fish to fry 有别的事；另有企图**

**French fry 油炸马铃薯；薯条**

**priority *n*. 优先事项；首要的事；优先**

**I have been captain of my school table tennis team for two years，so I know how to lead and decide on priorities. 我曾担任学校乒乓球队队长两年，所以我知道如何领导和决定事情的轻重缓急。**

**·Getting food，medicine and blankets to flood victims is the most urgent priority. 为洪水灾民提供食物、药物和毯子是当务之急。**

**a top priority最优先考虑的事**

**according to priority 依次**

**give （first） priority to 给……以（最）优先权**

**top priority最优先的**

**first priority最优先；绝对优先权**

**a high/low priority重点/非重点项目**

**take/have priority over优先考虑**

**finance *n*. 资金；财政；金融*vt*. 提供资金**

**Helped manage tour finances and receipts. 协助管理旅游财务和收据。**

**finance for用于……的资金**

**government/public/personal finances**

**政府/公共/个人财力**

**international finance国际金融**

**finance sth 资助某事**

**·Finance for education comes from taxpayers. 教育经费来自纳税人。**

**·He took a job to finance his stay in Germany. 他找了一份工作，以赚钱支付在德国的费用。**

**employer *n*. 雇主；老板**

**If you were the employer，would you hire your partner？如果你是老板，你会雇佣你的伙伴吗？·He had been sent to Rome by his employer. 他被雇主派到罗马去了。**

**employee *n*. 雇员；从业员工**

**employment *n*. 使用；职业；雇用**

**unemployment *n*. 失业；失业率**

**employ *vt*. 使用，采用；雇用**

**be employed in受雇于；从事于**

****

**come to a conclusion 得出结论**

**So I come to a conclusion that if you want a great career， you need to commit yourself to something meaningful.所以我的结论是：如果你想拥有出色的职业生涯，你就需要全身心投入到有意义的事情中去。**

**·They’ll kind of argue something through and then come to a conclusion. 他们总是会争辩一番，然后得出一个结论。**

**draw a conclusion 得出结论**

**reach a decision得出结论**

**arrive at a conclusion得出结论**

**jump to conclusions匆忙得出结论**

**conclude from从……中得出结论**

**attend to 关怀；照料；处理**

**We are building a team of keen young people to help us attend to hundreds of students from all over the world.我们正在组建一个由热心的年轻人组成的团队，帮助我们照顾来自世界各地的数百名学生。**

**·He offered to go and attend to the matter.他主动提出去处理这件事。**

**·You must attend to your studies.你必须关注你的学习。**

**·He carefully attended to the wounded soldiers day and night. 他日夜仔细照料伤员。**

**attend a meeting/lecture/school/church**

**参加会议/听讲座/上学/做礼拜**

**attend （on/upon） sb 照顾某人；伺候某人**

**attend to对付；接待（顾客）；专心；注意**

****

**❶I look forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. 我期待着尽快收到你的来信。**

** “as soon as possible” 意为“尽快”，这是一个省略句，是“as soon as it is possible”的省略。**

**·It is wise to seek help and counsel as soon as possible. 尽快寻求帮助和建议乃明智之举。**

**·We agreed to contact again as soon as possible. 我们同意尽快再次联系。**

**注意：**

**1. as soon as引导时间状语从句时，主句用一般过去时，从句用一般过去时或过去完成时。**

**2. as soon as 可以表示将来的事，这时主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。（主将从现）**

**❷With my proficiency in Chinese calligraphy，I could also conduct classes for your visitors to help them learn more about this beautiful aspect of Chinese culture. 因为我精通中国书法，我也可以为你们的访客授课，帮助他们更多地了解中国文化美丽的一面。**

**with短语作状语，常表示原因、伴随等。with可以构成复合结构作状语。with短语或with的复合结构作状语可以扩展成状语从句。**

**·I slept with the window open. 我开着窗户睡觉。**

**·With better equipment，we could have finished the job even sooner. 要是设备好些，我们完成这项工作还要快些。**

**　Part 3　Assessing Your Progress & Video Time　**

****

**acquire *vt*. 获得；购得**

**Remember，the knowledge you acquire and the**

**diligent attitude you develop in high school will be invaluable in the real world.记住，你在高中学到的知识和养成的勤奋态度在现实世界中是无价的。**

**·Only if you ask many different questions will you acquire all the information you need to know.只有提很多不同的问题，你才能收集到自己需要的信息。**

**·The company has recently acquired new offices in central London. 公司最近在伦敦市中心获得了新的办公室。**

**·We should acquire more first-hand information.我们应当取得更多的第一手资料。**

**acquire knowledge/skill/reputation 获得知识/技能/声誉**

**acquire a taste for喜欢上……**

**acquire the habit of 养成……的习惯**

**acquired *adj*.后天的；已获得的**

**·It refers to anything that is acquired or learnt， rather than instinctive or natural.它指的是后天获得或学习到的任何东西，而不是本能的或与生俱来的。**

**·Knowledge is acquired， not innate.知识是后天获得的，不是先天就有的。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**长句**

**长句（long sentences）多因含有较多较长的修饰成分或包含多个并列句或从句，使整个句子变长。**

**一、 长句的主要类型**

**1. 含有较多成分的简单句（同位语、介词短语、非谓语动词、定语、状语、插入语等）；**

**2. 含有多个简单句的并列句；**

**3. 并列句和主从复合句并存。**

**·The average number of days with heavy pollution in cities at county level and above has dropped from 10 to 6. （主语： number；谓语： has dropped）县级及以上城市重度污染的平均天数从10天下降到6天。**

**·Since 2013，China has rolled out a series of State-level regional development strategies to create new economic growth poles，push forward integrated and coordinated development，and explore ways of sustainable development for future generations. （主语： China；谓语： has rolled out；宾语： strategies）自2013年以来，中国推出一系列国家级区域发展战略，着力打造新的经济增长极，推进一体化协调发展，探索子孙后代的可持续发展之路。**

**二、 句子的三种基本类型**

**如果按照句子的结构分类，英文句子可分为三个类别： 简单句（Simple Sentence）、并列句（Compound Sentence）和复合句（Complex Sentence）。这里所说的结构，主要指的是句子中主语和谓语之间所构成的关系。**

**1. 简单句（Simple Sentence）**

**简单句只有一个主谓结构。句子可能有两个或更多的主语，也可能有两个或更多的谓语，但是句子中的主谓关系只有一个。简单句可以有定语、状语等句子成分。**

**·The people in the meeting room remained silent. 会议室里的人保持沉默。**

**·Many young artists are advised to learn by copying the masters. 许多年轻艺术家们被建议通过临摹大师们的作品来学习。**

**2. 并列句（Compound Sentence）**

**并列句有两个或两个以上存在并列、对等关系的主谓结构。从语法上讲，这些主谓结构都能独立地表达意思，没有从属关系。但是它们在意思或逻辑上有一定程度的内在联系，使它们有必要构成并列句。在并列句中，并列连词用来连接两个或几个主谓结构，即连接平行对等（即互不从属）的分句。**

**·Computers are used widely in most countries now，and they are a sign of progress. 现在计算机在大多数国家被广泛使用，它们是进步的标志。**

**·She is tall，while her elder sister is short. 她很高，而她姐姐很矮。**

**3. 复合句（Complex Sentence）**

**复合句由一个主句（Principal Clause）和一个或一个以上的从句（Subordinate Clause）构成，即有一个（或更多）主谓结构充当句子的某一（些）成分，如主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等。主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、定语从句和状语从句都属于复合句。主句是全句的主体，通常可以独立存在；从句则只用作句子的一个成分，不能独立存在。**

**（1）主语从句**

**作句子主语的从句叫主语从句。主语从句通常由从属连词（that，whether，if）和连接代词（what，who，which，whatever，whoever）以及连接副词（how，when，where，why）等词引导。that在句中无词义，只起连接作用；连接代词和连接副词在句中既保留自己的疑问含义，又起连接作用，在从句中充当独特的成分。有时为避免句子头重脚轻，常用形式主语it代替主语从句放于句首，而把主语从句置于句末。**

**·What the doctor is uncertain about is whether my mother will recover from the serious disease soon. 医生不能确定我母亲是否会很快从这个严重的疾病中康复。**

**·It is recommended that the project not be started until all the preparations have been made.人们建议在所有准备工作完成后再开始这项工程。**

**（2）宾语从句**

**在句中作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。宾语从句的引导词与主语从句、表语从句大致一样，在句中可以作谓语动词或介词及非谓语动词的宾语。that引导宾语从句时，在句中不作任何成分，在口语或非正式的文体中常被省去；但如果从句是并列句，最后一个分句前的that不可省略。**

**demand，order，suggest，decide，insist，desire，request，command等表示要求、命令、建议、决定等意义的动词之后，宾语从句常用“（should＋） 动词原形”。**

**who，whom，which，whose，what，when，where，why，how，whoever，whatever，whichever等引导的宾语从句相当于特殊疑问句，但句子要用陈述语序。**

**（3）表语从句**

**在句中作表语的从句叫表语从句。表语从句的引导词与主语从句大致一样，表语从句位于系动词后，有时用as if引导。其基本结构为： 主语＋系动词＋从句（若用that引导从句，不能省略）。**

**（4）同位语从句**

**同位语从句说明其前面的名词的具体内容。后跟同位语从句的名词有：advice，demand，doubt，fact，hope，idea，information，message，news，order，problem，promise，question，request，suggestion，truth，wish，word等。**

**同位语从句和定语从句的区别：**

**that引导定语从句，充当句子成分，在从句中作宾语时可以省略；that引导同位语从句时，没有实际意义，不充当句子成分，一般不能省略。**

**·I had no idea that you were here. 我不知道你在这里。（that引导同位语从句，不能省略）**

**·Have you got the idea （that） this book gives you of life in ancient Greece？ 你明白这本书让你了解古希腊人的生活了吗？（that引导定语从句，作宾语，可以省略）**

**（5）定语从句**

**定语从句（Attributive Clause）在句中作定语，修饰一个名词或代词，被修饰的名词、词组或代词即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后，由关系词（关系代词或关系副词）引出。**

**（6）状语从句**

**状语从句 （Adverbial Clause） 指起副词作用的句子。可以修饰谓语、非谓语动词、定语、状语或整个句子。根据其意义可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、目的、结果、让步、方式和比较等从句。状语从句一般由从属连词引导，也可以由词组（如the moment等）引导。从句位于句首或句中时通常用逗号与主句隔开，位于句尾可以不用逗号隔开。**

**注意：**

**一般来说，无论是多么复杂的长句，它都是由一些基本的成分组成，无非就是修饰语多、并列成分多、语言结构层次多。所以首先要弄清英语原文的句法结构，找出整个句子的中心内容及其各层意思，然后分析各层意思之间的相互逻辑关系。**

**在分析长句时可以采用下面的方法：**

**（1）找出全句的主语、谓语和宾语，从整体上把握句子的结构。**

**（2）找出句中所有的谓语结构、非谓语动词、介词短语和从句的引导词。**

**（3）分析从句和短语的功能。例如，是否为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等；若是状语，它是表示时间、原因、结果，还是表示条件等。**

**（4）分析词、短语和从句之间的相互关系。例如，定语从句所修饰的先行词是哪一个。**

**（5）注意插入语等其他成分。**

**（6）注意分析句子中是否有固定词组或固定搭配。**

**@核心素养通**

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**学科核心素养是学科育人价值的集中体现，是学生通过学习而逐步形成的正确价值观念、必备品格和关键能力。英语学科核心素养主要包括语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力。今后，英语考试将更加注重立德树人的培养，坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。下面文段就是围绕“思维品质”这一学科素养展开，旨在提升学生了解个人素质和社会经验的重要性，以便具备适应社会的能力。**

**主题：人与自我**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数：★★★**

**Going to college was not optional.In my family，it was just another step toward the American dream.As soon as I graduated，I enrolled（入学） in the English Department of Colorado State University.I went on to earn two scholarships，and membership in the National Honour Society.I truly believed the hard work was worth it.**

**It wasn’t until a few months ago that I realised how clueless I was.I had been combing through the classifieds when my eyes fell upon my dream job：*National* *College* *Magazine* looking for writers.**

**Thrilled，I spent the weekend composing a resume.Needless to say，I was stunned when the interviewer barely took one glance before throwing it aside.**

**“No experience，” he said flatly.**

**I felt like screaming，“What do you mean，no experience？Look at these grades.”**

**I was left to absorb the shock of rejection，thinking that nobody ever told me that a 4.0 student would be turned down for a job.**

**Didn’t all of my hard work count for anything？**

**I see plenty of demands for two years of experience at a print publication，but none requiring extensive knowledge of how to write academic papers.Yet 95％ of my energy in school went toward the latter，leaving me little time to devote to anything else.If career preparation is supposed to be the point of college，then why isn’t it the focus？**

**Has a college degree just become another societal status symbol like fancy cars or designer clothes？**

**Given my experience，I feel that a college degree would be a lot more valuable if students were required to get some outside experience to supplement their in-class knowledge.Instead of requiring four science classes，why not three science classes and an internship？In my college career，I took one class that taught me how to write and submit essays for publication.This ever-so-brief taste of the real world was like holding an ice cream sundae in front of a child and only giving her a small bite.**

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**， that a college degree would be a lot more valuable if students were required to get some outside experience to supplement their in-class knowledge.**

**　这是一个主从复合句。“Given my experience”为过去分词短语作状语，表原因；“I feel”后跟宾语从句，宾语从句中又含有一个if引导的条件状语从句。**

**　根据我的经验，如果要求学生获得一些课外经验来补充课堂知识，那么大学学位将会更有价值。**

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**optional *adj*. 可选择的，随意的**

**scholarship *n*. 奖学金；学识，学问**

**resume *v*. 重新开始，继续；再次出现*n*.（文章、讲话等的） 梗概，摘要；个人简历，履历**

**needless to say 不用说**

**turn down 减小，关小，调低；拒绝**

**extensive *adj*. 广泛的；大量的；广阔的**

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**thrilled *adj*. 非常兴奋的；极为激动的**

**compose *vt*. 构成；写作；使平静 *vi*. 组成；作曲；排字**

**stun *vt*. 使震惊；使昏迷；给某人深刻的印象 *n*. 昏迷；打昏；惊倒；令人惊叹的事物**

**submit *vt*. 使服从；主张；呈递；提交 *vi*. 服从，顺从**