

..... Learning Contents of Book 7

模块 项目	1	2	3	4	5	6
话题	篮球	中学生活	文学	美国音乐	民族文化	世界文化 遗产
词汇	篮球、体育 运动的相关 词汇	学校生活； 青少年体育 活动	《雾都孤儿》 中的一些 词汇	音乐的类型	民族身份， 服装，环境	考古，世界 文化遗址
语法	词的转换； 派生词	表语从句； 主语从句	倒装句；强 调句式	时间状语从 句和省略	动词的过去 分词做状 语；短 语 动词	虚拟语气； 地点、条件、 让步状语 从句
功能	表达感情和 情感	表达想法和 观点	强调的几种 方式	比较现在和 过去	询问信息的 几种方法	表达地点、 条件和让步
技能	阅读：推理 判断 听力：听取 主旨大意、 判断作者 态度 写作：给报 社写信介绍 姚明 口语：谈论 篮球在中国 的发展	阅读：寻找 主旨大意 听力：听取 主旨大意 写作：介绍 高中生活 口语：谈谈 美国的高中 生活	阅读：摘要 听力：预测 写作：人物 简介口语： 表演《雾都 孤儿》中的 一幕	阅读：寻找 细节 听力：听取 主旨大意 写作：学习 习惯的描述 口语：谈一 谈现代音乐	阅读：寻找 细节 听力：排序 写作：描写 基诺族 口语：谈一 谈少数民族 文化	阅读：寻找 细节 听力：听取 细节 写作：描写 人类非物质 文化遗产 口语：谈一 谈文化遗产
文化	美国的足球 如何兴起	美国的拉拉 队艺术	查尔斯·狄 更斯	改变世界音 乐的美国人	美国和澳大 利亚土著 居民	圣达菲的 Living Treasures 项目

Not to (续表)						
日常用语	look forward to it; really hot; show a lot of character; fast and furious	Let's get going. It's up to (you). the usual stuff (She's) really got something. in the end We're through. I'm with you on that.	to throw your arms round someone; Thank goodness. What's going on? to break someone's heart; to do him good; You rascal!	Can you turn that music down a bit? It's my cup of tea. We didn't play music as loudly as you do these days. Why are you inside playing music? It's her turn to call me.	I guess; tasty; I'm green with envy. apparently ; How come? gorgeous; What do you reckon?	worry. As long as you've got a raincoat, you will be OK. No matter what happens, you will have a good time. You will have a day to remember. No one knows for certain. We'd better get back into the bus
学习任务	介绍篮球，准备一份自己心中的“梦之队”名单	给校报写篇文章介绍你的学校生活	表演狄更斯作品中的一幕	组织一场班级音乐会	写一篇文章介绍一个少数民族	now. 展示一处世界文化遗址

Module 1 Basketball

★ Learning Contents

本模块以 basketball 为话题,介绍了篮球的基本规则、NBA 的起源和中外篮球明星的风采,通过本模块的学习,学生可运用所学词汇口头评价自己喜欢的体育项目,介绍自己喜欢的运动员。该部分呈现了本模块的核心内容,让同学们在学习一开始便对所学内容做到心中有数。

话题:

篮球

词汇:

见 MODULE FILE

语法:

1. 词性转换

Chamberlain averaged over 50 points per game for an entire season.

During this time, his average was more than 30 points a game.

2. 后缀

powerful hopeful endless homeless

功能:

表达感情和情感

I was amazed when I saw Yao Ming play for the first time.

His ability and power are astonishing.

技能:

听:能听懂介绍篮球的内容以及其他资源介绍的信息。

说:能进行谈论篮球和其他运动的对话。

读:能读懂课文并了解篮球运动及美国 NBA 的历史和现在。

写:能熟练地写出含有词性转换和后缀用法以及表达感情和情感功能的句子、段落;能用所学词汇介绍自己心目中最出色的五名运动员所组成的“梦之队”。

文化:

对中外篮球运动员的风格进行对比,进而比较中外篮球文化。

日常用语:

look forward to it

really hot

show a lot of character

fast and furious



学习任务：

尽可能多地从网上寻找资源，进一步了解篮球运动，列出你所感兴趣的伟大的篮球队员，组成一支“梦之队”，并向其他同学介绍你的队员。



★ Inquiry-based Learning

本栏目有两个板块：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。语言板块为大家挑选出了一些需要重点掌握的单词、短语、课文中的一些重难点句型以及本课的语法和功能，帮助大家更好地把握它们的用法。

◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



Introduction

Americans love basketball.

There is a universal love for basketball in the United States. And if the NBA season isn't enough, there's also the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) basketball tournament (锦标赛) every year, which brings together college basketball teams from both the US and Canada to fight for the ultimate (最终的) championship.

The NCAA tournament starts every March. It has become a national event known as "March Madness".

A popular way for audiences to get involved is by filling out a bracket sheet (分组赛图表) predicting the winning team each step along the way. This is so popular that statistics show that in 2016 there were as many as 60 million people in the US who filled out a bracket sheet during March Madness.



Pre-reading

Look at the first picture on page 3 and answer the following questions.

1. What does No. 23 in the first picture stand for?

2. Can you say something about Michael Jordan?



While-reading

A. Read the passage and finish the following tasks.

1. Which team did Michael Jordan play for and what was his shirt number?

2. Please fill in the following chart about Michael Jordan's lifeline.

1984—1993	
1987—1993	
1991	
1992—1993	
1993—1994 season	
1996—1998	
2003	

3. What NBA records did Wilt Chamberlain hold by the time he retired?

B. Fill in the chart.

	Michael Jordan	Wilt Chamberlain
Born	1. _____	10. _____
Height	2. _____	11. _____
NBA career	3. _____	12. _____
First season	4. _____	13. _____
Position	5. _____	14. _____
Games	6. _____	15. _____
Points	7. _____	16. _____
Record holder	8. _____	17. _____
Reputation	9. _____	18. _____



Post-reading

Analyzing the text:

The first part mainly tells us about Michael Jordan's basketball career. The text vividly describes his athletic ability, motivation and confidence in basketball. He is a man of high reputation in the history of the game. Apart from his great achievement in

basketball, we can also learn that he is a success in other fields.

Can you analyze the second part?

◀◀ Section 2 Vocabulary ▶▶

A. Matching

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| () 1. deserve | A. to be most powerful or important; to control or have a lot of influence over sb. /sth. |
| () 2. dominate | B. if you deserve sth. , it is right that you get it. |
| () 3. controversial | C. a period of time between two events |
| () 4. bound | D. to move forward by leaps |
| () 5. abrupt | E. a real or imagined line that marks the limits or edges of sth. |
| () 6. accelerate | F. to start to go faster |
| () 7. commit | G. to perform an act, usually with a negative connotation |
| () 8. interval | H. a punishment for breaking a law, rule or contract |
| () 9. boundary | I. causing a lot of public discussion and disagreement |
| () 10. penalty | J. sudden and unexpected |

B. Completion

1.

defend

- ①When the dog attacked me, I _____ myself with a stick.
那只狗扑向我时,我用棍子自卫。
- ②We should _____ (保护) the children from harm.
- ③Salt _____ food from decay.
盐可以保护食物免受腐烂。
- ④We should _____ endangered animals from extinction.
我们应保护濒危动物免受灭绝。
- ⑤At minus 130℃, a living cell can be _____ for a thousand years.
零下 130℃,细胞可保存一千年。
- ⑥They needed more troops to _____ the border against possible attack.
他们需要更多的部队来保卫边境地区免受可能的攻击。
- ⑦As a politician, you have to be able to _____ yourself when things get tough.
作为政界人物,在形势严峻时,你必须能为自己辩解。

● Learning Tips

defend oneself 自卫

defend sb./sth. from 保护某人 / 物免遭……

defend sb./sth. against 保护某人 / 物抵御……

同根词

defensive *adj.* 防御的;保护的;防守的

defender *n.* 防守队员;后卫;保护人,防御者

defence *n.* 防守,防护,防卫;辩护;保护

defence works 防御工事



2. score

① The _____ of the game was one-nil with a minute left.

比赛离终场还有一分钟时,双方的比分为一比零。

② The play _____ a great success.

那出戏取得了巨大成功。

③ He bought two _____ of apples yesterday.

他昨天买了 40 个苹果。

④ The ground is covered with _____ wild flowers.

地面被许多野花覆盖。

⑤ Men _____ sat around him.

大量的人围绕着他坐着。

● Learning Tips

keep the score 记分

tie the score 打成平局

scores of 很多 (scores of 后接可数名词的复数形式,表示数量之多,而不表示具体的数目)

score 作“二十”解,被具体数字或 several 等词修饰时,用单数。

by the score 大量地,大批地



3. attend

① Will you _____ her wedding next week?

下周你会参加她的婚礼吗?

② There was no one to _____ him but his sister.

只有他的姐姐一人照料他。

③ I may be late—I have got one or two things to _____.

我也许会迟到,我有一两件事要处理。

● Learning Tips

attend school 去上学

attend church 去做礼拜

attend to 处理;接待(顾客)

attend on(upon)照顾,侍候

同根词

attendance *n.* 出席人数

attendant *n.* 服务员

attention *n.* 注意,留心;处理



4. tie

- ① Each team scored twice and the game ended in _____.
每个队都有两次得分,比赛不分胜负。
- ② It became necessary to break the _____ of the negotiation.
必须打破谈判的僵局。
- ③ By the time that they became engaged the _____ between the families was so firmly established.
当他们订婚时,两家的关系已经牢固地建立起来。
- ④ Then she managed to _____ the dog _____ a tree beside the road.
然后她想办法把狗拴到路边的一棵树上。
- ⑤ She _____ her hair in a bun.
她把头发挽成个髻。

5. deserve

- ① After five hours on your feet you _____ a break.
你们站了5个小时,该休息一下。
- ② Bob _____ all that happened to him.
鲍勃身上发生的一切都是应该的。
- ③ These proposals _____ serious consideration.
这些建议值得认真考虑。
- ④ I work hard and I think I _____ be well paid.
我努力工作,我认为我该领到高工资。
- ⑤ We had suffered too little _____ all the flowers, the kisses, the wine and the thanks.
我们经历太少的灾难,不应得到鲜花、吻、美酒及别人的谢意。

● Learning Tips

deserve to do sth. 应该做某事

同根词

deserving *adj.* 值得的, 应得的

deservedly *adv.* 值得地; 理所应当



6. dominate

① Sports, and not learning, seem to _____ in the school.

在那所学校似乎是运动而不是学习占重要地位。

② The book is expected to _____ the best-seller lists.

这本书预计会占据畅销书排行榜的榜首。

● Learning Tips

同根词

domination *n.* 支配; 控制

dominant *adj.* 首要的; 占支配地位的; 优势的



7. appoint

① _____ the time and place for the meeting.

决定开会的时间和地点吧。

② It made sense _____ a banker to this job.

指派一位银行家做这份工作明智之举。

③ He _____ chairperson of the committee.

他被任命为委员会主席。

● Learning Tips

appoint sb. as 任命某人……

appoint sb. to do 委派某人做……

同根词

appointment *n.* 任命; 约会; 职务



8. attach

① I advise you not to _____ yourself _____ the club.

我劝你不要参加这个俱乐部。

② The old man didn't seem to _____ any importance _____ the question.

这老人似乎一点也不重视这个问题。

③ The authorities attached much significance _____ his visit.

当局非常重视他的访问。

④ Natasha _____ the film crew filming at her orphanage.

娜塔莎紧紧缠着在孤儿院拍摄电影的工作人员不放。

⑤ The college _____ Peking University.

这个学院属于北京大学。

● Learning Tips

attach oneself to sb. 参加; 和……在一起, 缠着

attach importance to 重视……

attach to sb./sth. (使)与……有联系; 与……有关联



9.

absorb

① This tennis racket can _____ shock on impact.

这个网球拍能减轻撞击产生的剧烈震动。

② Clever children _____ knowledge easily.

聪明的孩子能容易地接受知识。

③ The earth _____ energy _____ the sun.

大地吸收太阳的能量。

④ He _____ the full meaning of the sentence.

他理解了那句话的全部意义。

⑤ He _____ too _____ his newspaper to hear the doorbell.

他专心读报, 连门铃声也没听见。

● Learning Tips

be absorbed in 全神贯注于……

同根词

absorbent *adj.* 易吸收(液体等)的

absorbing *adj.* 吸引人的; 精彩的

absorption *n.* 吸收; 专注



10.

commit

① He _____ suicide rather than sell out to the enemy.

他宁愿自杀而没有向敌人投降。

② She committed the instructions _____ memory.

她记住了说明。

③ The President is _____ reforming health care.

总统承诺进行医疗保健的改革。

④ He _____ under the influence of drink.

他在醉酒状态下犯了罪。

● Learning Tips

commit oneself to sth. / doing sth. 承诺做某事, 忠于某事

commit sth. to memory 记住

同根词

commitment *n.* 承诺; 许诺; 已承诺的事



11. be based on/upon

① Direct taxation _____ usually _____ income.

直接税通常以收入为根据。

② I base my hopes _____ the news we had yesterday.

我的希望是以我们昨天所得的消息为根据。

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

value play know win grow average rescue
attend retire surprise succeed score

During the 1990s, Michael Jordan was probably the best-known athlete in the world. He was the top 1. _____ in the NBA, and played for the Chicago Bulls from 1984 to 1993. He was named their most 2. _____ player five times. Wearing his famous number 23 shirt, Michael Jordan became the most successful basketball player in the history of the game.

Jordan was born in New York and 3. _____ up in North Carolina. He 4. _____ the University of North Carolina for a year before leaving to join the Chicago Bulls. He finished his first season (1984—1985) as one of the top scorers in the league, with an 5. _____ of 28.2 points per game.

Jordan was also in the United States Olympic Basketball Team, 6. _____ as “the Dream Team”, which won the gold at the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona, Spain.

Jordan 7. _____ everyone when he retired before the 1993—1994 season, but he rejoined the Chicago Bulls and won three more championships with them from 1996 to 1998. He played again for the Washington Wizards before finally 8. _____ sport in 2003 at the age of 40. Millions of fans admire his athletic ability, motivation and confidence. They have fantastic stories to tell about Michael Jordan, such as the time when he 9. _____ the Bulls from ending a game on a tie.

Off the basketball court, Michael Jordan opened his own steak restaurant because he loves steak so much. He also found a 10. _____ as an actor in the film *Space Jam* alongside the famous cartoon character Bugs Bunny!

There is only one word to describe the best player in the world—awesome.

Lexical Chunks

请你们将本模块的词组、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. Wearing his famous number 23 shirt, Michael Jordan became the most successful basketball player in the history of the game. (p2)

穿着他著名的 23 号球衣,迈克尔·乔丹成为篮球运动史上最成功的球员。

Michael Jordan 是主语,became 是谓语动词,Wearing his famous number 23 shirt 为现在分词做状语,表示伴随状况。

现在分词做状语,可以表示时间、条件、原因、伴随、方式以及结果等。例如:

Holding his head high, he walked past the house. (伴随)

他昂着头,走过房子。

The bus was held up by the snow storm, thus causing the delay. (结果)

公共汽车受大风雪所阻,因而耽搁了。

2. At one point, Chamberlain was so much better than all the other players that they changed the rules of the game to try to stop him. (p3)

当时,张伯伦比其他所有球员都优秀得多,以至于他们改变了比赛规则来试图限制他。

(1)so... that 引导一个结果状语从句。

(2)much better than all the other players 是用比较级表示最高级的含义。例如:

He is taller than all the other boys in the class.

他比班上所有的男孩子个子都高。

3. But there's no doubt that he deserves the title "outstanding player of his generation". (p3)

但是毫无疑问,他无愧于“一代杰出球员”这称号。

There's no doubt that... 毫无疑问…… that 连接一个同位语从句,介绍 doubt 的具体内容。再如:

There is no doubt that our educational system leaves something unsatisfying.

毫无疑问我们的教育制度令人不满意。

There is no doubt that he is by far the best.

毫无疑问,他是最好的。

【归纳比较】

There is doubt whether... 不确定是否……

There is no chance/opportunity that... 没有可能。

There is no need to do... 没有必要做……

There is no sense/point in doing... 做……没有意义。

To be honest, there is doubt whether I'm making any difference to these boys' lives at all.

说实在的,我真的不知道我是否会让这些孩子的生活有所改变。

I doubt whether the Lakers can score more points than the Rockets in overtime.

我怀疑在加时赛中,湖人队能否比火箭队得更多的分。

4. It is not in his nature to be "selfish" and "rude". (p9)

他生来就不是一个自私、无礼的人。

it 是形式主语,真正的主语为之后的动词不定式 to be...

It was typical of him to be so absorbed in reading novels.

他总是这么专注于读小说。

It was considerate of you not to play the piano while I was sleeping.

在我睡觉的时候你不弹钢琴,真是考虑周到。

5. To do this, he told Yao to be more aggressive and, if necessary, to be rude to his teammates. (p9)

他告诉姚明,为了做到这点,必要时要有攻击性,对队友甚至可粗鲁些。

if necessary 是一个省略结构,相当于 if it is necessary, 类似的省略结构有:

if possible 如果有可能的话 if any 如果有的话

if not 如果不到的话 if so 如果这样的话

if ever 如果有过的话 if such 如果这样的话

Make sure in advance they offer instant help, if necessary.

一定要提前确保他们在必要时提供紧急救助。

He is always ready to help others, seldom, if ever, refusing them when they turn to him.

他总是乐于助人,当别人向他求助时,他很少拒绝他们。

6. One reason for this is that the players' energy is partly directed upwards, at a 90-degree angle to the ground, and over the heads of the others. (p11)

原因之一是球员的一部分力量是向上的,与地面呈 90 度角,并且这种力量在其他球员的头顶上。

There are reasons for the great interest in the ideas, feelings, and actions of youth.
对年轻人的思想、感情和行为产生这样巨大的兴趣,自有其道理。

The reason why the ponies here are naughty is that Haytor is a tourist-heavy area and tourists are constantly feeding the ponies foods, despite signs asking them not to.

这里的小马顽皮的原因是 Haytor 是一个旅游者较为集中的地区,并且游客们经常喂这些小马食物,尽管有标志提醒他们不要这样做。

7. There were three minutes to go. (p11)

比赛还剩 3 分钟。

to go 动词不定式做定语。

Our team was two points ahead with only three minutes to go.

在比赛只剩三分钟的时候我们球队领先两分。

You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and 1 minute to read it aloud.

你有 45 秒的时间来阅读文章,1 分钟大声朗读。

8. Joe immediately took possession of the ball and ran, ... and suddenly 80 kilos hit the Chandler star, who howled loudly in pain and fell, with his nose bleeding and a cut on his left cheek. (p11)

乔立即抓住球跑起来,……突然他 80 千克的体重撞到了查得勒的明星球员,这位球员疼得大叫起来,摔倒在地上,他的鼻子流着血,左脸颊上有道伤口。

who howled loudly in pain and fell 是非限制性定语从句,修饰 the Chandler star。

with his nose bleeding and a cut on his left cheek 做状语。with 结构在此处是独立主格结构。其形式为:一个名词或代词(作为逻辑主语),加上一个形容词、副词、介词短语、分词、不定式等,在句中做状语。它有以下三个特点:(1) 逻辑主语与句子的主语不同,它独立存在。(2) 名词或代词与后面的形容词、副词、介词短语、分词、不定式等存在逻辑上的主谓关系。(3) 一般用逗号与主句分开,但与主句之间不能使用任何连接词。

An important lecture to be given tomorrow (=As an important lecture will be given tomorrow), the professor has to stay up late into the night.

因为明天要发表一个重要的演讲,教授不得不熬夜到很晚。

He was lying on the grass, his hands crossed under his head (=and his hands were crossed under his head).

他躺在草地上,两手交叉枕在头后。

9. Teachers at the school were shocked and angry but Webb Ellis's schoolmates enjoyed this new game, which they named after the school. (p13)

该校的老师大为震怒,但韦布·埃利斯的同学都喜欢这种新玩法,就用他们的校名作为该运动的名字。

which 引导的非限制性定语从句,先行词为 this new game。再如:

The new comer is from Tibet, which I can tell from his appearance.

那位新来的是西藏人,从他的长相可以判断出来。

You can call me from three to five o'clock, during which time I'm at home.

你可以在三点到五点之间给我打电话,那段时间我在家。

Consolidation

Completion

- _____ (毫无疑问) this candidate's advantage lies in his ability to communicate with foreigners in English.
- I have no idea _____ he left, but there is no doubt _____ he left after my speech.
- The climate here is quite pleasant, the temperature rarely, _____ (如果曾经有的话), reaching 30℃ in summer.
- Tom is said to be writing his composition.
— _____ (如果这样的话), let's not disturb him.
- The reason _____ their failure is _____ they didn't get fully prepared for the experiment.
- Part of the reason Charles Dickens loved his own novel, *David Copperfield*, was _____ it was rather closely modeled on his own life.
- For each question, you will have 20 seconds _____ (respond).
- With all things _____ (consider), her suggestion is of greater value than yours.
- He lay there, his teeth _____ (set), his hand _____ (clench), his eyes _____ (look) straight up.
- When we visited our old house, memory came _____ (flood) back.

Section 4 Grammar



发现，探究语法规则

亲爱的同学们,在学习本模块语法项目之前,你是否记得在必修2 我们已经学过词性转换? 现在请你们尽量完成下面的表格,自我检查一下。

名词转换为动词:

词	名词词义	动词词义	词	名词词义	动词词义
head			house		
eye			mother		
sound			water		
smell			diet		

同学们,看看周围同学的表格,互相比对之后,你能发现名词转化为动词的规律吗? 请你和同桌或周围的同学讨论之后,写出你所归纳的要点,好吗?

下面我们一起来学习本模块的语法知识。

词的转换 (Conversion)

A. 请同学们阅读下面的报道,分析画线部分的词的构成方法,在短文后面的表格中写出相应的词。

PudongHouses Most Shanghai’s Private Foreign-Trade Businesses

In the first four months this year, 1,226 private foreign-trade businesses have opened in Shanghai, the newly formed companies have brought the total number of private foreign-trade business to 4,000.

In addition, the cross-border trading volume of these private businesses has greatly increased, seeing the total import and export volume of US\$ 2.26 billion from January to April which can be interpreted as a 1.9-time year-on-year growth of 4.6% of Shanghai’s total, of which 1.23 billion in imports and 1.03 billion in exports, a 2-time and a 1.8-time increase respectively.

Up to now, Pudong is home to most of these private foreign-trade businesses. By the end of 2001, there were 2,933 businesses of this category registered in Pudong Customs Administration, accounting for nearly 67.5% of Shanghai’s total. About half of these businesses are owned/founded by businessmen from other cities or provinces.

构词法		例词
派生	前缀	
	后缀	
合成		
转换		

以上表格可理解为：构词法可分为派生词、合成词和转化词。派生词(Derivative words)是通过前缀或后缀,制造出派生词;合成词(Compound)指的是由两个或两个以上的英文单词构成的新词;转化词 (Conversion) 即不改变词形,仅通过词性改变来使单词具有新的意义和作用。同学们可参考下列罗列的结果。

构词法		例词
派生	前缀	import export
	后缀	newly addition greatly growth respectively business administration
合成		cross-border year-on-year 2-time foreign-trade businessmen
转换		house seeing owned

B. 请同学们继续阅读并翻译以下句子,了解词的转换(conversion)和规律。

1. I'd like to book three seats for tonight's concert.
2. The chairman will address the meeting tonight.
3. Stop mothering her; she's 30 years old and can take care of herself perfectly well.
4. Life in this university, which schools some 13,000 students, goes on as usual.
5. We went off at a run to consult the doctor.
6. In the bright sunlight she had to narrow her eyes.
7. He pretends to busy himself writing.
8. Living conditions have bettered a great deal.
9. They forwarded his mail to his new address.
10. This will help to further the sciences.
11. Nowadays women have an equal say in everything.
12. This helped to bridge over the difficulties.

通过分析及理解,我们发现以上例句中转化词的规律:

名词转化为动词:book, address, mother, school, bridge。

动词转化为名词:run, say。

形容词转化为动词:narrow, busy, better。

副词转化为动词:forward, further。

以下的句子翻译会使你更加了解句中转化词的意义。

1. 我想预定三张今晚音乐会的票。
2. 主席今晚将要在会上作演讲。
3. 别再溺爱她了,她已经 30 岁了,完全能照顾好自己了。
4. 在一所拥有在校生大约一万三千人的大学里,生活一切正常。
5. 我们跑着去找大夫。
6. 在强烈的阳光下她只得眯上眼睛。
7. 他假装忙着写东西。
8. 居住条件改善了许多。
9. 他们把他的信件转寄到他的新地址。
10. 这会有助于发展科学。
11. 现在妇女在各方面都与男人有同等的发言权。
12. 这对度过困难发挥了作用。

词的派生(Derivation)

1. 请写出下列单词的形容词形式,并总结形容词的构成方法。

power, hope, pain, care, history, artist, poet, nation, environment, act, expense, fame, courage, comfort, reason, sense, response, rain, sun, cloud, friend, month
形容词可由“名词+后缀”,如:-ful, -ic, -al, -ive, -ous, -able, -ible, -y, -ly 等构成。

方法	例词
-ful	powerful, hopeful, painful, careful
-ic	historic, artistic, poetic
-al	national, environmental
-ive	active, expensive
-ous	famous, courageous
-able	comfortable, reasonable
-ible	sensible, responsible
-y	rainy, sunny, cloudy
-ly	friendly, monthly

2. 请写出下列单词的名词形式,总结名词的构成方法。

occur, prefer, perform, insure, introduce, assume, destroy, define, arrange, assess, retire, discuss, aware, serious, warm, true, sign, mix, expose

名词可由“动词或形容词+后缀”,如:-ence, -ance, -tion, -ment, -sion, -ness, -th, -ture 等构成。

方法	例词
-ence	occurrence, preference
-ance	performance, insurance
-tion	introduction, assumption, destruction, definition
-ment	arrangement, assessment, retirement
-sion	discussion
-ness	awareness, seriousness
-th	warmth, truth
-ture	mixture, exposure, signature

3. 请写出下列单词的否定形式。

expensive, experienced, mature, responsible, legal, logical, regular, usual, dress, cover, close, courage, order, lead, understand, aircraft, social, profit, sense, violence

否定前缀有:in-, im-, ir-, il-, un-, dis-, mis-, anti-, non-等。

方法	例词
in-	inexpensive, inexperienced
im-	immature
ir-	irresponsible, irregular
il-	illegal, illogical

un-	unusual, undress, uncover
dis-	disclose, discourage, disorder
mis-	mislead, misunderstand
anti-	anti-aircraft, antisocial
non-	non-profit, nonsense, non-violence



Consolidation

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

Is sport always fun?

One afternoon in the last week of term, I saw three children from my son's school in tears being comforted by teachers. That morning, my 11-year-old had stomach pains and 1. _____ (throw) up several times when I noticed his sickness. Talking to other mothers, I heard about other children with stomachache or difficulty sleeping the night before.

What caused so much suffering? Sports day—not sports day at a highly competitive independent school, but at a large village primary. 2. _____ it causes no problem to the children who can fly 3. _____ the wind, for those who are poorly coordinated (动作协调), overweight or just not good at sport, it is terrible. Even for those who enjoy 4. _____ (run) but who fall halfway down the track in front of the entire school and their parents, it can prove a disaster.

As for the reason 5. _____ we put our children through this annual suffering, some may say that competition is character-building or it is a tradition of school life; some may assume 6. _____ really matters is taking part not winning. I just felt pity for those children in tears or in pain.

Team games at the end of the “sport” were fun 7. _____ (watch) because they produced some close races, enormous enthusiasm and lots of shouting. More importantly, 8. _____ (hide) a little from everyone's gaze, the children who were not so fast or so quick at passing the ball had the excitement of being on the winning side.

I wish that sports day could 9. _____ (abandon) and replaced with some other summer event. Perhaps an afternoon of team games, with a few races for those who want them, would be 10. _____ (stressful) for the children and a lot more fun for the spectators.

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

Famous people have more influence on our society and take on more 1. _____ (responsible) than ordinary people. As a result, many of them are making efforts to 2. _____ (good) our society.

Yao Ming is a good example. As a 3. _____ (profession) basketball player, he hosted a television show in Shanghai which raised a lot of money to help 4. _____ (research) find a cure for a disease. He attended many activities which aimed at offering 5. _____ (educate) to children whose families were stricken by 6. _____ (poor).

It is the same with Bill Gates, who takes 7. _____ (possess) of a large amount of money. He announces that after he dies, all his possession will be donated to charities 8. _____ (entire).

For people like Yao Ming and Bill Gates, charity holds the same 9. _____ (important) in life as faith and hope. They are 10. _____ (self) and ready to do others a favor. They set good examples to us and we should learn from them in our daily life.

◀◀ Section 5 Function ▶▶

Expressing Feelings and Emotions(表达感情和情感)

表达情感可以用以下动词的-ed形式和-ing形式:

amaze surprise disappoint excite exhaust move tire
astonish delight satisfy frighten interest amuse

动词的-ed形式表示感觉、感受;动词的-ing形式表示“使人……,令人……”。例如:

I was amazed when I saw Yao Ming play for the first time.

His ability and power are astonishing.

Our team lost the match so we were very disappointed.

The last part of the match was incredibly exciting!

Both teams were exhausted at the end of the game.

Michael Jordan's decision to retire was surprising.

除了这种表达,还可用以下句式:

to one's surprise/delight/excitement/sorrow/astonishment/satisfaction/amusement...

luckily, surprisingly...



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.

—Mary, we are going to have a party on New Year's Eve. I'm sure we'll have a good time. 1. _____

—I'd like to. 2. _____

—In our classroom. We are going to decorate(装饰) it and turn it into a splendid ballroom.

—3. _____ I shall be very glad to spend my first New Year in China with you.

—But we are going to ask everyone at the party to give a performance. 4. _____

—I will. My voice is not very pleasant to the ear, though.

—I heard you sing once. 5. _____ I'm sure you'll be the star of our New Year party.
—Oh, thank you.

- A. Your voice was sweet and beautiful.
- B. Where are you going to have it?
- C. Would you like to join us?
- D. Thank you for inviting me.
- E. Oh, it is great.
- F. Let's go to the ball together.
- G. Do sing us some English songs, please.

B. Choose the right words in the box to complete the following dialogue.

worrying worried worry tired tiring delighted delight bored boring

A: Hello! How are you today?
B: Hi. I'm feeling very nervous. I just had a test. To my 1. _____, I'm not sure how well or how badly I did.
A: It's no use worrying about it now. You've done the test and you can't change any of your answers.
B: That's true. I really should go home and prepare for the next test, but I'm feeling 2. _____
A: Let's go and get a coffee together. That will help you to wake up again!
B: OK. I feel like sitting down and having a chat. How have you been recently?
A: Oh, you know me. I'm always 3. _____! If I think I'm getting into a bad mood, I call some friends and have a chat.
B: That's a good idea. I usually just sit at home alone and get increasingly moody.
A: I hate spending too much time at home. I get 4. _____ of it really quickly. I'm always looking forward to going out to parties or other social events and meeting people.
B: Perhaps I'm being too shy. I should go out more too and not spend time 5. _____ about tests!

★ Language Use

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

◀▶ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

My first marathon!

Last year, my boyfriend suggested that I should run the London marathon, and I

laughed. He laughed too, 1 he laughed too long and too loud. That made me think. I 2 that he didn't believe that I could do it. That made me angry, but 3.

On the day of the race in London, I 4 up with about 30,000 other runners. The faster runners were at the 5, while slower runners like me were 6 further back. In that way, the professional runners and club runners were not 7 down by the amateurs (业余爱好者).

At first, there were so many 8 close together that we were almost falling 9 each other. We could 10 run very slowly but that was a good thing because it meant that we didn't rush off too quickly. Gradually the runners 11 out and there was more space. There were thousands of people watching us along the route and they 12 and clapped everyone, even the slowest runner. It was wonderful!

For the first 10km I felt very happy and my legs felt very 13. However, at 15km I got a pain in my 14 and running became difficult, but I kept going and the pain disappeared. At the 30km 15, I felt extremely tired, and wanted to stop, but I kept on going. I 16 another 3km and then I began to feel better again.

When I finished 35km, I knew I was going to get to the end of the course. Somehow that 17 made me feel lighter and faster and it seemed as if my legs 18 over the last few kilometers. Finally I came round the last 19 and saw the finishing line. I finished the race in just under four hours. The winner had completed the race in 2 hours and 10 minutes, but I didn't 20! I had run 42km and completed my first marathon!

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. so | B. or | C. but | D. and |
| () 2. A. hoped | B. feared | C. hated | D. realized |
| () 3. A. disappointed | B. determined | C. encouraged | D. surprised |
| () 4. A. lined | B. got | C. kept | D. made |
| () 5. A. back | B. side | C. front | D. end |
| () 6. A. taken | B. prevented | C. placed | D. forced |
| () 7. A. fell | B. slowed | C. looked | D. pulled |
| () 8. A. judges | B. viewers | C. trainers | D. runners |
| () 9. A. down | B. over | C. off | D. behind |
| () 10. A. only | B. even | C. also | D. still |
| () 11. A. held | B. broke | C. gave | D. spread |
| () 12. A. delighted | B. calmed | C. cheered | D. comforted |
| () 13. A. heavy | B. tense | C. comfortable | D. weak |
| () 14. A. side | B. mind | C. face | D. arm |
| () 15. A. leg | B. stop | C. mark | D. break |
| () 16. A. took | B. covered | C. gained | D. went |
| () 17. A. pride | B. satisfaction | C. success | D. confidence |
| () 18. A. rolled | B. jumped | C. flew | D. turned |

- ()19. A. bend B. route C. part D. course
()20. A. complain B. lose C. win D. care

Section 2 Reading Comprehension

A

On New Year's Day, the Bay Area Basketball Academy launched a campaign to teach more kids to play basketball with a free clinic (培训班) aimed at local youth aged 8 to 14.

The non-profit organization was co-founded by six students who go to different high schools.

"In the other camps, kids had to pay to come—so we decided that we could do it for free," said Gene Wang, president of the academy. "We could bring our experiences to the table and teach kids not only how to play basketball, but also other stuff that we've learned as student-athletes."

The six students play for the Silicon Valley Basketball Club. Having volunteered as assistant coaches for younger teams in the club in previous years, the boys felt they could have a positive impact on the community.

They then created the Bay Area Basketball Academy. In member Roy Yuan's words, they "want to show that even when you get to high school, you can still follow your dream and play basketball".

There were some hardships at first. Teaching the fundamentals—how to dribble (运球), pass, shoot—meant coaching 50 kids at a time.

"You have to put yourself out there and project your voice so the kids can hear you and respect you as a coach," John Duan said. "I lost my voice the first time."

Another big challenge is finding the time.

"All of us can find three hours," Gene Wang said. "But it's difficult to find three hours where we're all free together."

"So we have to plan ahead of time. It involves a lot of communication and teaches us about teamwork," Yuan added.

The coaches gather to discuss their format for the drills and figure out who will coach each group of kids.

"There can be a big skill gap," Wang said. "Some kids have been playing basketball a long time. There are also a lot of other kids who have never played basketball before. So you've got to keep in mind that there're many different skill levels and you have to adapt to every single one."

The six coaches have learned a lot from this project. "It made us realize that we all like to help people," Wang said.

- () 1. What do we know about the Bay Area Basketball Academy?
- A. It was founded by six college students.
B. It provides free basketball coaching for kids.
C. It invites professional athletes to share their experience with students.
D. It's a platform for basketball players to exchange ideas.
- () 2. What's the purpose of Paragraphs 4 and 5?
- A. To explain why the basketball program was set up.
B. To describe how the basketball program was organized.
C. To stress how the basketball program benefited the community.
D. To show the students' enthusiasm for basketball.
- () 3. What's one of the difficult parts about coaching in this program?
- A. There were not enough coaches at first.
B. The kids play basketball at different levels.
C. Some kids didn't respect the coaches at first.
D. Some of the volunteers didn't have enough time to coach.
- () 4. What does Yuan think he and his friends gained from the project?
- A. Greater self-confidence. B. Greater patience.
C. Better teamwork skills. D. Basketball skills.

B

Every spring, people in the US seem to go crazy. At homes, schools and offices across the country, people are glued to their TVs, watching basketball. They call it "March Madness".

Why do they go mad for basketball each year? It's because in March, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) holds its championship tournament (联赛). This year, it began on March 17, featuring teams from 64 schools.

It's no secret that Americans love the spectacles (宏大场面) of sports. This basketball bonanza (幸运之事) is so spectacular that even casual (普通的) fans can get excited. It begins with 350 schools in 32 regional groups, called "conferences". Starting in the first week of March, the conferences hold their own tournaments and the winners get invited to the NCAA tournament.

The other 32 teams, who played well during the season, are invited by a committee. Next, the committee puts the teams into four groups of 16. The teams are ranked in their groups. No. 1-ranked teams always play against No. 16, No. 2 against No. 15, No. 3 against No. 14—you get the idea!

With the match-ups set, madness takes over. In the tournament's biggest tradition, people of all ages try to guess the winners of every tournament game. Some people make bets with their classmates or co-workers, while others just do it for fun. Each

With so many teams and so many games, there's always a chance that an underdog will win. This just adds to the madness. Last year, No. 16 University of Maryland Baltimore County (UMBC) beat No. 1 Virginia in the first round of the tournament. This was a complete shock. A No. 1 team had never lost its first game before. Most people had never even heard of UMBC. That's the magic of March Madness, where even small schools have a chance to win big.

- () 1. What do we know about the NCAA championship tournament?
- A. It starts in the first week of March.
- B. There are 32 teams in the tournament.
- C. The teams are divided into six groups in the tournament.
- D. There are two ways to get into the tournament.
- () 2. In the tournament, which teams will fight against No. 9 teams?
- A. No. 5 teams.
- B. No. 6 teams.
- C. No. 7 teams.
- D. No. 8 teams.
- () 3. What's the biggest tradition of the tournament?
- A. Some famous people are invited to host the game.
- B. Player with the most points will get a big reward.
- C. People love to predict which team will win the game.
- D. Each team will give a basketball show before the game.
- () 4. What does the underlined word “underdog” mean in the last paragraph?
- A. Beginner.
- B. Loser.
- C. Adventurer.
- D. Winner.

C

Around the world more and more people are taking part in dangerous sports and activities. Of course, there have always been people who have looked for adventure—those who have climbed the highest mountains, explored unknown parts of the world or sailed in small boats across the greatest oceans. Now, however, there are people who seek an immediate excitement from a risky activity which may only last a few minutes or even seconds.

I would consider bungee jumping to be a good example of such an activity. You jump from a high place (perhaps a bridge or a hot-air balloon) 200 meters above the ground with an elastic (有弹力的) rope tied to your ankles (踝). You fall at up to 150 kilometers an hour until the rope stops you from hitting the ground. It is estimated that two million people around the world have now tried bungee jumping. Other activities which most people would say are as risky as bungee jumping involving jumping from tall buildings and diving into the sea from the top of high cliffs.

Why do people take part in such activities as these? Some psychologists suggest that it is because life in modern societies has become safe and boring. Not very long ago, people's lives were constantly under threat. They had to go out and hunt for food, diseases could not easily be cured, and life was a continuous battle for survival.

Nowadays, according to many people, life offers little excitement. They live and work in comparatively safe environment; they buy food in shops; and there are doctors and hospitals to look after them if they become ill. The answer for some of these people is to seek danger in activities such as bungee jumping.

- () 1. More and more people today _____.
A. are trying activities such as bungee jumping
B. are climbing the highest mountains
C. are close to death in sports
D. are looking for adventures such as exploring unknown places
- () 2. People probably take part in dangerous sports nowadays because _____.
A. they have a lot of free time
B. they can go to hospital if they are injured
C. their lives lack excitement
D. they no longer need to hunt for food
- () 3. In bungee jumping, you _____.
A. jump as high as you can
B. slide down a rope to the ground
C. attach yourself to a rope and fall from a high place
D. fall towards the ground without a rope
- () 4. The writer of the passage has a(n) _____ attitude towards dangerous sports.
A. positive B. negative C. objective D. subjective

D

Some people believe that international sport brings about good will between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sport encourages international brotherhood. Not only was there the terrible incident with the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by those incidents caused mainly by minor (较小的) national contests.

One country received its second-place medal with great anger after the hockey (曲

棍球)final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were certain that one of their goals should not have been dismissed and that the opposite side's victory was unfair. Their manager was angry when he said, "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the international Hockey Society are finished." The president of the Society said later that such words could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not give away first place to Russia, after a fighting end to their contest. The game had ended in quarrel. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player beat it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. The judges discussed the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then decided not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played for honors or money rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that sportsmen should compete as individuals, or in non-national teams, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages dangerous nationalism.

- () 1. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____.
A. brought about good will between the nations
B. made only false national pride
C. hardly showed any international friendship
D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
- () 2. What did the manager mean by saying "... Hockey and the international Hockey Society are finished"?
A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
B. Hockey and the Society are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
C. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Society.
D. The Society should be dismissed.
- () 3. The author gives the two examples in Paragraphs 2 and 3 to show _____.
A. how false national pride leads to undesirable incidents in international games
B. that sportsmen have been more troublesome than they used to be
C. that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship
D. that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games

() 4. What conclusion can be drawn from the text?

- A. The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
- B. Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.
- C. Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
- D. International contests lead to misunderstanding between nations.

E

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

Reasons Why Physical Education Is Important in Schools

Are you looking for information about the importance of physical education in schools and why it should be emphasized? Do you want a healthy active lifestyle for your kids? Then this article can help you convince your kids that exercising and participation especially in school P. E. classes are important.

- **It's a link to good health.**

1. _____ It's only in physical education classrooms that students learn the value of taking care of themselves through proper healthy eating and regular exercise.

- **It's a preventive measure against disease.**

2. _____ Without any forms of diet management and control with numerous (数不清的) processed food students intake every day, a student's health can easily be at risk of many diseases. Physical education in schools is a preventive measure to teach students the value of regular exercise.

- **3. _____**

Physical health allows students to function even better in classrooms. A good cardiovascular system (心血管系统) developing from regular exercise promotes excellent blood and oxygen circulation. This means more nutrients circulate throughout the body which includes the brain. This circulation produces longer attention time during classes allowing longer concentration and better absorption (吸收).

- **It builds self-esteem.**

Students who are active in physical activities like basketball, volleyball and running are more confident with themselves according to most social school studies. 4. _____ In school, the physical education program introduces these sport activities to students allowing them to make choices of which sport means they want to get involved in.

- **5. _____**

Most physical education programs are holistic (功能整体性的). The program allows students to interact together to a common goal, that is, to win and excel physically. It

not only brings out the competitive sides of students working with both body and mind but also promotes sportsmanship (体育精神).

- **It promotes a physically active lifestyle.**

The purpose of physical education is to instill in students, at an early age, the value of self-preservation and choosing a lifestyle that is good for both the mind and body.

- A. Physical education plays a vital role in students' development and growth.
- B. It's probably because of the dedication (奉献, 奉献精神) made to a sport that brings out the best in students.
- C. It's a program for muscle strength and fitness.
- D. It promotes academic learning.
- E. It develops cooperation, teamwork and sportsmanship.
- F. The value of physical fitness cannot be overstated (夸大, 夸张) too much.
- G. Many doctors today agree that obesity is a serious health risk.

◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Correction

请你修改下面的短文。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。

One Sunday morning, I meet a foreigner in a shop. He wanted to buy something, but he couldn't understand Chinese. So she was very anxious. Looking this, I went up to him and asked him about that he wanted to buy. He said he wanted to buy a camera. So I asked the assistant about the prices of all the camera in the shop. Then I told the foreigner the prices and he chose the camera he liked. As result, he was very thankful to me for my kind help, but he praised me for my good English. This was the first time that I talked to a foreign friend in English and helped him. I was great encouraged. I made up my minds to learn English better.

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

Basketball is one of the safest sports. One reason 1. _____ this is that the players' energy is partly 2. _____ (direct) upwards. But although basketball

players wear socks and sneakers which are 3. _____ (special) designed to absorb energy, they wear no other protection, just a vest and shorts. There's a real danger of personal injury.

For example, Chandler High was 4. _____ (play) St Mary Central and at the interval the score was 50 :52. But St Mary had 5. _____ (appoint) a captain named Joe Johannsen who was not a typical basketball player. And he was really fast. Twelve minutes into the second half, Frank Sackler, the Chandler star player, made a controversial pass over Joe's head and committed a foul. Joe who was 6. _____ (hurt), shot the penalty, and the score was 88 :90. There were three minutes to go. Joe immediately took 7. _____ (possess) of the ball and ran,... and suddenly 80 kilos hit the Chandler star, who howled loudly 8. _____ pain and fell, with his nose 9. _____ (bleed) and a cut on his left cheek. When Sackler stood up he was dizzy, so they called an ambulance to take him to the hospital. Joe was a 10. _____ (consider) guy, and apologised as Sackler left, sniffing and weeping, either in pain or in frustration.

Chandler scored with the penalty, and their teamwork had won the match, but Frank Sackler still has the scar on his face as a souvenir of the tournament.

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,并按要求用英文写出短文概要。

There are various means consumers can do if they find that an item they bought is faulty or in some other way does not live up to the manufacturer's claims. A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" his or her complaint, the faster he or she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favor, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the sound coming out of the right one is unclear." is better than "This stereo does not work." The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, stating the complaint as politely and firmly as possible. If a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go to a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.

写作要求：

- 1. 用 60 个以内的词写出短文概要。
- 2. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句。

Language Project

同学们,学完本模块,比一比,看谁的收获大。你可选择完成下面其中一个任务。

任务 1:

学生根据自愿原则,分组讨论篮球和其他球类运动的区别,各组选派代表向全班汇报,然后请个别同学总结篮球和其他运动的区别,并与全班同学交流。

任务 2:访谈

假如你是英语杂志社的一名记者,采访来中国参加友谊赛的一位 NBA 球星。由两名同学进行访谈。

可参考下列问题:

What does NBA stand for?

Is NBA a very strong basket league?

How strong is it?

How many teams are there in NBA?

How popular is NBA in the world?

★ Learning Strategy

同学们,掌握一些构词法不仅能扩大词汇量,而且能提高英语阅读能力。鉴于此,给大家介绍英语教材中要求掌握的一些构词法。

Making Use of Word Formation: Prefixation

You don't have to look up every new word while reading. You have many ways to get to know its meaning. One of the most useful ways is to enlist the help of affixation (词缀法). Affixation is further divided into prefixation (前缀法) and suffixation (后缀法).

A prefix is a particle (词缀) which is added to the beginning of a word or a root. Generally prefixes change the meaning of the root. Here are some of the most commonly used prefixes.

- 1. Prefixes denoting "opposition" (表示“相反”).

prefix	meaning	example
in-	not	correct→incorrect
im-	not	polite→impolite
il-	not	legal→illegal
dis-	not	honest→dishonest
anti-	against	smoking→antismoking

2. Prefixes denoting “location”“direction” and “distance”.

prefix	meaning	example
fore-	before	head→forehead
de-	down	grade→degrade
sub-	under	way→subway
mid-	middle	east→mideast

3. Prefixes denoting “time”.

prefix	meaning	example
fore-	before	noon→forenoon
post-	after	war→postwar

★ Culture

该模块的话题是篮球，该部分讲述了篮球的历史，旨在进一步拓宽学生的视野，增加学科知识，培养学习兴趣。

Basketball, a game that started with 18 men in a YMCA gymnasium in Springfield, Massachusetts, has grown into a game that more than 300 million people play worldwide. The man who created this instantly successful sport was Dr. James Naismith. Under orders from Dr. Luther Gulick, head of Physical Education at the school for Christian Workers, Naismith had 14 days to create an indoor game that would provide an “athletic distraction” for a rowdy (吵闹的) class through the brutal(残酷的) New England winter. Naismith’s invention didn’t come easily. Getting close to the deadline, he struggled to keep the class’ faith. His first intention was to bring outdoor games indoors, e. g. soccer and lacrosse (长曲棍球). These games proved too physical and cumbersome (麻烦的). At his wits’ end, Naismith recalled a childhood game that required players to use finesse and accuracy to become successful. After brainstorming this new idea, Naismith developed basketball’s original 13 rules and consequently, the game of basketball. As the popularity of basketball grew, Naismith neither sought publicity nor engaged in self-promotion. He was first and foremost a physical educator who embraced recreational sport but shied away from the glory of competitive athletics. Naismith was an intense student, collecting four degrees in the diverse fields of Philosophy, Religion, Physical Education and Medicine. Although he never had the

opportunity to see the game become the astonishing spectacle it is today, Naismith's biggest thrill came when he was sponsored by the National Association of Basketball Coaches(NABC) to witness basketball become an Olympic sport at the 1936 Games held in Berlin. Naismith became famous for creating the game of basketball, a stroke of genius that never brought him fame or fortune during his lifetime, but enormous recognition following his passing in 1939. For his historic invention, Naismith's name adorns (增色) the world's only Basketball Hall of Fame, a tribute (贡献) that forever makes James Naismith synonymous with basketball.

同学们，读完这篇有关篮球的文章，你是否了解了篮球这项运动是怎样产生的？除此之外，你了解它的比赛规则吗？不妨和你的伙伴谈一谈。

Reading for Pleasure



Honesty

A man who is driving a car is stopped by a police officer. The following exchange takes place. . .

Man: What's the problem, officer?

Officer: You were going at least 75 in a 55 zone.

Man: No, sir, I was going 65.

Wife: Oh, Harry. You were going 80. (Man gives his wife a dirty look.)

Officer: I'm also going to give you a ticket (传票) for your broken taillight.

Man: Broken taillight? I didn't know about a broken taillight.

Wife: Oh Harry, you've known about that tail for weeks. (Man gives his wife another dirty look.)

Officer: I'm also going to give you a citation (传票) for not wearing your seat belt.

Man: Oh, I just took it off when you were walking up to the car.

Wife: Oh, Harry, you never wear your seat belt.

Man: Shut your damn mouth.

Officer: (Turns to the woman) Ma'am, does your husband talk to you this way all the time?

Wife: No, only when he's drunk.

★ Supplementary Reading

感受生活，快乐阅读。

Love of Beautiful Game

In 2015, Kobe Bryant, one of the greatest US basketball players of all time, published a poem in The Players' Tribune called *Dear Basketball*. It's addressed to basketball in the way a young person might address a poem to their boyfriend or girlfriend. It tells the history of Bryant's love affair with the game, beginning from when, as a 6-year-old, he was "rolling (卷起) my dad's tube socks (直筒袜)/ And shooting imaginary/ Game-winning shots" to the great days of his career with the Los Angeles Lakers.

Kobe's career, which started in 1996, lasted for two decades. In 2016, he hung up his boots and retired. The poem had been a forewarning (预告) of that. Kobe wrote of how, although his mind still understood the game, "my body knows it's time to say goodbye". The following year, the poem became the basis of a short film of the same name. *Dear Basketball* is a three-and-a-half-minute film Bryant wrote and narrated (做旁白), with Glen Keane providing the animation (动画制作) and direction.

People have commented that there isn't much in the film other than Bryant himself. That means *Dear Basketball* isn't going to tell the viewer much about basketball in the US, but there's still a lot to see. Like other sports followed by poor or minority groups, basketball is a game of dreams in the US. It's a sport you don't need much money or space to play, and one that's popular with people of all backgrounds.

Basketball is also the subject of a great documentary film from 1994 called *Hoop Dreams*. This isn't just another sports documentary—it's a great film all on its own. In fact, it's been called one of the greatest documentaries ever made. The film follows two young men from Chicago, US as they practice basketball day in, day out, dreaming of fame and glory.

Both of these movies bring to life the culture of inner-city African-American life that's a big part of US basketball, showing how making it big in this sport can be a ticket to a better life.

Dear Basketball

By Kobe Bryant

From the moment I started rolling my dad's tube socks
And shooting imaginary
Game-winning shots (镜头)

In the Great Western Forum (大西部论坛球馆)
I knew one thing was real:
I fell in love with you.
A love so deep I gave you my all—
From my mind & body
To my spirit & soul (灵魂).
As a six-year-old boy
Deeply in love with you
I never saw the end of the tunnel.
I only saw myself
Running out of one
And so I ran.
I ran up and down every court (球场)
After every loose ball for you.
You asked for my hustle (忙碌)
I gave you my heart
Because it came with so much more.
I played through the sweat and hurt
Not because challenge called me.
But because you called me.
I did everything for you
Because that's what you do
When someone makes you feel as
Alive as you've made me feel.
You gave a six-year-old boy his Laker dream
And I'll always love you for it.
But I can't love you obsessively for much longer.
This season is all I have left to give.
My heart can take the pounding
My mind can handle the grind
But my body knows it's time to say good-bye.
And that's OK.
I'm ready to let you go.
I want you to know now
So we both can savor every moment we have left together.
The good and the bad.
We have given each other
All that we have.

And we both know, no matter what I do next
I'll always be that kid
With the rolled up socks
Garbage can in the corner
00:05 seconds on the clock
Ball in my hands
5... 4... 3... 2... 1
Love you always,
Kobe

Module 2 Highlights of My Senior Year

★ Learning Contents

本模块的主题是“中学生活”，通过对美国学校生活进行描述，介绍学校俱乐部以及课外活动的形式和内容，进行中美学校文化的对比，进一步增强学生对学校的热爱。同学们，下面是学习本模块总的指导，它涵盖了本模块全部学习内容和学习要求。使同学们在学习新知识前有一个明确的目的，利于构建新的知识体系。

话题：

高中生活的精彩瞬间

词汇：

见 MODULE FILE

语法：

表语从句和主语从句

It's clear that this kind of work can really help people.

My opinion is that it's getting better and better.

功能：

表达想法和意见

It seems to me (that)...

I find it (strange/interesting/amusing) that...

In my opinion...

As far as I'm concerned,...

In my view,...

As I see it,...

My feeling is that...

技能：

听：能听懂文章的主旨大意。

说：能用所学词汇谈论美国的中学生活。

读：能读懂课文并了解美国的学校生活、俱乐部的概况以及校园文化。

写：能熟练运用从句以及所学词汇描写美国的中学生活。

文化：

了解美国拉拉队和拉拉队队员的概况，进一步加强中外文化的交流。

There is the greatest practical benefit in making a few failures early in life.



日常用语：

Let's get going.
It's up to (you).
the usual stuff
(She's) really got something.
in the end
(We're) through.
I'm with you on that.



学习任务：

给校报投稿，写一篇反映自己高中生活的文章。



★ Inquiry-based Learning

本栏目有两个板块：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。语言板块为大家挑选出了一些需要重点掌握的单词、短语、课文中的一些重难点句型以及本课的语法和功能，帮助大家更好地把握它们的用法。

◀◀ Section 1 Reading ▶▶



Introduction

After-school activities are very colorful and important for American students. For them, the development of social skills is considered as important as the development of intellectual skills. To help students develop their social skills, schools offer a large number of after-school activities and different sports clubs. To decide which students to accept, employers and colleges look for students who have several areas. Exam grades are very important, but so are the after-school activities. By taking part in these activities, students show their special talents, their ability to lead, and their ability to get on with others.

Proms are important for American girls. It's popular that American girls start thinking about prom night, months before the actual event. They plan their clothes and discuss where they are going to buy their dress, which should be long and very elegant. It's important that a girl looks as good as she can. If she can afford it, she will probably have her hair specially done. If a girl knows she looks pretty on the night, she is almost sure to have a good time.

Let's go and read what kind of senior prom Joanna had!



Pre-reading

Answer the following questions.

人们在年轻时遭受几次挫折实际上有极大的好处。

1. What was the highlight of the year for Joanna?

2. Why did she want to write the memories down?



While-reading

A. Answer the questions.

1. What were the successes Joanna had during her senior year?

2. What kind of work does a peer mediator do?

3. What was the big surprise for Joanna at the prom?

B. Read the text carefully and fill in the blanks.

Highlights of My Senior Year

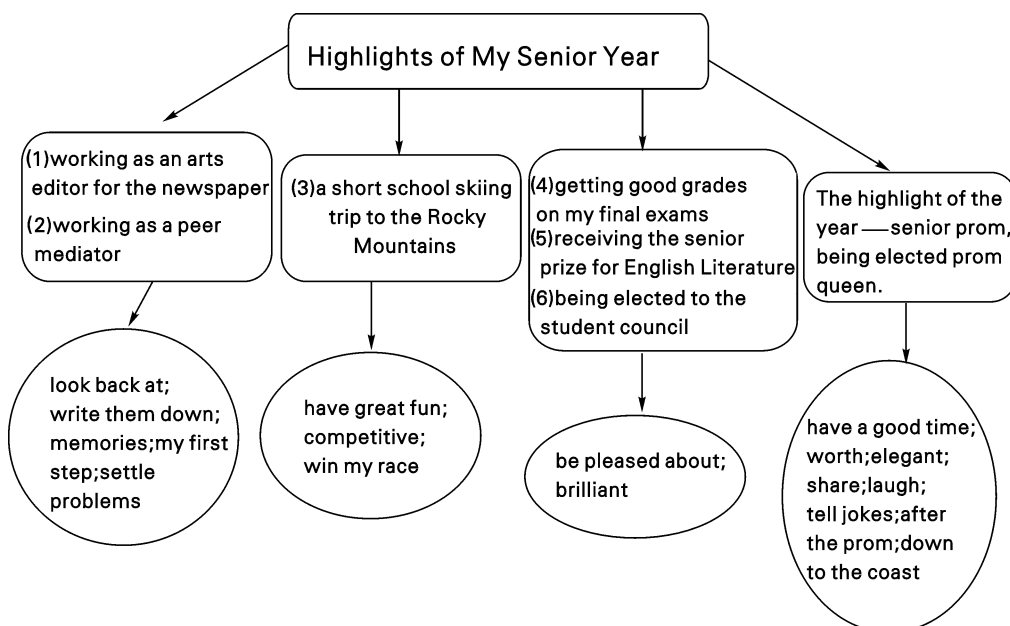
	Main idea	Supporting information
Para. 1—2	Why I wrote down this passage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● It seems 1. _____ to think that in a few days' time I'll be walking out of the school gates forever.● 2. _____ my senior year, and thinking about all the wonderful things, I've decided to 3. _____ so that my 4. _____ will come back one day.
Para. 3—6	My successes in different aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Working as an arts editor for the newspaper is my 5. _____ towards becoming a journalist.● Working as a peer mediator, I help students to 6. _____ that they have with other students.● I, along with two good friends, went on a short school skiing trip to the Rocky Mountains and had 7. _____.● I'm 8. _____ about getting good grades on my final exams and receiving the senior prize for English Literature. Being 9. _____ to the student council will also be unforgettable.

	Main idea	Supporting information
Para 7—8	10. _____	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● For an American girl, it's so important that you 11. _____ at the prom.● It took two hours but it was 12. _____ it, as everyone told me I looked very 13. _____.● We 14. _____ a table with some good friends, and laughed and 15. _____ all evening.● After the prom, a group of us drove down to the coast and watched the 16. _____ over the sea.



Post-reading

Retell the text with the help of the following mind map.



Section 2 Vocabulary

A. Matching

() 1. highlight

() 2. mediator

() 3. multiply

A. a person or an organization that tries to get agreement between people or groups who disagree with each other

B. the most interesting or memorable part of an event or period

C. an important topic that people are discussing or

- arguing about
- () 4. regulation D. an official rule made by a government or some other authority
- () 5. shabby E. having a strong, active interest in sth.; wanting to do sth.
- () 6. innocent F. having little experience of the world and unable to recognize evil or unpleasant things
- () 7. dynamic G. (of a force or power) producing movement
- () 8. issue H. an official written or printed statement that may be used as proof or evidence of certain facts
- () 9. keen I. to add a number to itself a particular number of times
- () 10. certificate J. (of buildings, clothes, etc.) in poor condition because they have been used a lot

B. Completion

1. suit

- ① Finding a date that _____ you all is very difficult.
很难找到一个对你们大家都合适的日期。
- ② Black really _____ David.
大卫穿黑色真的很适合。
- ③ Paul would be ideally/well/best _____ to the job.
保罗做这项工作最合适不过了。
- ④ —I don't really feel like going to the cinema. 我真的不太想去看电影。
—_____. 随便你。
- ⑤ It is the convention for men to wear _____ on formal occasions.
男子在正式场合穿套装是一种社会习俗。

● Learning Tips

suit yourself【口】随你的便吧;你想怎样就怎样吧
follow suit 跟出同样花色的牌;跟着做,照着做
同根词
suitable *adj.* 合适的,适宜的



2. enormous

- ① The amount of paperwork involved is _____.
需要做的文案工作量非常大。
- ② Long ago _____ animals lived on the earth.
很久以前地球上生活着庞大的动物。

● Learning Tips

同根词

enormously *adv.* 非常; 极其

enormously rich 非常富有



3. keen

① Mary is very _____ on tennis.

玛丽非常热爱打网球。

② Daniel must be pretty keen _____ her—they've been dancing all night.

丹尼尔肯定迷上她了——他俩整夜都在跳舞。

③ Mike is a man with a _____.

迈克是一个头脑灵敏的人。

④ Dogs have a very _____ sense of smell.

狗有十分灵敏的嗅觉。

● Learning Tips

keen edge 锋利的刀刃

keen interest 强烈的兴趣

be keen to do sth. / about doing sth. 渴望做某事

be keen on 痴迷……; 着迷……



4. cheer

① A _____ arose from the crowd when the president appeared.

当总统出现时人群中响起了欢呼声。

② A red dress brings warmth and _____ to the saddest winter day.

一件红衣服在最萧瑟的冬日也能给人带来温暖和振奋。

③ The audience _____ the movie star as she walked on stage.

电影明星走上舞台时观众向她欢呼。

④ She does her best to _____ when he is about to give up.

当他快要放弃时她尽力鼓励他。

● Learning Tips

cheer up 振奋; 使振奋, 使高兴

cheer... on 鼓励



5. innocent

① Nobody would believe that I was _____ of murder.

没有人肯相信我没犯杀人罪。

② They are all _____ victims of ruthless terrorism.

他们全都是残忍恐怖主义的无辜受害者。

③ He was startled by their angry reaction to his _____.

他们对他那并无恶意的话如此愤怒,这使他大为吃惊。

- ④I was sixteen years old and very _____.
我那时 16 岁,年幼无知。
- ⑤Don't let people take advantage of your _____.
不要让人家利用了你的无知。

●Learning Tips

同根词

innocence *n.* 清白;无罪;天真,单纯
innocently *adv.* 无辜地



6. irritate

- ①Don't _____ her, she's on a short fuse today.
别惹她,她今天动不动就发火。
- ②The smoke _____ my eyes.
烟熏得我的眼睛很难受。
- ③He could not hide his _____ that he had not been invited.
他无法掩饰因未被邀请的气恼。
- ④The children's constant chatter was _____.
那些孩子们喋喋不休的说话声使人心烦。

●Learning Tips

同根词

irritated *adj.* 恼火;愤怒
irritating *adj.* 烦人的;使人不快的
irritation *n.* 烦恼;不快;疼痛



7. multiply

- ①3 multiplied _____ 7 is 21.
3 乘 7 等于 21。
- ②Our chances of success had _____ several times.
我们成功的机会已增加了好几成。
- ③The bugs can easily _____ to give food poisoning.
这些病菌繁殖迅速,容易引发食物中毒。
- ④Friendships _____ joys and divide griefs.
友谊增进欢乐,分担忧愁。

●Learning Tips

multiply... by... 使……相乘
multi-前缀,表示“多;多种;多个”之义。



8. polish

- ① It was my duty to _____ the silver on Saturdays.
我的职责就是每星期六把银器擦亮。
- ② Her writing has potential, but it lacks _____.
她的文章很有潜力,但不够优美。
- ③ I'm going to New York, so I must _____ my English.
我要去纽约,因此我必须提高英语水平。
- ④ He removed his glasses and began _____ them with his handkerchief.
他摘下眼镜,开始用手帕擦拭。

● Learning Tips

polish off 急急忙忙做完(工作等);很快吃完(食物);[俚]杀死,干掉;打败(对手)

polish the apple 讨人欢心;拍马屁

polish up 擦得亮亮的;装饰一新;改善,提高

furniture polish 家具上光漆

shoe polish 鞋油



9. routine

- ① I longed to escape from the same old familiar _____.
我渴望摆脱千篇一律的老套。
- ② It's just a _____ medical examination, nothing to get worried about.
这只是例行的体检,没有什么好担心的。
- ③ What's more, _____ jobs make people less motivated.
此外,枯燥乏味的常规工作会减少人们的动力。

● Learning Tips

break the routine 打破常规

follow the routine 墨守成规

establish / build the routine 建立常规

perform the routine 履行常规

routine duties 日常职责

routine procedure 常规程序

daily routine 日常工作,每天的例行公事

同根词

route *n.* 路线;途经;方法

routinely *adv.* 惯常地;例行地



10. as far as I'm concerned

- ① _____, the whole idea is crazy.

在我看来,这一想法十分荒唐。

② _____, our unbeatable school team deserves to win the important game.

就我个人而言,我们的战不败校队应该会赢得这次重要的比赛。

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

look back at work as settle enormous suit fun
meanwhile training highlight worth elegant grade

I can hardly believe it, but my school life is almost over. 1. _____, I find myself 2. _____ my senior year, and thinking about all the wonderful things that have happened. One of the best things about this year has been 3. _____ an arts editor for the newspaper and a peer mediator to help students to 4. _____ problems that they have with other students. During the Easter vacation, I went on a short school skiing trip to the Rocky Mountains, and we had great 5. _____. Other things I'm pleased about—getting good 6. _____ on my final exams, and receiving the senior prize for the English Literature. All these things have been wonderful, but I have to say, the 7. _____ of the year was the senior prom. I found a dress that 8. _____ me perfectly. It took me two hours to have my hair specially done but it was 9. _____ it, as everyone told me I looked very 10. _____. The big surprise of the evening was when I was elected prom queen! It was a perfect ending to a perfect school year.

Lexical Chunks

请你们将本模块的词组、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. I can hardly believe it, but my school life is almost over. (p16)

我简直无法相信学校生活就要结束了。

It's well-known that Americans are competitive, and I did enjoy it whenever I won our races! (p17)

众所周知,美国人喜欢争强好胜。不管什么时候只要我赢得了比赛,我都会为此欣喜万分。

(1)第一句话中的 it 代表抽象的事物,指的是 my school life is almost over;第二句中的第二个 it 也代表抽象事物,指的是 whenever I won our races。再如:

It really surprised me when they came together on that cold November day.

他们在那个寒冷的 11 月的一天一起出现,我真的太惊讶了。

We really appreciated it when she offered to help.

她来帮忙了,我们十分感激。

I'd prefer it if I did not have to do so much work.

要是我不必做那么多工作,那就太好了。

(2)I did enjoy it. 助动词 do 或 did 用来加强语气,表示强调。例如:

Do take care!

一定要小心!

I do think we should start as soon as possible.

我确实认为我们应该尽快开始。

(3)whenever 引导时间状语从句,意思是 every/any time。例如:

You may use my dictionary whenever you want to.

不管什么时候你想用我的字典都可以。

He was always in his study whenever I went to see him.

我每次去看他他都在书房里。

2. Meanwhile, I find myself looking back at my senior year, and thinking about all the wonderful things that have happened. (p16)

同时,我发觉自己在回顾自己高中最后一年的时光,追忆所有发生过的美好往事。

looking back at my senior year, and thinking about all the wonderful things that have happened 是 find 的宾语补足语。find oneself... 表示发现自己处于某种境地或者在做某事,后面常接分词、形容词或介词短语等。例如:

Although I try to talk to my classmates, I still find it hard to make good friends with them.

虽然我努力跟班上的同学交谈,但是我还是发现很难跟他们成为朋友。

For the same reason, some AIDS patients cannot find anyone to look after them when they are sick.

由于相同的原因,有些艾滋病患者在生病时找不到任何人来照顾她们。

3. Something else I have greatly enjoyed is working as a peer mediator, someone who helps students to settle problems that they have with other students. (p16)

另外一件我非常愿意做的事情是做同伴调解人,就是帮助学生们解决同学之间的问题。

这句话的主干是: Something else is working as a peer mediator. I have greatly enjoyed 是定语从句,修饰主语 something else;逗号之后的 someone 是 mediator 的同位语, someone 之后用 who 引导了一个定语从句,对 mediator 的工作做一些解释。例如:

We are pleased with the experiment result, the one which he succeeded getting in our lab.

我们对实验结果很满意,就是他在我们实验室成功得到的那个结果。

4. At the start of the school year, we were given training in how to do this, and it's clear that this kind of work can really help people. (p16)

新学期开始,我们就接受了培训,学习怎样做这种工作。很明显,这种工作确实能帮助人。

这句话属于并列句结构,后半部分是主语从句的句型。

(1)how to do this 为带疑问词的不定式,做介词 in 的宾语。有时候为了意思表达的需要,要在不定式前加一个疑问词做动词或介词的宾语。例如:

Have you got an idea of what to do next?

下一步怎么做你有办法了吗?

He often teaches us how to solve this kind of problems.

他经常教我们如何解决这类问题。

(2)It's clear that... 是一个主语从句的句型,其中 it 是形式主语,that 引导的从句是真正的主语。例如:

It was obvious that the driver could not control his car.

很明显那个司机控制不了车了。

疑问句使用下面的形式:

Is it true that he would take the risk?

他真的会冒那个险吗?

Is it possible that they will come tomorrow?

他们明天有可能来吗?

5. I have been skiing quite a few times, but never with the school, and since two good friends came on the trip, we had great fun racing each other down the ski slopes. (p17)

我以前滑过好多次雪,但从来没跟同学一起去过。我的两个好朋友也一起去了,我们比赛着冲下雪坡,实在痛快。

(1)but never with the school 是一个省略结构,完整的句子应该是:I have never skied with the school.

(2)since two good friends came on the trip 是原因状语从句。再如:

Since everybody is here, let's get down to work.

既然大家都到了,我们就开始工作吧。

Since they see lots of American films, the British are used to American accents.

既然英国人看了很多美国影片,也就习惯了美国口音。

(3)have fun doing sth. 玩乐,开心地做某事。例如:

Do you have much fun playing cards with them?

你跟他们打扑克很开心吧?

6. It took two hours but it was worth it, as everyone told me I looked very elegant! (p17)

这花了我两个小时,不过很值得,因为每个人都说我看起来端庄典雅。

(1)在 It took two hours but it was worth it 这句话中:

第一个 it 指的是“做头发这件事”:to have my hair done;

第二个 it 也是指“做头发这件事”:to have my hair done;

第三个 it 指的是“两小时的时间”:the time of two hours, 在这里可以理解为:worth it = worthwhile。在上下文意思明确时,我们可以说 worth it,表示有一个很好的理由去做某事、值得去做某事。这里的 it 代表什么,可以通过上下文去理解。例如:

It was hard work, but it was worth it in the end.

这件事做起来很辛苦,但是最终还是值得的。

The dictionary costs 100 yuan, which is worth it for learning English.

这本字典花去 100 元,不过为了学英语也值得。

(2)as everyone told me I looked very elegant 是 as 引导的原因状语从句。再如:

Let's just grab a takeaway, as we're both tired.

我们两个都累了,来吃点外卖食品吧。

Americans like the British accent as they think it is cute.

美国人喜欢英国口音,因为他们觉得它很好听。

7. To help students develop these social skills, schools offer a large number of after-school activities, in other words, activities that take place outside classroom lessons. (p23)

为了帮助学生发展这些社交技能,学校安排大量的课外活动,即在教室上完课后进行的活动。

本句的主干是:Schools offer activities. 其中 to help students develop these social skills 是动词不定式做目的状语;activities 与 a large number of after-school activities 是同位语,that take place outside classroom lessons 是句子的宾语 activities 的定语,对“课外活动”进行进一步解释和说明。再如:

Do you like to be an astronaut, in other words, as taikonaut who has chances to travel in space?

你喜欢成为一名宇航员吗?换句话说,就是有机会能进行太空旅行的太空人?

8. When deciding which students to accept, employers and colleges look for students who have skills in several areas. (p23)

当决定接纳哪些学生时,老板和大学都寻找那些在多个领域有技能的学生。

When deciding = When they are deciding,是状语从句的省略,省去的是与主句主语相同的名词或代词以及 be。

Adults sometimes do not realize their own strength while (they are) dealing with children.

成人们在对待孩子们时,有时意识不到自己的强项。

9. By taking part in these activities, students show their special talents, their ability to lead, and their ability to get on with others. (p23)

通过参加这些活动,学生们展示自己的特殊才能、领导能力和与别人相处的能力。

(1)by taking part in... 中 by+ doing 表示“通过……方式或途径”。

(2)their special talents, their ability to lead, and their ability to get on with others 是三个并列的宾语,其中后两个宾语都使用了动词不定式做定语,对能力进行限定和说明。

10. It was not until the 1920s that pompoms began to play an important part in cheerleading. (p27)

直到 20 世纪 20 年代,彩线球才在拉拉队员的表演中发挥重要作用。

本句为包含 not until 结构的强调句。也可表达为:

Pompoms didn't begin to play an important part in cheerleading until the 1920s.

或:Not until the 1920s did pompoms begin to play an important part in cheerleading.

It was not until near the end of the letter that she mentioned her own plan.

直到书信快结束的时候她才提到她自己的计划。

Consolidation

Completion

1. How would you like _____ if you were watching your favorite TV program and someone came into the room and just shut it off without asking you?

2. An average of just 18.75 cm of rain fell last year, making _____ the driest year since California became a state in 1850.

3. I don't take much exercise now, but I _____ (play) football a lot when I was younger. (强调动词)

4. What great fun the children had _____ (play) basketball! I didn't have the heart to stop them.

5. Even the best writers sometimes find themselves _____ (lose) for words.

6. It is said that a cook will be immediately fired if he is found _____ (smoke) in kitchen.

7. The film star found himself _____ (surround) by reporters and his fans on his arrival at the airport.

8. In the job interviews, job applicants often find themselves _____ (ask) unexpected questions, some of which are very difficult to answer.

9. Every time he had a chance, he would talk about the great difficulty he had _____ (settle) in the new country.

10. Bach died in 1750, but it was not until the early 19th century _____ his musical gift was fully recognized.

11. In many cultures people who were thought to have the ability to interpret dreams _____ (很可能) be highly respected.
12. If _____ (find) guilty, he will face six months in jail and a heavy fine.

Section 4 Grammar



发现，探究语法规则

同学们，在学习本模块语法主语从句和表语从句之前，请大家自己分别用主语从句和表语从句造一个句子。希望同学们能结合自己的学习和生活实际，造出尽可能有趣的句子来，然后在小组内与同学分享你的句子。例如：

The reason I love to go to school is that our school life is interesting.
It was not clear why our teacher left in such a hurry.
...

同学们，现在请展示你们的成果。展示之后请同学们考虑所使用的主语从句和表语从句连接词有哪些不同的种类。请把它们归纳出来，好吗？

主语从句

- 类型 1: _____
类型 2: _____
类型 3: _____

表语从句

- 类型 1: _____
类型 2: _____
类型 3: _____
...

下面我们来一起学习本模块的语法知识：

主语从句

A. 请同学们阅读下面短文，分析画线部分是什么从句。

Before Einstein, what scientists believed was that light travelled through space in a straight line. But after years of research, Einstein suggested that light coming from the stars bent as it passed the sun. What he had suggested was so new; it was said that only three people in the world could understand it at that time. The difficulty was how he could prove his ideas to other scientists. It did not upset Einstein that many of the scientists did not accept his ideas. He stuck to his opinion and went on with his

research. By 1919, with the astronomers’ support, he had succeeded in convincing them of his theory. He quickly became world-famous. Now it is generally accepted that Einstein was the leading scientist of the 20th century.

以上画线部分在句中做主语,它们是主语从句。
B. 请同学们继续阅读下列句子,总结主语从句的连接词的用法。

- 1. That he will come is certain.
- 2. Whether it will please them is not easy to say.
- 3. What seems easy to some people seems difficult to others.
- 4. Which side will win is not clear.
- 5. Why he did it remains a mystery.
- 6. When they will start is not known yet.
- 7. How he became a great scientist is known to us all.
- 8. Who will take part in the meeting has not been decided.
- 9. Whoever breaks the law will be punished.
- 10. Where she is from is unknown.

我们可以总结出主语从句的连接词的用法:

连接词	用法
that	1. (从属连词)在从句中不做任何成分。 2. 在句中没有任何意义。
what, who, whom, whose, which, whoever, whatever, whichever	连接代词在从句中充当主语、宾语、表语或定语,不能省略。
when, where, why, how, whenever, wherever, however	连接副词 when, where, why, how, whenever, wherever, however 等。它们在句中充当状语,不能省略。

表语从句

A. 请阅读下面一段对话,画出表语从句。你是根据什么来判断它是表语从句呢?
A: Can you tell something about the story “The Million Pound Bank Note?”
B: The story was set in London.
A: London is where the story happened. Anything else?
B: The two brothers told Adams that he couldn’t open the letter until two o’clock.
The million pound note is what the two brothers gave to Adams.
表语从句,即系动词之后的句子。

- B. 请阅读下列句子,并总结表语从句连接词的用法。
- 1. It seems that a lot of people enjoy reading this book.
 - 2. The brothers’ concern is whether Henry knows about London.

3. It sounds as if /though he knew me very much.
4. It is because I am too tired.
5. The problem is who will give us a hand.
6. That is what we are looking for.
7. The question is which team will be given the good chance.
8. His concern is how he can find a job.
9. The reason why she didn't go to Shanghai was that she had no money.
10. It was because he was ill that he didn't come to the party today.

我们可以总结出表语从句的连接词的用法:

连接词	用法
that, whether, as/as though, because	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 在从句中不充当成分。2. that 没有词义。3. whether 不可用 if 替换。4. 可用虚拟语气。5. 常用于 That/This/It is was because... 结构中。
what, who, whom, whose, which, whoever, whatever, whichever	在从句中充当主语、宾语。 有本身的词义。what 指物, who 和 whom 指人, which 指哪一个。
when, where, why, how, whenever, wherever, however	充当时间状语、地点状语、方式状语、结果状语等成分。



Consolidation

A. Fill in the blanks with the suitable conjunction.

1. _____ we go by train or by boat makes no difference.
2. _____ wallet was stolen must be made clear.
3. It is still under discussion _____ the old bus station should be replaced with a modern hotel or not next year.
4. _____ struck me most in the movie was the father's deep love for his son.
5. Exactly _____ the photo was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.
6. —What a mess! You are always so lazy!
—I'm not to blame, Mum. I am _____ you have made me.
7. "Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea." This is _____ my mother used to tell me.
8. As John Lennon once said, life is _____ happens to you while you are busy making other plans.

9. A ship in harbor is safe, but that's not _____ ships are built for.

10. _____ Li Bai (701—762), a great Tang Dynasty poet, was born is known to the public, but some won't accept it.

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

The best way to deal with sports injuries is to keep them from happening in the first place. Knowing the rules of the game you're playing and using the right 1. _____ (equip) can go a long way toward preventing injuries. If you think you've been injured, pull 2. _____ (you) out the game or stop 3. _____ (do) your activity or workout. Let a coach or parent know what happened in case you need to see a doctor. Serious head and neck injuries happen most often in athletes 4. _____ play body-contact sports like football. Keep the injured person still with his or her head 5. _____ (hold) straight while someone calls for emergency 6. _____ (medicine) help. If the person 7. _____ (lie) on the ground, do not try to move him or her.

Your first question after a sport injury will 8. _____ (probable) be, "When can I play again?" This depends on the injury and what your doctor tells you. Even if you can't return to your sport right away, a doctor might have suggestions and advice 9. _____ what you can do to stay fit. Always check with your doctor 10. _____ trying any activity following an injury.

◀◀ Section 5 Function ▶▶

情景对话

请同学们欣赏经典电影《狮子王》中的一段场景：

(Simba stays with Timon and Pumbaa and grows up to be young, strong lion.)

Timon: Well, nice one, Simba.

Simba: Thanks, Man. I'm stuffed!

Pumbaa: Me too. I ate like a pig.

Simba: Pumbaa, you're a pig.

Pumbaa: Right, Timon?

Timon: Yeah?

Pumbaa: Ever wonder what those sparkling dots are up there?

Timon: Pumbaa, I don't wonder, I know.

Pumbaa: Oh, what are they?

Timon: They're fireflies, fireflies that got stuck up on that big bluish black thing.

Pumbaa: Oh, gee. I always thought they were balls of gas burning billions of miles away.

Timon: Pumbaa, with you, everything's gas.

Pumbaa: Simba, what do you think?

Simba: Well, I don't know.

Timon: Come on! Give, give.

Pumbaa: Oh, come on! We told you ours, please?

从这一段场景中,我们可以学到如何询问别人对某事物的看法以及如何表达想法和意见。

同学们在本模块学习了一些表达自己思想和观点的句式,除了这些,我想同学们一定还想了解更多礼貌地表达自己态度的方法吧?希望下面这些句子能对同学们有所启发哦!

Expressing Thoughts and Opinions (表达想法和意见)

I appreciate what you have to say, but...

我感谢你陈述的观点,但是……

I can see where you are coming from. In my opinion though...

我理解你这样说的缘由,然而,我的意见是……

I know what you mean, however...

我理解你的意思,不过……

As you pointed out that China had been isolated for a long time, but that does not mean...

正如你指出的那样,中国曾经很长时间与世界隔绝,但是那并不意味着……

Don't you think it would be better...?

你不认为……更好一些吗?

Shouldn't we consider...?

我们难道不该考虑……?

Oh, I am not so sure about that, because...

噢,对此我不太肯定,因为……

I'm afraid I don't agree, because...

我恐怕不能同意,因为……

I'm sorry, but I have to disagree with you.

我很抱歉,但是我有不同的观点。



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.

Tom: Kunming is a wonderful place.

John: 1. _____

Tom: 2. _____ It has such beautiful weather and...

John: Well, the weather is all right, but I don't think much of the city itself. It's not as interesting as Shanghai or Guangzhou.

Tom: 3. _____

John: Then you'd probably like Hangzhou. Have you ever been there?

Tom: Yes. I like Hangzhou. It's nice and quiet and the scenery around the West Lake—magnificent!

John: You know about it so well. 4. _____

Tom: At least five. 5. _____

John: I hope you'll enjoy yourself.

- A. You must have been there a few times.

B. Well, I don't care much for either of the two cities—too crowded and too noisy.

C. I quite agree with you.

D. Why, don't you like it?

E. And I'll go there again next week.

F. Oh, do you really think so?

G. I also think Hangzhou is better than Shanghai and Guangzhou.

B. Oral activity

The 2018 FIFA World Cup was the 21st FIFA World Cup, an international football tournament contested by the men's national teams of the member associations of FIFA once every four years. It took place in Russia from 14 June to 15 July 2018. It was the first World Cup to be held in Eastern Europe, and the 11th time that it had been held in Europe. At an estimated cost of over \$14.2 billion, it was the most expensive World Cup. It was also the first World Cup to use the video assistant referee (VAR) system.

The finals involved 32 teams, of which 31 came through qualifying competitions, while the host nation qualified automatically. Of the 32 teams, 20 had also appeared in the previous tournament in 2014, while both Iceland and Panama made their first appearances at a FIFA World Cup. A total of 64 matches were played in 12 venues across 11 cities.

The final took place on 15 July at the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, between France and Croatia. France won the match 4—2 to claim their second World Cup title, marking the fourth consecutive title won by a European team.

As for Chinese team, we are unlucky to miss this football feast. In your opinion, what is the reason, and how can we make it? Please make a dialogue to state your idea.

★ Language Use

该部分以完形填空、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

Be cool. . . Stay in school!

In the eighth grade, I was Student Body President of Erwin Middle School in

Asheville. I considered this quite an 1 since there were over 1,000 students in the school. At the end of the year, I was asked to make a speech at the ceremony where my class was 2 to high school. I knew this had to be more than just the brief comments a student might 3 give. We're the class of Millennium (千禧年), 4 I wanted my speech to be as special as we were.

I spent several nights lying in bed, 5 about what to say. Many things crossed my mind, but none of them 6 all my classmates. Then one night, it 7 me. Erwin High School has the highest 8 rate of any high school in our county. What better goal could we have than for every single one of us to 9 ?

The speech I gave on graduation day was only 12 minutes long, but what it started was 10 . When I announced the challenge to my classmates, the entire audience, including the parents and teachers, broke into applause. As I showed the personalized certificates and signs each student would get, I could 11 they were really excited. I'd had no idea my challenge would bring this kind of 12 .

Throughout the summer, I worked on developing a program to carry our 13 into high school. I gave speeches to local clubs and groups. I also 14 a "Dropout Patrol", made up of students who would be willing to help and support other students during bad times.

Then word began to 15 about our challenge. I appeared on local television, and calls started coming in from everywhere. Businesses are throwing their 16 behind us. We have banks, furniture stores, restaurants and more where we can get discounts for our entire family when we show our "Dropout Patrol" ID cards.

All this was 17 , because we are just starting a difficult four-year journey, but we have already made a significant 18 . Last year, 13 kids dropped out of the freshman class. So far this year, not a single person who signed the commitment has 19 , and the "Dropout Patrol" has become the largest organized group in the school.

The Erwin High "Committed Class of Millennium" would like to encourage your class to start a 20 like ours. Wouldn't it be great if the entire class of Millennium, nationwide, had a 100 percent graduation rate?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. intention | B. honor | C. enjoyment | D. advantage |
| () 2. A. invited | B. transformed | C. promoted | D. introduced |
| () 3. A. normally | B. constantly | C. completely | D. gradually |
| () 4. A. but | B. for | C. or | D. so |
| () 5. A. thinking | B. arguing | C. dreaming | D. talking |
| () 6. A. controlled | B. freed | C. involved | D. trained |
| () 7. A. trapped | B. upset | C. moved | D. hit |
| () 8. A. success | B. dropout | C. pass | D. graduation |
| () 9. A. explore | B. leave | C. graduate | D. develop |

- ()10. A. unreliable B. reasonable C. acceptable D. unbelievable
()11. A. tell B. admit C. remember D. suggest
()12. A. pressure B. behavior C. response D. respect
()13. A. commitment B. research C. application D. responsibility
()14. A. chose B. followed C. found D. started
()15. A. disappear B. spread C. leak D. come
()16. A. congratulations B. support C. questions D. doubt
()17. A. amazing B. interesting C. relaxing D. convincing
()18. A. appointment B. impression C. decision D. difference
()19. A. progressed B. quitted C. cared D. tried
()20. A. requirement B. performance C. program D. ceremony

Section 2 Reading Comprehension

A

The first day of school our professor introduced himself and challenged us to get to know someone we didn't know. I stood up to look around when a gentle hand touched my shoulder. I turned around to find a wrinkled, little old lady beaming up (愉快地微笑) at me with a smile that lit up her entire being.

She said, "Hi, girl! My name is Rose. I'm 87 years old. Can I give you a hug?"

I laughed and enthusiastically responded, "Of course you may!" and she gave me a giant squeeze.

"Why are you in college at such a young, innocent age?" I asked. She jokingly replied, "I'm here to meet a rich husband, get married, have a couple of children, and then retire and travel!"

"No seriously," I said. I was curious what may have motivated her to be taking on this challenge at her age.

"I always dreamed of having a college education and now I'm getting one!" she told me.

Over the course of the year, Rose became a campus icon and she easily made friends wherever she went. She loved to dress up and she reveled in the attention bestowed upon her from the other students. She was living it up.

At the end of the semester we invited Rose to speak at our football banquet. I'll never forget what she taught us.

"We do not stop playing because we are old; we grow old because we stop playing. There are only two secrets to staying young, being happy and achieving success. You have to laugh and find humor every day. You've got to have a dream. When you lose your dreams, you die!" she said.

“There is a huge difference between growing older and growing up. If you are nineteen years old and lie in bed for one full year and don’t do one productive thing, you will turn 20 years older. If I am 87 years old, and stay in bed for a year, and never do anything, I will turn 88. Anybody can grow older. But every minute counts for young men,” she added.

“The idea is to grow up by always finding the opportunity in change. Have no regrets. The elderly usually don’t have regrets for what we did, but rather for things we did not do. The only people who fear death are those with regrets.”

She concluded her speech by courageously singing “The Song of Rose”. She challenged each of us to study the lyrics (歌词) and live them out in our daily lives.

At the year's end, Rose finished the college degree she had begun all those years ago. One week after graduation Rose died peacefully in her sleep.

- () 1. Rose made herself known to the author in a _____ manner.
A. serious B. cold
C. humorous D. crazy
- () 2. From the information provided in the passage, we know _____.
A. Rose finished the college degree within a year
B. Rose did realize her dream of meeting a rich husband and getting married through college education
C. Rose enjoyed her campus life very much
D. Rose grew so old that she stopped playing
- () 3. Rose delivered the speech _____.
A. at the graduation
B. which she prepared carefully
C. ended with “The Song of Rose”
D. to challenge all the other speakers
- () 4. According to her speech, _____.
A. whenever you have a dream, you succeed
B. all people don't grow up while growing older
C. Rose usually regretted having done something
D. a nine-year-old is as old as a 87-year-old if he doesn't do anything

B

Building the Future

Teenagers in the US know they'll probably need tech skills to land good jobs, but a new survey suggests that interest in tech careers may be decreasing.

The percentage of boys aged 13 to 17 who are interested in science, technology, engineering and math—or STEM—careers dropped from 36 percent in 2017 to 24 percent this year, according to a survey by Junior Achievement USA. The amount of girls

interested in STEM careers stayed unchanged at 11 percent.

But the 1,000 participants surveyed still named technology as one of two key skills that will be necessary to prepare them for their future careers.

“Kids don’t understand how technology can be applied to careers outside of computers, coding (编码) and maybe robotics,” said Tamera L. Holmes, president of aviation consulting firm AeroStar Consulting. “That’s all they know, so they can’t really translate that interest in technology to career pathways.”

When Holmes was in high school, her mom sent her to an event that featured (以……为专题) the Tuskegee Airmen, famous military pilots from World War II. One of the pilots took her for a ride and let her take the wheel. “I was 16 years old, flying over Lake Michigan, facing down the skyline, and I knew immediately that was the career for me,” she said.

Women remain outnumbered by men in fields like technology. For people working to increase the number of women in these areas, the lack of growth in girls’ interest in STEM careers is concerning.

Teenage girls are more interested than their male classmates in pursuing careers in which they can help others, said Ed Grocholski from Junior Achievement. Even with all the programs aimed at increasing girls’ interest in STEM, “I don’t think we really talk that much about how we improve people’s lives through STEM,” Grocholski said.

Society needs to do better at making those connections for kids, said Katherine Latham, founder of an engineering firm. She used civil engineering as an example of a career that will continue to be crucial.

However, the fact that students know they will need tech skills in their future careers is encouraging. The second skill they said they need? Relationship building.

“That’s going to be the new breed (类型) of engineers,” Latham said.

() 1. What is the reason behind kids’ falling interest in tech careers?

- A. They find tech careers too boring.
- B. They find tech skills are less important than before.
- C. They can’t connect their tech interest to future careers.
- D. They don’t think tech careers are rewarding enough.

() 2. What started Holmes’ interest in her current career?

- A. A documentary about the life of pilots.
- B. A summer camp for trainee pilots.
- C. Her parents’ wish for her to become a pilot.
- D. Her flight experience with a pilot.

() 3. According to Grocholski, teenage girls are more interested in careers that ____.

- A. can improve people’s lives
- B. will make them look beautiful

- C. are different from those of their parents
- D. can socialize more with other people

() 4. What is the article mainly about?

- A. The popularity of tech careers among kids and its reasons.
- B. Reasons behind the change of kids' interest in tech careers.
- C. The different careers boys and girls in the US will pursue.
- D. Some examples of kids pursuing tech careers successfully.

C

My First Day of School

Fear started taking over. I was walking into my first school in America. I had traveled a long distance from India in order to join my parents, who had been here for three years, hoping America would help my future. My father decided that I would be better off going to school here, so I enrolled (登记) in the local high school in my new town.

I was afraid how I would do. On the first day, I went to my second period class after I had missed my first. With anxiety, I reached for the door, opening it slowly. Without paying attention to my classmates, I went straight to the teacher and asked if this was the right class. With a soft voice he answered, "Yes." His voice comforted me a little. He gave me a sheet called Course Requirements, which I would never get in India because we didn't have anything like that. Then he asked me to choose where I would sit. I didn't actually want to pick a seat. In India we had fixed seats, so I never needed to worry about that. I spent the rest of the class taking notes from the image produced by the overhead projector. In Indian schools, we didn't use the technology we had. We had to take notes as the teacher spoke.

It was noon. I was very confused about when I would have lunch. I went to my next class and the bell rang as I entered. I went through the regular process of asking the teacher if I was in the right class. She said, "It's still fourth period."

"But the bell just rang," I said.

Changing from a gentle tone to a harsher(刺耳的) one, she said, "That is the lunch bell, young man."

I apologized. Without another word I headed for the cafeteria. I felt lucky because we didn't have this in India. Every confusion seemed like a barrier I had to get through to reach my goal. At the end of the day, I was on my way to the bus which we didn't have in India, either. I spotted my bus and sat down inside happily. I was thinking, today wasn't so bad.

() 1. The author attended an American high school because _____.

- A. his father preferred American schools

- B. his family wanted him to have a bright future
C. his mother had worked in it for 3 years
D. he had been longing to leave his homeland
- () 2. What do we know about the author's first day of school?
A. He went to the wrong class for the second period.
B. He met some enthusiastic teachers and classmates.
C. He got the Course Requirements sheet from his classmate.
D. He experienced differences from the Indian schools in many ways.
- () 3. How did the author feel at the end of the day?
A. Worried. B. Puzzled. C. Relieved. D. Excited.

D

Today's students all over the world are losing an hour a week of productivity due to their smartphone activity.

That is what two researchers from the London School of Economics are arguing with their new study that examined 130,000 students in 91 British schools that employed various smartphone-use policies. Then, they looked at how their respective students performed in 16-year-olds' national exams.

In what may not come as a surprise to some, researchers Richard Murphy and Louis-Philippe Beland found that as schools' phone policies evolved since 2001, with some choosing to completely ban smartphones, school test scores improved by an average of 6.4 percent. The increase in scores from underachieving students was even more significant as they saw their scores increase by an average of 14 percent.

"The results suggest that low-achieving students are more likely to be distracted by the presence of mobile phones, while high achievers can focus in the classroom regardless of the mobile phone policy," the researchers told CNN. "We found the effect of banning phones for these students was the same as an additional hour a week in school, or increasing the school year by five days."

Professors Murphy and Beland said their study does not mean that smartphones and other technology have no place in assisting learning.

"There are, however, potential drawbacks to new technologies," they told CNN, citing the temptation (诱惑) to text, play games or chat on social media.

Therefore, cell phones will not be completely out of classrooms anytime soon. Cell phone ownership among young people and children has skyrocketed in the past few years. Pew Research and the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University reported that as of 2013, 78 percent of teens aged 12 to 17 owned a cell phone, 47 percent of which were smartphones.

The use of smartphones in schools is a controversial topic. Parents want to be able to reach their children while teachers complain about the effect they have on classes.

In March, New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio ended a decade-long citywide ban on cell phones in public schools and left them to make up their own rules.

But Murphy and Beland said the decision may not have a good result.

“Schools could significantly reduce the education achievement gap (差距) by prohibiting mobile phone use in schools. So by allowing phones in schools, New York may unintentionally increase the inequalities of outcomes.”

- () 1. What's the passage mainly about?
- A. Smartphone bans in schools are beneficial.
 - B. Smartphones cause students many problems.
 - C. Some students use smartphones too much.
 - D. Heavy cell phone use can harm students' learning abilities.
- () 2. Which of the following is true about the research?
- A. It examined 130,000 underachieving students.
 - B. It proves that smartphones are no good for students' studies.
 - C. Cell phone ownership among teens aged 12 to 17 amounted to about 50 percent.
 - D. In schools with smartphone bans, scores of the underachieving students showed an average increase of 14 percent.
- () 3. Which could best replace the underlined word "distracted" in Paragraph 4?
- A. Amused.
 - B. Interested.
 - C. Assisted.
 - D. Affected.
- () 4. As the research suggests, thanks to smartphone use students may _____.
- A. lose about an hour every day
 - B. lose five days in a school year
 - C. increase their scores by an average of 6.4 percent
 - D. decrease their scores by an average of 14 percent

E

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

Homework

Do arithmetic problems 15 through 25. State the different forms of the verbs on page 50 of your French workbook. Read pages 12 through 20 of the Shakespeare play, and don't forget to fill in the missing chemical symbols on the worksheet.

Sound like a list of your homework for the next few nights—or maybe even just for tonight? **1.** _____ It's your teachers' way of evaluating how much you understand what's going on in class. And it helps strengthen important concepts.

2. _____ It's inviting to start with the easy things to get them out of the way. However, you'll have the most energy and focus when you begin, so it's best to use this

mental power on the subjects that are most challenging. Later, when you're more tired, you can focus on the simpler things. If you get stuck on a problem, try to figure it out as well as you can—but don't spend too much time on it because this can mess up your homework schedule for the rest of the night. 3. _____ But don't pick someone whom you'll be up all night chatting with, or you'll never get it done!

Most people's attention spans aren't very long, so take some breaks while doing your homework. Sitting for too long without relaxing will make you less productive than if you stop every so often. Taking a 15-minute break every hour is a good idea for most people. 4. _____

Once your homework is done, you can check over it if you have extra time. Be sure to put it safely away in your backpack—there's nothing worse than having a completed assignment that you can't find the next morning or that gets ruined by a careless brother or sister. 5. _____ Now you're free to hang out.

- A. Homework is a major part of going to school.
- B. Luckily, you can do a few things to do less homework.
- C. When you start your homework, deal with the hardest tasks first.
- D. But if you're really concentrating, wait until it's a good time to stop.
- E. If you need to, ask an adult for help or call or e-mail a classmate for advice.
- F. And no teacher still believes that "chewed by the dog" line—even when it's true!
- G. In conclusion, no one is expected to stay long, and people have very different learning styles.

◀◀ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Correction

请你修改以下短文。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 first learned to write in English, I run into many difficulties. The main problem was in that I always thought in Chinese but tried to translate everything into Chinese. My teacher advised me to keep diaries. I followed her advices. Happily it worked. Soon I began to enjoy talk to myself on paper as I was learning to express me in simple English. One day I wrote a short story and showed to my teacher. She liked it very much that she read it to the class. Everyone said the story was the good one. I was great encouraged by their words.

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

given words in brackets.

After-school Activities

As far as Americans are concerned, the development of social skills is 1. _____ (consider) as important as the development of intellectual skills. American schools offer a large number of after-school activities, in order to develop students' social skills, because classroom lessons outside are 2. _____ great importance as well. By taking part in these activities, students show their special talents, their ability to lead, and their ability 3. _____ (get) on with others.

4. _____ (compete) sports are the most popular after-school activities, because they will teach students to have a sense of 5. _____ (succeed). For some people, sport is more important than 6. _____ (academy) achievements, that is, exam grades. During the long summer holidays, American children will go 7. _____ (camp). 8. _____ these camps offer is an opportunity to take part in many kinds of outdoor 9. _____ (act), for example, horse riding and water skiing. Older teenagers are more 10. _____ (like) to get summer jobs. Many go backpacking in the mountains of the west.

C. Guided writing

假设你是澳大利亚人,从今年9月份开始在北京某中学就读。请根据所给图画用英语写一篇发言稿,向来访的澳大利亚代表团介绍该校一些很受学生欢迎的课外活动。



注意:

- 1. 发言稿必须包括所有图画的内容,可以适当增加细节。
- 2. 词数:100 左右。

参考词汇:演讲比赛 speech contest

Language Project

编写一部关于学校生活的短剧,然后排练并演出。

同学们可以通过图书馆、网络、广播和电视等资源获得最为丰富的素材,还可以请外教对剧本台词进行润色。希望这次演出能给同学们的中学生活增添更加美好的回忆!(演出时间 20 分钟左右)

★ Learning Strategy

同学们一定很想讲一口流利的英语吧? 这里有一些别的同学练口语的方法,也许对我们很有启发呢!

1. 听译法——角色互换

三人一组,仿真翻译实战。一人讲汉语,一人讲英语扮演外国人,一人进行翻译。练习一段时间后互换角色。这是一种非常好的翻译训练方法,也是很好的相互学习、取长补短的方法,而且可以大大提高反应速度和能力。此法的高级阶段为同声传译,我们可以在听广播、看电视或开会时,把所听内容口译成英文。

Interpreting what you hear—Changing Roles. Three people make a group: one speaks Chinese, one speaks English acting as the foreigner, one acts as the interpreter. Then change roles. This is a good interpreting training method and is good for studying from one another. In addition, it may improve the responding ability and speed of speaking. The advanced stage of this method is simultaneous interpretation.

2. 口语作文和 3 分钟训练法

此法适用于强化训练。找一个题目做一分钟的口语作文,同时将其录音。听录音,找出不足和错误,就此题目再做两分钟的口语作文,同样录音,再听并找出不足与进步,继续做三分钟口语作文。这是高级口语训练,效果不俗。

Oral composition and 3-minute training method. This method is suitable for intense training.

Making an oral composition about a certain topic for one minute the first time and record the composition on tape at the same time. Then listen to the composition and find out the room for improvement. Then make the same composition for two minutes for the second time and also record it. And at last repeat the above-mentioned for three minutes.

3. 复述练习

用自己的话复述我们所听的英语故事或文章。

Retelling exercise. Retell some articles or English stories in our own words.

4. 如果可能我们也可以大声且快速朗读英文绕口令(就像相声演员练嘴),还可以同时口中含块糖以加大强化训练的力度,这样来使我们的口腔肌肉迅速适应英文发音,使我们的口语相当流利、清晰,而且还会更加自信。

If possible, we may read some English tongue twisters loudly and quickly with one or two cakes of candy in our mouth (just as the Chinese cross-talk actors do) to train our oral cavity muscles and tongues suitable for English pronunciation.

A big black bug bit the back of a big black bear.

The big black bear bit back the big black bug.

This fish has a thin fin; That fish has a fat fin.

This fish is a fish that has a thinner fin than that fish.

★ Culture

本模块的话题是美国的校园文化,在此我们一起了解更多关于美国的拉拉队的内容。

Cheerleading styles vary greatly between the high school, college and professional levels. Teams that cheer for professional sports team such as basketball and football generally perform dance routines. Some of the most well-known teams are the Dallas Cowboy Cheerleaders for football and the Los Angeles Laker Girls for basketball.

College teams not only cheer at some sporting events to help fans show support for the teams, they may also compete as coed (男女同校的女生) or all female teams and are judged on their routines performed to music. College level cheer competitions incorporate difficult gymnastic skills as well as stunting (特技); making pyramids and throwing team members into the air and catching them. Two premier college teams are the University of Michigan and the University of Louisville in Kentucky.

Most high schools have teams that cheer at athletic events such as football and basketball. These teams are called sideline teams and lead fans to cheer during the sporting events. High schools may also have competitive teams that host or travel to various competitions. Some competitions even name National Champions based on the teams that choose to attend. Teams are judged on their performances, much like gymnastics and ice-skating. There are compulsory skills that must be performed such as jumps, back handsprings and standing back tucks. Teams also execute difficult tumbling (翻滚) passes and pyramids in group stunts. Ultimately, it is the goal of high school teams to be strong enough to earn the opportunity to compete at a State Finals Competition and to earn the title of being named the best team in their state. Some of the best high school teams in the country are the East Kentwood Falcons in Michigan and Carmel High School Hounds in Texas.

Club teams or All Star teams are also very popular. Athletes are selected by teams and enter

competitions that may travel all over the United States to earn various championship titles.

Competitive cheerleading for club, All Star and school-sponsored teams is a very fast growing sport and children start as young as four years old working on developing sophisticated gymnastics and stunting skills. Most high school cheer athletes work out in weight rooms to develop strength and take gymnastics classes outside of school to master difficult skills.

Cheerleading is a very expensive sport. Costs include shoes designed specifically for cheerleading, uniforms, entry fees to camps and competitions, uniforms and practice clothing.

Safety is of the utmost importance in cheerleading. All stunts are performed only after rigorous conditioning, practicing and training. Stunting groups consist of flyers (the athletes who are lifted or thrown into the air) bases and backspots (athletes who assist in lifting and catching the flyers). Bases and backspots are trained to take whatever steps are necessary to catch flyers and prevent injury. Routines are performed on special cheerleading mats that provide spring making it easier to jump and tumble. The mats also cushion the athletes in the event when a stunt is not performed properly and an athlete falls. Some serious injuries have occurred as a result of stunts performed incorrectly. Many state athletic associations restrict the types of stunts that can be performed at youth and high school levels, such as flyers becoming inverted or upside down while in the air. The restrictions are in place to prevent athletes from performing stunts they may not be ready to perform or because younger athletes may not be strong enough to catch the flyers who may not land correctly.

Sportsmanship is a very important part of high school and college athletics as cheerleaders are highly visible ambassadors of their schools. The most respected coaches stress the importance of being supportive of not only the home team, but of visiting teams and other teams at competitions.

Cheerleading in the United States has grown into a full-fledged (成熟的) sport that brings pride to the schools and athletes that participate in it.

同学们,在读了这些有关美国校园文化 的文章,尤其是它们的校园拉拉队的盛况之后,能不能用英语向你的同伴们介绍一下大体情况呢? 希望同学们也能在校园里组织起拉拉队来,为我们的校园生活增添色彩。



Reading for Pleasure

1. Improvement

One student says to another: “How are your English lessons coming along?”

“Fine. I used to be one who couldn’t understand the English men, and now it’s the English men who can’t understand me.”

2. Half or Five Tenths

Teacher: Would you rather have one half of an orange or five tenths?

Gerald: I’d much rather have the half.

Teacher: Think carefully, and tell me why.

Gerald: Because you lose too much juice when you cut the orange into five tenths.

3. How Many Rabbits?

Teacher: Now, Jonathan, if I gave you three rabbits and then the next day I gave you five rabbits, how many rabbits would you have?

Jonathan: Nine, Sir.

Teacher: Nine?

Jonathan: I've got one already, Sir.

4. Essay

Teacher had set his class an essay in "A Game of Cricket". After two minutes Simon Steel handed his paper in and was allowed to go home. His essay read: "Rain stopped play."

5. Who Discovered Australia?

Teacher: Find Australia on the map for me, Johnny.

Johnny: It's there, Sir.

Teacher: That's right. Now Sammy, who discovered Australia?

Sammy: Johnny, Sir.

6. Lightning

Teacher: Why is it said that lightning never strikes the same place twice?

Roy: Because after it's struck once the same place isn't there any more!

7. The Climate of New Zealand

Teacher: Matthew, what is the climate of New Zealand?

Matthew: Very cold, Sir.

Teacher: Wrong.

Matthew: But, Sir! When they send us meat it always arrives frozen!

8. All except the Music

A keen young teacher wanted to introduce her class to the glories of classical music, so she arranged an outing to an afternoon concert. To make the occasion even more memorable, she treated everyone to lemonade, cake, chocs and ices. Just as the party was getting back into their coach, she said to little Sally, "Have you enjoyed yourself today?"

"Oh, yes, Miss!" said Sally. "It was lovely. All except the music, that is."



★ Supplementary Reading

读书足以怡情,足以博采,足以长才。

Canadian School Life

Finishing my high school life in Canada, I started classes at the University of Toronto at the beginning of September. I soon found that there are lots of differences between Canadian high schools and universities.

To me, the biggest difference is the course selection system. Although high schools in Canada also need students to choose courses by themselves, most of the students have the same mandatory (必修的) classes, and the options (选择) are quite limited.

For university students, almost everyone has different classes, as the classes one takes depend on one's major. Take my university for example. There are hundreds of majors that students can choose from, and each major has at least three or four compulsory (必修的) classes each year. Do the math and you'll be surprised by how many options students have.

Each class has a maximum student number, usually between 100 to 300. The limited number of students means that some students may not be enrolled (注册) in the classes that they want to get into. The university will assign a certain time for students to select classes on the course-enrolling website. So everything depends on one's luck and fortune.

Even if a student doesn't successfully enroll in the classes that he or she wants, they can still be on the waitlist. If someone drops a class, another student will automatically be enrolled. However, the university still suggests that everyone should have a plan B in case something goes wrong.

Usually, there are two parts to most classes, the lecture and the tutorial (辅导班). Lectures usually have more than 100 students, and the instructors are the professors. For tutorials, they're always run by teacher assistants, usually master's or PhD students. Tutorials contain at most 30 students, and that's where quizzes and discussions take place.

Since universities in Canada have a longer summer holiday, the semesters are quite short, which means the progress of the class is very fast. For instance, my philosophy professor asks us to finish one book every week, which is the hardest thing for me to do right now.