

..... Learning Contents of Book 8

模块 项目	1	2	3	4	5	6
话题	南极洲及探险活动	文艺复兴	外国食物	哪一种英语	征服宇宙	唐诗
词汇	南极、探险	绘画及艺术	饮食和餐桌礼仪	英语的多样性	宇宙探索	诗歌
语法	复习主语 复习动词	复习非谓语句 动词	复习定语和 定语从句	复习状语和 状语从句	复习名词性 从句	复习 can, must, may/ might, should, could, would 等情 态动词
技能	阅读：获取 主要信息 听力：听取 具体信息 写作：关于 南极 口语：计划 去世界另一 面的旅游	阅读：获取 主旨大意， 并评价课文 听力：听取 主旨大意 写作：写日记 口语：谈论 蒙娜丽莎	阅读：预测、 总结 听力：听取 主旨大意 写作：描写 尴尬时刻 口语：谈论 餐桌礼仪	阅读：推断 听力：听取 语境 写作：陈述 有关语言问 题的观点 口语：谈论 口音	阅读：获取 主旨大意和 具体信息 听力：听取 主要信息 写作：写一 篇有关宇宙 的新闻报道 口语：有关 赞成和反对 人类征服太 空的辩论	阅读：获取 主要信息并 区分事实与 观点 听力：听取 主要信息 写作：写一 首诗 口语：谈论 诗歌

(续表)

文化	了解中外古代探险家的相关信息	印刷术	柳叶盘	作为外语的汉语	星际大战	英文诗歌的鼎盛时期
学习策略	记笔记	掌握英语动词	阅读经典文学名著	使用真实的语言材料	用英语表达踌躇	写一篇散文
日常用语	adapt to, set foot on, in case of, all sorts of, be fond of, keep up their spirits, run in the family	a mother to be, a fair bit, complete nonsense, think hard, have the world on one's shoulders	go without saying, on the dot, make a beeline for, on close terms with, the done thing, as a rule	a huge number of, as long as, get down to sth., in conclusion, let sb. down, lie in, tell... apart, get held up, a straight answer, I've got no idea. It doesn't matter.	at the end of the day, How about you? short cuts, food for thought	hopeless at names, off the top of one's head, by heart, fire away, on second thoughts
学习任务	找寻有关英雄壮举的旅行	描述一幅中国美术作品	为游客写一些建议	区别汉语和英语词汇	完成一份中国人探索太空的事件年表	谈论一位中国诗人

Module 1 Deep South

★ Learning Contents

越来越多的人开始关注南极考察,1985年2月20日,以世界著名的中国长城命名,中国在南极建立了第一个南极考察站——中国南极长城站。北京时间2009年10月19日上午8时,中国第二十六次南极考察队乘坐的“雪龙”号极地考察船穿越赤道,进入南半球。本模块会让同学们了解南极和南极探险。让我们先来了解本模块的学习内容。

话题:

南极洲及探险活动。

词汇:

与南极洲和探险相关的词汇。

短语:

- 1. 复习主语。
- 2. 复习动词。

功能:

航海旅行的准备工作。

技能:

- 听:能听懂对南极探险进行的描述。
- 说:对探险生活进行描述,并进行相关话题的对话。
- 读:获取阅读内容的主要信息,并进一步预测、理解及分析加工。
- 写:有关南极洲的段落或短文的书面练习。

文化:

了解中外古代探险家的相关信息。

日常用语:

adapt to, set foot on, in case of, all sorts of, be fond of, keep up one's spirits, run in the family

学习任务:

出一期以探险为主题的黑板报或墙报,有条件的学生制作视频作品。

★ Inquiry-based Learning

该栏目有两个板块:阅读和语言。阅读部分旨在让大家运用阅读技能提高阅读和理解本模块课文的能力。语言部分主要是培养大家自主学习词汇、积累短语表达的能力,同时帮助大家分析本模块出现的重要句型和长难句;学习分析句子结构,并对本模块的语法知识和功能用语进行系统归纳与总结,加深同学们对语言知识的理解。

◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



Introduction

Background Knowledge

Antarctica, fifth in size among the world's continents. Its landmass is almost wholly covered by a vast ice sheet. Because of this vast ice, the continent supports only a primitive indigenous population of cold-adapted land plants and animals.

Antarctica, the name of which means "opposite to the Arctic" and the most remote and inaccessible continent, is no longer as unknown as it was. All its mountain regions have been mapped and visited by geologists, geophysicists, glaciologists and biologists. Some mapping data are now obtained by satellite rather than by observers on the surface. Many hidden ranges and peaks are known from geophysical soundings of the Antarctic ice sheets. By using radio-echo sounding instruments, systematic aerial surveys of the ice-buried terrains can be made.



Pre-reading

Look at the title and try to answer the questions.

1. What kinds of animals do you think live in Antarctica?

2. Do you think people easily get there? Why or why not?

3. Is Antarctica important for people in the world?



While-reading

- A. Read through the text quickly and answer the questions.

1. What is the text mainly about?

2. Is there wildlife in Antarctica? What are extreme conditions?

3. What made Antarctica the world’s biggest nature reserve?

B. Read the text carefully and answer the questions.

1. Why is Antarctica technically a desert?

2. How much of its surface is covered permanently in the ice cap?

3. What is special for the wildlife in Antarctica?

4. Why did many researchers go to Antarctica?

5. What is the aim of the treaty?



Post-reading



According to the text, finish the following chart.

Antarctica: the 1. _____ Continent	
The land	Coldest and driest place.
	Covers 14 million square kilometers.
	The Trans-Antarctic range cuts the continent in two.
	The most 2. _____ place.
Plants and animals	Adapt to the 3. _____ conditions.

A general place for 4. _____	A 5. _____ on the past, provides useful information.
	The “Alien”rock, 6. _____ of extra-terrestrial life.
The discovery of Antarctica	The opposite of 7. _____.
	In 1895, the first man 8. _____ the Antarctic mainland.
The Antarctic 9. _____	Aim: to prevent commercial and military use of the continent.
	The most successful symbol of man’s efforts to work together for 10. _____.

◀◀ Section 2 Vocabulary ▶▶

A. Matching

- () 1. commercial

() 2. ceremonial

() 3. eyesight

() 4. mass

() 5. pure

() 6. sunrise

() 7. to befriend

() 8. inspiration

() 9. legendary

() 10. fragile
- A. a large amount of a substance which does not
have a definite or regular shape

B. not mixed with anything else

C. the time when the sun first appears in the morn-
ing

D. to behave in a friendly way towards sb.

E. easily broken or damaged

F. the ability to see

G. a good idea about what you should do, write,
say, etc. , esp. one you get suddenly

H. very famous and talked about a lot by people

I. relating to or used in a ceremony

J. related to business and the buying and selling of
goods and services

B. Completion

1. annual

- ①Mr Watson’s _____ income is \$ 20,000.
沃森先生的年收入为两万美元。
- ②The _____ average temperature here is 24 degrees Celsius.
这里的年平均气温为 24℃。

2. adapt

- ①You should _____ yourself _____ the new environment.
你应该适应新环境。

- ②Plants that have _____ desert conditions can survive.
已适应沙漠环境的植物能够生存下来。
- ③It's a specially _____ bus with room for sleeping.
这是一辆经过特别改装拥有卧铺的长途汽车。
- ④The author is going to _____ his play _____ television.
作者打算把他的剧本改编成电视剧。

●Learning Tips

同根词

adaptable *adj.* 能适应的;有适应能力的
adaptation *n.* 改编本;改写本;适应



3. balance

- ①She was _____ a plate of food on her knees.
她把一盘饭稳稳地放在膝盖上。
- ②He turned around, _____ awkwardly on one foot.
他转过身去,笨拙地用一只脚站稳。
- ③Job losses in manufacturing _____ by job increases in the service sector.
制造业的失业与服务业就业增长持平。
- ④The courts must _____ our liberty against the security of the nation.
法庭必须权衡我们的自由和国家安全之间的关系。

●Learning Tips

balance... on... 使保持平衡
balance... against... 衡量,权衡
balance the budget (使)收支平衡
balance the books 结账

同根词

balanced *adj.* 公平的,均衡考虑的;平衡的



4. promote

- ①Fertilizer _____ leaf growth.
肥料促进叶子的生长。
- ②Helen _____ senior manager.
海伦被提升为高级经理。
- ③She's in London _____ her new book.
她在伦敦推销新书。

●Learning Tips

同根词

promotion *n.* 促进;提升;促销

5. stock

- ① We _____ a wide range of kitchen equipment.
我们储备有各种各样的厨房设备。
- ② As soon as they heard about possible food shortages, they began _____ food.
他们一听说食物可能短缺,就开始储备食物。
- ③ That fridge _____ all kinds of drinks.
冰箱里存足了各种各样的饮品。
- ④ You had better _____ sugar because there is going to be a shortage.
你最好备足食糖,因为市场上马上就要缺货了。

6. discourage

- ① We _____ smoking in this school.
我们禁止在这所学校里吸烟。
- ② We tried to _____ him _____ climbing the mountain without a guide.
我们设法劝他无向导不要去爬山。
- ③ Don't let one failure _____ you, try again.
不要因为一次失败就气馁,再试试看。
- ④ Aspirin may _____ tumour growth in some types of cancer.
阿司匹林也许可以阻止肿瘤发展成某些类型的癌症。

● Learning Tips

同根词

discouragement *n.* 气馁;劝阻;挫折discouraging *adj.* 令人气馁的;令人失去信心的discouragingly *adv.* 令人气馁地,令人失去信心地

7. snap

- ① I was handling the stress OK but then suddenly I just _____.
正当我把压力调节得不错的时候,突然间就垮了。
- ② The violin string _____ because it was fastened too tight.
小提琴的弦上得太紧,突然断了。
- ③ I _____ the ends _____ the beans and dropped them into a bowl.
我摘掉豆角的两端,然后把豆角扔进碗里。
- ④ The teacher _____ the chalk _____ two and gave me a piece.
老师把粉笔折成两段,给了我一段。

● Learning Tips

snap (sth.) off 折断
snap (sth.) in two/in half 折成两段



8. keep one's spirits up

- ①Keep up _____ spirits!
振作起来！打起精神！
- ②Mike stayed with his pet to protect it from danger, sleeping with it at night to keep it warm and to _____.
迈克陪着他的宠物保护它免遭危险，夜间依偎着它为它驱寒及振作它的精神。

9. run in the family

- ①His parents expected him to be a teacher—the tradition seemed to _____.
他父母希望他成为一名教师：这似乎是他们家的传统。
- ②Asthma _____.
这家人个个都有哮喘病。

C. Complete the following passage by using the words or expressions in their proper forms. Two of them are not used.

portable adapt to promote permanently not until free from set foot on
in the form of nature reserve treaty on average trap stand out in two
close to meteorite symbol

Antarctica, the fifth largest continent in the world, is the coldest and driest place on earth. With annual rainfall 1. _____ zero, it is technically a desert. The Trans-Antarctic mountain range cuts the continent 2. _____, 98% of which is covered 3. _____ in the ice cap that is two kilometers thick 4. _____. It is the most inhospitable place.

Antarctica is full of wildlife which has 5. _____ its extreme conditions, but few types of plants can survive.

Ice has become a window on the past. Gases and minerals, 6. _____ volcanic dust 7. _____ in the ice, can tell us a lot about climate in the past. Antarctic rocks, 8. _____ against the white background, may contain evidence of extra-terrestrial life.

9. _____ the late 18th century did James Cook cross the Antarctic Circle. Then in 1895, Carstens Borchgrevink 10. _____ the Antarctic mainland.

Today scientists travel there to study its resources. In 1961 people made it the world's biggest 11. _____ to keep it 12. _____ nuclear tests and to 13. _____ international scientific projects. With 14. _____ signed Antarctica has become the most successful 15. _____ of man's efforts to work together for progress and peace.

Lexical Chunks

请同学们将本模块的词组、短语、固定搭配、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. With annual rainfall close to zero, Antarctica is technically a desert. (p2)

南极洲年降水量几乎为零,严格来说,该区域就是一片荒漠。

with annual rainfall close to zero 为介词短语,表示原因,由“with + 名词 + 形容词”组成。例如:

With so many students weak in their pronunciation, they started from the beginning.
由于如此多的学生发音有问题,他们从头学起。

还可以表示伴随。例如:

He sat there quietly with mouth half open, listening to the radio.
他安静地坐在那里,嘴巴半张,听着收音机。

表原因和伴随也可以不加 with。例如:

He rode along, his dog running and barking after him.
他一路骑来,狗跟随其后,不时吠叫。

2. On average it is two kilometers thick, but in some places it reaches a depth of five kilometers. (p2)

冰层平均厚度为 2000 米,但某些地方厚度可以达到 5000 米。

形容词 thick 之前可以加修饰成分 two kilometers。一般形容词前可加“数词+量词”,表示程度。例如:

The well is 120 meters deep.

这口井 120 米深。

He is 25 years old.

他 25 岁。

The fence is 2 meters high.

篱笆两米高。

请对比区分下面结构：

The 5-year-old boy is Mary's brother.

那个五岁的男孩是玛丽的兄弟。

(句子中的 5-year-old 是合成形容词,区别于上面两个例句中的语法现象,合成为形容词中的名词用单数形式。)

3. Not until the late 18th century did the British explorer James Cook cross the Antarctic Circle, but he never saw land. (p3)

直到 18 世纪末,英国探险家詹姆斯·库克才穿越南极圈,但他却从未发现陆地。

此句是由 not until 位于句首引起的倒装句。例如：

Not until I reached the airport did I realize that I had left my ID card at home.

我到机场才发现身份证落在了家里。

not 和 until 一般在句子中分开,除了上述情况连用外,在强调句中也连用。例如：

It was not until I reached the airport that I realized that I had left my ID card at home.

我是到机场时才发现身份证落在了家里。

4. Chinese historians have found obscure names and facts in the book that could only have been known to someone intimate with the country. (p13)

中国的历史学家们已经在书中发现了难理解的名字和事实,而只有那些与这一国家关系亲密的人才能了解这些名字和事实。

句中 obscure names and facts in the book that could only have been known to someone intimate with the country 中 that could only have been known to someone intimate with the country 是一个定语从句,修饰 obscure names and facts;在 to someone intimate with the country 中形容词短语 intimate with the country 做定语,修饰 someone。例如：

Mike, that boy who is standing under the tree, likes to make friends with someone good at English.

站在树下的男孩迈克喜欢与英语好的人交朋友。

5. With very little contact between China and the West, it is not surprising that people in a rich powerful place like Venice could not believe his stories, nor in the idea of huge, rich city states inhabited by millions of people. (p13)

由于中国与西方之间的联系很少,也难怪那些住在像威尼斯这样富足强大地方的人根本不相信他的经历,更无法想象数以百万计的人居住在庞大富饶的城邦。

(1)with very little contact between China and the West 为介词短语,表示原因,由“with + 名词 + 介词短语”构成。例如：

With so much work in front of us, we have to give up holidays.

有如此多的工作要做,我们只好放弃休假。

With no books at hand, he had to buy some.

手头无书可看,他只好去买一些。

另外,这一结构表示伴随。例如:

The old man was sleeping soundly with his dog next to him.

老人正在熟睡,狗卧在他旁边。

She sat there with her hands under the desk.

她坐在那里,手放在课桌下面。

(2) It is not surprising that... 是一个固定句型,意思是“……不足为奇”,it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的句子。例如:

She is very proud so it is not surprising that nobody wants to help her.

她很傲慢,难怪没有人愿意帮助她。

(3) people in a rich powerful place like Venice could not believe his stories, nor in the idea of huge, rich city states inhabited by millions of people 中使用了 not ... nor... 结构,表示“既不……也不……”,连接两个相同部分。例如:

He is not interested in math, nor physics.

他不仅对数学不感兴趣,而且对物理也不感兴趣。

6. A general myth has grown up around Marco Polo that he introduced such things as spaghetti and ice cream from China to the West. (p13)

一个关于马可·波罗的荒诞传说渐渐形成——他把诸如意大利面条、冰激凌的东西从中国传入西方。

句中 that he introduced such things as spaghetti and ice cream from China to the West 是 A general myth 的同位语从句,说明 A general myth 的内容。例如:

There is a myth in the village that anybody who goes to bed later than nine may be caught by walking ghost.

这个小村庄里有种荒诞的传言——九点以前不上床睡觉的人可能被游荡的鬼抓住。



Consolidation

A. Translation

1. 南极洲 98% 的地表永久地被冰盖覆盖。冰层平均厚度为 2000 米,但某些地方厚度可以达到 5000 米。

98% of the surface is covered permanently in the ice cap. _____, but in some places it reaches a depth of five kilometers.

2. 但是南极洲冬天的夜晚长达 182 天,气候极度寒冷,降水量极少,这意味着很少有植物能够在这里生存。

But the long Antarctic winter night, _____, means that few types of plants can survive there.

3. 南极洲的大多数岩石是深色的,它们在白色冰雪的映衬下格外显眼,也就易于识别和搜集。

_____, they stand out against the white background and are easy to identify and collect.

4. 但是两千多年以前,古希腊的地理学家就相信地球南边会存在一大块陆地来与北边的陆地保持平衡。

But more than two thousand years ago Greek geographers believed that _____.

5. 1961 年,包括英国、法国和美国在内的 12 个国家签署了一份条约,使南极洲变成了世界上最大的自然保护区。

In 1961, a treaty signed by 12 countries, including Britain, France, and the USA, _____.

B. Complete the following sentences with proper words.

- 1. _____ she was chosen as chairperson made us very happy.
- 2. _____ she comes or not makes no difference.
= It makes no difference _____ she comes or not.
= It makes no difference _____ she comes.
- 3. _____ makes this shop different is _____ it offers more personal services.
- 4. The reason _____ I went there was _____ I wanted to meet my friends.

Section 4 Grammar



发现，探究语法规则

本模块语法要求我们复习主语和动词,请以小组为单位,选择其中一项,并在课文中找相关示例。认真思考及感悟其在所找示例中的作用,请同学们互相合作,尽量找得快、准,并且多。

找完示例后,以小组为单位与周围邻近组进行讨论和比较。互相比较之后,你是否发现疑难点和遗漏点呢? 请将你们讨论的结果要点写下来,以便于查漏补缺,取长补短,系统完善语法知识。

要点 1:疑难点 _____

要点 2:遗漏点 _____

下面我们一起来复习巩固本模块的语法知识。

请以小组为单位,将下面课本中的例句与语法名词搭配。认真思考并学习这些语法现象。请同学们互相合作哦!

Subjects(主语)	
()1. Noun 名词	A. It's the fifth largest continent in the world.
()2. Pronoun 代词	B. Most of the ice has been there for thousands of years.
()3. Number 数字	C. To imagine a more inhospitable place is difficult.
()4. Noun Phrase 名词短语	D. Protecting Antarctica from nuclear tests is very important to this continent.
()5. Noun Clause 名词性从句	E. Antarctica is the coldest place on Earth.
()6. Infinitive 不定式	F. Whoever wants to go to Antarctica must be strong.
()7. v. -ing Form 动名词	G. 90% of the world's ice is in Antarctica.

(Keys: 1. E 2. A 3. G 4. B 5. F 6. C 7. D)

你的答案对了吗? 让我们再做一组!

Verbs(动词)	
()1. Transitive Verb 及物动词	A. 98% of the surface is covered permanently in the ice cap.
()2. Intransitive Verb 不及物动词	B. There are different types of penguins, flying birds, seals and whales.
()3. Modal Verb 情态动词	C. Antarctica holds 90% of the world's ice.
()4. Linking Verb 连系动词	D. Most of the ice has been there for thousands of years.
()5. Auxiliary Verb 助动词	E. It can give researchers lots of useful information.
()6. Infinitive 不定式	F. A high mountain range runs from east to west.
()7. v. -ed or v. -ing Form 分词	G. Most of its fresh water is in a frozen state.
()8. Active Voice 主动语态	H. It reaches a depth of five kilometers.
()9. Passive Voice 被动语态	I. To imagine a more inhospitable place is difficult.

(Keys: 1. C 2. F 3. E 4. B 5. D 6. I 7. G 8. H 9. A)

A. 做完搭配练习后,请以小组为单位进行讨论,并填空。

1. 主语是一个句子所叙述的主体,一般位于(1)_____。主语可由名词、代词、

(2) _____、不定式、(3) _____、名词化的短语和(4) _____等表示。

2. 动词是表示动作或者是状态的词,包括:及物动词,是指动词所表达的动作能有一个接受动作的对象,后面可以接宾语的动词,如(1) _____;不及物动词是指后面不可以接宾语的动词,如(2) _____;系动词是一个表示谓语关系的动词,但是不可以单独做谓语,必须和表语在一起构成谓语的动词,如(3) _____;助动词是指用来帮助主要动词完成语法功能的动词,这类动词本身没有意义,不能单独做谓语。它们可以在句中与实义动词一起帮助构成疑问句、否定句、进行时态、完成时态和将来时态,如(4) _____;情态动词是指说话人的语气或者情态的动词,情态动词没有人称和数的变化,词义不完全,在句中不能单独做谓语,必须与后面的动词原形合用,如(5) _____。

B. 阅读下面的短文,找出主语并说明是什么类型的主语。

How to become a good learner?

<p>Everyone wants to be successful, but he has to be a good learner. At first, to be a good learner is easy to say but hard to do. There are also three P-rules, such as plan, perseverance and process. That learners should make a plan at the very beginning is quite necessary. Only with a good plan can people know clearly about what they are doing and they can also check their achievements according to the plan. Besides the plan good learners should be persistent. They never give up easily. The last word “process” means moving on. Being a good learner means working till the final aim. However, more than 60% of the learners are fond of making plans but they seldom carry out the plans. As a result, they can’t achieve what they want at last.</p>	<p>代词</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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Keys:

A. 1. (1)句首 (2)数词 (3)动名词 (4)名词性从句

2. (1)hold, reach, read, teach, hand, invent, find 等

(2)fly, happen, stop, arrive, agree, listen 等

(3)be, seem, look, appear, become, keep, get, fall, feel, turn, taste, sound, remain, prove, grow, go 等

(4)do, does, have, has, be, did 等

(5)can, could, may, might, must, ought to, will, shall, need, dare, used to 等

B.

(1)Everyone wants to be successful, but he has to be a good learner. At first, (2)to be a good learner is easy to say but hard to do. There are also three P-rules, such as plan, perseverance and process. (3)That learners should make a plan at the very beginning is quite necessary. Only with a good plan can (4)people know clearly about what they are doing and they can also check their achievements according to the plan. Besides the plan (5)good learners should be persistent. (6)They never give up easily. (7)The last word "process" means moving on. (8)Being a good learner means working till the final aim. However, more than (9) 60% of the learners are fond of making plans but they seldom carry out the plans. As a result, (10)they can't achieve what they want at last.

(1)代词

(2)动词不定式

(3)名词性从句

(4)名词

(5)(7)名词短语

(6)代词

(8)动名词

(9)数词

(10)代词

拓展活动:了解了主语的各种形式,课后请同学回忆复习主语和动词之间的关系——主谓一致。

**Consolidation**

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

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 1. _____ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 2. _____ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000—

The main standard of a strong body is the ability of enduring hardships.

25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods 3. _____ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive 4. _____ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut 5. _____ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a 6. _____ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by 7. _____ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion (错觉) that populations are 8. _____ (high) than they actually are. Of 9. _____ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six 10. _____ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

(2019 年高考 新课标全国卷 I)

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

There has been a recent trend in the food service industry toward lower fat content and less salt. This trend, which was started by the medical community (医学界) 1. _____ a method of fighting heart disease, has had some unintended side 2. _____ (effect) such as overweight and heart disease—the very thing the medical community was trying to fight.

Fat and salt are very important parts of a diet. They are required 3. _____ (process) the food that we eat, to recover from injury and for several other bodily functions. When fat and salt 4. _____ (remove) from food, the food tastes as if it is missing something. As 5. _____ result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing. Even 6. _____ (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up. Fast food 7. _____ (be) full of fat and salt; by 8. _____ (eat) more fast food people will get more salt and fat than they need in their diet.

Having enough fat and salt in your meals will reduce the urge to snack (吃点心) between meals and will improve the taste of your food. However, be 9. _____ (care) not to go to extremes. Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, 10. _____ is not good for the health.

Section 5 Function

情景对话：

(The daughter is going to take a voyage and she has trouble in packing her bags. Mother gives her some advice.)

Mother: Darling, have you finished packing your bags for the voyage?

Daughter: Not yet. I have no idea what I should take. But I clearly know that forgetting an item or two may ruin my voyage; it will create unnecessary trouble.

Mother: So you need some help.

Daughter: Yeah, what do you think?

Mother: Just some suggestions. Cruise ships are not required to have doctors or medical facilities. There is usually a first aid station and a physician or nurse on board.

Daughter: So I need to take some medicine just in case.

Mother: Yes. Make a list of the things that you usually forget. After you have done packing, consult your list to make sure you haven't forgotten anything.

Daughter: What else?

Mother: Be prepared for the sun. The sun can be the most deceiving in cool weather destinations or when it is overcast. Bring sun block and sunscreen and apply it frequently. Getting a burn early on in your vacation will limit your activities on your cruise ship tour and make for a less enjoyable holiday. Don't forget a hat, sunglasses, and lip balm as well. Again, you can (and should) buy these on board but it will be an added expense.

Daughter: Thank you, Mom. I will protect myself from the sun, prepare for sea sickness and remember my medicine.

同学们,相信大家也梦想着去发现新大陆,去南极洲观光游览,尽管那似乎难以实现,但航海旅行的乐趣却吸引着我们。航海旅行应当注意些什么呢?让我们来学学吧!

How to Pack for a Voyage at Sea

Step 1

Know the boat's luggage capacity. Ask the captain ahead of time to stow(整齐地装好) a reasonable amount of luggage.

Step 2

Make sure you have sufficient supplies of any prescription medications(医疗药物). Buy motion-sickness medication(晕船药).

Step 3

Bring warm clothing, no matter what the weather is like on shore.

Step 4

Review Step 3. Seriously, this is a major problem. It can be very hard to imagine dangerously cold temperatures off shore, but that's frequently the case. Bring a sweater and a windproof outer layer(挡风的衣服). Long pants, a raincoat and a warm hat are also essential.

Step 5

Pack your camera in a water-resistant bag. Pack several good books. Any long voyage will have plenty of reading time.

Step 6

Know something about the cities and countries along the route in advance to avoid dangerous conflicts.



Interaction and Presentation

A. Read the following dialogue and choose the most suitable sentence from A to G for each blank. There are two extra sentences.

(A = Interviewer, B = Martin)

A: Good evening and welcome to *History in the Family*. Our first guest is Martin, 1. _____. Martin, I knew the aim of the journey is to cross the continent from the east to the west, a distance of 1,800 miles, and your grandfather was there, too.

B: Yes. He was a ship's engineer and he got married after he came back. At that time he was living in Southampton, 2. _____.

A: Do you have memories of him?

B: Oh yes. I remember him quite well. He died when I was 12. 3. _____. When I was a boy, he told me a lot of stories. He was one of the men left behind on Elephant Island. I didn't know how they survived but he told me that he never gave up hopes, 4. _____.

A: Do you know why he took the job? I mean, it was dangerous and he might never return home.

B: Well, it certainly wasn't to become rich or famous. It was the sense of adventure. I understand him. I like taking risks, too. 5. _____.

- A. I was very fond of him

B. who's going to tell us about one of the most heroic journeys of the last century—the voyage to the South Pole

C. There is no hot water

D. but he came from London originally

E. and every night they used to keep their spirits up by singing songs

F. I suppose it runs in the family

G. Well, please listen to me

B. Oral activity

同学们，了解了本模块 Function 中所给建议之后，让我们学以致用好吗？假如你和好友要乘船去太平洋探险旅游，你们正在做准备工作。请将你们的准备工作记录下来，并相互交流。

★ Language Use

同学们,在学习并掌握本模块重点词汇、短语和语法之后,让我们来做综合性练习,培养综合语言运用能力。

◀▶ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

After the birth of my second child, I got a job at a restaurant. Having worked with an experienced 1 for a few days, I was 2 to wait tables on my own. All went 3.

When Saturday night came, I was luckily 4 the tables not far from the kitchen. 5, I still felt it a little hard to carry the heavy trays(托盘).

Before I knew it, the 6 was full of people. I moved slowly, 7 every step. I remember how 8 I was when I saw the tray stand near the tables; it looked different from the one I was 9 on. It had nice handles, which made it 10 to move around. I was pleased with everything and began to 11 I was a natural at this job.

Then, an old man came to me and said, "Excuse me, dear, my wife and I loved 12 you work. It seems your tray stand has been very 13 to you, but we are getting ready to 14 now, and my wife needs her 15 back."

At first his 16 did not get across. "What was he talking about?" Then, I got it. I had set my trays on his wife's orthopedic walker(助步器). I stood frozen as ice, but my face was 17. I wanted to get into a hole and 18.

Since then, I have learned from many mistakes such as the one I just 19. I have learned to be more 20 and not to be too sure of myself.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. | A. manager | B. assistant | C. cook | D. waitress |
| () 2. | A. promised | B. invited | C. allowed | D. advised |
| () 3. | A. well | B. quickly | C. safely | D. wrong |
| () 4. | A. left | B. given | C. brought | D. shown |
| () 5. | A. Therefore | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Finally |
| () 6. | A. kitchen | B. street | C. restaurant | D. table |
| () 7. | A. minding | B. changing | C. taking | D. saving |
| () 8. | A. angry | B. calm | C. sad | D. happy |
| () 9. | A. fixed | B. trained | C. loaded | D. waited |
| () 10. | A. slower | B. lighter | C. quieter | D. easier |
| () 11. | A. believe | B. expect | C. hope | D. wish |
| () 12. | A. letting | B. making | C. watching | D. interesting |

- ()13.

A. useful

B. familiar

C. unusual

D. interesting
- ()14.

A. rest

B. order

C. eat

D. leave
- ()15.

A. bag

B. walker

C. tray

D. coat
- ()16.

A. idea

B. praise

C. message

D. need
- ()17.

A. cold

B. full of joy

C. pale

D. on fire
- ()18.

A. lie

B. hide

C. defend

D. stay
- ()19.

A. repeated

B. discovered

C. corrected

D. described
- ()20.

A. careful

B. patient

C. honest

D. practical

Section 2 Reading Comprehension

A

Encouraging life to bloom (兴旺) in the middle of a desert is no easy task. But one company in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has come up with a plan to provide drinking water for the state’s citizens. The company intends to drag icebergs from Antarctica to the gulf coast in order to harvest its fresh water.

The company plans to source the massive blocks of ice from Heard Island, around 600 miles off the coast of mainland Antarctica. It will then transport them around 5,500 miles to Fujairah, one part of the UAE. One iceberg could provide enough water for one million people over five years, according to the company.

The company’s director says they have already travelled the transportation route and checked the possibility of the scheme, according to reports in *Gulf News*. Speaking to the site about what he is calling the UAE Iceberg Project, Abdullah Mohammad Sulaiman Al Shehi said, “We have made the technical and financial plan. We will start the project at the beginning of 2018. We want it mainly for the water. It could also be good for tourism and the weather.”

The UAE is one of the driest countries in the world, due to its extremely arid (干旱的) climate, which receives less than four inches of rainfall per year. Despite that, it consumes more water than double the global national average, putting the country at severe risk of droughts over the next 25 years.

An average iceberg contains more than 20 billion gallons of water, according to the company. The iceberg takes a long time to melt as 80 percent of it is under the water, while the white ice above reflects sunlight and deflects (使转向) its heat. Blocks of ice will be placed in giant tanks, before being processed. “This is the purest water in the world,” Mr Al Shehi added.

- ()1.

What can we learn about the UAE project?

A. It will help the UAE harvest fresh water.

B. It will encourage life to boom in Antarctica.

C. It will put the UAE at severe risk of droughts.

D. It will completely change the climate in the UAE.

() 2. Where could the block of ice come from?

A. The Atlantic Ocean.

B. Fujairah.

C. The Gulf.

D. Heard Island.

() 3. Which of the following may NOT benefit from the project?

A. The local people.

B. Antarctica.

C. The weather.

D. Tourism.

() 4. The author mentions the nature of ice in the last paragraph to show _____.

A. the process of the project

B. the possibility of the plan

C. the purpose of the company

D. the comments on the scheme

B

There are many places to go on safari (观赏野生动物旅行) in Africa, but riding a horse through the flooded waters of Botswana's Okavango Delta must rank as one of the world's most exciting wildlife journeys.

Several safari camps operate as the base for this adventure, providing unique rides twice a day to explore deep into the delta. The camps have excellent horses, professional guides and lots of support workers. They have a reputation for providing a great riding experience.

The morning ride, when the guides take you to beautiful, shallow lakes full of water lilies, tends to be more active. It is unlike any other riding experience. With rainbows forming in the splashing water around you and the sound of huge drops of water bouncing off your body and face. It is truly exciting. You are very likely to come across large wild animals, too. On horseback it is possible to get quite close to elephants, giraffes and many other animals. The sense of excitement and tension levels rise suddenly though, as does your heart rate, as you move closer to them.

In the evening, rides are usually at a more relaxed and unhurried pace, with golden light streaming across the grassy delta and the animals coming out to eat and drink. Sedate though they are, rides at this time of day are still very impressive. As the sun's rays pass through the dust kicked up by the horses, the romance of Africa comes to life.

Back at the camp you can kick off your boots and enjoy excellent food and wine. Looking back on your day, you will find it hard to deny that a horseback safari is as close as you will ever come to answering the call of the wild.

() 1. What does the underlined word "They" refer to?

A. Flooded waters.

B. Wildlife journey.

- C. Safari camps.
D. Unique rides.
- () 2. What does the author find most exciting about a horseback safari?
A. Seeing and feeling the real African life.
B. Enjoying good food and wine at the camp.
C. Hunting large animals just as our ancestors did.
D. Being part of the scene and getting close to animals.
- () 3. What does the underlined word “sedate” probably mean?
A. Wild and romantic.
B. Slow and peaceful.
C. Hungry and thirsty.
D. Active and excited.
- () 4. The author introduced the riding experience in the Okavango Delta mainly by _____.
A. following space order B. following time order
C. making classifications D. giving examples

C

Tens of thousands of theatre tickets will be given away to young people next year as part of a government campaign to inspire a lifelong love for theatre.

The plan to offer free seats to people aged between 18 to 26—funded with £2.5 million of taxpayers’ money—was announced yesterday by Andy Burnham, the Culture Secretary. It received a cautious welcome from some in the arts world, who expressed concern that the tickets may not reach the most underprivileged.

The plan comes as West End theatres are enjoying record audiences, thanks largely to musicals teaming up with television talent shows. Attendances reached 13.6 million in 2007, up 10 percent on 2006, itself a record year. Total sales were up 18 percent on 2006 to almost £470 million.

One theatre source criticized the Government’s priorities(优先考虑的事) in funding free tickets when pensioners were struggling to buy food and fuel, saying: “I don’t know why the Government’s wasting money on this. The Yong Vic, as *The Times* reported today, offers excellent performances at cheap prices.”

There was praise for the Government’s plan from Dominic Cooke, the artistic director of the Royal Court Theatre, who said: “I support any move to get young people into theatre, and especially one that aims to do it all over England, not just in London.”

Ninety-five publicly funded theatres could apply for funding under the two-year plan. In return, they will offer free tickets on at least one day each week to 18 to 26-year-olds, first-come, first-served. It is likely to be on Mondays, traditionally a quiet

night for the theatre.

Mr Burnham said: “A young person attending the theatre can find it an exciting experience, and be inspired to explore a new world. But sometimes people miss out on it because they fear it’s ‘not for them’. It’s time to change this perception.”

Jeremy Hunt, the Shadow Culture Secretary, said: “The real issue is not getting enthusiastic children into the theatre, but improving arts education so that more young people want to go in the first place. For too many children theatres are a no-go area.”

- () 1. Critics of the plan argued that _____.
A. the theatres would be overcrowded
B. it would be a waste of money
C. pensioners wouldn’t get free tickets
D. the government wouldn’t be able to afford it
- () 2. According to the supporters, the plan should _____.
A. benefit the television industry
B. focus on producing better plays
C. help increase the sales of tickets
D. involve all the young people in England
- () 3. Which of the following is true about the plan?
A. Ninety-five theatres have received funding.
B. Everyone will get at least one free ticket.
C. It may not benefit all the young people.
D. Free tickets are offered once every day.
- () 4. We can infer from the passage that in England _____.
A. many plays are not for young people
B. many young people don’t like theatre
C. people know little about the plan
D. children used to receive good arts education
- () 5. According to the passage, the issue to offer free tickets to young people seems _____.
A. controversial(有争议的) B. inspiring
C. exciting D. unreasonable

D

Far from the land of Antarctica, a huge shelf of ice meets the ocean. At the underside of the shelf there lives a small fish, the Antarctic cod.

For forty years scientists have been curious about that fish. How does it live where most fish would freeze to death? It must have some secrets. The Antarctic is not a comfortable place to work and research has been slow. Now it seems we have an answer.

Research was begun by cutting holes in the ice and catching the fish. Scientists studied the fish's blood and measured its freezing point.

The fish were taken from seawater that had a temperature of -1.88°C and many tiny pieces of ice floating in it. The blood of the fish did not begin to freeze until its temperature was lowered to -2.05°C . That small difference is enough for the fish to live at the freezing temperature of the ice-salt mixture.

The scientists' next research job was clear: Find out what in the fish's blood kept it from freezing. Their search led to some really strange thing made up of a protein(蛋白质) never before seen in the blood of a fish. When it was removed, the blood froze at seawater temperature. When it was put back, the blood again had its antifreeze quality and a lowered freezing point.

Study showed that it is an unusual kind of protein. It has many small sugar molecules(分子) held in special positions within each big protein molecule. Because of its sugar content, it is called a glycoprotein. So it has come to be called the antifreeze fish glycoprotein, or AFGP.

- () 1. What is the text mainly about?
- A. The terrible conditions in the Antarctic.
B. A special fish living in freezing waters.
C. The ice shelf around Antarctica.
D. Protection of the Antarctic cod.
- () 2. Why have scientists been curious about that fish for forty years?
Because they want to know the reason why _____.
- A. the Antarctic is not a comfortable place for it
B. it cuts holes in the ice
C. the fish doesn't live at the freezing temperature of the ice-salt mixture
D. it survives where most fish would freeze to death
- () 3. Why can the Antarctic cod live at the freezing temperature?
- A. The seawater has a temperature of -1.88°C .
B. It loves to live in the ice-salt mixture.
C. A special protein keeps it from freezing.
D. Its blood has a temperature lower than -2.05°C .
- () 4. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refer to?
- A. A type of ice-salt mixture. B. A newly found protein.
C. Fish blood. D. Sugar molecule.
- () 5. What does "glyco-" in the underlined word "glycoprotein" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Sugar. B. Ice.
C. Blood. D. Molecule.

E

Read the following passage. Choose the most suitable sentence from A to G for each blank. There are two extra sentences.

In 2015 world leaders meeting in Paris agreed to move towards zero net greenhouse-gas emissions in the second half of this century. This is a tall order (极难之事), and the building industry makes it even taller. Cement-making alone produces 6% of the world's carbon emissions. 1. _____ If you factor in (纳入考虑) all of the energy that goes into lighting, heating and cooling homes and offices, the world's buildings start to look like a severe environmental problem.

Governments in the rich world are now trying to promote greener behavior by obliging developers to build new projects to "zero carbon" standards. 2. _____ All other types of buildings will follow in January 2021. Governments in eight further countries are being lobbied to introduce a similar policy.

3. _____ Wind turbines (风力发电机) and solar panels on top of buildings look good but are much less productive than wind and solar farms. And the standards only count the emissions from running a building, not those let out when it was made. Those are thought to account for between 30% and 60% of the total over a structure's life-time.

4. _____ They can use more recycled steel and can be pre-fabricated (预制的) in off-site factories, greatly reducing lorry journeys. But no other building material has environmental credentials (资质) as exciting and overlooked as wood.

The energy required to produce a wooden beam (梁) is one-sixth of that required for a steel one of comparable strength. When a mature tree is cut down, a new one can be planted to replace it, capturing more carbon. After buildings are demolished (拆除), old beams are easy to recycle into new structures. And for older buildings to be more energy-efficient, wood is a good insulator (绝缘体). 5. _____

Governments can help nudge the industry to use more wood, particularly in the public sector (公共部门)—the construction industry's biggest client. That would help wood-building specialists achieve greater scale and lower costs.

- A. This would favor wood as well as innovative ways of producing other materials.
- B. Steel, half of which goes into buildings, accounts for another 8%.
- C. Zero-carbon building regulations should be altered to take account of the emissions that are embodied in materials.
- D. From January 1st 2019 all new public-sector buildings in the European Union must be built to "nearly zero-energy" standards.
- E. A softwood window frame provides nearly 400 times as much insulation as a plain steel one of the same thickness and over a thousand times as much as an aluminum equivalent.
- F. These standards are less green than they seem.
- G. Buildings are become greener.

◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Correction

请修改下面短文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

When I was in high school, most of my friend had bicycles, and I hoped I could also have it. One day I saw a second-hand bicycle, that was only one hundred yuan. I asked my father the money. As he said he could only give me half of the money. He should find the other half myself. So I went to sell newspapers after school. My father was pleasant when I showed him the money a month after. He gives me the other fifty. You can imagine how much happy I was when I rode to school on my own bicycle.

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

Chengdu has dozens of new millionaires, Asia's biggest building, and fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top 1. _____ (attract).

So it was a great honor to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research. I 2. _____ (allow) to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre. From tomorrow, I will be their UK ambassador. The title will be 3. _____ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London. But my connection with pandas goes back 4. _____ my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, 5. _____ I was the first Western TV reporter 6. _____ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild. My ambassadorial duties will include 7. _____ (introduce) British visitors to the 120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research in the misty mountains of Bifengxia.

On my recent visit, I helped a lively three-month-old twin that had been rejected by 8. _____ (it) mother. The nursery team switches him every few 9. _____ (day) with his sister so that while one is being bottle-fed, 10. _____ other is with Mum—she never suspects.

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,根据内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

While contact between adolescents (between the ages of fifteen and nineteen) and their peers (同龄人) is a universal characteristic of all cultures, the nature and the degree of such contact vary a great deal. In American contemporary society, adolescents spend much more time with their peers than with younger children or adults.

This pattern of age segregation (隔离) in American society did not become usual until the beginning of the industrialized society. Changes in the workplace separated children from adults, with adults working and children attending school. The dramatic increase of mothers in the workplace has further contributed to the reduction in the amount of time adolescents spend with adults.

School reform efforts during the nineteenth century, which resulted in age-segregated schools and grades, have reduced the amount of time adolescents spend with younger children.

Finally, the changes in population are considered a factor that may have contributed to the emergence of adolescent peer culture. From 1955 to 1975, the adolescent population increased dramatically, from 11 percent to 20.9 percent. This increase in the number of adolescents might be a contributing factor to the increase in adolescent peer culture in terms of growth in size as well as in terms of its impact on society's other cultures (adults, younger children).

Research supports the view that adolescents spend a great deal of time with their peers. Reed Larson and his colleagues examined adolescents' daily activities and found that they spend more time talking to their friends than engaging in any other activity. In a typical week, high school students will spend twice as much time with their peers as with adults. This gradual withdrawal from adults begins in early adolescence. In sixth grade, adults (excluding parents) account for only 25 percent of adolescent social networks. Another important characteristic of adolescent peer culture is its increasingly autonomous (自治的) function. While childhood peer groups are conducted under the close supervision of parents, adolescent peer groups typically make an effort to escape adult supervision and usually succeed in doing so.

Language Project

请同学们以 4 人小组的形式进行 Talk Show 活动。活动具体步骤如下：

1. Talk Show 成员：

节目主持人；中学生；去过南极的科学家甲；去过南极的科学家乙。

2. Talk Show 的话题：今日的南极

3. Talk Show 的主要内容：

(1) 主持人介绍来宾。

(2) 主持人提问，导入题目。

(3) 彼此互相提问交流。（内容涉及南极洲的地理状况、对南极洲的开发和保护、中国在南极洲开发过程中做出的贡献等）

为了能更好地完成任务，同学们可以提前利用图书馆和网络获得有用的信息。

★ Learning Strategy

在学习英语的过程中要有科学有效的学习方法。倡导创造性和主动性的英语语言学习方式，以达到培养跨文化交际能力的目的。

同学们，记笔记是有效学习的关键，如何清晰而简单、省时而高效地记录重点内容，以便于巩固复习，请读一读下面的建议，或许对你有所帮助。

- Step 1 Come to school prepared. Read your homework assignment before you come to class to take better notes. This will give you background knowledge for the lecture, which will make it a lot easier for you to understand the information.
- Step 2 Get a good seat in class to sit near the front of the class to see and hear the lecture better. Sitting near the instructor also means that you'll be less distracted (anxious and unable to think clearly) by your classmates.
- Step 3 Have your reading assignment out in front of you. During the lecture, it's good to follow along with the textbook.
- Step 4 Listen for main ideas. Writing down every word is not at all necessary. Write down the main points of the lecture during your note taking.
- Step 5 Keep your notes organized. There are different methods to note organization. What helps us stay organized with notes is to leave a space or two between

each separate idea in case the instructor adds more information to the idea later on. You can also put symbols. Like, stars are put next to very important things to know for the test and underlines are used for definition words. Do whatever works best for you to keep your notes organized.

身为高二学生,身处高年级学习阶段,在掌握了记笔记的技巧之后,你是否还在为学好英语发愁呢?学好英语不是一件容易的事情,但现在我们必须解决它,用科学的学习方法、高效的学习手段来总结已学过的知识,并在复习过程中查缺补漏,融会贯通。读一读以下的建议并试着实践一段时间,你的英语学习会有新的变化。Come on!

If you want to learn English well, you had better know the following points:

- * a good sense of English
- * determination
- * a right way

The more time and energy you pay, the more feedback you may deserve.

- * chance to practice
- * tools that you may need for learning English
- * your brain
- * your mouth
- * your patience
- * your persistence
- * your practice
- * a dictionary
- * a crew for the same purpose

Remember to learn English is not for the purpose of passing the test but to grasp a tool for your life. Don't treat English burdensome; she is a good friend of you, who will bring you so much convenience!

俞敏洪说:“学习外语坚持重复就可以。”由此,我们也可以知道除了上面提到的要点之外,我们一定要强化知识要点的重复。巩固记忆是决定英语学习是否有进步的关键。

★ Culture

21 世纪的青年有幸从各种媒介资料上了解南极洲的地理知识,体验并分享南极探险的惊险及成果,扩大视野,陶冶情操。同学们,你们是否积累了一些有关南极的热门资料呢?如果没有的话,那就赶快阅读以下文章,与同伴交流,用准确的信息和国外友人交流对南极洲的认识、保护以及利用南极洲促进国际合作。

Antarctica: A Scientific Laboratory Like No Other in the World

The word “Antarctica” comes from a Greek root meaning “opposite to the north”. Join us to explore the history of Antarctica and its environmental and scientific impor-

tance.

Every year, scientists from over twenty-seven countries carry out research in a place that is like no other in the world. There are always exciting discoveries in this huge natural laboratory.

Scientists recently discovered a group of small organisms that appear to have lived for millions of years under the ice and the microbes(微生物) that have survived and adapted to these cold, low-energy systems.

Researchers for the American Space Agency are using the icy Lake Bonney to test an underwater robot vehicle. The vehicle is helping scientists to see for the first time huge areas underneath the lake that were otherwise impossible to explore.

The most important subjects studied on Antarctica is climate change. Scientists say the thinning ozone layer over the South Pole makes climate change take place more quickly than in other areas of the world. Signs of climate change include an increase in rain when there used to be only snow, new plant life, and melting ice sheets.

Antarctica is governed by a collection of agreements known as “The Antarctic Treaty System”. The main goal of the Antarctic Treaty is to support scientific research.

Last year, about forty-five thousand travelers visited the continent. The number of visitors has increased by ten times in the past fifteen years. Large ships that travel to the area sometimes have accidents resulting in leaks of gasoline or oil. These chemicals can have a very damaging effect on krill, sea creatures that are an important part of the food chain in Antarctic waters.

But visitors are not the only concern. More and more scientific research stations are also affecting the environment. Research stations are taking steps to protect the environment. For example, they are reusing materials and heating buildings in a more environmentally friendly way. The scientists on Antarctica know better than anyone about the effects of pollution and human behavior on this important treasure of a continent.

同学们,在读了上面的文章之后,你对南极洲的大致情况了解了吗? 你能通过课下调查、使用互联网、查阅图书、交国际笔友等方式了解、总结并积累更多信息与他人分享吗? 请将你的成果与你的同伴、父母或老师分享。

Reading for Pleasure



A young man saw an old couple sitting down to have lunch at McDonald's. He noticed that they had ordered one meal and another empty cup. As he watched, the gentleman carefully divided the hamburger in half, and then counted out the fries, one for him, one for her, until each had half of them. Then he poured (倒) half of the soft drink into the empty cup in front of his wife. The old man then began to eat, and his wife sat watching.

The young man decided to ask if they would allow him to buy another meal for them so that they didn't have to share theirs.

The old gentleman said, "Oh no. We've been married 50 years, and everything has always been and will always be shared, half to half."

The young man then asked the wife if she was going to eat, and she replied, "It's his turn to use the artificial teeth (假牙)."

★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识, 体验阅读快乐。

Mapping New Worlds

It's hard to believe that there are still places on this planet that have yet to be fully explored and understood. But a number of innovative (创新的) mapping projects are working to discover the few uncharted (地图上未标记的) spaces left on Earth. The following are some of the coolest recent and outgoing mapping projects.

Cave Diving into the Unknown

In western Kentucky, the Cave Research Foundation is a group of volunteer cave explorers who work with local researchers to map new portions of Mammoth Cave, the longest cave system on Earth. The data recorded from charting the cave has enabled studies on the underground environment of Mammoth—its passageways hiding networks of stalactites (钟乳石), rivers, streams and other geological formations—and on the more than 70 wildlife species that call that environment home, including such endangered animals as Indiana bats and Kentucky cave shrimp. So far, more than 390 miles of the cave have been mapped.

Google Street View Visits the Arctic

Google Street View, the Google Maps team that photographs panoramas (全景) around the world and adds them to online maps, sent a camera-equipped tricycle (and rider) to the Canadian Arctic for one of its latest mapping projects, which began in August 2012. The team hopes to give global exposure to the Inuit (因纽特人) culture of the remote Cambridge Bay village, hidden in the territory of the Canadian Arctic. Only accessible by boat or plane, Cambridge Bay is a community of about 1,500 people and only a few gravel (碎石) roads. But the project will also be a chance to map the area's landscape—including rivers, lakes and other sites of natural and historic importance, such as ship-wrecks (失事船残骸), churches and Mount Pelly—on a minute level. This builds on Street View's street mapping of Antarctica, gaining Google Maps the distinction of reaching all seven continents in 2010.

Mapping the Mediterranean Seafloor

A team of scientists is using lasers, cameras and advanced sonar (声呐) technology to map the floor of the Mediterranean Sea (地中海), the Aegean Sea (爱琴海) and the Black Sea off the coasts of Cyprus (塞浦路斯) and Turkey. The most recent leg of the mission, carried out via an exploration vessel called the Nautilus, surveyed a massive underwater mountain, which covers an area more than 120 km long by 80 km wide and stands 2,000 m high. The expedition yielded evidence that this area may once have been an island above sea level, in addition to resulting in the discovery of three shipwrecks—two dating to the Ottoman Empire (奥斯曼帝国) and one to the ancient Greek period; archaeologists (考古学家) have not yet examined found items such as a compass and an anchor.

Found: A Possible Eighth Continent

Some geologists (地质学家) claim to have discovered a new continent to the east of Australia: Zealandia.

The huge land mass (陆块; 地块) measures 4.9 million square kilometers, which is about two thirds of neighboring Australia. Some 94 percent of the area is underwater. Only a few islands and three major land masses stick out above the surface: New Zealand's North and South Islands, plus New Caledonia (新喀里多尼亚).

The 11 scientists behind the claim presented their findings in a recently published paper. They say Zealandia has all the four attributes (性质) needed for it to be considered a continent, including the presence of different rock types. In the paper, they make a case for Zealandia to be recognized as the world's eighth continent.

The term Zealandia was coined by American geophysicist (地球物理学家) Bruce Luyendyk in 1995. At that time, the land mass was believed to have three of the four necessary qualities required for continent status. The recent discovery using satellite technology finally revealed that Zealandia is a large interconnected area, fulfilling all

four requirements.

“The scientific value of classifying Zealandia as a continent is much more than just an extra name on a list,” said Nick Mortimer, main author of the paper. “That a continent could sink so deep yet remain unified makes it useful for exploring the union and breakup of continental crust (大陆板块).”

Textbooks, however, won’t yet teach students eight—instead of seven—continents. That’s because there is no scientific body (团体) that formally recognizes continents. It would only change over time if future research accepts Zealandia as one of Earth’s continents.

Module 2 The Renaissance

★ Learning Contents

本模块介绍以达·芬奇为典范的欧洲文艺复兴时代的概况,让学生体会那段历史时期经济和社会文明的发展。联系中国古代文明,做出比较,进一步了解世界文明史。

话题:

欧洲文艺复兴及中国古代文明。

词汇:

有关绘画及艺术方面的词汇。

短语:

复习非谓语动词。

功能:

掌握介绍文艺作品的一些技巧及表达和评价用语:

I find it mysterious, a little disturbing.

It's a work of genius. The effect of the light, the combination of light and shade is astonishing.

It's too dark, too dull and basically uninteresting.

It's a typical satisfied smile of a mother to be.

It looks as if she has the whole world on her shoulders.

Most of the theories about *the Mona Lisa* are complete rubbish.

技能:

听:能听懂不同的人对 Mona Lisa 微笑的不同理解。

说:能使用所学词汇描述中外艺术作品。

读:能读懂课文内容,培养略读和查读的阅读策略,进行形象思维和逻辑思维相结合的训练。

写:能根据提纲进行写作;能正确使用所学词汇和非谓语动词介绍中外文化名胜。

文化:

了解印刷术发展的概况,从中体会其对人类文明的贡献。

**日常用语：**

a mother to be, a fair bit, complete nonsense, think hard, have the world on one's shoulders

**学习任务：**

用本模块所学的词汇介绍中国著名美术作品，进行中外艺术欣赏。



★ Inquiry-based Learning

该栏目有两个板块：阅读和语言。阅读部分旨在让大家运用阅读技能提高阅读和理解本模块课文的能力。语言部分主要是培养大家自主学习词汇、积累短语表达的能力，同时帮助大家分析本模块出现的重要句型和长难句；学会分析句子结构，并对本模块的语法知识和功能用语进行系统归纳与总结，加深同学们对语言知识的理解。

◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶

**Introduction**

About 1450, European scholars became more interested in studying the world around them. Their art became more true to life. They began to explore new lands. The new age in Europe was eventually called “the Renaissance”. Renaissance is a French word that means “rebirth”. Historians consider the Renaissance to be the beginning of modern history.

The Renaissance began in northern Italy and then spread through Europe. Italian cities such as Naples, Genoa, and Venice became centers of trade between Europe and the Middle East. Arab scholars preserved the writings of the ancient Greeks in their libraries. When the Italian cities traded with the Arabs, ideas were exchanged along with goods. These ideas, preserved from the ancient past, served as the basis of the Renaissance. When the Byzantine Empire fell to Muslim Turks in 1453, many Christian scholars left Greece for Italy.

The Renaissance was much more than simply studying the work of ancient scholars. It influenced painting, sculpture, and architecture. Paintings became more realistic and focused less often on religious topics. Rich families became patrons and commissioned great art. Artists advanced the Renaissance style of showing nature and depicting the feelings of people. In Britain, there was a flowering in literature and drama that included the plays of William Shakespeare.

**Pre-reading**

Answer the following questions.

1. What does “Renaissance” mean?



It is an equal failing to trust everybody, and to trust nobody.



2. What do you know about the Renaissance?



While-reading

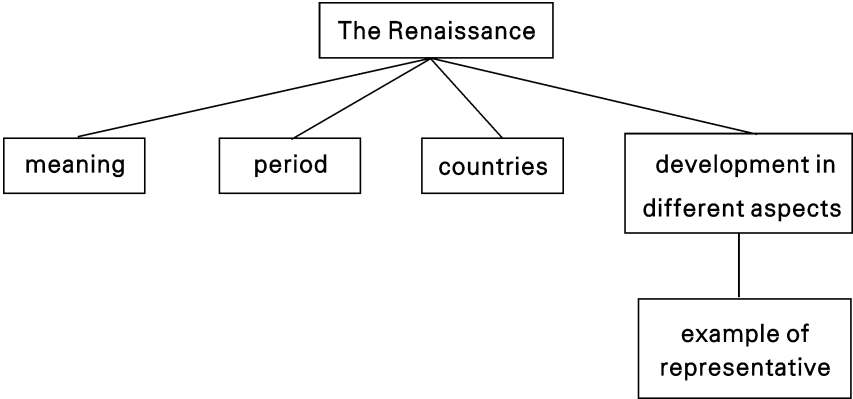
Fill in the following chart according to the passage.

The Renaissance		Detailed Information
Meaning		
Period		
Countries		
Development in different aspects	art	
	economy	



Post-reading

Give a brief introduction of the Renaissance with the help of the following outline.



Section 2 Vocabulary

A. Matching

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| () 1. flee | A. a short story based on one's personal experience |
| () 2. seek | B. most important, main or highest in rank |
| () 3. anecdote | C. to press sth. firmly inward or to get liquid from sth. by pressing it |
| () 4. basement | D. sth. new or different that you use instead of sth. else |
| () 5. manuscript | E. to leave somewhere quickly in order to escape from danger |
| () 6. chief | F. sb. who gets into houses, shops, etc. to steal things |
| () 7. burglar | G. extremely good, excellent |
| () 8. squeeze | H. to look for; to ask for; to try to get |
| () 9. superb | I. a book or piece of writing before it is printed |
| () 10. substitute | J. a room or area that is under the level of the ground |

B. Completion

1. circulate

- ① The news was quickly _____ throughout the country.
消息很快就传遍了全国。
- ② Rumor _____ .
谣言传播得很快。
- ③ Water _____ in the pipes of the building.
水在大楼的管道里循环。
- ④ The heart _____ blood round the body.
心脏使血液在体内循环。

● Learning Tips

同根词

circulation *n.* 循环, 流通, 传播; 发行量(不可数)



2. appeal

- ① They are _____ money to build a new lab.
他们申请资金建造一个新实验室。
- ② I _____ you to tell me the truth.
我恳请你告诉我实情。
- ③ Did she say anything that _____ you especially?
她说什么你特别感兴趣的话了吗?
- ④ That sort of music hasn't much _____ for me.
那种音乐对我来说没有什么吸引力。
- ⑤ The _____ with which to build a new library was very successful.

申请资金建新图书馆的呼吁非常成功。

● Learning Tips

appeal (to sb.) for sth. 恳求(某人)……; 呼吁(某人)……

appeal to sb. to do sth. 恳请某人做某事

appeal to sb. 吸引某人

同根词

appealing *adj.* 引人同情的; 吸引人的



3. seek

① The government will bring forward policies to help the college graduates _____ employment.

政府将出台一些政策帮助求职的大学毕业生。

② Most men _____ wealth; all men seek happiness.

许多人寻求财富; 所有的人寻求幸福。

③ She _____ make peace between the two boys.

她设法使两个男孩和解。

● Learning Tips

seek to do sth. = try to do sth. 设法做某事

play hide-and-seek 捉迷藏



4. reckon

① We _____ a good leader.

我们认为他是个好的领导者。

② He _____ a great actor.

人们公认他是个杰出的演员。

③ I _____ our guests will not arrive before 8.

我想客人们不会早于八点到来。

④ She _____ the cost before traveling.

旅行之前她计算了一下费用。

⑤ How much do you _____ he earns every month?

你估计他月收入多少?

5. inspire

① The mother _____ her son to be brave.

妈妈鼓励她的儿子要勇敢。

② What the teacher said greatly _____ the class.

老师说的话极大地激励了同学们。

③ His paintings _____ the memory of his homeland.

他的绘画创作灵感来自对故乡的思念。

- ④Grandmother _____ our love and respect.

外祖母让我们又敬又爱。

●Learning Tips

同根词

inspiration *n.* 灵感;启示;启发灵感的人(事物)

inspiring *adj.* 鼓舞人心的;激动的

inspired *adj.* 卓越的,借助灵感创作的



6. motivate

- ①The teacher hoped to _____ his students in this way.

这个老师希望用这种方法激发学生的学习热情。

- ②She _____ only by her wish to help the poor, and expected nothing in return.

她的愿望就是帮助贫困的人,不求回报。

●Learning Tips

同根词

motivation *n.* 动力;积极性;兴趣;动机;原因

motivated *adj.* 有积极性的;有目的的;有动机的



7. take up

- ①She _____ Chinese painting as a hobby since she retired.

退休以后她开始以画国画作为爱好。

- ②When will the new manager _____ his post?

新的主管什么时候上任?

- ③The meeting _____ the whole afternoon.

会议占用了整整一下午的时间。

- ④Her clothes _____ most of the wardrobe.

她的衣服占据了大半个衣橱。

●Learning Tips

take up arms 拿起武器(去战斗)

take up the challenge 接受挑战



8. lead to

- ①Poor sanitation _____ disease.

卫生条件差导致疾病。

- ②What _____ make this choice?

什么让你做出这样的选择?

③All roads _____ Rome.

条条大路通罗马。

9. leave sb. / sth. behind

①I'm afraid we must _____.

恐怕我们必须把你留下了。

②I've _____ on the bus.

我把包落在公共汽车上了。

③She was soon _____.

她很快就被远远地抛在了后面。

10. on behalf of

①She worked hard all her life _____ the poor.

她一生为了帮助穷人努力工作。

②I'll speak to him _____.

我将代表你和他谈话。

③Don't worry _____.

别为我担心。

C. Complete the following passage by using the words or expressions in their proper forms.

anecdote parcel moustache astonishing dash passer-by frontier shade
tentative circulate at liberty parachute authentic skilled submarine effect
mysterious the Renaissance burglar motivate

Leonardo da Vinci is one of the best-known artists during 1. _____, who opened new 2. _____ in the arts in Italy. 3. _____ by a love of knowledge, he made 4. _____ achievements in painting as well as in scientific fields. He was a 5. _____ inventor. He made drawings of machines which were not to be built until hundreds of years later, such as 6. _____, 7. _____ and tanks. In his masterpiece *the Mona Lisa*, he used special 8. _____ of light, combination of light and 9. _____. People are still wondering the 10. _____ smile of *Mona Lisa* now.

The famous painting has an 11. _____. It was said the 12. _____ work was stolen. The news was 13. _____ and a 14. _____ claimed to have seen a man with a 15. _____ carrying a 16. _____ under his arm, 17. _____ over the street crossing. Perugia, the 18. _____ was caught two years later when he made a 19. _____ attempt to sell *the Mona Lisa*. He was sent into prison, but de Valfierno, the chief organizer of the crime, remained 20. _____ for the rest of

his life.

Lexical Chunks

请同学们将本模块的词组、短语、固定搭配、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. But there is one work which, perhaps more than any other, expresses the spirit of the Renaissance; *the Mona Lisa*. (p16)

但有一件作品可能比其他的任何作品都更能表达文艺复兴的精神——《蒙娜·丽莎》。

句子中的 work 之后有一个由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句“which, perhaps more than any other, expresses the spirit of the Renaissance; *the Mona Lisa*”。其中 perhaps more than any other 是插入语, 去掉它不会影响从句的结构完整。类似的用法有很多。例如:

“And the policy,” he added, “will greatly benefit the local people.”

“并且,”他又说,“这项政策将会给当地人民带来极大的好处。”

The development of heavy industry, on the other hand, will cause serious pollution in this area.

另一方面, 重工业的发展将会对这个地区造成严重的污染。

2. It is believed to be the best example of a new lifelike style of painting that amazed people when it was first used. (p16)

它被认为是一种新的形象逼真型绘画的最好代表, 这种绘画风格一经使用就使人们惊叹不已。

(1) 第一个 it 指代画作《蒙娜·丽莎》。即:

The Mona Lisa is believed to be the best example of ...

这是一个不定式 to do 及其变形常常出现的句型。这类动词还有: think, expect, suppose, prove, know, reckon, declare 等。例如:

The man who has made up his mind to win will never say “impossible”.

The poem is said to be a masterpiece of Li Bai.

据说这首诗是李白的杰作。

还可以说: It is said that the poem is a masterpiece of Li Bai.

He is considered to be studying abroad. = It is considered that he is studying a-broad.

人们认为他正在国外学习。

The tornado was reported to have killed 9 people.

= It was reported that the tornado had killed 9 people.

据报道这次飓风已经造成 9 人死亡。

(2)第二个 it 指代的是 a new lifelike style of painting.

3. Painters discovered how to use perspective and the effects of light; composers put different voices together and created polyphony; architects preferred designing buildings with more light which contrasted with the heaviness of the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. (p16—17)

画家们发现了怎么样来利用透视及光的作用;作曲家们将不同的声音合到一起创造了复调音乐;相比较于中世纪哥特式建筑的沉重来说,建筑师们则更喜欢更加光亮的建筑。

architects preferred designing buildings 之后带有两个定语: with more light 和 which contrasted with the heaviness of the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages. 例如:

They moved into a big house with a beautiful garden which is located at the foot of a hill.

他们搬进了坐落在山脚下的一幢带有一个漂亮花园的大房子里。

4. She reminded me that we were leaving for Paris tomorrow, where we were going to see the most famous painting in the world... (p22)

她提醒我明天我们就要出发去巴黎了,在那里我们将看到世界上最著名的绘画作品。

where we were going to see the most famous painting in the world... 是先行词 Paris 的非限制性定语从句。例如:

There is a shopping-mall nearby, where you can buy what you want.

附近有个购物广场,在那里你能买到需要的东西。

5. A passerby saw a man with a moustache, carrying a parcel under his arm, dash over the street crossing, along to the crossroads. (p25)

一个路人看到一个留胡须的人,胳膊下面夹着一个包裹,冲过人行横道,向十字路口去了。

passerby 是可数名词,复数形式是 passersby. with a moustache 是 a man 的定语。

句子中用到了 see 的短语: see sb. doing sth. 和 see sb. do sth.

carry 是延续性动词, see sb. carrying... 表示看到那人时,他正拿着包裹……, dash over 表示瞬间完成的动作,通常不用 see sb. doing 的形式,而用 see sb. do 的形式。

6. This was a difficult task that could take many years, and which made books very expensive. (p27)

这是一项难度大、费时间的工作,同时使得书籍非常昂贵。

this 指代手工在动物的皮上写字; task 之后跟随两个定语从句,分别由 that 和 which 引

导,谓语不同:

a task that could take many years 一项可能花费多年的工作

a task which made books very expensive 一项使得书籍非常昂贵的工作

7. He adapted it from the machines farmers used to squeeze oil from olives. (p27)

这台印刷机是他用农夫们用来榨橄榄油的机器改造成的。

it 指代上文中的 printing press“印刷机”。adapt 在这里是“改造”的意思。后面的 farmers used to... 是省略了关系代词的定语从句,修饰 machines。



Consolidation

A. Translation

1. 对于很多人来说,文艺复兴指的是 14—16 世纪时期的意大利,及其当时在艺术、建筑、音乐以及文学领域方面的发展。

_____ 14th to 16th century, Italy, and the developments in art and architecture, music and literature which took place there at that time.

2. 文艺复兴是一个法语单词,意为“再生”,于 19 世纪首次出现在英语中。

_____ and it first appeared in English in the 19th century.

3. 从意大利开始,文艺复兴的精神很快向北传遍了法国、德国、英国以及整个欧洲。

_____ to France, Germany, England and the rest of Europe.

4. 作为举世公认的最伟大的画家之一,莱奥纳多同时也是一位出色的发明家。

Leonardo, as well as being one of the greatest painters the world has ever known,

_____ .
5. 简言之,莱奥纳多是一个非凡的天才,一个被描绘成“文艺复兴人物”的典范:一个对凡事皆有兴趣并有诸多才能的人。

_____, an example of what has been described as “Renaissance man”: someone interested in everything and with many different talents.

B. Correct mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Here is my idea about how a friend is like.

2. This surprised us very much that Tom should have left without a word.

3. That we can't get seems better than that we have.

4. The news came which our football team won.

5. I don't understand that what you said just now.

6. If the sports meet will be held depends on the weather.

7. Who knows the truth will tell you about it.

I might say that success is won by three things: first, effort; second, more effort; third, still more effort.

8. We don't doubt whether he can do a good job.

9. Do you know how do they want to show their love?

10. The reason why I ask for a few days' leave is because my child is seriously ill in hospital.

Section 4 Grammar



发现，探究语法规则

同学们，本模块的语法是复习非谓语动词，下面几个句子选自本模块的课文，请大家找出下列句子中的非谓语动词，运用已学知识来认真理解它们在句子中的含义。

1. Painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the years 1503—1506, *the Mona Lisa* is a mysterious masterpiece.
2. It is believed to be the best example of a new lifelike style of painting that amazed people when it was first used.
3. The word was used to describe a period in European history which began with the arrival of the first Europeans in America.
4. It became easier for artists to find people who could afford to buy their works or employ them.
5. They included detailed drawings of the human body, plans for engineers to build canals and bridges, and astonishing drawings of...
6. About half of them are for tourists, the others are houseboats with people living on them.
7. De Valfierno made six superb copies and sold them, claiming that each one was the authentic stolen painting.

解释完这些句子之后，你有什么发现吗？这些非谓语动词在句子中分别做什么成分呢？看看以下分析，对比你的答案吧！

1. painted 动词-ed 形式做状语。
2. painting 动词-ing 形式做介词宾语。
3. to describe... 动词不定式做状语。
4. to find... 动词不定式做主语；to buy... 动词不定式做宾语。
5. detailed 动词-ed 形式做定语；astonishing 动词-ing 形式做定语。
6. living 动词-ing 形式做后置定语。
7. claiming 动词-ing 形式做状语；stolen 动词-ed 形式做定语。

下面我们一起来复习巩固本模块的语法知识。

A. 填空。

非谓语动词包括:不定式(1) _____, 动词-ing 形式(2) _____ 和动词-ed 形式(3) _____。

复习非谓语动词

	to do		doing	
	主动	被动	主动	被动
一般式	to do	to be done	doing	(4) _____
进行式	to be doing			
完成式	to have done	(5) _____	having done	having been done
完成进行式	to have been doing			

注意:过去分词 done 没有变化形式。

	主语	宾语	表语	定语	补语	状语
不定式	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
现在分词	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
过去分词			✓	✓	✓	✓

B. 用所给动词的适当形式完成下面的段落。

Find out about available jobs. One way is by 1. _____ (look) in the newspaper or on the Internet. Another way is by 2. _____ (network). Networking means 3. _____ (exchange) information with anyone you know—family, friends, neighbors, classmates, former coworkers—who might know of a job. These people might also be able to give you insider information about a company, such as what it is like to work at their company. According to an article in *The Wall Street Journal*, 94% of people who succeed in 4. _____ (find) a job say that 5. _____ (network) was a big help.

It's important 6. _____ (write) a good, clear resume. A resume should be limited to one page. It is only necessary 7. _____ (describe) your most relevant work. Employers are busy people. Don't expect them 8. _____ (read) long resumes. So you need 9. _____ (present) your abilities in your resume. Employers expect you 10. _____ (use) action verbs to describe your experience.

If you have an interview, you should get 11. _____ (prepare). It's necessary to see a job counselor who can help you practice. Usually you go over some basic questions. Besides, by the interview you should speak clearly and loud enough to make yourself 12. _____ (understand).

Keys:

- A. (1)to do (2)doing (3)done (4)being done (5)to have been done
B. 1. looking 2. networking 3. exchanging 4. finding 5. networking
6. to write 7. to describe 8. to read 9. to present 10. to use
11. prepared 12. understood



Consolidation

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

A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman of the Year” for 1. _____ (be) Britain’s oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, 2. _____ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have 3. _____ (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated (提名) her to be Cheshire’s Woman of the Year.

Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award, proud Irene 4. _____ (declare) she had no plans 5. _____ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, “I don’t see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I 6. _____ (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, 7. _____ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31—who works alongside her in the family business—said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, “We don’t have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call 8. _____ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was 9. _____ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It’s 10. _____ (wonder).”

(2019 年高考 新课标全国卷 II)

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

Diets have changed in China—and so too has its top crop. Since 2011, the country 1. _____ (grow) more corn than rice. Corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over 2. _____ past 25 years, while rice has increased only 7 percent.

A taste for meat is 3. _____ (actual) behind the change: An important part of its corn is used to feed chickens, pigs, and cattle. Another reason for corn’s rise: The government encourages farmers to grow corn instead of rice 4. _____ (improve) water quality. Corn uses less water 5. _____ rice and creates less fertilizer (化肥) runoff. This switch has decreased 6. _____ (pollute) in the country’s major lakes and reservoirs and made drinking water safer for people.

According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total 7. _____ (globe) fertilizer consumption. The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture finds that between 2005—when the government 8. _____ (start) a soil-testing program 9. _____ gives specific fertilizer recommendations to farmers—and 2011, fertilizer use dropped by 7.7 million tons. That prevented the emission (排放) of 51.8 million tons of carbon dioxide. “China’s approach to protecting its environment while 10. _____ (feed) its citizens offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policy-

makers worldwide,” says the bank’s Juergen Voegele.

Section 5 Function

Writing a Passage for Your Diary

写日记就是把自己当日的的生活随想和见闻等记录下来,日记通常以第一人称来写,而且往往是追忆已经发生的事情,在写法上可以简练些,时态一般用过去时,文体比较自由,可以是叙事、描述、说明、议论等各种内容,可夹叙夹议,也可即兴记事,可联想抒怀,也可以赋诗作辞,长短不限,但要求条理清楚,内容真实,叙述准确。

日记的格式:

第一行左边顶格或缩进 2—3 个字母,先写年、月、日、星期,年可以省略,星期放在日、月前后均可,中间不用标点符号,但要空一格。如当日是节假日可以注明,在右上角写天气。例如:

Jan 21st Sunday Cloudy

At the night before the examination, when the clock struck eleven, the whole house was quiet. Everyone was in bed except me. Under the strong light, I looked gloomily before me a huge pile of that disgusting stuff they call “books”. “When can I go to bed?” I asked myself. I did not answer. In fact I dare not.

When the clock struck twelve, five more books to read before I can go to bed! We students are the most wretched creatures in the world.

我们在本模块见到了一些表达看法和评价的结构,如:

The Mona Lisa is one of the greatest paintings of the Renaissance.

Everyone agrees that Leonardo was a genius.

I don’t really like the painting. I thought it was dull and uninteresting.

I thought he was the greatest painter in history.

The museum is astonishing.

以前我们也学过一些表达观点的词汇,现在也可以加以使用。



Interaction and Presentation

A. Multiple choice

() 1. —Peter said he would solve the problem on his own.

— _____. He is the person I trust least.

A. That’s true

B. Complete nonsense

C. Unbelievable

D. I believe not

() 2. —Mary will make a good mother.

— _____. She is a wise young lady with a gentle heart.

A. I’m afraid so

B. That’s all right

C. It doesn’t make sense

D. I can’t agree more

() 3. —Tom seems unhappy these days.

—Unhappy? It looks as if _____.

- A. he has the whole world on his shoulders
- B. he is the lucky dog
- C. he has some good news
- D. he has run into trouble

() 4. —Can you tell me something about the pyramids in Egypt?

—Let's go to ask Thomas. He read _____ about the country.

- A. a lot of
- B. a fair bit
- C. too much
- D. so many

() 5. —Did you have a good time in Thailand last week?

—_____, it was too hot.

- A. Not really
- B. Yeah, why not
- C. Oh, great
- D. You're right

B. Oral activity

许多同学喜欢艺术,比如绘画、演奏乐器、摄影、读书等,也欣赏过一些艺术作品,一定会有所感受。同学们,请结合本模块所学语言知识和功能项目,以小组为单位,给同学们介绍你所熟悉的某件作品,并发表个人看法。

★ Language Use

这部分由完形填空、阅读理解和包括短文改错、句子翻译及书面表达三部分的写作基础组成,旨在培养和提高同学们综合运用语言的能力。

Section 1 Cloze

The Oregon Shakespeare Festival (美国俄勒冈莎士比亚戏剧节) has decided that Shakespeare's language is too 1 for today's audiences. It recently announced that over the 2 three years, it will hire 36 playwrights to translate all of Shakespeare's plays into modern English.

However, 3, though, this experiment is likely to be a waste of money and talent, for it misunderstands the 4 why Shakespeare's plays can be hard for playgoers to follow. The problem is not the often difficult language; it's that even the best directors and actors—British 5 American—too frequently offer Shakespeare's plays without themselves having a firm enough 6 of what his words mean.

7 that Shakespeare's language is difficult go back to his own day. His great 8, Ben Jonson (英国剧作家本·琼森), was said to complain about "some meaningless speeches" of Macbeth, which are hard to 9. Jonson failed to see that these speeches were intentionally "meaningless". Shakespeare was capturing a

feverish (焦躁不安的) mind at work, 10 the ups and downs of a character's moral crisis. Even if 11 cannot understand exactly what Macbeth says, they grasp what Macbeth feels—but only if an actor knows what that character's words mean. A good 12 won't require its audiences to follow the play line 13 line because the actors and their director know what the words mean; in Shakespeare's language they find the clues to the 14 of the characters.

To understand Shakespeare's characters, actors have long depended on the 15 changes of meaning and emphasis that the great playwright placed in his work. They will search for them, however, not in the original but instead in the translation, often without any 16. In the translation, the music and rhythm are gone. Gone, too, are the subtle changes—between “you” and “thee”, or “are” and “art”, for example.

17 counts a lot in Shakespeare's plays. It's 18 that for Shakespeare dramas these days, you rarely find listed in the program an expert specialized in Shakespeare's language and culture.

19, instead of wasting time peeling away what's Shakespearean about *King Lear* (《李尔王》) or *Hamlet* (《哈姆雷特》), audiences may prefer to see the Oregon Shakespeare Festival spend its money 20 such experts and enabling those 36 promising playwrights to write the next Broadway hit based on Shakespeare's original work.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. difficult | B. formal | C. informal | D. poetic |
| () 2. A. last | B. next | C. recent | D. past |
| () 3. A. professional | B. interested | C. well-intended | D. interesting |
| () 4. A. reason | B. excuse | C. cause | D. course |
| () 5. A. or | B. but also | C. as well | D. as well as |
| () 6. A. opinion | B. grasp | C. evidence | D. will |
| () 7. A. Decisions | B. Reviews | C. Claims | D. Charges |
| () 8. A. friend | B. relevant | C. rival | D. instructor |
| () 9. A. interpret | B. understand | C. translate | D. appreciate |
| () 10. A. guiding | B. leading | C. tracing | D. inventing |
| () 11. A. reporters | B. readers | C. directors | D. audiences |
| () 12. A. translation | B. version | C. text | D. drama |
| () 13. A. for | B. to | C. as | D. and |
| () 14. A. personalities | B. identities | C. senses | D. emotions |
| () 15. A. sudden | B. significant | C. subtle | D. surprising |
| () 16. A. results | B. clues | C. quotations | D. questions |
| () 17. A. Music | B. Rhythm | C. Language | D. Dialogue |
| () 18. A. strange | B. surprising | C. subtle | D. shocking |

- ()19. A. Therefore B. In a word C. In other words D. Likewise
()20. A. to hire B. hiring C. to hiring D. hired

◀◀ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ▶▶

A

Kong Zi, also called Confucius (551—479 B. C.), and Socrates (469—399 B. C.) lived only a hundred years apart, and during their lifetimes there was no contact between China and Greece, but it is interesting to look at how the world that each of these great philosophers came from shaped their ideas, and how these ideas in turn, shaped their societies.

Neither philosopher lived in times of peace, though there were more wars in Greece than in China. The Chinese states were very large and feudal, while the Greek city-states were small and urban. The urban environment in which Socrates lived allowed him to be more radical (激进的) than Confucius. Unlike Confucius, Socrates was not asked by rulers how to govern effectively. Thus, Socrates was able to be more idealistic, focusing on issues like freedom, and knowledge for its own sake. Confucius, on the other hand, advised those in government service, and many of his students went on to government service.

Confucius suggested the Golden Rule as a principle for the conduct of life: “Do not do to others what you would not want others to do to you.” He assumed that all men were equal at birth, though some had more potential than others, and that it was knowledge that set men apart. Socrates focused on the individual, and thought that the greatest purpose of man was to seek wisdom. He believed that some had more potential to develop their reason than others did. Like Confucius, he believed that the superior class should rule the inferior (下层的) classes.

For Socrates, the family was of no importance, and the community of little concern. For Confucius, however, the family was the center of society, with family relations considered much more important than political relations.

Both men are respected much more today than they were in their lifetimes.

- ()1. Which of the following is true according to the first paragraph?
A. Socrates and Confucius had much in common.
B. Confucius had much influence on Socrates' ideas.
C. The societies were influenced by the philosophers' ideas.
D. There were cultural exchanges between China and Greece.
- ()2. Socrates shared with Confucius the idea that _____.
A. all men were equal when they were born
B. the lower classes should be ruled by the upper class
C. the purpose of man was to seek freedom and wisdom

- D. people should not ask others to do what they did not want to
- ()3. What made people different from others according to Confucius?
- A. Family. B. Potential.
C. Community. D. Knowledge.
- ()4. This passage is organized in the pattern of _____.
A. time and events
B. comparison and contrast
C. cause and effect
D. definition and classification

B

In ancient China, educated men and women practiced many arts. They thought that the arts were important. The arts of painting, poetry, and calligraphy were called “The Three Perfections”. All three arts use a brush, so they are often combined in one piece of art.

Some people still study the ancient art of calligraphy, or beautiful handwriting. They learn to write beautifully. They often write with a paintbrush or ink pen. They use calligraphy on special invitation, such as for those for wedding.

The Chinese also created beautiful art using bronze. Bronze is mixture of metals that includes copper. The ancient Chinese used bronze to make many objects, including coins, or mirrors, and weight. Artists made bronze sculptures of animals. Horses were a favorite subject of Chinese artists.

The ancient Chinese were also famous for their porcelain. Porcelain is thin china made from clay. For hundreds of years, the Chinese kept how to make porcelain plates and other objects to sell throughout the world.

Today, the arts are still popular in China. Two of the most popular arts are acrobatics and opera. Chinese acrobats practice for many years. They have turned this sport into an art. Chinese acrobats are known for their grace and balance. Acrobats also juggle with swords, balls, and pottery. They tour the world performing their acts.

How would you like to see an opera during lunch? Long ago, opera was performed in the marketplace. Today, it still is. Shoppers stop for a snack of melon seeds and sip tea as they watch.

Opera often tells of famous events. The performers wear fancy costumes. Their faces are painted like masks. Colors stand for different characters. Red is for loyalty and courage. Blue is for valor (勇气). White is for a trickster. Black is for uprightness. Movies and television are also popular in modern China. People watch educational programs, plays, concerts and sports. Diving and gymnastics are popular sports to watch.

- ()1. What forms of art were called “The Three Perfections”?

- A. Painting, acrobatics and opera.
B. Painting, poetry and calligraphy.
C. Painting, poetry and opera.
D. Painting, poetry and acrobatics.
- () 2. How many forms of ancient Chinese art are mentioned in the passage?
A. Five. B. Six.
C. Seven. D. Ten.
- () 3. Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?
A. “The Three Perfections” are often combined in one piece of art.
B. Chinese artists like to use horses as the subject of bronze sculptures of animals.
C. In Chinese opera, the face is painted red to stand for uprightness.
D. Chinese acrobatics tour the world performing their acts.
- () 4. The purpose of this passage is mainly _____.
A. to introduce the ancient Chinese art forms
B. to introduce the modern Chinese art forms
C. to explain why some ancient Chinese arts are still popular
D. to inform readers of Chinese art history

C

Freedom and Responsibility

Freedom's challenge in the Digital Age is a serious topic. We are facing today a strange new world and we are all wondering what we are going to do with it.

Some 2,500 years ago Greece discovered freedom. Before that there was no freedom. There were great civilizations, splendid empires, but no freedom anywhere. Egypt and Babylon were both tyrannies, one very powerful man ruling over helpless masses.

In Greece, in Athens (雅典), a little city in a little country, there were no helpless masses. And Athenians willingly obeyed the written laws which they themselves passed, and the unwritten, which must be obeyed if free men live together. They must show each other kindness and pity and the many qualities without which life would be very painful unless one chose to live alone in the desert. The Athenians never thought that a man was free if he could do what he wanted. A man was free if he was self-controlled. To make yourself obey what you approved was freedom. They were saved from looking at their lives as their own private affair. Each one felt responsible for the welfare of Athens, not because it was forced on him from the outside, but because the city was his pride and his safety. The essential belief of the first free government in the world was liberty for all men who could control themselves and would take responsibility for the state.

But discovering freedom is not like discovering computers. It cannot be discovered once for all. If people do not prize it, and work for it, it will go. Constant watch is its price. Athens changed. It was a change that took place without being noticed though it was of the extreme importance, a spiritual change which affected the whole state. It had been the Athenian's pride and joy to give to their city. That they could get material benefits from her never entered their minds. There had to be a complete change of attitude before they could look at the city as an employer who paid her citizens for doing her work. Now instead of men giving to the state, the state was to give to them. What the people wanted was a government which would provide a comfortable life for them; and with this as the primary object, ideas of freedom and self-reliance and responsibility were neglected to the point of disappearing. Athens was more and more looked on as a cooperative business possessed of great wealth in which all citizens had a right to share.

Athens reached the point when the freedom she really wanted was freedom from responsibility. There could be only one result. If men insisted on being free from the burden of self-dependence and responsibility for the common good, they would cease to be free. Responsibility is the price every man must pay for freedom. It is to be had on no other terms. Athens, the Athens of Ancient Greece, refused responsibility; she reached the end of freedom and was never to have it again.

But, "the excellent becomes the permanent", Aristotle said. Athens lost freedom forever, but freedom was not lost forever for the world. A great American, James Madison, referred to: "The capacity (能力) of mankind for self-government." No doubt he had not an idea that he was speaking Greek. Athens was not in the farthest background of his mind, but once man has a great and good idea, it is never completely lost. The Digital Age cannot destroy it. Somehow in this or that man's thought such an idea lives though unconsidered by the world of action. One can never be sure that it is not on the point of breaking out into action only sure that it will do so sometime.

() 1. What does the underlined word "tyrannies" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Countries where their people need help.
- B. Powerful states with higher civilization.
- C. Splendid empires where people enjoy freedom.
- D. Governments ruled with absolute power.

() 2. People believing in freedom are those who _____.

- A. regard their life as their own business
- B. seek gains as their primary object
- C. behave within the laws and value systems
- D. treat others with kindness and pity

() 3. What change in attitude took place in Athens?

- A. The Athenians refused to take their responsibility.
B. The Athenians no longer took pride in the city.
C. The Athenians benefited spiritually from the government.
D. The Athenians looked on the government as a business.
- () 4. What does the sentence “There could be only one result.” in Paragraph 5 mean?
A. Athens would continue to be free.
B. Athens would cease to have freedom.
C. Freedom would come from responsibility.
D. Freedom would stop Athens from self-dependence.
- () 5. Why does the author refer to Aristotle and Madison?
A. The author is hopeful about freedom.
B. The author is cautious about self-government.
C. The author is skeptical of Greek civilization.
D. The author is proud of man’s capacity.
- () 6. What is the author’s understanding of freedom?
A. Freedom can be more popular in the digital age.
B. Freedom may come to an end in the digital age.
C. Freedom should have priority over responsibility.
D. Freedom needs to be guaranteed by responsibility.

D

The United Nations estimates that about one out of every 10 people on the planet today is at least 60 years old. By 2050, it’s projected to be one out of five. This means that not only will there be more old people, but there will be relatively fewer young people to support them.

Demographer Richard Lee of the University of California at Berkley says this aging of the world has a significant impact on economies. “Population aging increases the concentration of population in the older ages and therefore it is costly,” he said.

Aging populations consume more and produce less. With more people living longer, it could get expensive. But Mr Lee says with continuing increases in worker productivity and smart planning, it can be manageable.

Societies have different methods for caring for the elderly, but each carries a cost. Generally, there are three types of support. Seniors can live off the wealth they accumulated when they were younger. They can rely on their family to take care of them, or they can rely on the government.

In industrialized nations, governments create publicly-funded support systems. These worked relatively well until recent years, when aging population growth in places like the United States

and Western Europe began to undermine the systems finances. These nations now face some tough choices. Mr Lee says the elderly in some of these countries must either receive less money, retire later or increase taxes to make the system sustainable.

Most developing nations have not built this type of government-funded support, but have instead relied on families to care for their elderly. These nations also generally have much younger population, which means their situation is not as urgent as more developed nations. But Mr Lee says that doesn't mean they can ignore the issue. "Third world countries should give very careful thought to this process, to population aging and how it may affect their economies now, before population aging may have even appeared on their radar screens as an issue," he explained.

- () 1. "Aging" in this passage refers to _____.
A. the young are more than the old
B. the young are fewer and fewer with the increasing numbers of the old
C. more and more old people are dying
D. more and more young people are dying
- () 2. Which one is NOT the way in which the old can find support?
A. They can rely on their family.
B. The government can support them.
C. They lean on their own money.
D. They can go to old people's home.
- () 3. Population aging will influence greatly on a country's _____.
A. development B. economy
C. social stability D. politics
- () 4. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph means _____.
A. most developing nations have built government-funded support
B. developed nations rely on families to care for their elderly
C. developing nations needn't worry too much; after all, they have larger population of the young, who can support the old greatly
D. developed nations have larger population of the young than developing nations

E

Read the following passage. Choose the most suitable sentence from A to G for each blank. There are two extra sentences.

Women in the United States and in many other countries participate in a growing number of sports and games. This has not always been the case, however. In fact, women have not been as active in sports as men. 1. _____ Until the twentieth, women did not often participate in sports.

Part of the explanation for this is that women simply did not have time. Many women cleaned and took care of children. They were so busy that they did not have time for sports. A second reason, especially in the late nineteenth century, is that a woman's image at that time was one of weakness, illness and softness. 2. _____

There have been changes in both the view of women in the modern world, and also changes within the world of sports. These changes have allowed more women to participate in sports. The general view of women has changed greatly since the Victorian era. Women are no longer considered soft. People do not think it is unladylike for a woman to compete in sports. 3. _____ Many women now take part in sports and games of many different kinds, and enjoy doing so. This development is partly the result of a change in the image of women in the modern world.

4. _____ First, in the early twentieth century, women began to compete regularly in the Olympics. Also, the number of events for women in the Olympics has been growing quite steadily. The fact that women can compete in the Olympics encourages many women to become active in the various Olympic activities. In more recent years, television has had a noticeable effect on both the popularity of and participation in women's professional sports. 5. _____ Seeing women in professional sports on TV has made certain sports much more popular among women, as amateurs and as professionals.

- A. In the Victorian era, people thought that it was unladylike for a woman to be involved in any sports activity.
- B. Women also are more active in sports now because of two changes in sports.
- C. Many women's competitions have been on TV, especially in the United States.
- D. More and more women went to work and became independent.
- E. Women who win in sports activities are highly regarded.
- F. Only in recent years have women begun to catch up with men in this area.
- G. Men are more likely to do well in sports than women.

◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Correction

请修改下面短文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, the Chinese student who taking summer courses in your university. I'm writing to ask for help. I come here last month and found my courses interested. But I

have any difficulties with note-making and I have no idea of how to use the library. I was told the Learning Center provides help with students but I'm anxious to get help from you. I have no class in Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons. Please let me know which day is OK with you. You may email or phone us. Here are my email address and phone number: lihua3@126.com; 23245677.

Look forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

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

In 1863 the first underground passenger railway in the world opened in London. It ran for just under seven kilometers and allowed people to avoid terrible 1. _____ (crowd) on the roads above as they travelled to and 2. _____ work. It took three years to complete and was built using an interesting method. This included digging up the road, 3. _____ (lay) the track and then building a strong roof over 4. _____ top. When all those had been done, the road surface was replaced.

Steam engines 5. _____ (use) to pull the carriages and it must have been 6. _____ (fair) unpleasant for the passengers, with all the smoke and noise. However, the railway quickly proved to be a great success and within six months, more than 25,000 people were using 7. _____ every day.

Later, engineers 8. _____ (manage) to construct railways in a system of deep tunnels (隧道), which became known as the Tube. This development was only possible with the 9. _____ (introduce) of electric-powered engines and lifts. The Central London Railway was one of the most 10. _____ (success) of these new lines, and was opened in 1900. It had white-painted tunnels and bright red carriages, and proved extremely popular with the public.

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

A farmer grew some vegetables in his garden. One day his wife was ill and he had no money. He had to sell some cabbages and carrots in the market. The next morning

he took two baskets of vegetables to town. But it was raining hard that afternoon and there were few people in the street. When his vegetables were sold out, it was dark. He bought some medicine and hurried to his village.

On his way home he saw a person lying on the snow. He placed his baskets on the ground and was going to help the person to get up. At that time he found it was a dead man and there was much blood on his body. He was so afraid that he ran away quickly, without taking the baskets with him.

The next afternoon the farmer was sent to the police station. Having shown the baskets, an officer asked, "Are these yours?" "Yes, Sir," the farmer answered timidly (胆怯的). "Have you killed the man?" "No, no, Sir," the farmer said in a hurry. "When did you see the dead man?" "About seven last evening." "Did you see who killed the man?" "No, Sir." The officer brought out a knife and asked, "Have you seen it yet?" "No, Sir." The officer became angry and told the policeman to beat him up and sent him into prison. The officer wanted to trap the farmer into the confession (供认), but the farmer didn't admit he was the murderer.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右。
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语。
3. 续写部分分为两段, 每段的开头语已为你写好。
4. 续写完成后, 请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1

The officer was so angry that he asked the policeman to beat him up again. _____

Paragraph 2

The farmer was lucky. A few days later, _____

Language Project

创办文化角

以小组为单位,编写英语短文,目的是展示社会文明,主题是“中外艺术欣赏与评价”。
可以选择有关书画、文学、音乐、建筑、摄影的介绍和品评。以书面形式展示,可以配插图。
小组之间进行评比,评委由老师和每组的一位代表组成。
评价项目:语言运用,版面安排,书写,插图。
评出最佳作品,在班级展示。

★ Learning Strategy

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。

同学们,能写一篇漂亮的文章一定是你的梦想吧。可是有时我们会觉得无话可说或者无法控制自己的思路,文章显得没有章法。鉴于此,本部分给大家介绍如何组织一篇主题明确、结构工整的作文。这是一个行之有效的方法,同学们可以根据它进行练习,若持之以恒,定会有所收获。

An outline is a plan for your writing. It helps you organize your thoughts clearly. It ensures that you won't include irrelevant (不相干的) ideas and that your points are arranged in a logical order. Outlining will also help you to write more quickly. Once you've worked out a good outline, you have completed 50 percent of the work. With an outline, the actual writing becomes easier because you don't have to worry about what you are going to say; you already have a well-organized plan to follow. You will be able to concentrate on the actual writing. So, you can write more quickly. For these obvious reasons, outlining is well worth your effort.

Certainly, when you develop a paragraph directly from free-writing, you don't always need to put your outline on the paper. You should, however, realize the risk of

producing a piece of disorganized writing with no central focus. Writing without an outline may cost you more time as it involves more revision(修改).

An outline may be the result of your brainstorming activities. When you prepare an outline, your primary concern is not exploring ideas, though you can still put in fresh ideas which have just occurred to you. Your task now is to organize the ideas you have already discovered. You consider the relationship between points and determine what point should come first and what point should be best supported by what sub-points.

The more detailed the outline is, the less difficult the actual writing will be.

★ Culture

同学们,莱奥纳多·达·芬奇是意大利文艺复兴时期的艺术家之一,他的成就令人惊叹,读完下面这篇文章,你会对他更加了解与钦佩的。

Leonardo da Vinci (April 15, 1452—May 2, 1519) was an Italian polymath (博学之士), a scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist (解剖学家), painter, sculptor (雕刻家), architect, botanist, musician and writer. Leonardo has often been described as the archetype (典型) of the Renaissance man, a man whose unquenchable curiosity was equaled only by his powers of invention. He is widely considered to be one of the greatest painters of all time and perhaps the most diversely (完全不同) talented person ever to have lived. According to art historian Helen Gardner, the scope and depth of his interests were without precedent (先例) and “his mind and personality seem to us superhuman, the man himself mysterious and remote”.

Born the illegitimate son (私生子) of a notary (公证人), Piero da Vinci, and a peasant woman, Caterina, at Vinci in the region of Florence, Leonardo was educated in the studio of the renowned (有名的) Florentine painter, Verrocchio. Much of his earlier working life was spent in the service of Ludovico il Moro in Milan. He later worked in Rome, Bologna and Venice and spent his last years in France, at the home awarded him by Francis I.

Leonardo was and is renowned primarily as a painter. Two of his works, the *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*, are the most famous, most reproduced and most parodied (模仿) portrait and religious painting of all time, respectively, their fame approached only by Michelangelo's *Creation of Adam*. Leonardo's drawing of the *Vitruvian Man* is also regarded as a cultural icon (偶像), being reproduced on everything from the Euro to textbooks to T-shirts. Perhaps fifteen of his paintings survive, the small number due to his constant, and frequently disastrous, experimentation with new techniques, and his chronic procrastination (长期的拖延). Nevertheless, these few works, together with his notebooks, which contain drawings, sci-entific diagrams, and his thoughts on the nature of painting, comprise (构成) a contribution to later generations of artists only rivalled (相媲美) by that of his contemporary, Michelangelo.

Leonardo is respected for his technological ingenuity (善于发明). He conceptualised (形成概念) a helicopter, a tank, concentrated solar power, a calculator, the double hull. Relatively few of his designs were constructed or were even feasible during his lifetime, but some of his smaller inventions, such as an automated bobbin winder and a machine for testing the tensile strength of wire, entered the world of manufacturing unannounced. As a scientist, he greatly advanced the state of knowledge in the fields of anatomy (解剖学), civil engineering, optics (光学), and hydrodynamics (水力学).

同学们,读过这篇文章之后,我们一定会被达·芬奇惊人的天赋和成就折服,也许同学们对他的了解不止于此。为了让大家在短时间内对达·芬奇有比较全面、系统的认识,同学们不妨试用刚才所学习的写作策略来完成一篇有关达·芬奇的人物简介,也可以附带个人的感想。

首先,我们要列出一个提纲,把文章分为几个段落,每个段落的中心内容是什么;

其次,根据提纲安排围绕每个中心要具体介绍的内容;

同学们先自己思考拟订提纲;然后可以把下面的提纲作为参考:(可以进行适当调整)

1. Leonardo's contribution(most famous ones)
2. his time and birthplace
3. his achievements as an artist
4. his other talents and contribution
5. your comments on his achievements

接着大家就可以根据自己的提纲完成这篇文章,让它结构清晰,内容完整;再加上若干修饰词,你就完成了一篇小小的人物传记了。希望大家在这个环节中有所收获!

Reading for Pleasure

**Keys or Kiss?**

A friend of mine was giving an English lesson to a class of adults who had recently come to live in the United States. After placing quite a number of everyday objects on a table, he asked the members of the class to give him the ruler, the book, the pen and so on. The class went very smoothly and the students seemed interested and serious about the work that they were engaged in until when my friend turned to an Italian student and said, "Give me the keys." The man looked surprised and somewhat at a loss. Seeing this, my friend thought that the student hadn't heard him clearly, so he repeated "Give me the keys". The Italian shrugged his shoulders. Then, he threw his arms around the teacher's neck and kissed him on both cheeks.

★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识, 体验阅读快乐。

This year marks the 500th anniversary of Leonardo da Vinci's death. He was a true genius who graced the world with his presence from April 15, 1452 to May 2, 1519. As an influential artist, he left a significant legacy (遗产) not only in the realm of art but in science as well.

Leonardo da Vinci had astonishing powers of observation, an extraordinary talent for making connections between different areas of knowledge, a readiness to challenge contemporary beliefs and a remarkable ability to foresee future discoveries. But his life yielded (产生) an endless succession of untested strange devices, unpublished studies and unfinished artworks.

Anniversaries are normally opportunities for reappraising (重新评估) the legacy of the great man or woman concerned. Da Vinci's 500th highlights the fact that, outside the field of painting, his legacy—different from his genius—was modest (朴实无华的). He had brilliant intuitions (直觉) in fields as diverse as anatomy (解剖学) and hydraulics (水力学), but because he failed to publish his theories and findings, hundreds of years were to pass before they were discovered by someone else.

Even his collection of artistic masterpieces, though magnificent, is minute (微小的). Fewer than 20 finished works are generally attributed to da Vinci. He failed to complete some of his most important commissions (委托创作任务), such as *The Adoration of the Magi* (《博士来拜》). His ill-fated experimentation with materials ruined others, including *The Last Supper*.

It might seem strange that the most direct applications of da Vinci's research outside art are to be found within his art. His understanding of physics, botany (植物学) and geology (地质学) vastly enhanced (改善) his painting. His study of light enabled him to develop sfumato (晕涂法), the technique that gives the outlines of his subjects their naturally undefined quality. "And if he hadn't studied anatomy, he wouldn't have been able to paint the most enigmatic (谜一般的) smile in the history of painting," says Fiorenzo Galli, General Director of the National Museum of Science and Technology Leonardo da Vinci (莱奥纳多·达·芬奇国家科学技术博物馆) of Milan.

The Mona Lisa has become the world's best-known painting. Da Vinci's *Vitruvian Man* (《维特鲁威人》) is the world's best-known drawing. Does that make him the greatest artist in the Western tradition? Even Professor Martin Kemp of Oxford University, who has spent a lifetime studying da Vinci's achievements, hesitates to go that far. Instead, he stresses the Tuscan masters' (意大利托斯卡纳区的大师的) huge in-

fluence on other painters. “If you were looking for someone who did as much to divert (转移) the stream of art, then you would have to keep searching until you came to Picasso,” he says. Da Vinci revolutionized Madonna and Child (圣母和圣婴) compositions, and changed the portrayal of narrative subjects and the way portraits were composed. Jonathan Nelson, who teaches art history at Syracuse University in Florence, notes that he was also the first artist to give women realistic bodies “with anatomically identifiable musculatures (肌肉系统), but looking soft and feminine (柔美的).”

Which of the following expressions can be used to describe da Vinci?

- A. willing to make change
- B. brave to create
- C. observant and with foresight
- D. devoted to the tasks assigned by others

Keys: ABC