

# ... Learning Contents of Book 4 ....



単元项目	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5
话题	伟大的妇女 和她们的成就	农业	英语幽默	身势语	主题公园
词汇	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表
语法	主谓一致	动词-ing 形式 做主语和宾语	动词-ing 形式 做表语、定语和 宾补	动词-ing 形式 做定语和状语	构词法
功能	描述他人情况	如何说服、劝服	如何表述情感	如何表达禁令 和警告	如何问路和指路
阅读	记叙文阅读	记叙文阅读	记叙文阅读	说明文阅读	说明文阅读
写作	介绍自己尊敬 的一位妇女	设计一张绿色食品海报	写一篇幽默故事	写一封信	介绍一个主题 公园

# **Unit 1** Women of achievement



## ★ Learning Contents

对本单元的话题、词汇、语法、功能进行罗列,对语言技能进行简洁归纳,使学生对本单元的重点知识一目了然,便于时常温习。



### 话题:

Great women and their achievements



### 词汇和短语:

achievement audience argue argument behave behaviour bond connection campaign childhood crowd considerate consideration deliver entertainment emergency generation institute inspire intend kindness modest worthwhile organization observe observation outspoken project respect rate support specialist shade sickness welfare nest refer

by chance crowd in come across carry on human being lead a...life look down upon/on move off refer to



### 功能:

描述他人情况(Describing people)

What does she look like?

Why do you admire her?

What did she do to impress you most?

What are her strengths/weaknesses?

Why did she choose to...?

How would you describe her?

She is active/brave/confident/considerate/determined/devoted/energetic/fair/educated/generous/hard-working/helpful/honest/kind/intelligent/modest/unselfish/warm-hearted...



### 语法

### 主谓一致

- 1. ... our group are all going to visit them in the forest.
- 2. ... our group is going to be very tired and dirty by the afternoon.

3. Everyone sits and waits in the shade of the trees while the family begins to wake up and move off.



### 技能:

- 听:1. 能通过阅读听前问题,预测听力内容。
  - 2. 能在听的过程中,掌握捕捉关键词的技巧。
- 说:能运用介绍人物品质和个性的形容词描述他人的情况。
- 读:1. 能通过阅读,理解 Jane Goodall 观察黑猩猩的方法以及她所取得的成就。
  - 2. 能通过不同的阅读策略,把握篇章中心内容并获取关键信息。
- 写:能写出语意连贯且结构完整的短文以介绍自己所敬佩的伟大女性。



## Inquiry-based Learning

该栏目让学生通过独立或与同学交流等方式学习语言基础知识,旨在促进学生对重点 知识的体验和感悟,强化学生对重点内容的概括和总结,重在培养学生的自学能力。









### Introduction \_\_\_\_

As the famous Chinese saying goes, "Women hold up half of the sky." Throughout the history, there are many great women both at home and abroad. Jane Goodall is one of them. She is a famous zoologist who was born in London, England in 1934. As a child, she was so interested in animals that she even gave up the chance to go to university and went to Africa to study chimps. She made many discoveries that are of great importance, which helped us understand the connections between chimps and human beings. Besides, she has also worked to protect chimps and has gained great achievements. Do you want to know more about her? Read the passage please.



### Pre-reading ==

Please answer the following questions.

- 1. What makes a woman great?
- 2. Do you think it worthwhile for Jane Goodall to have gone to Africa to study chimps instead of going to university?



### While-reading —————

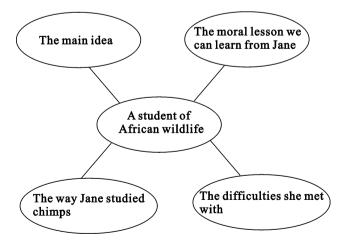
- A. Go through the text quickly and answer the following questions.
- 1. Who is the student?

- 2. What animal did she study?
- 3. Where did she work?
- B. Read the text again and fill in the following chart.

	Main idea	Details
Para. 1	Our group's 1 of chimps in the forest	<ul> <li>Watch a family of chimps 2</li> <li>3 as they wander into the forest.</li> <li>Watch the mother chimp and her babies 4 in the tree.</li> <li>5 them go to sleep together in their nest for the night.</li> </ul>
Para. 2	Jane's 6.	<ul> <li>Discovered that chimps hunt and eat 7</li> <li>Discovered how chimps 8. with each other.</li> </ul>
Para, 3	Jane's continuing work to help	<ul> <li>Make the rest of the world understand and 10 the life of chimps.</li> <li>Argue that wild animals should be left in the wild and not used for 11 or advertisements.</li> <li>Set up special places 12 they can live safely.</li> </ul>
Para. 4	Jane's 13	<ul> <li>Work with animals in their own 14</li> <li>Gain a 15 degree.</li> <li>Show that women can live in the forest as men can.</li> </ul>

## 5

## Post-reading



The main idea:

	The way Jane studies chimps:				
	ın	ie difficulties she m	et with:		
	Th	no moral losson wa	can learn from Jane:		
	111	ic moral resson we			
		<b>⋖</b>	Section 2 Vocabula	ry 🍑	
	Α.	Matching			
	(	)1. welfare	A. expressing one's opinions ha	onestly and directly	
	(	)2. specialist	B. worth spending time, money	or efforts on	
	(	)3. worthwhile	C. financial and other assistan	ce given to people in need	
	(	)4. outspoken	D. not talking about or showing or	ne's own abilities or possessions	
	(	)5. inspire	E. a person who is devoted to learning	one occupation or branch of	
	(	)6. emergency	F. task that requires a lot of ti	me and effort	
	(	)7. considerate	G, group of people who have gath	ered to watch or listen to sth.	
	(	)8. modest	H. to give sb. the desire, conf	idence to do sth. well	
	(	)9. project	I. showing concern for the right	ts and feelings of others	
	(	)10. audience	J. sudden serious event or situation	on requiring immediate action	
	В.	Completion			
1.	beł	nave			
	1	She as if	she had nothing to do with that	matter.	
		她表现得好像自己与	j那件事毫无关系。		
	②The salesgirlvery badly the customer.				
	女售货员对那位顾客的态度很不好。				
	3, kids. The guests are arriving at any time.				
	规矩点,孩子们。客人们随时就到。				
	●Learning Tips				
		behave oneself 守規	<b>见矩</b>		
		well-behaved/badl	ly-behaved <i>adj</i> . 表现好/差的	<u>*</u>	
		同根词		<b>(</b> *)	
		behaviour (behavio	or) n. 行为;举止;习性		
2.	WC	orthwhile			
			of that book took me a lot of tim 区了我很多时间,但我觉得很值得。	e, but I found it	
	2		the trouble to inform her the go	ood news.	

<b>▲</b> i		<b>—</b> :
	rning	lins
<b>-</b> Lou		1 100

值得做某事: be worth doing sth. sth. be worthy to be done/ of being done be worthwhile to do / doing sth. ① I Mrs Liużs bouss

## 3. observe

Œ	u strunger	IVIIS LIU	s nouse.
	我看到一个陌生人进了刘女士的	家。	
(2	$2$ She gave out a cry when she $\_$		a thief
	当看见小偷正在行窃时,她大喊	了一声。	
(3	Those who don't the	traffic r	ules shall be punished.
	不遵守交通规则的人应该受到惩	罚。	
4	Nowadays, people have differ	ent opir	nions on whether Chinese should
	Christmas.		
	如今,人们对中国人是否该过圣设	延节持有	不同的观点。

### Learning Tips

observe sb. do sth. (sb. be observed to do sth.)注意到某人做了某事 observe sb. doing sth. 注意到某人正在做某事

## 同根词

observation n. 观察;观测 observer n. 观察者;观测者

## 4. respect

- ①We all "the most beautiful mother"—Wu Juping her courage. 我们都敬佩"最美妈妈"吴菊萍的勇气。
- ②We should for our elders. 我们应该尊敬长辈。

### Learning Tips

respect sb. for sth. 因某事尊敬某人 have / show respect for sb./sth. 尊敬某人/事 gain/get/earn/win the respect of sb. 赢得某人的尊敬 out of respect 出于尊敬



## 5. argue

- ① The couple are always money. 这对夫妇总是因为钱而争吵。
- \_\_\_about the problem. ② There is no point 争论这个问题是没有意义的。

<b>(\$)</b>
<b>*</b>
eared on the stage
Tan da din tind didagt
<u>수</u>
nate me.

	<b>T</b> :	
Learning	HIDS	ò

inspire sb. to do sth. 激励某人做某事

inspire sb. with sth./inspire sth. in sb. 使某人产生(感觉或情感)

### 同根词

inspiration n. 灵感;鼓舞

inspiring adj. 鼓舞人心的;激发灵感的

inspired adj. 受鼓舞的; 有灵感的



_	su		

①With the	of the caring neighbors, the poor boy finished his stud	y success-
fully.		
在好心邻居们的帮	引助下,这个可怜的孩子顺利地完成了学业。	
②Which side do yo	u?	
你支持哪一方呢?		
20 Over half of the r	accords are the first eninion	

- ③Over half of the people are \_\_\_\_\_ the first opinion. 超过一半的人赞成第一种观点。
- ④He has a large family \_\_\_\_\_. 他有一个很大的家庭要养活。
- Learning Tips

in support of 支持;	赞成



## 10. look down upon

All men are created equal. Never anyone.

人人生而平等。永远不要小看任何人。

Learning Tips

look up to 向上看;尊敬



## 11. refer to

- ①Don't rush to \_\_\_\_\_the dictionary when meeting a new word in reading. 阅读中遇到生词时别急着查字典。
- ②He has a good memory. He never \_\_\_\_\_ the notes when giving a speech. 他记性好,演讲时从来不参考稿子。
- ③In fact, the person you \_\_\_\_\_ just now is a friend of mine. 事实上,你们刚才提到的那个人是我的一个朋友。

## 12. by chance

We met each other quite \_\_\_\_. 我们彼此相遇纯属偶然。

## Learning Tips by chance = by accident 偶然 by any chance 万一;也许 Chance it. 碰碰运气。 take a chance 冒险 13. come across I a wallet on the playground this morning. 今天早上我在操场上偶然发现了一个钱包。 Learning Tips come across = run into 偶然遇见 14. intend ①He abroad after graduation. 他打算毕业后去国外留学。 ②What on earth did he \_\_\_\_us \_\_\_? 他究竟想让我们干什么? Learning Tips intend (sb.) to do sth. 打算(让某人)做某事 intend doing sth. 打算做某事 同根词 intention n. 意图;打算 intended adj. 计划的; 意欲达到的 15. considerate ①It is very her to think so. 她能这样想真是体贴人。 each of her students. ②She is 她对她的每位学生都很体贴。

Learning Tips

be considerate to/of/towards... 对……考虑周到的;体贴的 同根词

considerable adj. 相当多的

consider v. 考虑;认为

consideration n. 考虑;体谅

considering prep. /conj. 考虑到;就……而言

16. deliver
① Andy earned his tuition fees bymilk from door to door during the holiday.
假期里, Andy 通过挨家挨户送牛奶来赚取学费。
②Li Hua on behalf of the students on the opening ceremony of our
school.
在开学典礼上李华代表学生发表了演讲。
3 Shea healthy baby.
她生了一个健康的婴儿。
●Learning Tips
deliver做"生(小孩儿)"讲时,只用于被动语态,即 be delivered of
同根词
delivery n. 传递,发送
17. carry on
①They managed tothe research in spite of lack of money.
尽管缺钱,他们还是设法将研究进行下去。
②Despite all the noise, he
虽然很吵,他还是继续念书。
●Learning Tips
carry on sth./doing sth. 继续(做)某事
C. Complete the following passage by using the words or expressions in the box in their
proper forms. Two of them are not used.
connection respect intend childhood behaviour inspire entertainment univer-
sity
human being crowd observe argue
Jane Goodall was born in Britain. Since her 1, she wanted to work with
animals. So, instead of going to 2, she went to Africa, where she spent years
3 and reporting the daily activities of chimps. Her research helped us
understand not only the 4 of chimps but also the 5between chimps
and 6
She has also worked to make the rest of the world understand and $7.$
chimps, 8 the wild animals should not be used for 9 or
advertisements. Now, she has achieved a lot. And she 10 those who want to
cheer the achievements of women.

同学们,请将本单元的词组、短语、固定搭配和习惯的表达方式等语言表达形式进行整理归纳。

## Section 3 Sentence Structure



- 1. She also worked hard to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them. (P1) 她还努力工作使尽可能多的国家同意不使用它们。
  - (1)as...as possible=as...as one can 尽可能……
- (2)to make as many countries as possible agree not to use them 在句中做目的状语。 其中,agree not to use them 做宾补。
- 2. Following Jane's way of studying chimps, our group are all going to visit them in the forest. (P2)

按照简研究黑猩猩的方法,我们一行人准备去森林里拜访它们。

Following Jane's way of studying chimps 在句中做状语。

3. Watching a family of chimps wake up is our first activity of the day. (P2) 观察黑猩猩一家如何醒来是我们这一天的第一个活动。

Watching a family of chimps wake up 在句中做主语。v.-ing 短语做主语时,谓语动词 用单数。

4. This means going back to the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before. (P2)

这意味着我们要返回前一天晚上我们让黑猩猩一家睡觉的大树旁。

- (1) going back to the place where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before 在句中做谓语动词 mean 的宾语。
- (2) where we left the family sleeping in a tree the night before 是一个定语从句,修饰 先行词 the place。
  - (3) sleeping in a tree 在"leave+ 宾语+ 宾补"结构中做宾补。

5. Only after her mother came to help her for the first few months was she allowed to begin her project. (P2)

她母亲头几个月来帮她的忙,这才使她得以开始自己的计划。

此句中用了倒装结构。在英语中, "only + 状语(副词/介词短语/从句)"位于句首时,句 子要使用部分倒装。例如:

Only in this way can you learn English well.

只有用这种方法你才能学好英语。

Only then did she realize the importance of telling the truth.

只有在那个时候她才意识到说真话的重要性。

6. For example, one important thing she discovered was that chimps hunt and eat meat. (P2)

比如,她的一个重要发现是黑猩猩猎食动物。

- (1) she discovered 为省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句,修饰限定先行词 thing。
- (2) that chimps hunt and eat meat 为表语从句,其中,that 不可以省略。
- 7. It seemed that she had been very busy in her chosen career, travelling abroad to study as well as writing books and articles. (P6)

她似乎一直都为自己选择的事业而奔忙,去国外留学,写了很多书和文章。

- (1)It seemed that...看起来好像……
- (2) travelling abroad to study...在句中做伴随状语。
- (3) as well as "和,也",用来连接并列成分。
- 8. Suddenly it hit me how difficult it was for a woman to get medical training at that time. (P6)

突然, 我想起来, 在那个年代, 一名女子学医是多么难啊。

- (1) it 在此句中做形式主语, how difficult it was... 是真正的主语。
- (2)"It hit sb. + 从句"意为"某人突然想到……"。
- 9. Further reading made me realize that it was hard work and determination as well as her gentle nature that got her into medical school. (P6)

进一步的阅读使我意识到,是苦干、决心和善良的天性使她走进医学院的大门。

本句中 it was hard work and determination as well as her gentle nature that got her into medical school 是一个强调句。该强调句是 that 引导的宾语从句。其中,被强调部分 hard work and determination as well as her gentle nature 为宾语从句的主语。

另外,强调句中被强调部分还可以是宾语和状语。

It was in a bookstore that I first met Tom.

我是在一个书店里第一次遇见汤姆。(强调状语 in a bookstore)

It was his dishonesty that I couldn't put up with.

我无法容忍的是他的不诚实。(强调宾语 his dishonesty)

10. It was still not too late for me to improve my studies, prepare for the university entrance examinations, and...(P6)

对我来说,现在努力提高学习成绩、准备大学入学考试还不算晚……

- (1) it 做形式主语, to improve my studies, prepare for... 是真正的主语。
- (2)It is still not too late for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做某事仍为时不晚。



## 发现,探究语法规则



同学们,在学习本单元语法"主谓一致"之前,请大家观察下面两个句子,看看它们有什么异同。

1. Her family is a big one.

2. Her family are going on a trip this summer.
相同点:
不同点:
你还能在课文中找出类似用法的句子吗?

下面我们一起来学习本单元的语法知识。

### 主谓一致

阅读下面的短文,观察和体会画线部分内容的意义和用法。

Litogether with my family, am going to New York City this summer. Going there has been my dream for a long time. There are a lot of museums where you can learn something you can't learn in school. What I want to see most are the Statue of Liberty and the Empire State Building, which are two symbolic buildings of New York City. Now, I'm ready for the exciting trip.

画线部分句子的谓语动词有用单数也有用复数的。那么谓语动词的单、复数是由什么决定的呢?下面我们一起来学习本单元的语法——主谓一致。

简单地说,主谓一致就是指主语和谓语在人称和数上保持一致。

- 1. 谓语动词用单数的情况
- (1)表示"时间、金钱、长度、价值"等的名词复数做主语时,被视为一个整体,所以谓语动词通常用单数。

300 yuan(b	e) too much for such a bike.
三百块钱对这样一辆	自行车来说太贵了。
Three years	(be) a long time for those who have just entered the senic

school but a short time for those who are to graduate. 三年对刚升入高中的人来说太漫长,但对于即将毕业的人来说太短暂。 (2) each, every, no 连接并列主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数。 Every boy and every girl (have) the right to join the club. 每个男孩和女孩都有权利参加这个俱乐部。 No teacher and no student (allow) to borrow books from the library without the library card. 没有借阅证,老师和学生都不可以从图书馆借书。 (3)由 and 连接的两个名词在意义上表示同一人、物或概念时,谓语动词一般用单数。 It is said that the professor and writer \_\_\_\_(be) coming to our school. 据说那位教授兼作家要来我们学校。 Early to bed and early to rise (be) a good habit. 早睡早起是个好习惯。 (4)不定式短语、-ing 形式短语或从句做主语时,谓语动词一般用单数。 To master a skill (be) very important nowadays. 如今,掌握一门技术是非常重要的。 Walking after dinner (do) us a lot of good. 饭后散步对我们很有好处。 When the parents' meeting \_\_\_\_\_(be) to be held hasn't been decided. 家长会何时召开尚未决定。 注意: what 引导主语从句时,谓语动词常与其后的表语保持一致。 What he said (be) of great importance. 他所说的话/事很重要。 What we are badly in need of now \_\_\_\_\_(be) books on history. 我们现在急需的是有关历史的书籍。 (5) "more than one/ many a + 名词单数"或"one in/out of..."做主语时,虽然在意义 上表示复数,但谓语动词仍然要用单数。 More than one student (be) late for school this morning. 今天早上不止一个学生上学迟到了。 Many a student (read) this novel. 许多学生都读过这本小说。 \_\_\_(say) to have failed to pass this math test. One in ten students 据说十分之一的学生没有通过这次的数学测验。 注意: "more + n. 复数 + than one"做主语时,谓语动词用复数。 More mistakes than one \_\_\_\_\_(find) in his composition. 不止一个错误在他的作文中被发现。 (6)以-s 结尾的书、报、地、人、机构、学科等做主语时,谓语动词用单数。

The United Nations (be) a very important world organization.

联合国是一个很重要的世界组织。
For many students, physics(be) a difficult subject to learn.
对很多学生来说,物理是很难学的一个学科。
(7)代词 each 以及由 every, some, no, any 等构成的复合代词做主语时,谓语动词
单数。
Nothing is impossible.
一切皆有可能。
Somebody(wait) for you outside the school gate.
有人在校门口等你。
Each student in this class(have) a cellphone.
这个班的每个学生都有一部手机。
注意:each 做同位语时,谓语动词应与主语保持一致。
The reporters each(give) a chance to ask the Minister a que
tion.
每位记者被给予了一次向首相提问的机会。
(8)"one and a half $+$ 名词复数"做主语时,谓语动词用单数。
Time flies! One and a half months(pass) since I came here.
时光飞逝! 自我来这儿,一个半月都过去了。
2. 谓语动词用复数的情况
(1)"the + 姓氏的复数"表示一家人或夫妇二人,做主语时,谓语动词用复数。
The Smiths(be) having a birthday party.
史密斯一家正在举行生日聚会。
(2) and, both and 连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词用复数。
Both the boy and his brother going to take part in the English competition
这个男孩和他的弟弟都将参加这次的英语竞赛。
(3)"the + 形容词/分词"表示一类人或事物时,谓语动词用复数。
The rich(be) not always happy.
有钱人并非总是快乐的。
The disabled(pay) close attention to by society now.
残疾人现在很受社会的关注。
3. 谓语动词与前一主语保持一致的情况
including,like,such as 等连接两个主语时,谓语动词的单、复数与前一主语保持一致。
Teacher Li, together with his students(watch) the football mat
on the playground.
李老师和他的学生正在操场上观看足球赛。
Tom, rather than you,(be) responsible for this accident.
这起事故该汤姆而不是你负责。
李老师和他的学生正在操场上观看足球赛。 Tom,rather than you,(be)responsible for this accident.

Li Hua is the only one of the students who \_\_\_\_\_(admit) to Tsinghua U-

李华是我们班被清华大学录取的学生之一。

niversity in our class.

李华是我们班唯一被清华大学录取的学生。

(2)trousers, glasses, clothes, scissors, chopsticks 等成双成对的名词做主语时,谓语动词用复数。

His shoes are worn.

他的鞋穿破了。

注意: 当这些名词前有 a /the pair of 等量词修饰时,谓语动词要用单数。

This pair of shoes needs mending.

这双鞋需要修补。

(3)	集体名词	family, c	lass, crowd	,committee,	population	, audience	等做主语	付,若强
调整体,	,谓语动词	用单数;若	告强调个体时	,谓语动词用	复数。			

The population of China \_\_\_\_\_(be) very large, and about half of the population \_\_\_\_(be) farmers.

中国人口很庞大,其中,大约一半的人口是农民。

Her family is a happy one and now the family are preparing for a family TV programme.

她的家庭是个幸福的家庭,现在,全家人正在为一个家庭电视节目做准备。

注意:集体名词 people, police, cattle 等做主语时,谓语动词只能用复数。

The police are searching the mountain for a lost tourist.

警察正在山里搜寻一位走失的游客。

(4) all, the rest, some 等做主语时,谓语动词应根据其指代而定。

Since all \_\_\_\_\_(be) here, let's begin our discussion.

既然人都到齐了,我们就开始讨论吧。

Don't worry. All \_\_\_\_(be) going well.

别担心,一切进展顺利。

(5) "a number of + 名词复数"做主语时,谓语动词用复数。

"the number of +名词复数"做主语时,谓语动词用单数。

The number of the students in our school \_\_\_\_\_(be) about 5,000, a number of whom \_\_\_\_(be) from the countryside.

我们学校有5000名学生,其中,有许多学生来自农村。

(6)"a quantity of + 名词"做主语时,谓语动词用单数。

"quantities of + 名词"做主语时,谓语动词用复数。

A quantity of books \_\_\_\_\_(give) away to the children in the hope school by our school.

我们学校给希望小学的孩子们捐赠了很多书。

Quantities of water \_\_\_\_\_ (be) badly needed in the earthquake-struck area.

地震灾区急需大量的水。

(7)"each/either/neither of  $+\dots$ "做主语时,谓语动词多用单数;但非正式文体中也可用复数。

Neither of them is / are telling the truth.

两个人都没讲实话。

Each of my friends has /have a big house.

我的每个朋友都有大房子。

(8) none 做主语且指代不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数;指代可数名词时,谓语动词用单、复数均可。

None of the them is / are fit for the job.

他们中没有一个人能胜任这项工作。

None of his money has been spent on books.

他从来不把钱花在买书上。

(9)两数相加、相乘的算式做主语时,谓语动词用单复数均可。但相减、相除时用单数。

Five times four is / are twenty.

5 乘以 4 等于 20。

Twelve minus seven is five.

12 减去 7 等于 5。

## Keys:

- 1. (1) is; is (2) has; is allowed (3) is; is (4) is; does; is; is; are (5) was; has read; is said; were found (6) is; is (7) is waiting; has; were given (8) has passed
  - 2. (1) are (2) are (3) are; are paid
  - 3. is watching; is; was
  - 4.(1)am; are required; is (2)is
- 5. (1) are; were admitted; was admitted (3) is; are (4) are; is (5) is; are (6) is given; are

## **U**

### Consolidation ————

- A. Fill in the blanks in the dialogue in the proper forms of the given words in the brackets.
- —Have you ever seen the show The Voice of China?
- —Yes. It is a large music show in China, which is also the only one that 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ (regard) the voice as the only ruler.
- —Really? That must be interesting. Who are the tutors?
- —Na Ying as well as the other three music tutors 2. \_\_\_\_\_(be) responsible for seeking the "voices" of China.
- —What do you think of the show?
- —Many a person 3. \_\_\_\_\_(think) highly of the show. So am I. It is so popular that not only the young but also the old 4. \_\_\_\_\_(be) fond of it. And watching it 5. \_\_\_\_\_(feel) like a feast.

B. Fill in the blanks in the passage with the correct words or in the proper forms of the given words in the brackets.

There 1.	about 64 students in ou	ur class.	With the c	Irawing of sp	oring, our
class 2	olanning to go for an outing.	Every bo	y and ever	y girl <mark>3.</mark>	busy
preparing for it,	except Li Hua, who 4	from	the country	side and 5.	
(have) to go hom	e to help his father with the a	gricultur	al work eve	ry weekend.	Now, not
only the students	but also the teacher 6.	lool	king forwar	d to the com	ing of the
weekend. Howeve	er, as for where to go, some	students	s would rath	ner go to the	suburbs,
while the rest 7.	(prefer) to go to Li Hua	ı's village	. Since the r	eason for the	latter 8
(sound) mor	re reasonable than the former,	those who	9	(insist) on g	oing to the
suburbs 10.	_(have) no choice but to agree	3.			

## Section 5 Function

## 情景对话:

Andy: Hi, Emily. It is really a surprise to see you here! What are you doing here?

Emily: Oh, Andy. Nice to see you! I'm here to see the manager of this company.

Andy: The manager? What for?

Emily: I'm finding a job in your company. By the way, what does the manager look like?

Andy: She is a young woman with long hair and big eyes. Even though she is very strict with us, we all admire her.

Emily: How come?

Andy: Because she is hard-working and devoted. Besides, she is more strict with herself.

Emily: What did she do to impress you most?

Andy: Well, as a manager, she is very modest. Every time we meet, she is always the first to give greetings.

Emily: Thank you, Andy. I'm sure our talk today will be very helpful for my interview with the manager today.

根据上面的情景对话,试着总结一下询问和描述他人情况的句式吧。

## 描述他人情况(Describing people):

What does she look like?

What is she like?

Why do you admire her?

What did she do to impress you most?

What are her strengths/weaknesses?

Why did she choose to...?

How would you describe her?

## 针对上面的问题,你可以用以下形容词来回答:

active/brave/confident/considerate/determined/devoted/energetic/ educated/fair/generous/hard-working/helpful/honest/kind/intelligent/modest/unselfish/warm-hearted...

Interaction and Presentation
A. Read the following dialogue and choose the most suitable sentence from A to G for each
plank. There are two extra sentences.
A:Do you know the singer Zhu Zhiwen?
B:Zhu Zhiwen? 1.
A:Of course. I think he is a very great singer.
B:2
A:Because he is very kind and generous.
B:3
A: You know, his family is very poor, but he bought his villagers some fitness equipmer using the money he earned from his performances. It's said that the equipment is worth
about 80,000 yuan.
B:80,000 yuan! That is a very big sum for a poor family. 4.
A:Just as he said, "Only when the villagers are happy can I be happy."
B:5
A. Why did he choose to do so?
B. What does he look like?
C. Do you mean the farmer singer?
D. He is really a respectable man.
E. Why do you admire him?
F. His hard-working spirit impressed me greatly.
G. Can you give an example to show that?

## B. Oral activity

1	司学们,母亲节就要到了。请大家借此机会召开一个以"母亲"为主题的班会,并利用本单
ជ៌ Fu	nction 所学内容用英语向大家介绍自己的母亲!
_	
-	
-	
-	
-	
-	
-	



语言的学习不仅是知识点的掌握,更重要的是对知识在语篇中的理解和运用,以及对语言能力的培养。下面的练习帮助你进一步提高阅读文章和写作的能力。

## ◀◀ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

Mr Jackson lived in the center of London but he had a hotel near the airport. There a lot of foreigners stayed for \_\_1\_\_. He didn't know any other language \_\_2\_\_ English and he found it difficult for him to understand the \_\_3\_\_ visitors. Sometimes he had to use gestures to talk with them, and tried his best to make \_\_4\_\_ understood. But he was often misunderstood and it brought him a lot of \_\_5\_\_. A friend of his who taught a few foreign languages in a university would teach him. He was happy and studied hard. At first he learned some, \_\_6\_\_ soon he found it wasn't very easy to remember the words and expressions. His friend \_\_7\_\_ him to write down the useful expressions in his notebook \_\_8\_\_ he could use them when necessary. He did \_\_9\_\_ he was told. He found it helpful for him to do so.

One evening there were plenty of people in the dining-room. They were all busy 10 something except a Japanese. He was wandering there and 11 for his wife who was dressing herself up upstairs. Mr Jackson 12 to himself, "The man wants to eat 13 but he doesn't know any English. Let me help him."

As he knew only a little  $\underline{\phantom{a}14}$  ,he had to bring out his notebook and showed it to the man,pointing to the  $\phantom{a}15$  "I'm hungry ."

The Japanese had a look at it and gave him two pounds and left.

(	)1. A. day	B. night	C. weekend	D. holiday
(	)2. A. except	B. besides	C. and	D. than
(	)3. A. native	B. special	C. foreign	D. strange
(	)4. A. him	B. himself	C. them	D. themselves
(	)5. A. danger	B. joy	C. comfort	D. trouble
(	)6. A. but	B. then	C. and	D. so
(	)7. A. advised	B. ordered	C. forced	D. warned
(	)8. A. once	B. even though	C. until	D. so that
(	)9. A. who	B. which	C. what	D. that
(	)10. A. chatting	B. eating	C. suggesting	D. preparing
(	)11. A. waiting	B. looking	C. calling	D. caring
(	)12. A. spoke	B. said	C. thought	D. talked
(	)13. A. everything	B. nothing	C. anything	D. something

(a) 14. A. English B. Japanese C. French D. German D. Sentence D. Sentence D. Sentence

Section 2 Reading Comprehension

A

Izzy, a 9-year-old schoolgirl, saved her father, Colm's life by kicking him in the chest after he suffered a serious allergic(过敏的) reaction which stopped his heart.

Colm suddenly fell down at home and stopped breathing. Though her mother, Debbie, immediately called 999, Izzy knew doctors would never arrive in time to save her father, so decided to use CPR.

However, she quickly discovered her arms weren't strong enough, so she stamped (踩) on her father's chest instead. Debbie then took over with some more conventional chest compressions(按压) until the ambulance arrived.

Izzy, who has been given a bravery award by her school, said: "I just kicked him really hard. My mum taught me CPR but I knew I wasn't strong enough to use hands. I was quite scared. The doctor said I might as well be a doctor or a nurse. My mum said that Dad was going to hospital with a big footprint on his chest."

"She's a little star," said Debbie, "I was really upset but Izzy just took over. I just can't believe what she did. I really think all children should be taught first aid. Izzy did CPR then the doctor turned up."

Truck driver Colm, 35, suffered a mystery allergic reaction on Saturday and was taken to hospital, but was sent home only for it to happen again the next day. The second attack was so serious that his airway swelled, preventing him from breathing, his blood pressure dropped suddenly, and his heart stopped for a moment.

He has now made a full recovery from his suffering.

(	)1. Izzy kicked her father in the che	st
	A. to express her helplessness	B. to practise CPR on him
	C. to keep him awake	D. to restart his heart
(	)2. What's the right order of the eve	nts?
	① Izzy kicked Colm.	
	② Debbie called 999.	
	③ Izzy learned CPR.	
	④ Colm's heart stopped.	
	A. 3124	B. 4231
	C. 3421	D. 4312
(	)3. What does Paragraph 6 mainly t	alk about?
	A. What Colm suffered.	B. Colm's present condition.

- C. What caused Colm's allergy. D. Symptoms of Colm's allergic reaction.
- ( )4. Why does the author write the news?
  - A. To describe a serious accident.
  - B. To prove the importance of CPR.
  - C. To report a 9-year-old girl's brave act.
  - D. To call people's attention to allergic reaction.

В

People say that a mother's love knows no boundaries (边界). This is true when it comes to my mother. She has given up many things so that my sisters and I could live a better life.

My mother comes from a large family and her parents died when she was quite young. She dropped out of school at the age of 15 because no one could afford to pay her studies. At 19, she married my father and when they had my sisters and I, they moved to the United States so that we could have a better life. My parents did not know English but somehow they communicated with other people. My mother stayed at home and raised us while my father was working. There were so many dangerous incidents that happened where we lived that my mother finally decided that we all moved to Texas when I was seven.

My mother has worked so hard to give us everything. She always tells us that all she wants is for us to be happy.

As the saying goes, "You don't appreciate something until it's gone. "Well, I finally had a chance to experience it. My mother went to Mexico this winter because she needed to have an operation. It was the first time in my life that my mother was not there to hold and comfort me. Those two weeks when she was away made me realize how much I love her. All she has done for me is incredible (难以置信的). When I suffer she suffers with me. I have to show her how much I care about her. She means the world to me.

- ( )1. Which of the following is true?
  - A. The writer was an American.
  - B. The writer's parents have no difficulty communicating with others in English.
  - C. The family kept moving just for the children to live a better life.
  - D. The family moved to Texas because his mother found a good job there.
- ( )2. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in the fourth paragraph?
  - A. The meaning of the saying. B. My mother's care for me.
  - C. My family's experience. D. My love for my mother.
- ( )3. The writer didn't realize that he loves his mother very much until
  - A. they moved to Mexico
  - B, his mother said all she wanted was for them to be happy
  - C. his mother left home for an operation

D. his mother	died			
)4. We can infer	that the writer writes	the passage in a(n)		mood
A. loving	B. humorous	C. serious	D. sad	

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

Read the following passage, and choose the most suitable sentence from A to E for each blank. There is an extra sentence.

Dear daughter,

(

You are a wonderful person and your mother and I think the world of you. It will not be long before you leave home to make your way in the world. Can I please give you some friendly advice? Here are some things that you should never do.

\* 1.

You are great and able to achieve great things so believe in yourself. When things go badly never stop believing. Some girls get depressed, blame themselves and lose self-esteem(自尊). All sorts of problems can follow.

\* Never get worried about your appearance.

We think you look great (though some of the outfits you wear worry us!). 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Eat sensibly, take exercise and be healthy. Some girls become worried about losing weight or getting the perfect shape. You look fine.

\* Never live beyond your means.

Throughout life try to keep your spending within your income and so save a little.

There are some exceptions—like getting a mortgage(抵押) to buy a house—

3. \_\_\_\_\_ There are some exceptions—like getting a mortgage(抵押) to buy a house—but generally if you can live within your means you will avoid all sorts of problems.

\* 4.

Whatever happens in life, your family will still be your family. Whatever difficulties you meet with, you can always talk to us and we will try to help. We are here for you.

•••

- A. Avoid getting into debt if possible.
- B. Never look down upon yourself.
- C. Never forget that your parents love you.
- D. Never put yourself at serious risk.
- E. Please be happy with the person you are and the body you have.

D

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions.

Ping-pong started as a friendly game, which was played for fun. No one knows who invented it. One story is that it started when two students at Cambridge University began knocking a cork to each other across a table, using old cigar-boxes.

In about the year 1800 an American manufacturer of sports goods produced a game which was called Indoor Tennis. The Americans did not find it interesting at the time, so he exported it to his London agents and it became very popular in Britain. The game was then played across dining-room tables, or on the floor with the net strung between chairs. The players used a ball made of cork or rubber, which was covered with a net of soft string to prevent it from damaging the furniture. The bats were covered with sandpaper. A few years later a hollow ball like the one we use today was invented. The game then quickly spread all over the world.

A man called Mr Wood, of London, had the idea of covering the bats with studded rubber to give greater control over the ball. The London agents who first sold the game in England now called it "ping-pong". "Ping" was meant to be the sound of the bat hitting the ball, and "pong" was the sound of the ball hitting the table.

Many people, however, began to play the game seriously. Its official name was changed to table tennis, because the name "ping-pong" belonged to the London agents who first sold the equipment.

1. Who invented "ping-pong"?
2. Why did the American manufacturer export the game to his London agents?
3. Why was the ball covered with a net of soft string at the beginning?
4. How did Mr Wood give better control of the ball?
5. What is the official name of ping-pong?

■ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

### A. Completion

<ol> <li>Since you don't know</li> </ol>	the word, why not	(査阅)	a dictionary?
2. I(遇见)	an old friend who I h	nadn't seen for year	s when walking in the
street.			
3. The lawyer decided t	0(辩护	the poor old mar	٦.
4. Don't	(鄙 视)women; th	ey are as import	ant as men for the
development of socie	ety.		
5. A good idea	(涌入脑海) his	mind when he saw	the boys playing over
there.			

### B. Translation

1. 看到自己孩子所取得的进步,父母感到非常自豪。(v. -ing 做状语)

英语 必修 4

	2. 只有努力工作你才能取得更大的进步。(倒装句)
	3. 饭后散步对我们的身体非常有好处。(ving 做主语)
	4. 由于天气不好,运动会不得不被推迟。(强调句型)
	5. 请把门开着好吗? 我觉得这里面有点热。(leave 十宾语十宾补)
	C. Guided writing
	假如你是李华,校报的英语角正在征集关于成功女性的英语短文。请你以"A Woman
Resp	pect Most"为题,写一篇 100 词左右的英语短文,介绍一位最令你敬佩的女性。
	A Woman I Respect Most

## Language Project

在本单元教材中,我们了解并学习了国内外六位伟大的女性,她们都取得了非凡的成就。然而,在我们的生活中,有很多女性,她们虽未取得什么了不起的成就,但却平凡而伟大。像最美记者曹爱文、最美妈妈吴菊萍等。现在,请同学们以小组为单位,利用报纸、网络等渠道搜集相关信息,在班会上向大家介绍一位平凡而伟大的女性。

## ★ Learning Strategy

学习策略着重于方法的指导以及培养学生正确的学习态度,着重于学生能力的培养与提升。当谈到写作时,很多学生常常是无奈地摇头,感觉无从下手。写作确实是对学生英语综合能力的考查,难度较大。但这并不意味着写作水平无法提高。请阅读下面的内容,或许能够帮助在写作方面弱的学生提高写作水平。

### 有效使用过渡词

英语书面表达旨在考查学生的英语运用能力,突出内容要点的全面性、语法词汇的准确

性、上下文的连贯性以及语言的得体性。书面表达的连贯性主要是通过过渡词即语句间的连接成分的使用来完成的,而过渡词好比润滑剂,会使文章前后贯通,浑然一体,读起来自然流畅,朗朗上口。所以,这里主要介绍过渡词的使用。

书面表达中的过渡词主要可以分为以下几类:

- 1.表顺序:to begin with; first of all; in the first place; next; after that; then:
  - at the same time; finally; last but not least...
- 2. 表递进:besides; what's more; in addition; what's worse; worse still; to make things worse; what is more important; more importantly...
- 3. 表转折:however; on the contrary; on the other hand...
- 4. 表因果:as a result; therefore; as a consequence...
- 5. 表举例:for example; for instance; such as; namely; that is (to say)...
- 6. 表总结:in a word; to sum up; in short

高考书面表达评分原则的五个档次中,对过渡词的使用都有着明确的规定,由此可见,过渡词的使用直接关系着书面表达的质量。成功的书面表达绝不是几个要点内容的堆砌。所以,在平时的训练中,应根据句与句之间的关系,巧妙地运用一些过渡性词语来增强文章的连贯性、逻辑性和情感性。



## Culture

文化背景知识的学习能进一步拓宽学生的视野,增加学科知识,培养学习兴趣。

### **Madame Curie**

Madame Curie is a French professor of physics. She was born in Poland in 1867.

When she was young, she became interested in physics. At that time women were not admitted to universities in Poland, so she was determined to go to Paris University and study there. When she was studying in Paris, she lived a very poor life. However, she worked very hard and succeeded in taking a first class degree in physics two years after arriving in Paris. In 1895, she married Pierre Curie, a very bright scientist, and then they worked together on the research into radioactive matter. They discovered two kinds of radioactive matters—Polunium and Radium. In 1903 she and her husband received the Nobel Prize in Physics. In 1906 Pierre died. Marie was deeply shocked by Pierre's death but determined to go on working. She received a second Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1911. So she became the first scientist in the world to win two Nobel Prizes.

### Zhang Haidi

Zhang Haidi was born in 1955 in a family of intellectuals in Jinan, Shandong Province. She has been disabled since five years old because of illness, but she acquires

the great achievement on the translation and literary fields, and also becomes a good example for Chinese people with her sturdily working. Now she is Chairman of the 5th Presidium of China Disabled Persons' Federation.

Zhang was unable to attend school but educated herself to university level. She learnt several foreign languages including English, Japanese, German and Esperanto. In 1993, she was awarded a master's degree in Philosophy by Jilin University.

Zhang has published a dual-language book called *Beautiful English* and has translated several works of western literature. She works together with her husband who is not disabled. Zhang believes the disabled should not lower their sights in the search for love.

"Don't sell yourself short, and try your best to build a happy family life," is her advice to other disabled people.

Zhang profoundly understands the suffering of China's disabled people. She uses her position on the National Committee of Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference to call for the improvement of disabled access to buildings and campaigns on the right of disabled people to drive. She also helps around the youth, encouraging them to love life, cherish their youth, and work hard to serve the people.

## Reading for Pleasure



## A mobile phone call

A woman wanted to reach her husband on his mobile phone but discovered that she was out of credit. She instructed her son to use his own phone to pass across an urgent message to daddy who was at site.

After he had called, the son got back to mummy to inform her that it was a lady that picked up his daddy's phone the three times he tried reaching dad on the mobile. (Women!!) She waited impatiently for her husband to return from site. Immediately she saw him, she gave him a very hot slap. While the man was trying to ask why, she repeated the slap. People from neighbourhood rushed around to know the cause of this.

The man asked his son to tell everybody what the lady said to him when he called. The son said, "The number you are trying to call is not reachable at the moment. Please try again later."

## ★ Supplementary Reading

A little boy asked his mother, "Why are you crying?"

"Because I'm a woman," she told him.

"I don't understand," he said.

His mum just hugged him and said, "And you never will."

Later the little boy asked his father, "Why does mother seem to cry for no reason?"

"All women cry for no reason," was all his dad could say.

The little boy grew up and became a man, still wondering why women cry. Finally he put in a call to God; and when God got on the phone, he asked, "God, why do women cry so easily?"

God said,

"When I made the woman she had to be special. I made her shoulders strong enough to carry the weight of the world; yet, gentle enough to give comfort;"

"I gave her an inner strength to endure childbirth and the rejection that many times comes from her children;"

"I gave her a hardness that allows her to keep going when everyone else gives up, and take care of her family through sickness and fatigue without complaining;"

"I gave her the sensitivity to love her children under any and all circumstances, even when her child has hurt her very badly;"

"I gave her strength to carry her husband through his faults and fashioned her from his rib to protect his heart;"

"I gave her wisdom to know that a good husband never hurts his wife, but sometimes tests her strengths and her resolve to stand beside him unfalteringly;"

"And finally, I gave her a tear to shed. This is hers exclusively to use whenever it is needed."

"You see: The beauty of a woman is not in the clothes she wears, the figure that she carries, or the way she combs her hair."

"The beauty of a woman must be seen in her eyes, because that is the doorway to her heart and the place where love resides."

英语 必修 4

# **Unit 2** Working the land



## ★ Learning Contents

亲爱的同学们,你对我们的农业了解多少?你可知农业在我们生活中的重要作用?你 又对我们的袁隆平博士了解多少?来吧,快来学习这个单元吧。相信通过你的认真学习,你 一定会有很多的收获。并且也希望你在学习之后,能像袁隆平博士那样不断努力,为我们的 国家、我们的人民,甚至全世界的人民做出自己应有的贡献。

## P

## 话题:

Important people and their history Agriculture



## 词汇和短语:

battle bacteria therefore circulate confuse chemical comment decade disturbing discovery expand equip export freedom focus grain hunger mineral nationality nutrition output occupation production pest rid regret Vietnam root statistic sunburnt struggle super soil skim summary crop reduce underline

build up be satisfied with focus on keep...free from/of lead to rid...of thanks to would rather



## 功能:

劝说,说服(Persuasion)

You need to...

It's better to...

This is good value because...

The advantages are...

I'd prefer... because...

I don't like...because...

I'd rather...



### 语法:

动词的-ing形式做主语和宾语

1. 做主语

Collecting information is very important to business.

Learning a foreign language is very useful to me.

Traveling abroad can be very exciting.

2. 做宾语

He finished reading the book yesterday.

I'm looking forward to seeing you again.

She suggested doing it in a different way.



## 技能:

- 听:1. 预测所听故事的情节。
  - 2. 写出所听故事的关键词和大意。
- 说:1. 学会用英语表达绿色产品及其优点。
  - 2. 学会表达有机农业。
- 读:1. 了解袁隆平以及他的杂交水稻。
  - 2. 理解农业的重要性。
  - 3. 掌握一些阅读技巧,如快速找寻文章细节信息、归纳和总结等。
- 写:在说的基础上写一篇海报(poster)。



## ★ Inquiry-based Learning

自主学习的核心内容是学着自己把握自己的学习。以下环节通过对本单元的重点语言知识进行归纳、整理、帮助学生们自主地学习,达到理想的学习目标。





### Introduction ==

Yuan Longping, who is praised as "Father of Hybrid Rice", was born in Beijing in 1930. Since he graduated from university, he has been working as an educator on farming and a researcher on hybrid rice. The high-yield rice bred by him has partly solved the eating problems of so many people in our country. Because of this, he received the State Supreme Science and Technology Award, known as the Nobel Prize in China. Yuan Longping is also a well-known expert in the world. He has made outstanding achievements in agricultural science and is thought highly of by Chinese people. However, Yuan Longping doesn't care about being famous. He would much rather keep time for his hobbies. Indeed, he believes that a person with too much money has more rather than fewer trouble. He therefore gives millions of yuan to equip others for their research in agriculture.

Such is Dr. Yuan Longping, a great but simple man.



## Pre-reading ==

Please	answer	the	following	questions

- 1. Who is Yuan Longping?
- 2. When did he begin to make a study of the ways to increase the rice output?
- 3. What does Yuan Longping grow?



## While-reading 💳

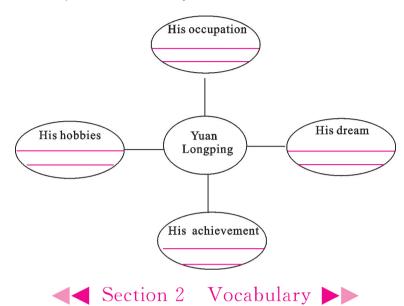
- A. Answer the following questions by reading the text quickly.
- 1. Why has Yuan Longping struggled for many years?
- 2. What happened in the countryside when Yuan Longping was young?
- 3. What great contribution does Yuan Longping's hybrid rice make to farmers?
- 4. What is Yuan Longping's dream now?
- 5. What kind of person is Yuan Longping?
- B. Fill in the following chart by reading the text carefully.

Name	1	Nationality	2	
Age	3	Occupation	4	
Education	Graduated from 5.	6 7	in 8	
Dream	To export his 910so that it can be grown around the 11			
Achievement	In 12, he developed hybrid rice which produces 13 more than normal rice.			
Hobbies	Listening to 14 music, playing 15, swimming and reading.			



## Post-reading

Finish the mind map to have a summary of the text.



### A. Matching

- ( )1. comment A. to sell goods or other things to another country
- ( )2. struggle B. as a result of, for this or that reason
- ( )3. expand C. a job or profession
- ( )4. rid D. to make sth. less or smaller
- ( )5. equip E. to mix your ideas so that you cannot understand
- ( )6. export F. a note or remark
- ( )7. occupation G. to fight; to try very hard to do sth. that is not easy
- ( )8, reduce H. to put in a place, or give someone all the tools that are needed
- ( )9. confuse I. to make free from
- ( )10. therefore J. to grow larger; to cause to grow larger

## B. completion

## 1. expand

- ①She \_\_\_\_\_ her store by adding a second room.
- 她通过再增加一间房来扩大自己的商店。
- ②A balloon \_\_\_\_\_when it is blown up. 气球被吹起就会很大。
- Learning Tips

### 同根词

expansion n. 展开;膨胀;扩展



2.	struggle
	①The young man his future.
	这个年轻人在为自己的未来拼搏。
	②They for many years their country from the end
	my.
	为了使自己的国家摆脱敌人的控制,他们已经奋斗了许多年。
	3He those who objected to his plan.
	他与那些反对他计划的人作斗争。
	We should learn to difficulties.
	我们应该学会和困难作斗争。
	⑤A mother will never give up her children without a
	一个母亲不会轻易放弃自己的孩子。
	Learning Tips
	struggle for 为······而奋斗
	struggle against/with与作斗争
	struggle to do sth. 努力做某事
3.	irculate
	①The blood is in our body continuously to bring what we need every
	where.
	血液在身体里不断循环以输送我们所需要的营养物质。
	②Rumors began to about his dishonesty.
	有关他不诚信的谣言开始流传开来。
	③His dream is his knowledge farmers around the world.
	他的梦想是把他的水稻知识传播给全世界的农民。
	●Learning Tips
	同根词
	circulation n. 传播,流传;流通
1.	regret
	①I regretted that at the meeting.
	我后悔在会议上说了那些话。
	②I regret that I can not help you.
	很抱歉,我不能帮你的忙。
	3 the scientist passed away with his research unfinished.
	令人遗憾的是这位科学家去世了,留下未竟的研究事业。
	⊕, my parents didn't attend my birthday party.
	令我遗憾的是,我的父母没有参加我的生日宴会。

## Learning Tips

我宁可不去度假。

3He would rather \_\_\_\_\_ others than \_\_\_\_\_.

regret doing sth. /having done sth. 后悔做了某事 regret to do sth. 很遗憾地做某事 lt's to be regretted that...令人遗憾的是……



	It's to be regretted that즉	令人遗憾的是		A STATE OF THE STA	
	to one's regret 令某人遗憾的	J是			
5.	equip				
	①Many companies	their taxies	S	GPS.	
	许多公司已在他们的出租车上给	安装了全球定位	系统。		
	②A good education can	you	your fut	ure job.	
	良好的教育能使你找到一份好的	的工作。			
	③A knowledge of first aid will	studer	nts		emergencies.
	学会紧急救助的知识将会使学生	生能够处理一些	紧急情况。	,	
	<ul><li>Learning Tips</li></ul>				
	equip sb./sth. with sth. 为…	·····配备······		•4	
	equip sb. to do sth. / for sth	n. 使某人能(做	)某事	A. C.	
6.	thanks to		'		
	① your timely help, we	e finished the to	ask on tim	e.	
	多亏了你及时的帮助,我们按时				
	2 his hard work, he ad		uccess.		
	由于努力工作,他取得了巨大的	•			
	<ul><li>Learning Tips</li></ul>				
	thanks to = because of/as of	a result of 由于	,幸亏	-	
	·				
7.					
	①He was finally able to		financial	problem	S.
	他终于能够使自己摆脱了所有的	的经济问题。			
	②What can rat	ts?			
	什么能除去房子里的老鼠?				
	Learning Tips				
	ridof使······摆脱······/约	免除		•	
	be/get rid of 摆脱/除去			3	
8.	would rather				
	①The doctor would rather	in the cou	ıntryside.		
	这位医生宁愿在乡下工作。				
	②I would rather the h	oliday.			

	他宁愿听别人说也不要自己说。	0		
(	④I would rather youa	bout it now th	an afterwards.	
	我宁愿你现在知道这件事而不完	是以后才知道。		
(	⑤I'd rather you	him the news	that day.	
	我宁愿你那天没有告诉他那个流	消息。		
	●Learning Tips			
	would rather (not) do sth. 匀	『愿(不)做某事	•	
	would rather do sth. than do	o sth. = wou	ıld do sth. rather th	an do
	sth. 宁愿做······而不愿做······			
	would rather 十宾语从句:从句	可中用虚拟语气	[,用一般过去式表示双	付现在
	或将来的虚拟,用过去完成时表	<b>長示对过去的</b> 虚	拟。	
9. b	build up			
	①Promote physical culture and		people's health.	
	发展体育运动,增强人民体质。		·	
(	②In the first place, we must		confidence.	
	首先,我们必须树立信心。			
(	③We should tru	ust in the gove	ernment.	
	我们应该建立对政府的信任。			
10.	keep free from / of			
(		cise	you	disease.
	均衡的饮食和适当的锻炼能让价	你远离疾病。		
(	②Nowadays many farmers try	tove	egetables	chemicals.
	现如今很多农民尽量让蔬菜远	离化学物质的污	亏染。	
(	C. Choose the suitable words by u	sing their corre	ct forms to complete t	he passage. Two o
them	are not used.			
	battle developed compete	export globe	e harvest hobby	hunger hybrid
	output reduce rid super s	orghum satis	sfied thanks to Vi	etnam
1	1 is the biggest prob	lem the world	I faces. The Food a	nd Agriculture Or-
ganiz	zation of the United Nations (联	(合国粮农组织	) is taking great effo	orts to defeat it. I
serve	es both developed and develop	ing countries.		
2	2 Dr. Yuan Longping,	FAO has more	e tools in the 3.	to 4
the w	world of hunger. Dr. Yuan Long	ping, who is d	one of China's most	famous scientists,
grow	vs what is called 5 h	nybrid rice th	at has a high 6	Using his
7	rice, farmers in many le	ess 8	_ countries such as	9, Indic
and s	so on are producing 10.	_ twice as lar	rge as before.	
	Dr. Yuan, whose 11.			
swim	nming and reading, feels very 1	.2 w	ith his life. He has t	wo dreams. One is
abou	ut rice plants as tall as 13.	; the oth	er is to 14	his rice so that i

can be grown around the	e 15.
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#### Lexical Chunks

请将本单元的词组、短语、固定搭配和习惯的表达方式等语言表达形式进行整理归纳。

# 

1. Although he is one of China's most famous scientists, Yuan Longping considers himself a farmer, for he works the land to do his research. (P10)

尽管是中国最有名的科学家之一,但袁隆平仍然认为自己是个农民,因为他在田间耕作,进行科学研究。

此句是一个复合句。主句是 Yuan Longping considers himself a farmer。从句为 although 引导的让步状语从句,即:Although he is one of China's most famous scientists。 for he works the land to do his research 是主句的并列句。例如:

Although he is hard-working, he always fails in the exams.

尽管他学习刻苦,但他总是考试不及格。

Although it was raining, we set off.

尽管正下着雨,我们还是出发了。

2. Indeed, his sunburnt face and arms and his slim, strong body are just like those of millions of Chinese farmers, for whom he has struggled for the past five decades. (P10)

的确,他那被太阳晒得黝黑的脸庞和手臂,以及他那瘦削而又结实的身躯,就跟其他千百万中国农民一样。过去的50年来,他一直在努力帮助他们。

本句是一个主从复合句。his sunburnt face and arms and his slim, strong body are just like those of millions of Chinese farmers 是主句部分。for whom he has struggled for the past five decades 是介词+关系代词构成的非限制性定语从句。例如:

She is working in a world-class company, for which she has struggled for years. 她现在任职于一家世界级的大公司,她已经为此奋斗了好几年。

The old man has three sons, all of whom are college graduates.

这位老人有三个儿子,他们都是大学生。

 $3.\,\mathrm{Yuan}$  Longping grows what is called super hybrid rice. (P10)

袁隆平种植的是被称为"超级杂交水稻"的稻种。

本句是一个主从复合句。what is called super hybrid rice 是 grow 的宾语从句。例如:

They settled in what we now call "California".

他们在我们现在叫做加利福尼亚的地方定居了。

A new school is being built in what used to be wasteland.

在原先是废墟的地方正在修建一所新学校。

**4**. Using his hybrid rice, farmers are producing harvests twice as large as before. (P10) 用他的杂交水稻种子,农民们种出的粮食是以前的两倍。

twice as large as 是倍数的表达方法。此句型为"倍数 + as + 形容词/副词原级 + as"。例如:

This classroom is three times as large as that one.

这个教室是那个的三倍大。

He received three times as many presents as he had expected.

他收到的礼物是他预料的三倍。



# 发现,探究语法规则



同学们,在学习本单元语法"动词-ing 形式在句子中做主语和宾语"之前,请你们在课文中找出动词-ing 形式在句子中做主语和宾语的句子。请同学们尽量找,看谁找得多,找得准,然后将句子填在下面的表格里。

1.	
2.	
3.	

同学们,看看周围同学的表格,有没有你没找到的句子呢?互相比较之后,你能发现动词-ing形式在句子中做主语和宾语的结构以及它所表达的含义吗?请你和同桌或周围的同学们讨论之后,写出你总结的规律,好吗?

要点 1.	
要点 2.	
要点 3.	

下面我们一起来学习本单元的语法知识。

### 动词-ing 形式做主语和宾语

阅读下面一段对话,观察和体会画线部分内容的意义和用法。

- -What made you so upset?
- ① Telling the truth at the meeting.
- —Come on. We all appreciated ②your doing that.
- —But I regret ③not having done it in a more acceptable way.
- —Oh, forget it. Sometimes direct way speaks louder than indirect way.
- -Hope so.
- 1. 由句①可以看出,动词-ing 形式在句中做\_\_\_\_\_(代替 what),通常放在句首,表示经常性或习惯性的动作。

Playing tricks on others is something we should never do.

捉弄别人是我们万万不能做的。

Laying eggs is the ant queen's full-time job.

产卵是蚁后的专职工作。

在下列两种结构中,动词-ing 也做主语。

(1)用 it 做形式主语。常见结构有:

It is no use / good / a waste of time... + doing sth.

做某事是无用的/好的/浪费时间 ……

It is useless / worthwhile... + doing sth.

做某事没有用/值得 ……

It is no use arguing with him about it. He won't change his mind.

和他争论这件事情是没有用的。他是不会改变主意的。

It is a waste of time discussing such matters.

讨论这样的事情就是浪费时间。

(2)用于 there be 句型中,常见结构是:

There is no +doing sth. 无法……;不允许……

There is no joking about such matter.

这种事开不得玩笑。

There was no knowing when he would leave.

无法知道他什么时候离开。

2. 由句中画线部分②和③可以看出,动词-ing 形式在句中可以做。

(1)做\_\_\_\_\_的宾语。这类动词有:admit,avoid,appreciate,bear,consider,deny,

delay, dislike, enjoy, escape, finish, forgive, hate, imagine, keep, mind, miss, permit, postpone, practice, resist, risk, stand, suggest, tolerate 等。

You must try to avoid making the same mistake.

你必须尽力避免犯同样的错误。

He is considering going abroad for further study.

他正考虑出国深造。

(2)做的宾语。

I'm against inviting him to dinner.

我反对邀请他来吃饭。

He went to London in the hope of being a famous painter.

他去了伦敦,希望能成为一位著名的画家。

3. 动词-ing 的复合结构。

Lucy's turning up surprised everyone present.

露茜的出现让在场的人都很惊讶。

Would you mind my/me opening the window?

你介意我打开窗户吗?

4. 动词-ing 的时态和语态

时态	一般式		完成式
	(非谓语动作与谓语	进行式	(非谓语动作先于谓语
语态	动作几乎同时发生)		动作发生)
主动式	(1)		(3)
被动式	(2)		(4)

I saw them playing under the big tree.

我看见他们在那棵大树下玩耍。

I remember having seen him before.

我记得以前见过他。

What I hate most is being laughed at.

我最痛恨的就是被人嘲笑。

I appreciate having been given the opportunity to study abroad 2 years ago.

我很感激两年前有机会到国外学习。

5. 动词-ing 的否定结构。

动词-ing 的否定结构即: \_\_\_\_\_,如句中画线部分③。

Tom's not coming home in time made his parents worried.

汤姆没有按时回家,使得父母很担心。

I apologize for not having told you about it earlier. 我很抱歉没有早点告诉你这件事情。

# Keys:

- 1. 主语
- 2. 宾语 (1)动词 (2)介词
- 3. 形容词性物主代词;名词所有格;代词宾格
- 4. (1) doing (2) being done (3) having done (4) having been done
- 5. not doing

4	Oonaalidation	
	Consolidation	

A. Fill in the blanks in the dialogue in the proper forms of the given words in the brackets.
—It's hot today. Do you feel like 1(go) for a swim?
—That's a good idea. 2(swim) is one of my most favorite sports.
—Me too. I heard you are now practicing underwater swimming, aren't you?
—Yes. But I still have some difficulties in 3 (breath).
—Come on,4(practice) is sure to make you a first-class swimmer.
—To tell you the truth, I have never thought of 5(be) a swimmer. I swim
just for fun.
—That's good.
B. Fill in the blanks in the passage with the correct words or in the proper forms of the
given words in the brackets.
1(learn) English well is very important. As an English teacher, I'm trying
my best 2(help) the students with their English. It is very interesting to learn
English, but for many students, English becomes their poorest subject. In fact, their
biggest problem is vocabulary.
3(master) as many English words as possible is so important in 4
(learn) that the students devote most of their time to 5 (memorize)
the new words. However, they still couldn't improve their English. Why? They haven't
got the hang of the best way of 6 (study) new words. According to my
experience, phonetics plays a very important role.
7(learn) the new words efficiently, the first thing 8(do) is
9(get) to know the phonetics. In this way, if the students can pronounce the
words correctly, they won't have trouble 10(enlarge) their vocabulary. Of
course, English won't be that difficult, either.

# Section 5 Function

#### 情景对话:

M=Mary L=Lucy

M:So, you are not interested in modern films?

L: No, not at all.

M: And you don't like science fiction films either?

L: Well, they are all right, but I can't say I really like them.

M: Then, what sort of movie do you like?

L: Westerns, as a matter of fact.

M: Westerns? You're kidding. I mean you can't be serious. Westerns... They're so, so simple-minded, so, so childish.

L. Well, you're obviously missing the point. You see, in this kind of movie, you've got a classic conflict between the forces of good and the forces of evil.

M:I can't believe it. I just can't believe I'm hearing this. You must be joking.

L: I'm not joking at all.

根据上面的情景对话,请同学们试着总结一下劝说或说服他人的句式吧。

#### 劝说,说服他人(Persuasion):

You need to...

It's better to...

This is good value because...

The advantages are...

It's more expensive but...

You'll taste the differences when...

I'd rather...

I'd prefer... because...

I don't like...because...

If I have a choice I'll choose...



# Introduction and Presentation

A. Read the following dialogue, and choose the most suitable sentence from A to F for each blank. There is an extra sentence.

Α:(	Come	on,	darl	ing.	Eat	up.	It's	getting	late.
-----	------	-----	------	------	-----	-----	------	---------	-------

B:1.

A: Why not? Carrots are good for you.

B:I don't like things that are good for me.

A:Silly boy. 2.

B:No, they don't.3.

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A:You will if you eat more carrots.
B:4
A:Of course I can. What are you doing?
B:Turning off the lights there. 5 Well, can you see them?
A. You need carrots and they make you see in the dark.
B. Look at all the carrots!
C. Can you see in the dark, Mom?
D. I don't want it.
E. I can't see in the dark.
F. Carrots are full of vitamins.
B. Oral activity
Make a dialogue

Make a dialogue.

As we know, green food is good to our health. If you are a shop assistant, try to persuade a customer to buy your green food. The following expressions may help you.

You need to... It's better to... This is good value because... The advantages are... I'd prefer...because... I don't like...because... I'd rather...

# ★ Language Use

栏目的设计理念:立足于课内、课外相结合,适度拓展延伸基础知识与基本技能,帮助同 学们提高用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力。



Years ago a farmer owned land along the Atlantic seacoast. He always advertised for hired hands. Most people were reluctant (不情愿的) to work on farms along the Atlantic. They feared the violent storms 1 the ocean. As the farmer interviewed applicants(申请者) for the job, he 2 a steady stream of refusals (拒绝).

Finally, a short thin man, 3 past middle age, came to the farmer. "Are you a good farmhand?" the farmer asked him. "Well, I can sleep 4 the wind blows," answered the little man.

Although <u>5</u> by this answer, the farmer, in great need of help, <u>6</u> him. The little man worked well around the farm, busy from dawn to dusk, and the farmer felt 7 with the man's work.

Then one night the wind blew <u>8</u> in from offshore. <u>9</u> out of bed, the farmer rushed next door to the hired hand's sleeping room. He shook the little man and shouted, "10! A storm is coming! 11 things down before they blow away!"

The little man rolled over and said firmly, "No, sir. I told you, I can sleep when the wind blows."

Angry with the answer, the farmer meant to fire him on the spot. Instead, he hurried out to prepare for the storm. To his 12, he discovered that all of the haystacks(草垛) had been covered with tarpaulins (帆布). The cows were in the barn, the chickens were in the coops, and the doors were barred. Everything was tied down. 13 could blow away.

The farmer then understood  $\underline{\phantom{a}14}$  his hired hand meant, so he returned to his bed to also sleep while the wind blew. When you are  $\underline{\phantom{a}15}$ , spiritually, mentally and physically, you have nothing to fear. Can you sleep when the wind blows through your life?

(	)1. A. above	B. across	C. below	D. through
(	)2. A. received	B. bought	C. sold	D. brought
(	)3. A. well	B. too	C. very	D. pretty
(	)4. A. when	B. before	C. after	D. because
(	)5. A. pleased	B. puzzled	C. surprised	D. frightened
(	)6. A. fired	B. scolded	C. hired	D. ordered
(	)7. A. disappointed	B. satisfied	C. excited	D. tired
(	)8. A. loudly	B. slightly	C. hardly	D. silently
(	9. A. Jumping	B. Rising	C. Getting	D. Falling
(	)10. A. Stand up	B. Get up	C. Sit down	D. Lie down
(	)11. A. Let	B. Put	C. Lay	D. Tie
(	)12. A. expectation	B. imagination	C. surprise	D. sorrow
(	)13. A. Something	B. Everything	C. Anything	D. Nothing
(	)14. A. how	B. which	C. that	D. what
(	)15. A. prepared	B. finished	C. determined	D. encouraged

# ✓ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ►►

A

Just as technology changed the face of industry, farms have undergone an "agricultural revolution(革命)". On the farm of today, machines provide almost all the power.

One of the most important benefits will be the farm computer. A few farmers are already using computers to help run their farms more efficiently. The computers help them keep more accurate records so they can make better decisions on what crops to plant, how much livestock to buy, when to sell their products and how much profit they can expect. Many computer companies have been developing special computer programs just for farmers. In the future, farmers will be able to purchase computer programs made to their needs. Because of the growing importance of computers on the farm, students at agricultural colleges are required to take computer classes in addition to their normal agricultural courses. There can be no doubt that farmers will rely on computers even more in the future.

Another technological advance which is still in the experimental stage is the robot, a real "mechanized hired hand" that will be able to move and, in some ways, think like a human being. Scientists are now developing robots that will be able to shear sheep, drive tractors, and harvest fruit. Even complex jobs will be done by robots. For example, in order to milk their cows, farmers must first drive them into the barn, then connect them to the milking machines, watch the machines, and disconnect them when they are finished. In the future, this will all be done by robots. In addition, when the milking is completed, the robots will automatically check to make sure that the milk is pure. The complete mobilization of the farm is far in the future, but engineers expect that some robots will be used before long.

- ( ) 1. According to the passage, computers can not help farmers decide .
  - A. how much money they can earn from their products
  - B. whether to plant a certain kind of crop
  - C. when to sell their products
  - D. what livestock to raise
- ( )2. Which of the following statements is true?
  - A. Farmers in the future will depend totally on computers.
  - B. Both computers and robots have been in use on today's farms.
  - C. Special computer programs are being developed to the farmers' needs.
  - D. Students at agricultural colleges must take computer classes because they can do nothing without the help of computers on today's farms.

( )3. According to the engineers, \_\_\_\_ will be done by robots in the near future.

A. all farm work B. most of the farm work

C. milking cows D. some farm work

( )4. What is the best title for the whole passage?

A. The Agricultural Revolution B. Farmers in the Future

C. Computer, Farmers' Best Friend D. Computers and Robots

В

A warm drink of milk before going to bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people nod off—if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that "night milk" contains more melatonin(褪黑激素), which has been proven to help people who feel sleepy and reduce anxiety.

The study, by researchers from Seoul, South Korea, involved mice being fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night.

Those given night milk, which contained 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less anxious than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in the  $Journal\ o\ f\ Medicinal\ Food$ .

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of cows milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin drugs has been suggested to those who are struggling to fall asleep at night.

Previous studies have also indicated that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because of the calcium content, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

(	)1.	According	to the	text,th	he mice	fed	with	daytime milk	·
---	-----	-----------	--------	---------	---------	-----	------	--------------	---

A. started sleep more easily

B. were less active

C. were more anxious

D. woke up later

( )2. Which of the following is true of melatonin according to the text?

A. It's been tested on mice for ten times.

B. It can make people more energetic.

C. It exists in milk in great amount.

D. It's used in sleeping drugs.

( )3. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Night Milk and Sleep

B. Fat, Sugar and Health

C. An Experiment on Mice

D. Milk Drinking and Health

( )4. How does the author support the theme of the text?

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A. By giving examples.

B. By providing research results.

C. By explaining statistical data.

D. By stating arguments.

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

Read the following passage, and choose the most suitable sentence from A to E for each blank. There is an extra sentence.

### Tips for cooking on a tight schedule

From my experience, there are three main reasons why people don't cook more often: ability, money and time. 1. \_\_\_\_\_Money is a topic I'll save for another day. So today I want to give you some wisdom about how to make the most of the time you spend in the kitchen. Here are three tips for great cooking on a tight schedule:

- \* Think ahead. The moments when I think cooking is a pain are when I'm already hungry and there is nothing ready to eat. So think about of the coming week. When will you have time to cook? Do you have the right materials ready? 2.
- \* Make your time worth it. When you do find time to cook a meal, make the most of it and save yourself time later on. Are you making one loaf of bread? 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ It takes around the same amount of time to make more of something. So save yourself the effort for a future meal.
- \* 4. \_\_\_\_\_ This may surprise you, but one of the best tools for making cooking worth your time is experimentation. It gives you the chance to hit upon new ideas and recipes that can work well with your appetite and schedule. The more you learn and the more you try, the more ability you have to take control of your food and your schedule.

Hopefully that gives you a good start. Let cooking and living simply be a joy rather than a burden and don't let a busy schedule discourage you from making some great changes in the way you eat and live!

- A. Understand your food better.
- B. Try new things.
- C. A little time planning ahead can save a lot of work later on.
- D. Make three or four instead.
- E. Ability is easily improved.

D

# Read the following passage, and then answer the questions.

Everyone needs friends. Friends bring us happiness and hope in our lives. But the ability to make friends change from person to person. To some people, making friends is easy. However, to others it's very difficult.

Making friends is a skill, and the first thing is to know how to get along with others. If you have trouble in it, I can tell you how to do it.

★Realize your own good points. You have skills and talents that others will like.

- ★Believe that you are a good person and have something nice to share with others.
- $\bigstar$  Be humorous. Learn to laugh at yourself and your weakness. Remember to smile to others.
- ★Respect the others. Everyone has his own ideas. Learn to listen to others' ideas without trying to make them accept yours.
- ★Be kind. If you are kind to others, they will usually be kind to you. There are hundreds of little things you can do to show kindness. Open the door for someone. Wave to a friend and so on.
- ★ Don't complain. Learn to accept what you can't change. And work hard to change what you can. No one is willing to hear your complaining all the time.
- ★ Never give up. Even if you are faced with some closed-minded people, never give up. And try to find someone who will understand you.
  - 1. What is the best title of the passage? (Please answer within 5 words.)
  - 2. Which sentence in the passage can be replaced by the following one? It's easy for some people to make friends.
- 3. When others have their own ideas, what should you do? (Please answer within 20 words.)
  - 4. Translate the underlined sentence in the last paragraph into Chinese.

# ◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

	$\sim$	
Λ	('omn	lotion.
$\Lambda$	Comp	ICLIOII

Your hard work will \_\_\_\_\_ your success

2. 健康的食物能够增强你的体质。

Healthy food can \_\_\_\_\_ your strength.

3. 请把你的精力集中在你的学业上。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ your energy \_\_\_\_ your studies.

4. 我们应该尽量使孩子们免受这件事的影响。

We should try our best to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

5. 我们对你和你的同学们很满意。

We are very \_\_\_\_\_ you and your classmates.

- B. Translation
- 1. 我宁愿在乡下过宁静的生活。(would rather)
- 2. 多亏了你的帮忙,我们按时到达了这个村子。(thanks to)

3. 小男孩后悔把时间浪费在玩电脑游戏上。(regret doing)
4. 一只小鸟挣扎着想要逃脱。(struggle to do)
5. 他们每隔几米种一棵树。(every)

# C. Guided writing

### How to write a poster?

海报是极为常见的一种招贴形式,分布在各街道、展览馆、车站、公园等公共场所。海报写作属于应用文写作。

写作指导:

- 1. 海报一般包括标题、正文和落款三部分。海报的标题介绍主要信息,正文要用简洁的文字写清楚事物的作用和特点,再写出落款署名及海报的发文日期等。
  - 2. 海报的语言力求简洁生动,篇幅短小精悍,形式活泼多样。写作练习:

假如你是一位种植绿色食品的农场主,请以"Eat Green"为题设计一份海报,向大家宣传绿色食品的安全性和重要性。

Eat Green

#### Language Project

Planting trees is one of the most common ways to stop the world's growing deserts. Every year on March 12th China celebrates Tree-planting Day. Discuss the questions below in groups of four. The expressions below may be useful.

- 1. Why is Tree-planting Day so important? Have you ever planted trees? When?
- 2. After Tree-planting Day is over, what happens to the trees? Who takes care of them?
- 3. Other than planting trees, what can students do to help turn deserts into green land?



正确有效的学习策略与学习效果有不可分割的关系。同学们,一旦掌握了科学的学习策略就会明显地提高英语学习效率。因此,学习策略是学好英语的关键所在。

### 如何做好完形填空

完形填空是一种测试学生语言水平和实际运用语言能力的综合性题型,它要求学生掌握词汇知识、习惯用语、语法知识、句法结构,而且要有一定的语篇领悟能力、逻辑思维能力和语言感悟能力,是综合了现行的单选和阅读的考查,特别强调对语篇及上下文的理解。

#### 完形填空所考查的能力

词汇和语法(句型结构分析)

阅读理解能力(快速阅读、找中心句和理顺文章结构)

推理、分析、判断、归纳概括能力

背景知识和生活常识

### 完形填空的命题特点

- 1. 高考完形填空试题材料的词汇量比以前有所增加,文章的难度也相应增大,考查由局部理解向整体理解转移,增加了语篇理解的试题,设问角度突出考查对上下文乃至全篇的理解。
  - 2. 试题考查点减少了单句层次的试题,淡化语法,而被情景选择所取代。
- 3. 文章体裁仍以记叙文或夹叙夹议为主,选材体现时代性、思想健康。在布空方面以实词为主,其中以动词、名词、形容词、副词为核心。
  - 4. 对民族文化和语言背景知识的考查加强。

#### 完形填空解题步骤

1. 先读首尾句,预测主题,判断文体

完形填空短文一般无标题,首句不设空,所以必读首句。另外,学生还要认真读第二段的首句、第一段及整篇文章的尾句(文章的主题句有时在第二段的句首,有时在第一段的句尾或整篇文章的句尾)。

记叙文:首句交代4个W(when, where, who, what)。

说明文:首句提出/解释说明某事物。

议论文:首句提出一个论点。

2. 通读全文,试选答案

借助首尾句提示,抓住上下文内容联系和逻辑关系,把所给4个选项分别放入空格所在句子中试填,弄清空格处待填的是什么词,起何作用,同时注意习惯表达及语法知识。

#### 3. 细读全文,推敲难题

根据常识,运用逻辑推理,结合语境和已选答案提供的信息,对难的备选项仔细推敲。如 实在难以确定,采用"排除法",首先排除在语法或内容上明显不符合要求的答案,再对剩下的 选项作比较。

#### 4. 复读全文,调整答案

把所填的答案代入空格,检查所选答案是否能使文章上下连贯,前后照应,逻辑合理。对于模棱两可的答案,最好尊重第一印象,不改动为好;实在不能解决的空格,只能凭语感来选择。



# Culture

农业有着悠久的历史,同学们,读读以下文章,更多地了解农业的相关知识吧。

#### A

#### Organic farming

With the help of more and more advanced methods of farming, the amount of food in the food banks of the world has increased. But very often the produce is full of chemicals, pesticides, etc., which eventually will have side effects on human and animal health as well as the quality of the soil. Organic farming came into being due to the shortcomings of traditional farming, but is organic farming perfect?

The most important advantage of organic farming is that it maintains the life of the soil for the future generations. Levels of water pollution is reduced with organic farming. Most of the time after it rains, the water from the fields, which contains chemicals, gets drained (排水) into the rivers, which terribly pollutes the water bodies. In organic farming, since no chemicals or synthetics are used, Levels of water pollution will be reduced as well. Organic farming helps in building richer soil, which helps in plant growth. The rate of soil erosion is greatly reduced.

Organically grown food tastes better, too. The overall cost of growing the crops reduces as the farmers use green manure to make up the lost nutrients of the soil. The life of organically grown plants is longer than that of the plants cultivated by traditional methods.

However, there are also certain disadvantages of organic farming. The first one is low productivity. With the help of chemicals and machinery, the farmer is able to get his harvest many times. The next argument, which goes against organic farming, is that

the organically produced food is more expensive. It is often 50-100 percent more expensive than the traditional food. The other argument is that organic food is not always available. The farmers grow organic crops according to the season.

In spite of these disadvantages, it is healthy to eat a particular food item, when it is actually in season. Therefore, it is better to consume organically grown food, although it is more expensive.

B

Good news! Columbia University professor Dr. Dickson imagines a new way to farm that changes skyscrapers(摩天大楼) into crop farms! This could also allow traditional farms to be returned to natural forests.

Dickson had the idea of putting a farm in a skyscraper about eight years ago. He asked his students to come up with ideas on city development, and design a building that could feed New York City. The 30-story "vertical(垂直的) farm" makes use of solar power, wind power and plant waste. Watering comes from the dirty water. He believes that the use of a green building system could also help clean the urban environment. He predicts that more than 100 different kinds of fruits and vegetables could be grown in the indoor farm and could provide enough food and water for 50,000 people year-round.

There is another reason to develop the vertical farm: exploding population growth. By the year 2050, nearly 80% of the earth's population will live in urban centers. And the human population will increase by about 3 billion people at that time. More land will be needed to grow enough food to feed them if traditional farming practices continue.

Now, 60% of our population lives in cities. We humans are protected indoors well, while the rapidly changing climate, floods, droughts and hurricanes(飓风) destroy millions of tons of crops each year. Don't our harvestable plants deserve the same level of "comfort" and protection that we now enjoy? Maybe it's time to start growing our food inside of environmentally controlled urban buildings.

The concept(概念) of indoor farming has been in fashion for some time, and the greenhouse-based agriculture already produces tomatoes, potatoes and other crops for the market. Now the urgent need is that the vertical farm must be cheap to construct and safe to operate. Dickson is convinced that the first vertical farm will exist within 15 years. If successfully carried out, it will create a comfortable urban life environment and help to develop a state of good health for all those who choose to live in a city.



# Reading for Pleasure

人教版

#### $\mathbf{A}$

# But the teacher cried

The six-year-old John was terribly spoiled. His father knew it, but his grandma doted on him. He hardly left her side. And when he wanted anything, he either cried or threw a temper tantrum. Then came his first day of school, his first day away from his grandmother's loving arms.

When he came home from school his grandma met him at the door.

"Was school all right?" she asked, "Did you get along all right? Did you cry?"

"Cry?" John asked. "No, I didn't cry, but the teacher did!"

В

#### Bring me the winner

- —Waiter, this lobster(龙虾) has only one claw(爪子).
- -I'm sorry, sir. It must have been in a fight.
- -Well, bring me the winner then.

Ċ

# Does the dog know the proverb, too?

The little boy did not like the look of the barking dog.

"It's all right," said a gentleman, "don't be afraid. Don't you know the proverb: Barking dogs don't bite?"

"Ah, yes," answered the little boy. "I know the proverb, but does the dog know the proverb, too?"



# ★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识,体验阅读快乐。

Today more than 20% of land is desert, but this is growing. There is a picture, for example, from a cave in Algeria. It shows cows and people. The area was very green, and plants and grass grew there. Many types of animals lived there. The picture is more than three thousand years old. Today, the cave is in a desert. Why are the deserts growing? There are three main reasons.

One reason is climate change. The climate changed and rain did not come every year. It was very hot and all the water in the land disappeared.

Another reason is animals. For hundreds of years, people who lived near deserts kept goats. Goats like eating plants. If they eat the plants, there aren't any plants to stop the wind. When the wind blows, it blows all the good soil away. Soon, there isn't any good soil and it is very difficult for plants to grow.

A third reason is people. People cut down trees, and trees stop the wind. Also, in some countries, people wanted to make electricity. They changed the direction of the rivers and they built dams. This changed the direction of the water underground in other countries.

In places this is a very big problem. In the Shale in Africa, thousands of people died between 1968 and 1974 because there was no water. We have to be very careful about what we do to nature.