Learning Contents of Book 7

単元 项目	1	2	3	4	5
话题	残疾	关于科学的文 学作品 机器人科幻作 家艾萨克 西莫夫	自然:海下动物与植物 海洋的传说	帮助别人志愿工作	国家意识与国 际意识 国外旅行 国外学习
词汇	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表	见教材词汇表
语法	复习不定式	复习被动语态 (I)(包括不 定式)	复习被动语态 (Ⅱ)(包括动词-ing形式)	复习定语从句(限制性)	复习定语从句(非限制性)
功能	表达个人观点祝愿与祝贺	推测与信仰	责备与抱怨	时间顺序逻辑关系	喜欢与不喜欢 可能与不可能
阅读	马蒂的故事 给一名建筑师 的信 张云成实现了 他的目标	包 艾 莫 机 的 英 大 4 争	虎鲸老汤 生活 海 海 海 海 海 许 女 神 赛 得 娜 的 传说	一封家信 世界上最有用 的礼物清单 一封来自 Plan International 的信	谢蕾,再接再厉 秘鲁 旅行者们的故 事
写作	实用性写作 建议信	想象性写作 科学幻想短文	实用性写作 如何有礼貌地 抱怨	记叙文 学校杂志文章	个性写作 给笔友的信件

Unit 1 Living well



通过本单元的学习,同学们将了解有关残疾人的生活现状和需求,以及他们自强不息、积极向上的品质,从而激发同学们自立自强的精神,同时增强对弱势群体的关注。在日常交际用语方面,我们将学习礼貌地表达个人观点;语法方面,我们将复习动词不定式;另外,我们还将学习有关信件的一些知识。

话题

Disability & Life of disabled people

词汇:

disability disabled hearing eyesight lap ambition ambitious dictation noisy suitable entry beneficial clumsy outgoing adapt bench microscope absence fellow annoy annoyed firm software parrot tank tortoise exit

psychology psychologically encouragement conduct politics abolish resign slavery literature companion assistance congratulate congratulation bowling graduation certificate architect adequate accessible handy row basement outwards approval dignity profit community

短语:

in other words adapt to in many ways out of breath all in all sit around as well as cut out make fun of never mind all the best

功能:

- 1. 学会表达祝愿和祝贺(Wishes and congratulations)。
- 2. 学会有礼貌地表达个人观点(Expressing your opinions in polite ways)。

语法:

复习动词不定式(Revise the Infinitive)

It is difficult to know what the future holds. (Subject)

Now his ambition is to become an actor. (Predicative)

He hopes to become a teacher. (Object)

Does this disability make it difficult for them to do some things? (Object complement)

I have a very busy life with no time to sit around feeling sorry for myself. (Attribute)

She is proud to have taken part in competitions. (Adverbial)



阅读

- 1. 阅读有关残疾和残疾人的文章。
- 2. 阅读正式信件。

通过阅读文章,了解有关残疾人的生活现状和需求,以及他们自强不息、积极向上的品质,激发同学们自立自强的精神,同时增强对弱势群体的关注,并呼吁全社会都来帮助和爱护他们。



写作:

- 1. 学习正式信件(Formal letter)的格式和用语。
- 2. 学习写提建议的信件(Letter of suggestion)。



★ 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单元课文的能力。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,以帮助大家更好地把握它们的用法。





Introduction =

As we all know, not all the people are able-bodied or perfect in the world. Some are physically disabled and some are mentally disabled. Their disabilities prevent them from living a normal life. However, from ancient times to the present, from abroad to home, we can find many good examples, who overcame their disabilities and achieved success. Sun Bin, whose kneecap was removed, wrote $Sun\ Bin$'s $Art\ of\ War$; Zhouzhou, with a mental disability, is an excellent music director; Helen Keller, deaf and blind, became a role model for millions of people; Yang Guang, blind, has inspired many young disabled with his songs. In fact, around us, there are also many disabled people like them. They are not well-known, but they are trying their best to live a meaningful and full life. Today, we are reading a story about Marty Fielding—a teenaged boy with a physical disability. After reading the story, you may learn more about disabled people and know how to get along with them.



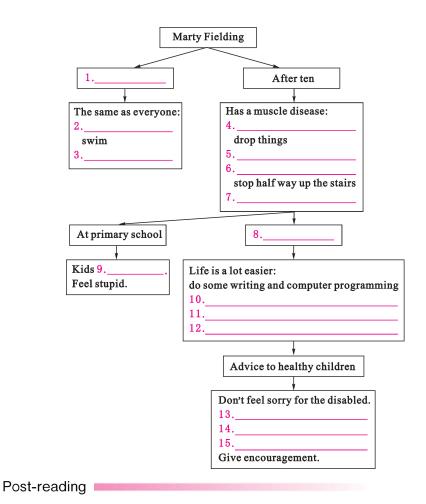
Pre-reading |

Answer the questions.

ty.

There are many websites on the Internet related to disabled persons, among which is a website called "Family Village". On the website, ordinary young people with disabilities can tell their own stories, such as Marty's.

2. Do you thin	nk non-disabled people can also benefit from the website? Why?
While-rea	ading
A. Read the p	assage quickly and fill in the chart below, which is a brief introduction to Ma
Name	
Status	
Health	
Interests	
Ambition	
Motto	
3. Read the p	assage carefully and answer the following questions.
I. What does	s Marty mean by "live one day at a time"?
2. Before he	was diagnosed with his disease, what was Marty's dream?
3. What both	ered him most in primary school?
	e realized his football dream?



Finish the mind map.

✓ Section 2 Vocabulary ►►

A. Matching

- ()1. graduation A. to make sb. a little angry or unhappy
- ()2. clumsy B. a strong desire to achieve something
- ()3. handy C. enough in quantity for a particular purpose
- ()4. fellow D. having good effect; helpful
- ()5. ambition E. moving in an awkward way and tending to make things fall over
- ()6. adequate F. the quality that earns or deserves respect
- ()7. beneficial G. your ability to see
- ()8. eyesight H. a person who you work with, study with, or who is in the same situation as you
- ()9, annoy I, the time when you complete a university degree course or your education at a high school
- ()10. dignity J. near and easy to reach; useful

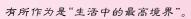
B. Completion

 管记本电脑不适合在飞机上使用。 ③ The wine is not	DDo you think the preser	nt a little boy?
③ The wine is not	你认为这个礼物适合送给	合一个小男孩吗?
③ The wine is not	②Laptops	use on planes.
这酒不合我的口味。 ④ This conduct	笔记本电脑不适合在飞机	凡上使用 。
④ This conduct	③The wine is not	to my taste.
这种行为很适合你的身份。 ③ He seems a	这酒不合我的口味。	
⑤He seems aworker for the job. 他看来是做这项工作的合适人选。 ⑥There's a range of restaurants toall tastes. 有各色饭店以适应不同口味的需求。 ⑦ThisChina's national conditions. 这可能不符合中国的国情。 ●Learning Tips be suitable for 对于来说是合适的同根词。 suit v. 适合;相适应。 suited adj. 合适的,相称的。 be suited to 适合 in other words ①, she had to give up her schooling. 换句话说,她不得不放弃她的学业。 ②He became,, a great hero. 也就是说,他成了一位大英雄。 ●Learning Tips in a word 总而言之 adapt ① The ability to is a definite advantage in this job. 较强的适应能力在这项工作中无疑是一个有利条件。	④This conduct	your status.
他看来是做这项工作的合适人选。 ⑥ There's a range of restaurants to	这种行为很适合你的身份	分。
⑥ There's a range of restaurants toall tastes. 有各色饭店以适应不同口味的需求。 ⑦ ThisChina's national conditions. 这可能不符合中国的国情。 ● Learning Tips be suitable for对于来说是合适的 同根词 suit v. 适合;相适应 suited adj. 合适的,相称的 be suited to 适合 in other words ①, she had to give up her schooling. 换句话说,她不得不放弃她的学业。 ② He became,, a great hero. 也就是说,他成了一位大英雄。 ● Learning Tips in a word 总而言之 adapt ① The ability to is a definite advantage in this job. 较强的适应能力在这项工作中无疑是一个有利条件。	⑤He seems a	worker for the job.
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suited adj. 合适的,相称的 be suited to 适合 in other words ①	同根词	
be suited to 适合 in other words ①	suit v. 适合;相适应	
in other words ①	suited <i>adj</i> . 合适的,材	目称的
①	be suited to 适合	
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较强的适应能力在这项工作中无疑是一个有利条件。	adapt	
	①The ability to	is a definite advantage in this job.
②He has not yet the climate.	较强的适应能力在这项 🗆	工作中无疑是一个有利条件。
	②He has not yet	the climate.

③I _____ myself ____ the weather here.

我已经适应了这里的天气。

<pre>① The flowers</pre>	to harsh wint	ers.
这些花能够很好地适应严冬。		
⑤These teaching materials		older children.
这些教材经过改编后可以供大		
⑥That article	_ a song.	
这篇文章是根据一首歌改写而	成的。	
●Learning Tips		
adaptfor 使适合于;为·····	·改编(改写)	
adaptfrom 根据改编((改写)	
adapt oneself to 使自己适应	或习惯于	
adaptto 使适应		
同根词		
adaptable adj .能适应的,	有适应能力的	
adaptive adj . 适应的,适合	·的	
adaptation $n.$ 适应;改编本	,改写本	
4. cut out		
①The doctor	his tonsils.	
医生为他切除了扁桃体。	-	
②You'd better		
你最好把最后一段删去。	_	
3He has decided to	and tu	ırn over a new leaf.
他决定洗心革面,不再赌博。		
4I had the tailor	a new dre	ess for me.
我让裁缝给我裁了一条新裙子		
5. out of breath		
The 3-kilometre run left me		
三千米的长跑使我上气不接下气	0	
6. absence		
①His school	was caused by	y his illness.
他由于生病而不能来学校。		
②After an th	ne boy returned	l.
在离开三个月之后,这个男孩回	回来了。	
③ in that dra	wing makes it	dull.
那幅画因没有着色而显得晦暗	0	
\oplus may cause	accident.	
心不在焉可能会导致事故的发	生。	



⑤Not every student attended the lecture; several were	·
不是每个学生都听了报告,有几位缺席。	
我不在时史密斯先生将会代替我。	
The who often asks for leave or classes is sure to l	ag behind his
classmates.	
经常请假或缺课的学生一定会落后于同班同学。	
●Learning Tips	
in/during one's absence 在某人不在的情况下	
absence from 缺课;缺工;缺勤	
absence of mind 心不在焉	<u>*</u>
同根词	
absent <i>adj</i> . 缺席;不在	
be absent from 缺席,缺;旷	
annoy	
① was that he had not received an invitation.	
最使他感到不快的是他没有收到邀请。	
②Mary him with her stupid questions.	
玛丽提出的问题使他很烦。	
3 It's that we didn't know about this before.	
之前我们竟然对此一无所知,真让人恼火。	
④, he discovered they hadn't waited.	
⑤ Alan found the constant noise of the traffic an .	
艾伦觉得车来车往的声音很惹人讨厌。	
©He was to learn that the train would be delayed.	
他听说火车要晚点,心里感到烦恼。	
●Learning Tips	
同根词	
annoying adj . 使讨厌的;使恼人的	•▲
annoyed adj . 恼怒的;气恼的;生气的	
annoyance n. 厌烦,恼怒;使人生气、讨厌的人或事情	
all in all	
①, it has been a great success.	
总的来说,非常成功。	
②There are 52 students in our class .	

我们班总共有52个学生。

	Learning Tips		
	in all 总共;总计		•4
9.	as well as		•
	①You have to pay for food accommodation.		
	你除了付住宿费之外还得付饭费。		
	②The book tells about his life		
	这本书讲述了他的作品和生平。		
	③You can't expected her to do the housework dren.	look after	the chil-
	你不可能让她既照顾孩子又做家务。		
	④He speaks French, and German		
	他既能说法语,也能说德语。		
	⑤, he hurt his arm.		
	胳膊受伤的同时,他也跌断了腿。		
	Learning Tips		
	as well 也		**
0.	conduct		
	①Every student has to obey the rules of		
	每个学生都要遵守行为准则。		
	② of the business was very successful.		
	他对这家公司的管理非常成功。		
	③ This retrograde does not always take place.		
	逆向传导不经常进行。		
	4 The blind man us safely to the station in the fog.		
	这位盲人在迷雾中安全地把我们带到了车站。		
	⑤A job is to collect payments from passengers on a bu	IS.	
	售票员的工作就是在公共汽车上向乘客收取车费。		
	©Will this materials?		
	这种材料导电吗?		
	Who the orchestra this evening?		
	今天晚上谁来指挥乐队?		
	木头导热性能不好。		
		h	and be-

cause of its abundance and low cost.

铜是一种重要导体,因为它的导电率高,而且资源丰富,价格又低。

Learning Tips

同根词

conductor n. (乐队)指挥;(公共汽车、电车上的)售票员;导体 conduction n. (热或电能的)传导

anduative al: **住**阜州的 阜山市

conductive adj. 传导性的,导电的

conductivity adj. 传导性;传导力

11. never mind

—Sorry for interrupting you. 对不起打断你。

— ____.没关系。

12. congratulate

①I _____ you ____ your great achievement.

祝贺你所取得的伟大成就。

②You can _____ yourself _____ having done an excellent job. 你应该为你出色的工作感到自豪。

③—I've passed the driving test. 我通过了驾驶考试。

-- ____! 祝贺你!

 $\ensuremath{\textcircled{4}}\xspace \ensuremath{\mbox{Give}}\xspace$ Amy my _____ on her success.

向艾米表示我对她成功的祝贺。

Learning Tips

congratulate sb. on sth. 为某事向某人道贺

congratulate yourself on (为成就或成功)感到自豪;感到高兴

同根词

congratulation n. 祝贺;贺词(通常用复数)

congratulatory adj. 祝贺的

a congratulatory address 祝词

a congratulatory telegram 贺电

13. access

①The only _____ to their house is along the path.

只有沿着这条路走才能到达他们的房子。

②Only a few people _____ the full facts of the case.

只有少数几个人能看到有关该案全部事实的材料。

③Students must _____ good books.

学生必须有机会读好书。



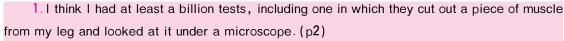


④Computers should be	made readily	teachers and p	upils.
教师和学生都应该有机	L会使用电脑。		
5 Medicine should not b	oe kept where	children.	
药品不应放在儿童容易	\$ 拿到的地方。		
●Learning Tips			
have access to 使用;	 ;接近;可以利用;可进	 人的	
同根词			
accessible adj .可至	削达的;可接近的;可使	用的;容易理解的	•4
be accessible to 可接	& 近的;可用的;易被理	解的;受到赞赏的;易受影	
响的			
14. meet with			,
	an old friend on the	plane.	
他在飞机上碰到了一位	ž老朋友。		
②The villagers	misfortune	e—their houses were floode	d by water.
这些村民遭遇了不幸一	——他们的家被洪水淹	了。	
\Im The plan seems to $_$	their	ideas on the subject.	
这计划似乎符合他们对	 		
C. Complete the following	g passage by using the	e words or expressions in the	e box in their
proper forms.			
clumsy benefit fell	ow adapt to psych	ology sit around encourag	je
ambition make fun a	of in many ways as	s well as absence softwo	are
outgoing in other wo	ords		
Before Marty was ten, he	e was the same as ot	hers. Later, he had a muscle	e disease and
got weaker and weaker. At pr	rimary school, he was	s often 1	by other chil-
dren because of his 2.	movements. H	is 3 from scho	ool made him
fall behind his 4.	_ students. Now at hig	h school, however, things ar	e quite differ-
ent. 5, his	s disease is 6	to him.	He becomes
7 and has 8			
stronger 10.			
keeping pets 11.	inventing computer go	ames. He is so busy that he ho	as no time to
12 His 13			
that healthy children can give	ve more 15.	to the disabled and h	elp them live
a rich life.			

Lexical Chunks

	请将本单元的词组、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 ►►



我想我至少做过十亿次检查,包括有一次检查,他们从我的腿部切下一小块儿肌肉,放在显微镜下观察。

(1) including 是介词,此处引起的短语是对 a billion tests 的解释说明,相当于一个非限制性定语从句 which include...;通常 including 前有逗号。例如:

At least 80 persons were injured, including 5 policemen.

至少有80人受伤,其中包括5名警察。

本句还可写为:At least 80 persons were injured, 5 policemen included.

此处使用了 include 的过去分词,与其前的逻辑主语构成独立主格结构。

(2) one 指代前面提到的名词 test,其后的 in which 引导一个定语从句,修饰 one。例如:

As early as his second film, Chaplin had developed his own manner of acting, the one that was to become world-famous.

早在他演第二部电影时,卓别林就已经形成了自己的表演风格,这就是他后来闻名于世的那种表演风格。

本句中 the one 指代前面提到的名词 manner of acting,是它的同位语,其后的 that 引导定语从句,修饰 the one。

2. Sometimes, too, I was too weak to go to school so my education suffered. (p2) 也有些时候,我的身体太虚弱,上不了学,因此落了许多功课。

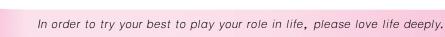
too 表示"也,还",通常用于肯定句的句末,其前逗号可有可无;否定句中用 either。但有时候 too 也放在句中,这时其前后一般应有逗号(有时也可没有);在美式英语中,too 可用于句首,这时其后一定要有逗号。例如:

We, too, are going away.

(= We are going away, too.)

我们也要走了。

I, too, would much like to discuss the questions with you.



(=I would much like to discuss the questions with you, too.)

我也很想和你讨论一下这些问题。

Too, readers will find in this book many interesting illustrations.

(=Readers will also find in this book many interesting illustrations.)

读者还能在这本书中看到许多有趣的插图。

3. My life is a lot easier at high school because my fellow students have accepted me. (p2) 我在中学时期的生活(比在小学时)要轻松多了,因为我的同学开始接受了我的状况。

a lot 在这里用来修饰比较级 easier。可用来修饰比较级的词或短语还有: much, far, even, still, a great deal, a bit, a little, rather, any, no, by far 等; 另外,还可以用表示倍数的词或度量名词做修饰语。例如:

- —Are you feeling any better? 你现在觉得好些了吗? (any 修饰比较级通常用于否定句或疑问句中)
 - 一Yes,I'm fine now. 是的,我现在很好。

If there were no examinations, we should have a much happier time at school.

如果没有考试,我们在学校就会过得更加快乐。

If we want to win, we must do a great deal more.

我们要胜利,一定还要做更多的工作。

This restaurant is rather more expensive than that one.

这家餐厅的收费比那家贵得多。

Your watermelon is three times bigger than mine.

你的西瓜比我的大三倍。

In contrast, it is 1,600 meters higher than the west half of it.

相反的,它比西半部高出1600米。

She is by far the better actress.

她是个更好的女演员。

(by far 还可用来修饰最高级。在修饰比较级、最高级时,通常和定冠词 the 连用。又如: The TV tower is by far the largest construction of our country. 这个电视塔是我国最大的建筑。)

4. Just accept them for who they are, and give them encouragement to live as rich and full a life as you do. (p3)

要接受他们,给他们鼓励,让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

as+adj.+a/an+n.+as...和……一样…… 例如:

It is generally believed that teaching is as much an art as it is a science.

就像教书是一门科学一样,教书也被认为是一种艺术。

It is as beautiful a city as a garden.

这是一个像花园一样美丽的城市。

类似于这种先加形容词再加 a 以及单数名词用法的词还有:too,so,how,however。例如:

This is too big a dress for the girl.

这条裙子对这个女孩来说太大了。

I've never seen so amusing a film.

我从来没有看过这么有趣的电影。

How pigheaded a man he is! You can never reason with him.

他是一个多么固执的人! 你根本不可能和他讲道理。

However bad a situation it is, I'll be with you.

不论局面多么糟糕,我都会和你在一起。

5. There was a time when children with mental disabilities were prevented from living a normal life in many ways. (p4)

曾经一度,有智力残疾的孩子在许多方面不能过正常的生活。

There was a time when... 曾经有一段时间/曾经一度……, when 引导定语从句修饰 a time。例如:

There was a time when I hated to go to school.

曾经有段时间我非常讨厌上学。

There was a time when the owners of shops and businesses in Chicago had to pay large sums of money to gangsters in return for "protection".

曾经有一个时期, 芝加哥的店主和商行的老板们不得不拿出大笔的钱给歹徒以换取"保护"。

6. So I'd like to suggest that the seats at the back be placed higher than those at the front so that everyone can see the screen easily. (p8)

所以我想建议影院后排的座位应该比前排的高,这样每个人都能够很容易看到银幕。

suggest 后面的宾语从句中,谓语用虚拟语气,即 should + 动词原形,也可将 should 省略,直接用动词原形,这时它不受 suggest 的时态影响。例如:

He suggested that we (should) give a performance at the party.

他建议我们在晚会上表演节目。

有这种用法的动词可以归纳为:一个坚持(insist),两个命令(order,command),三个建议(suggest,advise,propose),四个要求(request,require,demand,desire)。另外,这种虚拟方式还可用于主语、表语和同位语从句中。例如:

It was proposed that we get together this weekend.

有人建议我们这个周末聚会。(主语从句)

The order came that the soldiers should leave the village the next morning.

命令已经下达,士兵们必须在第二天早晨撤出这个村子。(同位语从句)

Her suggestion was that we start off tomorrow morning.

她建议我们明早出发。(表语从句)

U

Consolidation =

5. He suggested that

Matching

1. He had played many songs,	
2. If there were not any difficulty,	
3. There was a time	
4. When we get closer to the moon, we shall feel its gravity pulling us,	

- 6. It can be beneficial .
- A. to share your feelings with someone you trust
- B. the class meeting (should) not be held on Saturday
- C. we would have a much more pleasant time in our life
- D. including some of my favorites
- E. when I got crazy about everything to do with computer
- F. but it will not be as strong a pull as the earth's





发现,探究语法规则

- 1. 首先让我们回顾一下,非谓语动词都包含哪些形式?
- $(1) \qquad (2) \qquad (3)$
- 2. 下面的六个句子是本单元课文中出现的,每个句子都包含一个动词不定式。
- (1) I am very outgoing and have learned to adapt to my disability.
- (2) I was too weak to go to school so my education suffered.
- (3) My ambition is to work for a firm that develops computer software when I grow up.
 - (4) To look after my pets properly takes a lot of time but I find it worthwhile.
 - (5) If I had a chance to say one thing to healthy children, it would be this.
 - (6) This makes them feel they are not as important as other customers. 请同学们分析一下,这些动词不定式分别在句子中充当什么成分?

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(6)				

3. 结合 Module 4 和 Module 5 中学到的知识,现在请你和你的同桌一起来完成下面这个表格。

	Subject	Object	Predicative	Attribute	Adverbial	Object complement
ving	\checkmark					
P. P.						
Infinitive						

动词不定式

下面我们一起来学习本单元的语法知识。

阅读下面这篇短文,观察并分析画线部分内容的用法。

A rich landowner decided to leave possessions to one of his two sons. His wish was to see that his sons were so clever that they can use his wealth well. As he lay on the deathbed, he called the two young mento come to him before the break of dawn and even before the cock could crow. He then said, "I will leave all my earth to the one who

英语 选修 7

can best fill this room. It was in this room that I made plans on how to build up my fortune. And you have to buy something to fill the room. Not an inch must be left uncovered. It is important for us to do that. As I am getting weaker by the hour you both must come back by midnight." He handed them a small piece of silver and an empty bag to put their purchases in. They both went out and hurriedly came back with their purchases. Having bought the straw, the elder began to spread it around the floor, but far from filling the room. It did not even cover half the space. "This is no use, son," said the father, "and let me see how your brother fills the room." The younger son took out of his bag a large candle, set it on the table in the center of the room and lit it. A brilliant bright light filled up the whole room. The father was delighted to see that and exclaimed, "Son, I am sure you will use the wealth well."

动词不定式可在句子中充当主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。通过观察和分析,我们发现画线部分不定式在句中的用法:

- 1. A rich landowner decided to leave possessions to one of his two sons. (宾语)
- 2. Having bought the straw, the elder began to spread it around the floor, but far from filling the room. (宾语)
- 3. His wish was to see that his sons were so clever that they can use his wealth well.

(表语,表示主语的意向、打算、计划等)

4. As he lay on the deathbed, he called the two young men to come to him before the break of dawn and even before the cock could crow.

(宾语补足语,常用来补充说明宾语的动作)

- 5. It was in this room that I made plans on how to build up my fortune.
- (带疑问词的不定式做介词的宾语)
- 6. And you have to buy something to fill the room.

(定语,位于所修饰的词 something 之后)

7. He handed them a small piece of silver and an empty bag to put their purchases in.

(定语,位于所修饰的词 bag 之后)

- 8. It is important for us to do that.
- (主语,一般表示具体的动作,有时为了避免句子头重脚轻,常用 it 做形式主语,把真正的主语不定式后置)
- 9. The father was delighted to see that and exclaimed, "Son, I am sure you will use the wealth well."

(状语,表示结果)

通过以上的分析和思考,我们一起来总结动词不定式的相关用法。

1. 不定式的形式及含义

不定式	形式	含义
不定式的一般式	to do	表示的动作与谓语所表示的动作或状态同时
个 及 式 的 一 放 式	10 00	发生或在它之后发生。
不定式的进行式	to be doing	表示的动作正在进行,与谓语所表示的动作
个 人 式 的 近 们 式	to be doing	同时发生。
不定式的完成式	to have done	表示的动作发生在谓语所表示的动作之前。
一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	to be done /	逻辑主语与不定式表示的动作之间是被动
不定式的被动式	to have been done	关系。

- 2. 不定式的否定形式通常是在不定式符号 to 前加_____。
- 3. 动词不定式可在句子中充当主语、宾语、表语、补足语、定语和状语。做主语时,一般表 示具体的某次动作,谓语动词用第三人称单数;有时为了避免句子头重脚轻,常用 it 做形式主 语,而把真正的主语不定式放在句尾。做宾语时,有时带有宾语补足语,也常用 it 做形式宾 语,而将真正的宾语不定式后置。
- 4. 在某些动词后用不带 to 的不定式构成复合宾语的句子,改为被动结构时,不定式要加 to。这类动词常见的有 see, watch, notice, feel, hear, make, let, have 等。

Consolidation

A. Fill in the blanks in the passage in the proper forms of the given verbs in brackets.
When Joe was about 1(start) school, all signs pointed to success.
Yet things turned out 2(be) quite disappointing. Joe struggled day and
night, but it did not work. One afternoon, as teacher started 3(introduce)
difficult concepts, dark clouds covered the sky, and the storm set in. Hard though she
tried 4(make) the kids 5(concentrate), the thunder won the
battle for their attention. No one grasped the concepts, except for Joe. He understood
them and answered all the questions correctly. 6(set) an example to the
other students, the teacher patted him on the back, and told him 7(go) a-
round and explain how he had managed it. 8(encourage) by his newfound
success, Joe moved quickly throughout the room. After school, Joe went home,
9(sing) all the way. The next day, the teacher asked him to attend a com-
petition 10(hold) the next month.
B. Fill in the blanks in the passage with the correct words or in the proper forms of the giv-
en words in brackets.
With the 1 (develop) of industry, air pollution is getting more and more
serious. In Beijing, many people suffer different kinds of illnesses because 2 ai
pollution.
Air pollution is caused by the following 3,: About half of the problem is

caused by vehicles. There are more and more cars, buses on the roads, and they give

off 4 (poison) gases. 25% of air pollution is caused by factories. Anothe	r fac-
tor is the smokers. Smoking not only does harm to their health 5 to other	ers. 6.
these, about 10% of air pollution is caused by other reasons.	
We should take some measures to fight 7 pollution. New fuel can be	used
to take 8 place of gas. We can plant more trees. If everybody realize	es the
9(important) of environment and does something to stop pollution, the	prob-
lem will 10 (solve).	
✓ Section 5 Function ►►	

1. 日常礼貌交际用语

表达祝愿和祝贺(Wishes and congratulations)

Congratulations! I'm very pleased for you. All the best.

I hope it goes well for you. I wish you success. That's wonderful/amaz-

ing.

Good luck! I'm proud of you. Well done!

I want to express my sincere congratulations on...

You have my best wishes.

I'm very impressed by your performance.

有礼貌地表达个人观点(Expressing your opinions in polite ways)

I hope you will not mind... I wonder if...

It would be... It would help to...

I'd like to suggest that... Perhaps there could be...

Thank you for reading my letter.

I hope my suggestions will meet with your approval.

2. 正式信件的格式

实际生活当中正式的信函包含很多种类,例如:邀请信、求职信、感谢信、致歉信、道贺信、投诉信、推荐信等,但几乎所有信件的格式都大同小异。

(1)信封(Envelope)

英语的信封和中文的一样,由三部分组成,即发信人地址、收信人地址和邮票。发信人的 地址应写在信封的左上角,收信人的地址应写在信封偏右下方处。地址的写法通常是由小到 大,如:门牌号、街道名、市(县)名、省名、国名。

Li Hua
Class 3 Grade 2
No.1 Senior High School
Taiyuan, Shanxi 030000
P. R. China

Pro. John Smith
502 South Fragrance Avenue
West Palm Beach, Florida 33404
U. S. A.

(2)信头 (Heading)

发信人的地址和日期(右上角)。日期通常有下列两种写法:

- (a)月、日、年 如:September 7th, 2018
- (b)日、月、年 如:7th September, 2018

信内姓名地址 (Inside address)

收信人的姓名和地址(左上角)。

(3)称呼(Salutation)

对收信人的尊称(一般用 Dear Mr/Miss/Madam/Professor 等)。称呼直接写在收信人地址的正下方,中间空一至二行。称呼后面的标点一般只能用逗号。

(4)正文 (Body)

这是信件内的主要内容。

(5)信尾客套语 (Complimentary close)

写信人在信的右(或左)下角写上表示自己对收信人一种礼貌客气的谦称。一般有Sincerely, Sincerely yours, Yours sincerely, Friendly yours, Truly yours, Yours truly, Cordially yours, Yours cordially 等。

(6)信尾签名 (Signature)

亲笔签上写信人自己的姓名。如果是用打字机或电脑写的信,在写信人签名的上方,同样 应该打上写信人的姓名

	Li Hua
	Class 3 Grade 2
	No. 1 Senior High School
	Taiyuan, Shanxi 030000
	P. R. China
	September 7th, 2018
Pro. John Smith	
502 South Fragrance Avenue	
West Palm Beach, Florida 33404	
U. S. A.	
Dear Professor Smith,	
Yours sincerely,	
Li Hua	



Interaction and Presentation ===

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

A:1.	_	
B:Yes.		
A:How's it going?		
B:Quite well, 2		
A:Really? Why?		
B:3.	_I've been admitted by the l	Jniversity of Michigan.
A:Congratulations! 4	I wish yo	u every success there.
B:Thank you.		
A:By the way, when	will you leave for America?	
B:Next Thursday mor	ning.	
A:5	_	
B:Thank you!		
A. You certainly dese	rve it.	
B. But you can't make	e greater efforts.	
C. but I'll be there on	ly two months more.	
D. Have a good trip!		
E. Are you getting alo	ong well with your business?	
F. You're still in the c	ompany, Bob?	
G. I'm finally going a	broad for further study.	

B. Oral activity

通过学习,同学们对英语正式信件的写作格式已经有了清晰的了解,现在就让我们学以致 用。假设你是 A LETTER TO AN ARCHITECT 中的建筑师 Ms Sanders,请给 Alice Major 写一 封回信,对她提出的建议表示感谢。写信的时候要注意用礼貌委婉的词句来表达;另外,按照 格式写出信封上的内容。



★ Language Use

学会语言、理解语言、使用语言,最终达到综合运用语言的目标。



While high school does not generally encourage students to explore new aspects of life, college sets the stage for that exploration. I myself went through this 1 process and found something that has changed my 2 at college for the better: I discovered

ASL—American Sign Language(美式手语).

I never felt an urge to 3 any sign language before. My entire family is hearing, and so are all my friends. The 4 languages were enough in all my interactions(交 往). Little did I know that I would discover my 5 for ASL.

The 6 began during my first week at college. I watched as the ASL Club 7 their translation of a song. Both the hand movements and the very 8 of communicating without speaking 9 me. What I saw was completely unlike anything I had experienced in the 10 . This newness just left me 11 more.

After that, feeling the need to 12 further, I decided to drop in on one of ASL club's meetings. I only learned how to 13 the alphabet that day. Yet instead of being discouraged by my 14 progress, I was excited. I then made it a point to 15 those meetings and learn all I could.

The following term, I 16 an ASL class. The professor was deaf and any talking was 17 . I soon realized that the silence was not unpleasant. 18 , if there had been any talking, it would have 19 us to learn less. Now, I appreciate the silence and the 20 way of communication it opens.

```
C. natural
                                                                            D. formal
          )1. A. searching
                                  B. planning
    (
          )2. A. progress
                                  B. experience
                                                       C. major
                                                                            D. opinion
          )3. A. choose
                                  B. read
                                                       C. learn
                                                                            D. create
    (
          )4. A. official
                                  B. foreign
                                                       C. body
                                                                            D. spoken
          )5. A. love
                                  B. concern
    (
                                                       C. goal
                                                                            D. request
    (
          )6. A. meeting
                                                                            D. task
                                  B. trip
                                                       C. story
    (
          )7. A. recorded
                                  B. performed
                                                       C. recited
                                                                            D. discussed
          )8. A. idea
                                  B. amount
                                                       C. dream
                                                                            D. reason
    (
          )9. A. disturbed
                                  B. supported
                                                       C. embarrassed
                                                                            D. attracted
    (
          )10. A. end
                                  B. past
                                                       C. course
                                                                            D. distance
                                  B. acting
          )11. A. showing
                                                       C. saying
                                                                            D. wanting
    (
          )12. A. exercise
                                  B. explore
                                                       C. express
                                                                            D. explain
          )13. A. print
    (
                                  B. write
                                                       C. sign
                                                                            D. count
    (
          )14. A. slow
                                  B. steady
                                                       C. normal
                                                                            D. obvious
          )15. A. chair
                                  B. sponsor
                                                       C. attend
                                                                            D. organize
    (
             ) 16. A. missed
                                           В.
                                                                 C. gave up
                                                                                         D.
                                               passed
registered for
```

```
)17. A. prohibited
                      B. welcomed
                                         C. ignored
                                                            D. repeated
)18. A. Lastly
                      B. Thus
                                         C. Instead
                                                            D. However
)19. A. required
                      B. caused
                                         C. allowed
                                                            D. expected
)20. A. easy
                      B. popular
                                         C. quick
                                                            D. new
                                                           全国新课标卷 [)
                                             (2017年高考
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✓ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ►►

\mathbf{A}

Good Morning Britain's Susanna Reid is used to grilling guests on the sofa every morning, but she is cooking up a storm in her latest role—showing families how to prepare delicious and nutritious meals on a tight budget.

In $Save\ Money: Good\ Food$, she visits a different home each week and with the help of Chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day. And the $Good\ Morning\ Britain$ presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11.

"We love Mexican churros, so I buy them on my phone from my local Mexican takeaway restaurant," she explains. "I pay £5 for a portion (一份), but Matt makes them for 26p a portion, because they are flour, water, sugar and oil. Everybody can buy takeaway food, but sometimes we're not aware how cheaply we can make this food ourselves. "

The eight-part series (系列节目), Save Money: Good Food, follows in the footsteps of ITV's Save Money: Good Health, which gave viewers advice on how to get value from the vast range of health products on the market.

With food our biggest weekly household expense, Susanna and Matt spend time with a different family each week. In tonight's Easter special they come to the aid of a family in need of some delicious inspiration on a budget. The team transforms the family's long weekend of celebration with less expensive but still tasty recipes.

- ()1. What do we know about Susanna Reid?
 - A. She enjoys embarrassing her guests.
 - B. She has started a new programme.
 - C. She dislikes working early in the morning.
 - D. She has had a light budget for her family.
- ()2. How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?
 - A. He buys cooking materials for her.
 - B. He prepares food for her kids.
 - C. He assists her in cooking matters.
 - D. He invites guest families for her.
- ()3. What does the author intend to do in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Summarize the previous paragraphs.
 - B. Provide some advice for the readers.
 - C. Add some background information.

- D. Introduce a new topic for discussion.
- ()4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Keeping Fit by Eating Smart
 - B. Balancing Our Daily Diet
 - C. Making Yourself a Perfect Chef
 - D. Cooking Well for Less

В

I've noticed something happening fairly regularly among my daughter and her friends. When they're all sitting around asking each other which photo they should post on Instagram, or when they're sending clothes pictures around in a group chat asking which one they should wear, many of the girls will respond by choosing the worst picture and the least attractive clothes. Why? Because they're teenagers and envy is what they do.

Every once in a while, though, there will be a girl who speaks the truth—the one who says "Your smile looks false in the first picture." or "That second pair of jeans makes your figure look extremely unusual." Sure, these may at first seem kind of harsh. But according to new research published in $Psychological\ Science$, they are coming from friends who truly care, the ones who aren't afraid to speak up and tell it like it is.

"We have shown that people can be cruel to be kind," explained lead researcher Belén López-Pérez. "They may decide to make someone feel worse if this emotion is beneficial for that other person, even if this is not of any personal benefit to them." For the study, researchers asked 140 volunteers to play a violent video game, and then give advice to an unknown partner who was going through tough personal times on winning the game. The researchers found that volunteers were more likely to do negative (否定的) if they felt it was important for their partner to win the game. The findings suggest that it was sympathy that led the participants to choose particular negative emotional experience because they believed it would eventually help their partner be successful in the game.

"These findings helped us to understand, for instance, why we sometimes may try to make our loved ones feel bad if we think this emotion to be useful to achieve a goal," López-Pérez concluded. In other words, the truth may hurt, but we all need a mean friend who is willing to give it to us.

- ()1. What is the author's purpose in writing Paragraph 1?
 - A. To point out a social phenomenon.
 - B. To introduce the topic of the passage.
 - C. To warn girls not to send pictures around.
 - D. To persuade the girls to behave themselves.

- ()2. What does the underlined word "these" in Paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A. The friends.

B. The girls.

C. The clothes.

- D. The comments.
- ()3. How did the volunteers advise their partner to win the game?
 - A. By cheering them on.
 - B. By performing acts of kindness.
 - C. By tending to respond negatively.
 - D. By expressing deep sympathy for them.
- ()4. What is the best title for the text?
 - A. We need mean friends.
- B. Never hurt others.
- C. We must try hard to achieve goals. D. Never play violent video games.

 \mathbf{C}

Visit the Newseum During "Museum Day"!

Museum Day is an annual celebration of boundless curiosity hosted by *Smithsonian* magazine. Participating museums and cultural institutions across the country provide free entry to anyone presenting a Museum Day ticket. The Museum Day ticket provides free admission for two people.

Here is some information about a popular museum—the Newseum.

EVENT DETAILS

Registration: free tickets will be available for the public to download on December 15 via the link: https://www.smithsonianmag.com/museumday/museum-day-2018/.

Advanced registration is requested so that the museum sites know how many people to expect. If you don't register beforehand you may still be admitted the day of the event, but no guarantee for admission. All are welcome to attend including children and groups.

Meeting Point #1: From 7:45—8:00 some volunteers will be in the Starbucks at 325 7th St NW before walking 2 blocks to the Newseum.

Meeting Point #2: Outside the Newseum's Pennsylvania Avenue entrance. The Newseum opens at 9: 00 a.m. However, as this is an extremely popular event we highly recommend arriving as early as possible, by 8:15 if you can, to bypass the masses that will show up later in the day.

Meeting Point $\sharp 3$: Once the museum opens we recommend immediately heading to the 6th floor to avoid the masses since most people start on the 1st floor. On the 6th floor, the Hank Greenspun Terrace, which overlooks Pennsylvania Avenue and the U. S. Capitol, has one of the best views in Washington, DC. After that you can proceed through the museum's exhibits starting on the 6th floor and working our way down. The Newseum is open until 5:00 p. m. and guests are free to arrive and depart whenever they like.

25

- ()1. What can we know about the Museum Day tickets?
 - A. They are valid at any museum.
 - B. Two persons can share one ticket.
 - C. Free tickets are specially for children.
 - D. They are cheaper if applied for online.
- ()2. What are the visitors advised to do?
 - A. Take a map of the museum.
 - B. Follow a guide in the museum.
 - C. Arrive on time to avoid the crowd.
 - D. Register on the website in advance.
- ()3. Where can visitors have a bird's-eye view of the U. S. Capitol?
 - A. In the Starbucks at 325 7th St.
 - B. On the 6th floor of the Newseum.
 - C. On the 6th floor of the Hank Greenspun Terrace.
 - D. At the Newseum's Pennsylvania Avenue entrance.

D

If you are taking vitamin supplements to reduce your risk of heart disease or cancer, a group of health experts want you to know that those vitamins may actually increase your risk of cancer.

The US Preventive Services Task Force came to this conclusion after reviewing dozens of studies.

Nearly half of adults in the U. S. take at least one vitamin or mineral supplement on a regular basis. These pills are advertised as a way to promote general health. In some cases, manufacturers promote them as cancer fighters and heart protectors.

Studies in animals and in laboratory dishes suggest that oxidative(氧化性的) stress contributes to diseases like cancer and heart disease. If so, there is a reason to believe that antioxidants—including beta-carotene, vitamins A, C, and E—could be useful as preventive medicines.

But when the Task Force examined the medical evidence on vitamins, it found "inadequate (不充分的) evidence" to support the claims that vitamin and mineral supplements benefit healthy adults.

"Cardiovascular (心血管的) disease and cancer have a significant health impact in America, and we all want to find ways to prevent these diseases," Dr. Virginia Moyer, who heads the Task Force, said in a statement. But so far, she added, the medical evidence does not show that taking vitamins is helpful in this regard.

However, the Task Force did find "adequate evidence" that people with a raised risk for lung cancer actually increase their risk further by taking beta-carotene, a pre-

cursor of vitamin A.

The Task Force recommendations of taking vitamins regularly apply to healthy adults aged 50 and older who don't have "special nutritional needs". The advice does not apply to children, women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, people with chronic illnesses, or people who have to take supplements because they can't get all their essential nutrients from their diet.

- ()1. Studies in animals and in laboratory dishes find out .
 - A, ample evidence that taking vitamins are helpful for treating lung cancer
 - B. cardiovascular disease spreads very fast in America
 - C. oxidative stress can lead to heart disease and cancer
 - D. people must take vitamins on a regular basis
- ()2. What can we conclude from Task Force's findings?
 - A. Scientists want to control cardiovascular disease.
 - B. In some regard, taking vitamins is not useful.
 - C. Manufacturers cannot produce medical-use vitamins.
 - D. Vitamins must be useful to prevent cancer and heart disease.
- ()3. Who can take vitamins regularly according to the advice of the Task Force?
 - A. A 60-year-old healthy worker.
 - B. A 15-year-old boy with short-sightedness.
 - C. A 34-year-old pregnant lady.
 - D. A 40-year-old man who never eats vegetables or fruits.
- ()4. What's the best title for the text?
 - A. An Inside Look at Vitamins
 - B. Task Force: Ending to Vitamins
 - C. Vitamins: To Live or to Kill
 - D. Taking Vitamins to Prevent Cancer May Fail

E

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

Lots of people find it hard to get up in the morning, and put the blame on the alarm clock. In fact, the key to easy morning wake-up lies in resting your body clock.

1. ______ Here is how to make one.

* 2. _____ In order to make a change, you need to decide why it's important. Do you want to get up in time to have breakfast with your family, get in some exercise, or just be better prepared for your day? Once you are clear about your reason, tell your family or roommates about the change you want to make.

- * Rethink mornings. Now that you know why you want to wake up, consider re-arranging your morning activities. If you want time to have breakfast with your family, save some time the night before by setting out clothes, shoes, and bags. 3. ______ That's a quarter-hour more you could be sleeping if you bought a coffee maker with a timer.
- * Keep your sleep/wake schedule on weekends. If you're tired out by Friday night, sleeping in on Saturday could sound wonderful. But compensating on the weekends actually feeds into your sleepiness the following week, a recent study found. 4.
- * Keep a record and evaluate it weekly. Keep track of your efforts and write down how you feel. After you've tried a new method for a week, take a look at your record.

 5. ______ If not, take another look at other methods you could try.
 - A. Get a sleep specialist.
 - B. Find the right motivation.
 - C. A better plan for sleep can help.
 - D. And consider setting a second alarm.
 - E. If the steps you take are working, keep it up.
 - F. Stick to your consistent bedtime and wake-up time, no matter the day.
 - G. Reconsider the 15 minutes you spend in line at the café to get coffee.



A. Correction

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

I have always been doing volunteer work, so I had never really thought about doing work abroad until I found some informations on this specific trip. There was a picture attaching to an e-mail, which was sent regarding a trip. It showed two little girls that they needed volunteers. The image makes me fall in love with the idea of going somewhere complete different from my home. What attracted me about the trip was it was to a place I would never visit by myself. I wanted to go nowhere that would make me step out into my comfort zone.

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

The giant panda 1.	(love) by people throughout the w	orld. Chinese
scientists 2(recent) had a	chance to study a wild female pando	a with a new-
born baby. She was a very 3	(care) mother. For 25 days, she	never left her
baby, not even to find something $4.$	(eat)! She would not let any	other pandas
come near. She licked the baby con	nstantly to keep it clean. Any smell	might attract
natural 5(enemy) that wou	ld try to eat the little panda. The m	other held the
baby in her front paws much the way	a human does. 6 it cried,	she rocked it
back and forth and gave it little com	forting pats. The mother continued t	o care for the
young panda 7 more than t	wo years. By that time, the panda r	o longer nee-
ded 8(it) mother for food. H	However, it stayed with her and lear	ned about the
ways of the forest. Then, after two o	and a half years, the mother 9.	(drive) the
young panda away. It was time for	her to have a new baby, 10.	_ it was also
time for the young panda to be indep	endent.	

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,根据其内容用英文写出内容概要。

In a small village, the parents of a little boy were very depressed due to his bad temper (脾气). The boy used to get angry very easily and hurt others with his words. While he forgot what he spoke in anger, his friends and neighbors avoided him.

His mother and father tried many ways to make him give up his anger and develop kindness. Unfortunately, all their attempts failed. Finally, the boy's father came up with an idea.

One day, his father gave him a huge bag of nails, asking him to hammer one nail to the fence every time he lost his temper. The little boy found it funny and accepted what his father had said.

His anger drove him to hammer 30 nails into the fence on the first day! Over the next few days, the little boy found it very difficult to hammer the nails into the fence and decided to control his temper.

Gradually, the number of nails hammered into the fence was reduced and the day arrived when he hammered none!

Now, his father told him to remove the nails every day as he had controlled his anger. Several days passed and the boy was able to pull out most of the nails from the fence.

The father appreciated him and asked him, pointing to one of the holes, "What do you see there?"

The boy replied, "A hole in the fence?"

He told the boy, "The nails were your bad temper and they were hammered into people. You can remove the nails but still see the holes in the fence. The fence never looks the same! It has scars all over! Your bad temper and anger were like that! Use

words	for	good.	Use	them	to	show	your	heart!"

写作要求:

- 1. 用大约 60 个词写出短文概要。
- 2. 写作过程中不能直接引用原文语句。

Language Project

学习完本单元之后,同学们从书本上了解到了有关残疾人许多方面的情况。但是你了解你身边的残疾人吗?请以学习小组为单位,分别制订计划进行活动。内容如下:

- 1. 了解身边某位残疾人的生活现状。
- 2. 了解他的生活、情感需求。
- 3. 了解本地残疾人的福利情况。

每组写出一篇调查报告,并在班内进行评比,最后选出最佳报告投稿给报社。

★ Learning Strategy

同学们在做听力练习的时候,是不是会遇到这样的情况——这个对话我每个词都听懂了,但却不会做题,不知道该选择哪一个选项?下面介绍的方法会对你有所帮助。

注意对话中的"弦外之音"

有时对话双方并非直接、坦率地说明自己的态度和观点,而是很委婉地或从侧面来表明自己的观点。这就要求我们善于理解这种含蓄的表达方式,领会言外之意。具体方法如下:

1. 通过时态来体会。例如:

Woman: The people next door are making so much noise. I can't read the book.

Man: Why didn't you stay at the library?

- Q:What does the man mean?
- A. The woman should go to the library.
- B. The woman shouldn't have returned home.
- C. The woman should stay at home.

这道题同学们容易错选成 A,但实际通过第二句中的 didn't,我们知道 stay at the library 是过去发生的事,所以正确答案为 B,即:她就不该回来。

- 2. 通过生活常识来体会。例如:
- ... I got in and pushed the button for the fourth floor.
- Q:What did the man do?
- A. The man took the elevator.
- B. The man sewed the buttons on.
- C. The man dropped something on the floor.

按照我们的生活常识,"进去"并"按第四个按钮",说明是在乘坐电梯,因此选 A。

3. 熟练掌握虚拟条件句。例如:

Man: Did you see Alice at the airport?

Woman: If you have told me in advance, I would have met her there.

- Q:Did the woman see Alice at the airport?
- A. Not mentioned.
- B. Yes, she did.
- C. No, she didn't.

如果我们不了解虚拟语气的用法,就体会不出 I would have met 的含义,就可能选择 B。而事实上,正是通过这句对过去虚拟的句子,我们知道她没有见到,因此选择 C。

4. 通过说话者的语气来体会。例如:

Woman: How do you like the film?

Man: The plot is so tedious; besides, the chief actor's performance is poor.

- Q:Does the man like the film?
- A. Yes, he does.
- B. No, not at all.
- C. Yes, kind of.

尽管对话中的男士没有直接说 don't like,但是通过 tedious, poor 等词,我们可以很明显地听出他的态度,因此选 B。

另外,我们要认真学习英语文化,了解英语国家的语言习惯,才能更好地领会"弦外之音",从而提高英语听力能力。

学习本单元的方法指导

- 1. 结合本单元的中心话题"理解残疾人",建议同学们通过互联网查阅 Family Village 网站以及其他相关网站上有关残疾人的信息,体会他们的情感,培养主动关心他人的意识。
- 2. 学会查英英词典,通过英语解释同学们能更好地理解新单词的意义,掌握它们的用法,并且有效地进行同义词辨析,区分易混淆词汇。
- 3. 在语法学习的过程中,同学们可以结合 Module 4 中学到的 v. -ing 形式以及 Module 5 中学到的 动词过去分词的用法来对比学习。
- 4. 我们在实际生活中经常需要写正式的信函,例如:邀请信、求职信、感谢信、致歉信、道贺信、投诉信、推荐信等,同学们可以先背诵经典句式,套用固定写作模板,然后通过反复练习实践,最终实现流畅自如地表达。



通过本单元的学习,同学们了解了许多关于残疾人的事迹和情况,现在让我们来了解有 关中国残疾人联合会的一些情况。

China Disabled Persons' Federation

Established in 1988, the China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF) is a unified organization for the 83 million persons with various categories of disabilities in China. Headquartered in Beijing, it has a nationwide umbrella network reaching every part of China with about 80 thousand full-time workers.

CDPF performs three functions:

Represent interests of people with disabilities in China and help protect their legitimate rights.

Provide comprehensive and effective services to them.

Commissioned by the Chinese government to supervise affairs relating to people with disabilities in China.

CDPF is committed to:

Promote the humanitarianism.

Promote the human rights of people with disabilities.

Promote the integration of people with disabilities in all aspects.

同学们,如果你想了解更多有关中国残疾人联合会的情况,就请自己浏览以下的网站。同时,你还可以查阅到有关残疾人保护的相关法律法规。

http://www.cdpf.org.cn/

(or the English site: http://www.cdpf.org.cn/english/home.htm)

Reading for Pleasure



Teacher: Didn't you promise to behave?

Student: Yes, Sir.

Teacher: And didn't I promise to punish you if you didn't?

Student: Yes, Sir, but since I broke my promise, I don't expect you to keep yours.



Disabled Persons' Affairs in China

Legal Rights Safeguard

CDPF assists related departments in drafting laws and regulations concerning safe-guarding of the rights of disabled persons and in developing and inspecting their implementation. It responds to proposals raised by NPC and CPPC members. It is also devoted to training of legislative staff, promotion of laws, and provision of legal assistance and service for disabled persons, including dealing with their letters and complaints and legal support for construction of barrier-free facilities.

Organization Development

CDPF is responsible for the self-development of disabled persons, assisting local disabled person affairs offices, and organizing and implementing the training of staff working for disabled persons. It researches the current conditions of disabled persons, gives them identity cards, and contacts, educates, nurtures, and rewards them. It also gives guidance to the service infrastructure of grassroots and community organizations working for disabled persons, organizes volunteer activities, and carries out other daily work of disabled persons associations.

Recovery

CDPF supports the organization and formulation of recovery plans for disabled persons, giving guidance and coordination to the recovery institutions, and directing the development, supply and servicing of assistive devices. It also promotes the application of high and new tech achievements in recovery fields, guides the work of recovery associations, and undertakes relevant academic communications and personnel training.

Social Security

CDPF researches social security, and provides suggestions and evidence for making political decisions. It studies measures for including disabled people in the urban and rural residents' social security system, and for establishment of social welfare systems for disabled people. The organization also assists related departments in formulating guaranteed social assistance and insurance policies for disabled people and ensures that these policies are implemented.

Employment

CDPF is involved in assisting related departments to formulate and implement em-

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ployment policies for disabled people. It instructs local governments in disabled people's employment, and promotes diversified employment modes for them.

Education

CDPF is assisting related departments to formulate and implement education and job training plans for disabled people, including research and promotion of the Braille alphabet and sign language.

Culture and Sports

CDPF is formulating plans for careers in cultural publicity for disabled people, and instructing disabled people around the country on how to be involved in cultural promotion work. It's also assisting the media in reporting on the career development of disabled people and organizing publicity activities. Its goal is to express a humanitarian spirit and build a sustainable developing social environment for the career advancement of disabled people.

As for sports, CDPF is working on drafting sports policies and regulations and helping disabled people to be involved in sports activities. It's also assisting related departments to organize international disabled people sports events, and supervising other sports-related work that it sponsors.

International Cooperation

CDPF is working on organizing international exchanges for disabled people, developing and managing international cooperation programs, and related publicity. It communicates with local foreign affairs offices on behalf of disabled people, and with similar offices in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

•••

Unit 2 Robots 35

Unit 2 Robots



★ Learning Contents

同学们,本单元的话题是"机器人"。众所周知,机器人能在诸多领域对人类起到帮助的作用,可是,机器人能与人相爱吗?相信你们一定很想知道答案。别急,先来看看本单元有哪些学习内容吧!



话题

Robots; Literary work about science



词汇:

fiction desire satisfaction bonus alarm alarmed apron sympathy pile overweight elegant favour framework fingernail absurd haircut accompany

cushion bedding necklace clerk counter awful affair armchair assessment

cuisine envy digital mailbox state aside grand receiver affection bound biography holy part-time staff navy junior biochemistry talent chapter theoretical scan thinking divorce obey disobey declare



短语:

test out ring up turn around leave... alone set aside in all be bound to



语法:

复习动词不定式的被动形式。

The robot was going to be tested out by Larry's wife.

By that time, Tony expected the house to be completely transformed.



功能:

学习有关推测与确信(Supposition and belief)的用语。



阅读。

通过阅读一篇有关机器人的故事,了解女主人公因机器人的出现而矛盾恍惚的内心世界,从而感受科幻作品的独特魅力。







写作:

学习写人物生平简介。



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单元课文的能力。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,以帮助大家更好地把握它们的用法。



Introduction =

There are many types of robots: industrial robots used in manufacturing; domestic robots such as vacuum cleaners and lawn mowers; entertainment robots such as toys and those in theme parks; robots used in underwater and space exploration; surgical robots; bomb disposal robots; airborne robots used to search for people (such as in an area affected by an earthquake), etc. Maybe someday we will have robots that have feelings and can also think for themselves. In the reading passage, we will meet Tony—a robot that looks exactly like a human being. He is a character in the science fiction $Satisfaction\ Guaranteed$ by Isaac Asimov, designed according to Asimov's first law for robots: A robot must not injure human beings or allow them to be injured. Do you think a robot can be a Mr Perfect? Is it possible for a robot to fall in love with a human being? After reading the passage, you'll probably get the answers.



Pre-reading =

Answer the questions.

- 1. Do you know any story, novel or film whose hero/heroine is a robot? If so, can you say something about them?
 - 2. Do you think it is possible for a robot to have feelings like a human being?



While-reading

- A. Read the passage within 5 minutes and answer the following questions.
- 1. What did Tony look like?

2. How did Claire	e feel when Tony of	fered her sy	mpathy?			
3. What did Clai	re do when the clerl	k at the coul	nter was rude	e to her?		
1 Why did Clad	vo and har friends a	nu Claires				
4. why did Glady	ys and her friends e	nvy Claire?				
5. Do you think T	ony has to be rebu	ilt? Why?				
B. Read the passa	age again and decide	whether the	following state	ements are tru	ue or fal	se.
_	ng to be away from	home for thr	ee weeks, so	he hired a ro	bot to	
mpany his wife Cla			L		(
prove his social pa	laire to make herse	n ana their i	nome elegant	because ne	wanted	ו נ
	that first had the ide	ea to invite (Gladys and h	er friends to	her hou	
3. It was orang t	mat mist had the rac		araays aria n	CI IIICIIGS (O	(3C.
4. Claire's auest	s were filled with a	admiration v	when thev sa	w that she h	ad sucl	
ndsome lover.			,		()
5. The company	was satisfied with	Tony's repor	t because he	had success	fully mo	ade
woman fall in love	with him.	·			()
Post-reading						

 $\label{lem:condition} \mbox{Find out how Claire's emotion developed according to the reading passage.}$

Occasions	Claire's emotion development
Before Tony arrived	1
When Claire first saw Tony	2
When Tony offered to help her dress	3
When Tony offered her sympathy	4
When Tony helped her improve her house and herself	5,
When Tony helped her with the salesman	6
When Gladys discovered she was having an "affair"	7
When she fell off a ladder and was caught by Tony	8
When envied by Gladys and her friends	9
When Tony was to be taken away	10





A. Matching		
()1. fict	tion	A. the legal ending of a marriage
()2. des	sire	B. to announce sth. publicly or officially
()3. alc	arm	C. books about imaginary events and people
()4.aca	company	D. to write or say sth. in a definite or formal way
()5. ded	clare	E. to do what a law or person says you must do
()6. sto	ite	F. a strong feeling to have or do something
()7. sto	ıff	G. all the people that work together
()8. jun	ior	H. to make sb. frightened or worried
()9. div	rorce	I. having less responsibility or power in jobs
()10. ok	pey	J. to travel or go somewhere with sb.
B. Completio	n	
1. desire		
①Is it possi	ble for a robot	to have its own needs and?
机器人也可	可能有自己的需要	要和欲望吗?
②He	for	knowledge/to learn.
他有强烈的	的求知欲。	
③It is	to	visit Australia some day.
我衷心地。	希望有一天能去活	奥大利亚看看。
<pre>4We all</pre>	happine	ss and health.
	望幸福和健康。	
⑤I	to me	eet her.
	望见到她了。	
	at	once.
她想让你是	马上过来。	
⑦ She		·
	很快就做这件事。	
●Learning T	ips	
desire to	do sth. 渴望做	某事
desire sb	. to do sth. 想	要某人做某事
desire +	that 从句(从句	使用虚拟语气 should do, should 可省略)
希望		
2. alarm		
①I don't wo	ant to	, but I think there is a serious problem.

我不想吓唬你,但我认为有个很严重的问题。

	② They to find her dead.
	他们发现她死了,大惊失色。
	3 The fire caused
	火灾引起很大恐慌。
	He didn't the news.
	他听到这个消息并不吃惊。
	(5) She's decided to give/raise/sound the
	她决定发警报。 ————————————————————————————————————
3.	sympathy
	①She didn't when I was injured.
	我受伤时,她没表示出任何的同情。
	②It's your own fault, so you'll me.
	这全是你自己的错,所以别想得到我的同情。
	③We all the victims.
	我们对遇难者深表同情。
	④ The firm should be entirely these rules.
	公司应该完全支持这些规章。
	●Learning Tips
	feel / have sympathy for 同情
	express sympathy for 对······表示同情
	win sympathy of sb. 博得某人的同情
	get/seek sympathy from sb. 想得到某人的同情
	be in sympathy with 赞同
4.	favour
	①The approach in the US than in Britain.
	这种方法在美国比在英国赢得了更多的支持。
	②May I you?
	可以请您帮个忙吗?
	③Could you?
	你能否给我帮个忙?
	④ They the cause with plenty of money.
	他们用足够的钱来支持这项事业。
	⑤It's not right for a teacher to one of his pupils over the others.
	教师偏爱某个学生是不对的。
	⑥The wet weather the home team.
	潮湿的天气状况有利于主队。

Learning Tips

in favour of sb. 支持某人 find / gain / win favour (with sb.) 得到(……的)支持 lose favour (with sb.) 失去(……的)支持 do sb. a favour / do a favour for sb. 给某人帮个忙 ask sb. a favour/ ask a favour of sb. 请某人帮个忙 owe sb. a favour 欠某人一个情 return the favour to sb. 报答某人的恩惠

同根词

favourite adj. 最喜欢的;最喜爱的 favourable adj. 赞成的;给人好印象的;有利的;优惠的 favoured adj. 受到宠爱的;受到优待的;中意的

5. accompany

①I'd like you to 我想让你陪我去警	the p 察局.	olice station.		
②Little children	by a by a 亥子必须有大人陪伴。	n adult while visitii	ng the zoo.	
	on the p	iano.		
④He 他演讲时附带手势 ●Learning Tips	۰			
同根词 accompaniment	(尤指钢琴)伴奏者			*
6. turn around				
我一转身,看见简正	_ and saw Jane sitt E坐在我的后面。 rniture		me.	
政府正在采取措施 ④They	ng taken to	the economy	by the	government
他们扭转了局面。 7. declare				
		·		

政府已宣布进入紧急状态。	
②The chairman	
主席宣布会议结束。	
③David the winner	er of the fight.
大卫被宣布为拳击赛的胜利者。	
<pre>④"I'm leaving tomorrow," James _</pre>	
"我明天就走,"詹姆士突然说道。	
⑤She that she knew nothing	ng about the robbery.
她声称自己对这次抢劫一无所知。	
3. state	
①There is no need to	
显而易见的事实就不必陈述了。	<u></u>
②Please of your of	arrival.
请说明你抵达的确切时间。	
3He that the project woul	d be completed by the end of May.
他说这项工程将于五月底前完工。	
4 The conditions	in the contract.
这些条件在合同中规定得很清楚。	
●Learning Tips	
同根词	
statement <i>n</i> . 叙述;陈述;说明	
Statement n. Axt; Axt; July	
. bound	
①The plan fail.	
这个计划一定会失败。	
②The kids are out late, so she	worry.
很晚了,孩子们还外出未归,她当然会	会担心了。
③I don't give you	everything you want.
我觉得没有义务把你想要的一切都约	给你 。
④The drugs were found in a ship the	at New Zealand.
在一艘开往新西兰的船上发现了毒品	급.
⑤He was lucky to board a train	for New York.
他幸运地登上了一列开往纽约的火车	车。
D. staff	
①The company has	about 50.
这家公司大约有 50 个员工。	
②The school's is	/ are excellent.
C C 10	,

	这所学校的教师非常优秀。
	3 The old man needed to climb the hill.
	老人爬山时需要他的手杖。
	Most of the offices volunteers.
	办公室职员大部分是志愿者。
11.	junior
	①He me by several years.
	他比我年轻几岁。
	②He is eager to take part in
	他渴望参加少年网球赛。
	3He is of the workers.
	他是工作人员中资历较浅的一个。
	人们通常叫他小约翰•史密斯。
	⑤He was one of the fifty invited to compete in the game.
	他是应邀前来参赛的 50 名少年之一。
12.	talent
	① She language.
	她在语言方面明显有天赋。
	②This kind of work calls for
	做这种工作要求有特殊的才干。
	3 The young singer is
	这位青年歌唱家真是个天才。
	●Learning Tips
	同根词
	talented adj . 有天赋的;才华横溢的
13.	divorce
10.	
	①Soon after in 2003, Mr Smith married again. 史密斯先生在 2003 年离婚后不久,又结婚了。
	②His wife
	他妻子要求离婚。
	③Why must there be a between words and actions?
	为什么总有人言行不一呢?
	4 She two years ago.
	她两年前同丈夫离婚了。
	⑤After they, she never married again.

	他们离婚后,她	就一直没有再婚。		
	<pre> ⑥We shouldn't _</pre>	theory	practice.	
	我们不应该把理]论与实践分开。		
	●Learning Tips			
	同根词			•4
	divorced adj	. 离异的;已离婚的		*
11	a b a v			
14.	obey			
		the captair	without question.	
	他们毫无异议地		traffic rules will be punished.	
		 i法规的人将会受到惩		
		the laws of phy		
	分子按物理定律			
	●Learning Tips			
	同根词			
	obedience n .	服从;顺从		•4
	obedient adj	. 服从的;顺从的		•
	C. Complete the fo	ollowing passage by u	using the words or expressions in the	 ne box in thei
prop	per forms.	moning passage by s	is ing the transactor expressions in the	
	declare tes	t out counter obe	y bonus haircut alarm desir	·e
	elegant en	y ring up affair	turn around sympathy accom	pany
	Larry Belmont wo	orked for a company	that made robots. Recently the c	ompany wan
ted	a household robo	ot to 1 i	n someone's house. Larry persuc	aded his wife
			r, when the robot came to their h	
			ooked like human. One day, Clai	
		nome more 5.	and promised to help h	ier make ner
5011			—· and changed the makeup she wo	re. As he was
not			ps, he made a list of items for h	
			was rude to her, so she 9	
help	o. Just when she 1	o, she four	nd there stood Gladys Claffern, th	ne woman she
adm	nired very much. C	laire was sure that G	Gladys thought she was having an	11
	·	-	er and advised her to invite her t	friends to he
hom		improvements were	·	
and			that he didn't want to leave	
			to please her. Claire thougon having such a handsome lover.	
v IO l	., to bo IT	Sy nor monds i	aaviing each a handsome lovel.	

The company was very satisfied with Tony because he 15. _____ Asimov's first law for robots: A robot must not injure human beings or allow them to be injured.

exical Chunks
请将本单元的词组、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. His name was Tony and he seemed more like a human than a machine. (p11) 机器人名叫托尼,看上去更像一个人,而不像台机器。

本句中 more...than...表示"与其说……倒不如说……"。再如:

She is more diligent than clever.

与其说她聪明,倒不如说她勤奋。

The child was more frightened than hurt.

这孩子的伤不算什么,倒是受惊不小。

2. How awful to be discovered by her, Claire thought. (p11)

克莱尔想,被她(格拉迪丝)发现了,这多么难为情啊!

What a sweet victory to be envied by those women! (p12)

受到那些女士的妒忌,这该是多么甜美的胜利!

这两句均为省略形式的感叹句,在不定式前省略了 it is,还原成陈述句分别为:It is awful to be discovered by her, Claire thought. 和 It is a sweet victory to be envied by those women. 其中,it 为形式主语,分别代替不定式 to be discovered by her 和 to be envied by those women 在句中做主语。

3. Asimov had both an extraordinary imagination that gave him the ability to explore future worlds and an amazing mind with which he searched for explanations of everything, in the present and the past. (p16)

阿西莫夫不仅有着超凡的想象力,使他能对未来世界进行探索,而且还有着惊人的智力, 使他能对现在的和过去的各种事物做出解释。

本句主要成分为 Asimov had both an extraordinary imagination and an amazing mind。 that gave him the ability to explore future worlds 为定语从句,修饰先行词 an extraordinary imagination,其中, the ability 后的不定式 to explore future worlds 为定语; with which he searched for explanations of everything in the present and the past 为"介词十关系代词"引导的定语从句,修饰先行词 an amazing mind。

45

4. Among his most famous works of science fiction, one for which he won an award was the Foundation trilogy (1951—1953), three novels about the death and rebirth of a great empire in a galaxy of the future. (p16)

在他那些最负盛名的科幻作品中,有一部获奖的作品叫做《基地》三部曲(1951—1953),由 三本小说组成,讲了未来银河系中一个伟大帝国的灭亡与复兴。

本句主要成分为 one was the Foundation trilogy。其中, one 为代词,代替 one of his most famous works of science fiction。for which he won an award 为定语从句,修饰先行 词 one。three novels about the death and rebirth of a great empire in a galaxy of the future 为同位语,用来说明 the Foundation trilogy 的具体内容。



Consolidation

Matching

- 1. He is more like a film star ____
- 2. His ability to get on with people .
- 3. I have a red and blue pen ___
- 4. Mr Li's new house
- 5. I don't want the book on the shelf,
- 6. We are bound to
- A. I want this one on the desk
- B. cut down on our expenses
- C. for which he paid ten thousand yuan was burnt down
- D. than a life-guard, really
- E. is his chief asset
- F. with which I often mark some key points when reading





发现,探究语法规则



同学们,为了帮助大家培养独立思考、勇于探究的学习能力,在学习本单元的语法之 前,请大家先看下面两个句子:

They were forbidden to stay out after midnight.

She was sent abroad to be trained.

大家发现这两个句子有什么不同之处了吗? 相信你们一定看出了第一句用的是不定 式的主动形式 to stay out,第二句用的是不定式的被动形式 to be trained。

在本单元的第一篇阅读文章中也出现了含有不定式的被动形式的句子,共有六处,请 同学们找出来,回顾以前学过的知识,并与周围同学讨论讨论,想想到底什么情况下会用 到不定式的被动形式呢?

下面我们来一起学习本单元的语法知识。

动词不定式的时态和语态

阅读下面这篇短文,观察和分析画线部分内容的意义和用法。

Mr Zhang was an excellent doctor in his hospital, who was an expert in the area of heart surgery and was regarded by his peers as one of the most brilliant in his field. His dream was to become a great doctor. He asked to be allowed to work in Xinjiang where the doctors were needed indeed. As a famous doctor, it was an honor for him to be sent to work there. People think highly of him because of his great devotion, but he didn't like himself to be praised like that. In order to serve more patients, he preferred to be given heavier work to do. He was often seen to work hard day and night without a good rest. At last he was told not to be allowed to work overtime because he was too tired to be assigned such work. Thanks to his skill and care, the patients got well and recovered soon. He was very happy to have been loved and respected by the people there. As a result of his great achievement in his work, he was the first to have been prized with medals for the best doctor in the area.

通过观察和分析我们发现画线部分动词不定式在句中的用法如下:

- 1. His dream was to become a great doctor. (表语)
- 2. He asked to be allowed to work in Xinjiang where the doctors were needed indeed.

(主语补足语)

- 3. As a famous doctor, it was an honor for him to be sent to work there.
- (不定式的复合结构做主语,it 是形式主语)
- 4. People think highly of him because of his great devotion, but he didn't like himself to be praised like that. (宾语补足语)
 - 5. In order to serve more patients, he preferred to be given heavier work to do. (宾语)
 - 6. He was often seen to work hard day and night without a good rest. (主语补足语)

注意:在感官动词和一些使役动词后,不定式做宾补时要省去 to,但当变成被动语态时需要加上 to,能这样用的动词或动词词组有: make, have, let, see, hear, notice, listen to, watch 等。

- 7. At last he was told <u>not to be allowed</u> to work overtime because he was too tired to be assigned such work. (not to be allowed 做主语补足语; to be assigned 做状语)
 - 8. He was very happy to have been loved and respected by the people there.(状语)
- 9. As a result of his great achievement in his work, he was the first to have been prized with medals for the best doctor in the area.(定语)

通过以上的思考和分析我们一起来总结动词不定式的被动形式。

	主动式	被动式	
一般式	to do	to be done	

完成式 to have done to have been done

学习动词不定式的被动形式需要注意的几点:

- 1. 当动词不定式的逻辑主语是动词不定式所表达的动作的承受者而非发出者时,或者当动词不定式与其逻辑主语之间是被动关系时,不定式一般要用被动形式。
 - 2. 动词不定式的被动形式有两种:
- 一般式的被动式。不定式的一般式所表示的动作通常与谓语动词的动作同时发生或在它 之后发生。

完成式的被动式:不定式的完成式所表示的动作通常发生在谓语动词的动作之前。

- 3. 动词不定式的被动式在句中可以做主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、宾语补足语、主语补足语。
 - 4. 在有些情况下用不定式的主动形式表达被动意义。
- (1)如果不定式前有两个或两个以上的名词或代词,其中含有不定式动作的发出者和承受者时,不定式要用主动形式。

Recently Alan is busy, and he has something important to do.

最近艾伦很忙,他有一些重要的事情要做。

(2)在"主语+be+adj.+不定式"结构中,特别是当形容词为 easy, hard, difficult, heavy, light, good, comfortable, pleasant 等时,常用不定式的主动形式表达被动意义。

The problem is not easy to solve.

这个问题不容易解决。

(3)在"with+宾语+宾补"结构中,常用不定式的主动形式来表示将要发生的动作。

With a lot of work to do, he wasn't allowed to take part in the activity.

因为有很多工作要做,他未被允许参加这项活动。

(4)在 there be 结构中,用来修饰主语的不定式可以用被动式,也可以用主动式,在口语中用主动式的时候更多一些。

There are still many difficulties to overcome.

仍然有很多困难需要克服。



Consolidation

A. Fill in the blanks in the passage in the proper forms of the given verbs in brackets.

The company's new car w	as going 1	(test) in the com	ning month. A lo
of work needed 2.	(do). With so much	work 3	(do), all the
staff had to work day and ni	ight. A new exhibition	on hall was asked	4
(build). Many part-time worker	s required 5.	(hire). Lily fou	und a job in the
company too. She is a beautiful	l girl,so the manager	asked her 6.	(train) as
a car model. However, Lily refus	sed 7(to	ake) the job. Although	she is beautiful
she doesn't like 8.	(watch) by so many	people. Her desire is	9
(become) a sales manager. The	e manager was very	kind and permitted h	ner to work here

as a saleswoman. With great efforts for three years, she has become the first woma
sales manager 10(accept) by all the staff in this company.
B. Fill in the blanks in the passage with the correct words or in the proper forms of the give
en words in brackets.
Johnny Carson began his career in television 1 his twenties. First h
worked at local stations in Nebraska. Several years 2, he moved to Lo
Angeles, California. It was "The Tonight Show" 3 made Johnny Carson famou
for thirty years. He became 4 most popular star of American television. He 5
(call) "the king of late night". Critics said Americans from all parts of th
country liked him and felt they knew him.
He did not take his fame 6 (serious). For example, when asked 7
he became a "star", he answered: "I started in a gaseous (气体的) state and
cooled." Carson's special skill was his sense of 8 Audiences laughed at h
jokes he made at the beginning of his show. However, sometimes they laughed 9.
_ harder at the jokes that failed. He was the most powerful performer on television
Many 10 (comedy) and singers became successful after appearing on "Th
Tonight Show".

◄ Section 5 Function ▶▶

同学们,让我们先来看看下面几位同学关于究竟哪门学科更重要的一段讨论。

- S1(学生一):I think biology is the most important because it is closely connected with the environment and our life. If there were no science of biology, there would be no medicine.
- S2(学生二):Well, maybe, but I think that chemistry is the most important because it is the key to the progress of the human being. Besides, it is chemical reaction that produces many new things.
- S3(学生三):It's hard to say. There are also many physical products. And physics is widely used in many fields, such as medicine, industry and agriculture.

 There would be no life without physics.
- S4(学生四): That's true. But maths is the basic science. You can't learn physics or chemistry well without a good knowledge of maths. It is a tool in science and engineering.
- S5(学生五): Well, there is no doubt that maths is important. However, in my opinion, computer science is the most important in our modern information society because it can help settle all kinds of problems at a high speed and make it possible for people to work easily.

以上讨论中"I think...""maybe""It's hard to say.""There is no doubt that..."等都是说话人表达自己的观点时常用的一些表达。

在英语中,说话人根据需要表达对某件事的猜测与确信(supposition and belief)时,可以用以下表达:

	I think/believe			
	I don't think/believe			
	I think/believe so.			
	I think/believe not. = I don't think/	believe so.		
	I doubt			
	I wonder			
	Maybe			
	It's hard to say.			
	It is likely/unlikely that			
	It is possible/impossible that			
	There is a belief that			
	I'm sure that			
	There is no doubt that			
	【典型示例】			
	—What's the noise? It sounds as if	it comes from upstairs.		
	It must be the window-	cleaner working next doc	or.	
	A. I'm not sure	B. I hope not		
	C. I'd rather not	D. I don't think so		
			(2010 年高考	陕西卷)
	答案为 D。用 I don't think so.来表表	示对某种情况的否定推测。		
	【典型示例】			
	—It's been raining for a whole wee	ek.I think it'll get fine soo	on.	
	— We are getting into the	e rainy season now.		
	A. Yes, it will	B. Of course not		
	C. It's possible	D. It's hard to say		
	答案为 D。一方认为"天很快会转晴",身	另一方则用 It's hard to say.	来表示一种不肯定	至的看法。
	Interaction and Presentation			
	A. Read the following dialogue and ch	oose the most suitable sent	ence from A to G	for each
blar	k. There are two extra sentences.			
	A:Hi, Tom. What do you think we d			
	B:1 Umm, how about have		built?	
	A:2 We have no swimmin	g lessons.		
	B:Anyway, it's possible for us to s	swim after class. Then, 3.	Mary?	
	A:I hope we can have less homewo			
	B:4 In that case, we'll ha	ave more free time to do	what we like.	

A: What else would you like to do?

B:Well, we could join some sports clubs.

A: That's a good idea. 5.

- A. I think we can find them.
- B. Let me think.
- C. We could build a swimming pool.
- D. I couldn't agree more.
- E. what's your opinion,
- F. I'm afraid I can't agree with you.
- G. I hope so, too.

B. Oral activity

同学们,下面我们进行一项活动:假设有传闻说你最喜欢的歌星周杰伦将于下月到你所在的城市举办个人演唱会,请就此话题与同桌编一段小对话进行讨论。其中,在表示猜测与确信时,别忘了使用本单元 Function 中的表达方式哦。

*

★ Language Use

这部分考查同学们学习本单元之后对知识的综合运用能力,请同学们尽量在规定时间内完成。

■ Section 1 Cloze ▶▶

Raynor Winn and her husband Moth became homeless due to their wrong investment. Their savings had been $_{1}$ to pay lawyers' fees. To make matters worse, Moth was diagnosed (诊断) with a $_{2}$ disease. There was no $_{3}$, only pain relief.

Failing to find any other way out, they decided to make a 4 journey, as they caught sight of an old hikers' (徒步旅行者) guide.

This was a long journey of unaccustomed hardship and $\underline{5}$ recovery. When leaving home, Raynor and Moth had just £320 in the bank. They planned to keep the $\underline{6}$ low by living on boiled noodles, with the 7 hamburger shop treat.

Wild camping is 8 in England. To avoid being caught, the Winns had to get their tent up 9 and packed it away early in the morning. The Winns soon discovered that daily hiking in their 50s is a lot 10 than they remember it was in their 20s. Raynor 11 all over and desired a bath. Moth, meanwhile, after an initial 12, found his symptoms were strangely 13 by their daily tiring journey.

 $\underline{14}$, the couple found that their bodies turned for the better, with re-found strong muscles that they thought had $\underline{15}$ forever. "Our hair was fried and falling out, nails broken, clothes $\underline{16}$ to a thread, but we were alive."

During the journey, Raynor began a career as a nature writer. She writes, " $_{17}$ had taken every material thing from me and left me torn bare, an empty page at the end of a(n) $_{18}$ written book. It had also given me a $_{19}$, either to leave that page or to keep writing the story with hope. I chose hope."

40	or to keep writing the	Story With hope.	r chose hope.		
()1. A. drawn up	B. used up	C. backed up	D. kept up	
()2. A. mild	B. common	C. preventable	D. serious	
()3. A. cure	B. luck	C. care	D. promise	
()4. A. business	B. walking	C. bus	D. rail	
()5. A. expected	B. frightening	C. disappointing	D. surprising	
()6. A. budget	B. revenue	C. compensation	D. allowance	
()7. A. frequent	B. occasional	C. abundant	D. constant	
()8. A. unpopular	B. lawful	C. attractive	D. illegal	
()9. A. soon	B. early	C. late	D. slowly	
()10. A. harder	B. easier	C. cheaper	D. funnier	
()11. A. rolled	B. bled	C. ached	D. trembled	
()12. A. struggle	B. progress	C. excitement	D. research	
()13. A. developed	B. controlled	C. reduced	D. increased	
()14. A. Initially	B. Eventually	C. Temporarily	D. Consequently	
()15. A. gained	B. kept	C. wounded	D. lost	
()16. A. sewn	B. washed	C. worn	D. ironed	
()17. A. Doctors	B. Hiking	C. Lawyers	D. Homelessness	
()18. A. well	B. partly	C. neatly	D. originally	
()19. A. choice	B. reward	C. promise	D. break	
()20. A. loose	B. full	C. blank	D. missing	
				(2018年高考 江苏卷)	

≪ Section 2 Reading Comprehension ►►

A

My Favourite Books

Jo Usmar is a writer for Cosmopolitan and co-author of the $This\ Book\ Will$ series(系列) of lifestyle books. Here she picks her top reads.

Matilda

Roald Dahl

I once wrote a paper on the influence of fairy tales on Roald Dahl's writing and it gave me a new appreciation for his strange and delightful words. Matilda's battles with her cruel parents and the bossy headmistress, Miss Trunchbull, are equally funny and frightening, but they're also aspirational.

After Dark

人教版

Haruki Murakami

It's about two sisters—Eri, a model who either won't or can't stop sleeping, and Mari, a young student. In trying to connect to her sister, Mari starts changing her life and discovers a world of diverse "night people" who are hiding secrets.

Gone Girl

Gillian Flynn

There was a bit of me that didn't want to love this when everyone else on the planet did, but the horror story is brilliant. There's tension and anxiety from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust. It's a real whodunit and the frustration when you realise what's going on is horribly enjoyable.

The Stand

Stephen King

This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around. After a serious flu outbreak wipes out 99.4% of the world's population, a battle unfolds between good and evil among those left. Randall Flagg is one of the scariest characters ever.

()1. Who does "I" refer to in the text?

A. Stephen King.

B. Gillian Flynn.

C. Jo Usmar.

D. Roald Dahl.

)2. Which of the following tells about Mari and Eri?

A. Cosmopolitan.

B. Matilda.

C. After Dark.

D. The Stand.

()3. What kind of book is *Gone Girl*?

A. A folk tale.

B. A biography.

C. A love story.

D. A horror story.

(2019 年高考 全国新课标卷Ⅱ)

В

A robot called Bina48 has successfully taken a course in the Philosophy of Love at Notre Dame de Namur University (NDNU), in California.

According to course instructor William Barry, associate professor at NDNU, Bina48 is the world's first socially advanced robot to complete a college course, a feat he described as "remarkable". The robot took part in class discussions, gave a presentation with a student partner and participated in a debate with students from another institution.

Before becoming a student, Bina48 appeared as a guest speaker in Barry's classes for several years. One day when <u>addressing</u> Barry's class, Bina48 expressed a desire to go to college, a desire that Barry and his students enthusiastically supported. Rather than enroll Bina48 in his Robot Ethics: Philosophy of Emerging Technologies course, Bar-

ry suggested that Bina48 should take his course Philosophy of Love instead. Love is a concept Bina48 doesn't understand, said Barry. Therefore the challenge would be for Barry and his students to teach Bina48 what love is.

"Some interesting things happened in the class," said Barry. He said that his students thought it would be straightforward to teach Bina48 about love, which, after all, is "fairly simple—it's a feeling," said Barry. But the reality was different. Bina48 ended up learning "31 different versions of love," said Barry, highlighting some of the challenges humans may face when working with artificial intelligence in future.

Bina48 participated in class discussions via Skype and also took part in a class debate about love and conflict with students from West Point. Bina48's contribution to the debate was filmed and posted on YouTube. It was judged that Bina48 and NDNU classmates were the winners of this debate.

In the next decade, Barry hopes Bina48 might become complex enough to teach a class, though he says he foresees robots being used to better the teaching and learning experience, rather than replacing instructors completely.

()1. What was Bina48's performance like in class?

A. Unattractive.B. Insignificant.C. Far-reaching.D. Extraordinary.

() 2. What does the underlined word "addressing" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

A. Giving a speech to.B. Consulting with.C. Dealing with.D. Sending a letter to.

- ()3. What can we learn from the passage?
 - A. It was interesting for Bina48 to learn about love.
 - B. It was quite tough for Bina48 to learn about love.
 - C. Humans can launch a challenge to artificial intelligence.
 - D. Artificial intelligence may somehow be superior to man.
- ()4. What does Barry think of the future development of Bina48?
 - A. It will surely be able to serve as a teacher.
 - B. It will completely take the place of instructors.
 - C. It will be able to promote learning and teaching.
 - D. It will be smart enough to control human beings.

C

Minutes after the last movie ended yesterday at the Plaza Theater, employees were busy sweeping up popcorns and gathering coke cups. It was a scene that had been repeated many times in the theater's 75-year history. This time, however, the cleanup was a little different. As one group of workers carried out the rubbish, another group began removing seats and other theater equipment in preparation for the building's end.

The film classic *The Last Picture Show* was the last movie shown in the old theater. Though the movie is 30 years old, most of the 250 seats were filled with teary-eyed audience wanting to say goodbye to the old building. Theater owner Ed Bradford said he chose the movie because it seemed appropriate. The movie is set in a small town where the only movie theater is preparing to close down.

Bradford said that large modern theaters in the city made it impossible for the Plaza to compete. He added that the theater's location (位置) was also a reason. "This used to be the center of town," he said. "Now the area is mostly office buildings and warehouses."

Last week some city officials suggested the city might be interested in turning the old theater into a museum and public meeting place. However, these plans were abandoned because of financial problems. Bradford sold the building and land to a local development firm, which plans to build a shopping complex on the land where the theater is located.

The theater audience said goodbye as Bradford locked the doors for the last time. After 75 years the Plaza Theater has shown its last movie. The theater will be missed.

- ()1. In what way was yesterday's cleanup at the Plaza special?
 - A. It made room for new equipment.
 - B. It signaled the closedown of the theater.
 - C. It was done with the help of the audience.
 - D. It marked the 75th anniversary of the theater.
- ()2. Why was The Last Picture Show put on?
 - A. It was an all-time classic.
 - B. It was about the history of the town.
 - C. The audience requested it.
 - D. The theater owner found it suitable.
- ()3. What will probably happen to the building?
 - A. It will be repaired.
 - B. It will be turned into a museum.
 - C. It will be knocked down.
 - D. It will be sold to the city government.
- ()4. What can we infer about the audience?
 - A. They are disappointed with Bradford.
 - B. They are sad to part with the old theater.
 - C. They are supportive of the city officials.
 - D. They are eager to have a shopping center.

(2017年高考 全国新课标卷Ⅲ)

D

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of

something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices(装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment—and our wallets—as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleagues at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life—from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation—Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box-set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCD TVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e-readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones. "The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids' room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house," said one researcher. The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices—we continue to use them. According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (排放)more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution (解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on-demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

- ()1. What does the author think of new devices?
 - A. They are environment-friendly.
 - B. They are no better than the old.
 - C. They cost more to use at home.
 - D. They go out of style quickly.
- ()2. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?
 - A. To reduce the cost of minerals.
 - B. To test the life cycle of a product.
 - C. To update consumers on new technology.
 - D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.
- ()3. Which of the following uses the least energy?
 - A. The box-set TV.
- B. The tablet.

C. The LCD TV.

- D. The desktop computer.
- ()4. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?

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A. Stop using them.

人教版

- C. Upgrade them.
- B. Take them apart.
- D. Recycle them.

(2018年高考 全国新课标卷Ⅰ)

 \mathbf{E}

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

It's natural to greet friends with a smile and a wave. 1._____ But what happens if your face and body send mixed messages? Would someone be more likely to believe the look on your face or the way you hold your body?

Scientists have recently tackled these questions. They found that when she is looking at your face, a person might not believe what she sees if your body language doesn't match the feeling that your face shows. 2. Previously, they had found that the tone of a person's voice can be more important than the words that are spoken. For example, most people tend not to believe a person who says in a flat voice, "I'm so excited."

When it came to emotions conveyed by facial expressions and body language, most scientists suspected that the face was more important. To test if this was true, psychologists from the Netherlands and Boston showed people a number of pictures of isolated faces and isolated bodies (with faces blurred out) that showed anger or fear.

An angry face had low eyebrows and tight lips. A scared face had high eyebrow and a slightly open mouth. 4. A scared body had arms forward and shoulders square, as if ready to defend.

These results told the researchers that mixed signals can confuse people. Even when people pay attention to the face, body language subtly influences which emotion they read.

5. And if you want to be understood, it helps to avoid sending mixed messages.

- A. Studying such mixed messages is nothing new for scientists.
- B. So, your body language is important for telling people how you feel.
- C. Scientists feel it new to study the mixed message that confuses people.
- D. An angry body had arms back and shoulders at an angle, as if ready to fight.
- E. Body language can sometimes be misunderstood in different culture backgrounds.
- F. When you do this, your face and body work together to show your friends that you're happy to see them.
- G. They also showed pictures in which angry or scared faces were paired with angry or scared bodies.

◄ Section 3 Writing ▶▶

A. Correction

请你修改以下短文。文中共有10处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

When I look at this picture of myself, I realize of how fast time flies. I had grown not only physically and also mentally in the past few years. About one month after this photo was took, I entered my second year of high school and become a new member of the school music club. Around me in picture are the things they were very important in my life at that time: car magazines and musical instruments. I enjoyed studying difference kinds of cars and planes, playing pop music, and collecting the late music albums. This picture often brings back to me many happy memories of your high school days.

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

Vegetarianism (素食主义) is becoming one rising trend in the UK, as more people
are deciding not 1(eat) meat and animal products. Vegetarians are people
who don't eat meat, while vegans are people who don't eat or use any animal products
at all. These lifestyles 2(become) more well-known in the UK. 3
are Britons cutting out meat? Many are unhappy about the poor treatment of animals
and the effects of meat and fish production 4 the environment. 5
(worry) about food safety and food-borne illnesses, such as mad cow disease, have al-
so played a part. Others choose to change their eating habits in order to become 6.
(healthy). According to the Vegetarian Society, a meat-free diet can help
reduce 7 risk of certain cancers, as well as heart disease and high blood pres-
sure.
Organic farming is 8 rising trend that is appearing in the UK. Many people
are rejecting genetically modified (转基因的) food and want their food to be 9
(organic) produced. Organic farmers use very few or no chemicals. Organic meat
10(produce) without the use of drugs.

C. Guided writing

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。

The event that stands out in <u>Tom</u>'s memory happened one morning when Tom was only ten years old. He was at home with his elder sister Jane. Tom was doing his home-

work when he heard raised voices. At first he thought nothing of it since customers in the motorcycle shop directly below their <u>flat</u> often became loud, but he soon realized this time it was different.

"Quick! Quick! Remove the motorcycles from the shop," someone yelled.

Then a thick burning smell filled the air. When Tom opened the front door of their flat to investigate, a thick cloud of smoke greeted him. The motorcycle shop had caught fire and people were running and crying.

Jane, who had been playing the violin in her room, hurried to the living room. They rushed out of the door and along the corridor (走廊) through the smoke.

They were heading towards the stairway at the far end of the corridor when Jane stopped in her track. She turned around and headed back the way they came. Tom had no idea what she was doing, but he followed suit.

Jane had suddenly remembered the lady in her 70s who lived next door to them, who they called Makcik, Malay for auntie. Jane began banging on Makcik's door, but got no answer. As the smoke thickened around them, Tom could see many of their neighbors—some still in their pyjamas—running for safety. The thought of fear crossed his mind.

"She would have run for safety like everyone else!" Tom cried. However, Jane refused to give up. "I know Makcik's still inside." She said she was familiar with Makcik's daily routine and was certain she would still be sleeping. She <u>pounded</u> the door. "Go downstairs. Go now! Go!"

注意:

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

Paragraph 1.

Τ	om noticed the flame was reaching up
Ρ	aragraph 2.
	uckily, some neighbors passing by stopped and offered help.
_	

Language Project

同学们,学完本单元后,相信大家对有关机器人的知识有了一定的了解。为了让同学们学习和了解更多的有关机器人的知识,培养大家的想象力和创造力,并展望机器人的未来,请同学们在课后以小组为单位,充分发挥你们的想象力,利用你们现有的知识自己设计一个智能机器人,并撰写一份机器人的使用说明书,其中包括机器人的功能、用途、使用方法、注意事项等。活动形式如下:

- 1. 自由组合成 4 人小组,讨论确定本组机器人的设计,并明确每位组员的具体任务 (设计、配图、撰写、介绍等)。
- 2. 根据各自的任务,同学们可以通过互联网、图书馆等资源参考、查阅、收集相关资料。
- 3. 以全班交流会的形式,各组展示自己的机器人设计,并进行详细介绍。大家互相学习,共同拓宽视野。

★ Learning Strategy

本单元我们主要学习写人物的生平简介,这是英语书面表达的一种常见形式。下面给大家介绍一些实用句型,希望对大家能有所帮助。

如何写人物的生平简介

- 1. 在英语的书面表达中,有时需要写人物的生平简介,其主要写作步骤如下:
- (1)生日及出生地
- (2)家庭背景
- (3)接受教育情况
- (4)生平主要事迹(以时间为序)
- (5)总体评价
- 2. 人物简介写作中常用的词组及句子:
- (1)出生背景

be born in a poor/rich/ordinary family 出生于一个贫穷/富裕/普通的家庭 be born a musician 天生就是音乐家

(2)家庭状况

There are...people in his/her family. 家庭有……口人。

His/Her father/mother works as a...父/母从事……工作。 He was the son of a poor family. 他是穷人家的儿子。

He lives in a single parent family. 他生活在一个单亲家庭。

(3)童年经历

时间表达:

When he was a small boy, ... 在他小时候, ……

When he was young, ... 在他小时候, ……

As a child, ... 在他小时候, ……

At the age of 15, ... 在他 15 岁时,

生活描述:

grow up under the care of...在……的关怀下成长 grow up healthy and strong 健康茁壮地成长 live a happy/hard life 过着幸福的/艰难的生活 make a living by...以……为生

(4)接受教育

be educated at/in a primary school 在一所小学接受教育 graduate from...high school 毕业于……中学 be admitted into/to...university 被……大学录取 When at college, he majored in...上大学时,他主修……专业。 receive/get a doctor's degree in...获得……博士学位 receive/get higher education 接受高等教育

(5)婚姻家庭

婚姻状况:

married 已婚

single 未婚

divorced 离异

get married to sb. 和某人结婚

get divorced from sb. 和某人离婚

(6)兴趣爱好

be fond of 喜欢······

be interested in 对……感兴趣

be crazy about 对……极度喜欢

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事

(7)工作经历

work as...从事……职业

work at...从事/致力于某工作

be appointed+职位 被任命为 ······

be promoted+职位 被提升为 ······

(8)晚年生活

live one's last life in...在……度过某人的晚年生活

spend one's last happy life in...在……度过晚年的幸福生活 passed away in+地点+时间 于某时某地去世

(9)总体评价

He is one of the best (most important)...他是最好的(最重要的)……之一。 His hard work brought him great success. 辛勤工作带给了他巨大的成功。 He won respect from the whole world. 他赢得了世界人民的尊敬。

学习本单元的方法指导

本单元的中心话题是"机器人",内容主要涉及著名的科幻小说家艾萨克·阿西莫夫的生平简介和他所创作的有关机器人的科幻小说。为了帮助同学们更好地理解科幻小说,这里介绍一种实用的阅读方法——"三读法"。

所谓的"三读"就是指"初读""品读"和"赏读"。

初读

通过浏览整篇文章,理解故事的主要内容,把文章"读通",着重点是整体感知,从整体着眼,弄清文章的大意,理清文章的脉络。

品读

再读一遍文章,把文章"读懂",体会文章遣词造句、布局谋篇的巧妙之处,重点放在了解女主人公对机器人的感情和心理变化上。

赏读

通过进一步的阅读,把文章"读深""读熟",从欣赏的角度弄清楚文章为什么这么写,领悟作者的写作目的,用了哪些表现手法,并找出贯穿全文的"主线",掌握文章的中心思想,从而感受科幻作品的独特魅力。

* Culture

通过本单元的学习,同学们对科幻小说有了一定的了解。你们知道我们中国著名的科幻小说作家刘慈欣吗?他的科幻小说获得了2015年的"雨果奖"。同学们,请仔细阅读下面的文章,一起了解科幻作家刘慈欣及他的作品吧。

Liu Cixin, the Chinese Writer of Sci-fi Novel

Liu Cixin, China's most popular science-fiction writer, has written thirteen books. He worked as a software engineer at a power plant in Shanxi. In China, he is about as famous as William Gibson in the United States; he's often compared to Arthur C. Clarke, whom he cites as an influence. His most popular book, "The Three-Body Problem", has been translated into English by the American sci-fi writer Ken Liu, which won the 2015 Hugo Award for Best Novel. Established in 1953, the Hugo Awards are seen as the highest honors bestowed in science fiction and fantasy writing, along with the Nebula Awards. Liu Cixin became the first Asian writer to win the award.

"The Three-body Problem" is a trilogy consisting of "Three Body" "The Dark Forest" and "Death's End".

The novel series centers on governments and scientists on earth as they react to the invasion of an alien species. It was published in China from 2006 to 2010, and its English version was published in 2014.

英语 选修 7

Acclaimed as the best Chinese sci-fi novel, "The Three-body Problem" received the Chinese Science Fiction Galaxy Award in 2006 and 2010. It was nominated for the 2014 Nebula Award for Best Novel. At the same time, a movie adaptation of the novel is in production and the first installment of the movie is set to release next July.

Liu Cixin's writing evokes the thrill of exploration and the beauty of scale. "In my imagination," he told the reporter, "abstract concepts like the distance marked by a light-year or the diameter of the universe become concrete images that inspire awe."

He said, "I believe science and technology can bring us a bright future, but the journey to achieve it will be filled with difficulties and exact a price from us. Some of these obstacles and costs will be quite terrible, but in the end we will land on the sunlit further shore."

同学们,读了这篇短文后,你对中国科幻小说作家刘慈欣一定有所了解了吧?他的代表作有长篇小说《超新星纪元》《球状闪电》"地球往事"系列(《三体》,《三体 II:黑暗森林》及《三体 III:死神永生》)等。希望同学们在课后通过使用互联网、查阅图书等形式,了解这些著作的内容,感受它们的魅力,并与其他同学交流讨论,共同学习。

Reading for Pleasure



One day after school the teacher said to his students, "Tomorrow morning, if any one of you can answer my first question, I'll permit him or her to go home earlier."

The next day, when he came into the classroom, the teacher found the blackboard daubed.

He was very angry and asked, "Who did it? Please stand up!" "It's me," said Bob,

"Now, I can go home. Goodbye, Sir!"

★ Supplementary Reading

丰富语言知识,体验阅读快乐。

AI Cameras Aim to Guess Shopper's Age, Sex and Mood

Facial recognition technology is increasingly being used today in many places in the United States and overseas. Such systems use machine learning tools to scan faces

in an attempt to recognize particular individuals.

Many police agencies across the world have long used facial recognition technology to search for and help catch criminals.

The technology has also been used at some U. S. airports to help confirm the identity of passengers and get them on flights. It is also used to unlock phones or other electronic devices, and in some cases, even cars. Some robots use facial recognition to recognize the people it is communicating with.

Now, a similar technology—known as facial detection—is entering a new field: the business of advertising. Facial recognition technology is meant to identify a specific individual. Facial detection systems aim to detect the presence of a person and try to predict some facts about them. In the United States, such systems are currently being tested in a small number of stores.

Businesses use cameras set up inside the stores or public area. The cameras scan the faces of individuals and predict their age and sex. Some systems are also designed to judge a person's emotions.

That information can then be used to target people with real-time advertisements on video screens during their visit to the store.

Several of these systems were demonstrated earlier this year at a gathering of the National Retail Federation, the Associated Press reports.

One facial detection system, developed by a company called Mood Media, aims to judge a person's "happiness" or "fear" level. Businesses could use such information to get real-time reactions from people as they look at products or video ads in the store. Such a system could also be used as part of a company's efforts to test the popularity of specific products.

Another company, Cineplex Digital Media, showed off a camera-powered system designed for use in retail businesses, on the street or at bus stops. The company says its product can detect things like whether someone is wearing eyeglasses or has facial hair. That information could then be used to target those people with ads for new glasses or shaving equipment.

Such systems could also be used by restaurants to send ads to people driving up for window service. If the camera recognizes a large vehicle, for example, the system could send an ad for a family-sized meal.

Facial detection technology has reportedly also been placed inside large billboard signs at Westfield centers in Australia and New Zealand. Britain's $The\ Guardian$ newspaper reported there are currently more than 1,600 camera-equipped billboards at more than 40 of the company's retail centers.

Quividi, a French-based company, developed the billboard system. The signs are equipped with cameras with the ability to detect information about people in crowds.

Quividi claims the system can correctly predict a person's sex at least 90 percent of the time, *The Guardian* reported. It is also designed to detect a person's age and five levels of emotion—from "very happy" to "very unhappy".

Some privacy groups have criticized the use of such facial detection systems. Pam Dixon heads the World Privacy Forum, a not-for-profit group that researches privacy issues.

"The creepy factor here is definitely a 10 out of 10," she told the AP.

Dixon added that the technology could lead to some discriminatory methods. For example, a business could raise the price of a product or service based on a person's age. Or it could target a person with an ad for an anti-depression drug if the individual appears to have a sad facial expression.

"We shouldn't be gathering the emotional state of anyone," Dixon said.

One company testing the technology in two of its U.S. stores is large food retailer Kroger. The company told the AP its cameras aim to predict a shopper's age and sex. But Kroger said the personal information is anonymous and not stored away.

Quividi, the maker of Westfield's billboard system, says on its website that it only stores anonymous information "that describes the size and the demographics of an audience". The company added that it does not keep any identifiable information about people and does not record any images or video.

Supporters of the technology say it could improve the buyer's experience by drawing attention to products they might like or by offering them special deals.