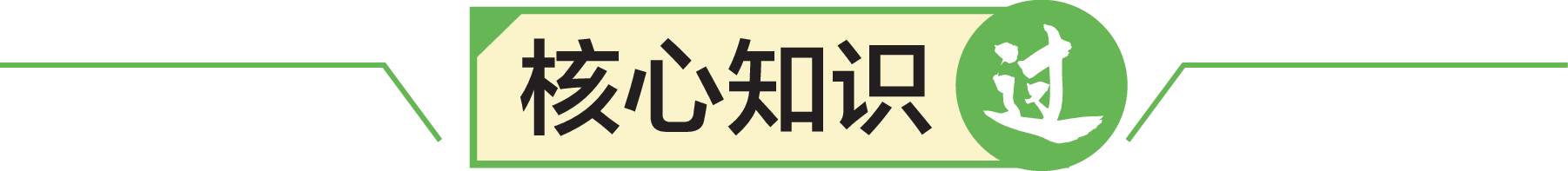
**UNIT 7　ART**

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**　Part 1　TOPIC TALK　**

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**exhibition *n*. 展出（会），展览**

**I really like the artists in this exhibition.我非常喜欢这个展览会上的艺术家们。**

**• We rented out a large exhibition hall and we had 10，000 visitors show up for it. 我们租了一个大型展览厅，有一万名游客前来参观。**

**on exhibition 在展出；展览中**

**hold an exhibition 举办展览**

**exhibition game表演赛**

**• A collection of paintings by David Hockney is on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.大卫• 霍克尼的一些画作正在大都会艺术博物馆展出。**

**exhibit *n*.展品*v*.展出，展览；展示**

**• The exhibits were arranged according to schools.展品是依照流派陈列的。**

**• Her paintings have been exhibited all over the world.她的绘画作品在世界各地展出。**

**talented *adj*. 有才能的；有天资的**

**They are all very talented and professional. 他们都非常有才能并且很专业。**

**• People wanted to know who this talented designer was. 人们想知道这位天才设计师是谁。**

**• Talented as he is，he is not yet ready to turn professional. 别看他有天分，他还没准备好转为职业选手。**

**talent *n*. 天赋，才能；天才，有才能的人**

**have/show （a） talent for sth/for doing sth 有/表现出某方面/做某事的天赋**

**a talent show/contest 才艺表演/比赛**

**• Anyone who has a talent for music or loves singing can participate in the contest. 任何有音乐天赋或喜欢唱歌的人都可以参加比赛。**

**atmosphere *n*. 气氛；氛围**

**And the best part is the atmosphere at the concert hall... 最好的部分就是音乐大厅的氛围……**

**• The talk between the two countries was in a friendly atmosphere. 两国的谈判是在友好的气氛中进行的。**

**a good/happy atmosphere 一个好的/快乐的氛围**

**an atmosphere of...一种……的气氛**

**lighten the atmosphere by doing sth通过做某事来缓和气氛**

**• The atmosphere at lunch was relaxed. 午餐时的气氛是轻松的。**

****

**leave out 省去；遗漏**

**The best artists know what to leave out.最好的艺术家懂得舍去什么。**

**• You left out a “c” in the word “satisfaction” just now.你刚才漏掉了单词“satisfaction”里的字母“c”。**

**be/feel left out 受冷落；觉得被忽视**

**leave...alone 不去打扰（某人）；让（某人）独自待着；别碰（某物）**

**leave aside 不予考虑；搁置一边**

**leave behind 留下；忘带；遗留**

**leave for... 动身去……**

**leave off 停止；中断**

**leave over 留下；剩下**

**leave sb doing 让某人一直处于某种状态**

**be left over 剩下；残留**

**• Let’s leave the matter aside for a moment. 让我们暂时把这件事放在一边。**

**• He set off for Washington，leaving the children behind with their mother. 他动身前往华盛顿，把孩子们留给了他们的母亲。**

**• Her personal view is that they should leave for Shanghai in October.她个人认为他们应该10月份动身去上海。**

**• My parents always leave me alone at home doing homework every weekend.我的父母每周末都把我一个人留在家里做作业。**

**• He hadn’t been asked to the party and was feeling left out. 他没收到派对的邀请，感觉受到了冷落。**

****

**❶The best artists know what to leave out.最好的艺术家懂得该舍去什么。**

**该句使用了“疑问词＋不定式”结构，在句中作宾语。如：**

**• He showed me how to do the work.他给我展示怎样做这项工作。**

**1.“疑问词＋不定式”结构可在句中作主语、宾语、**

**表语、宾语补足语等句子成分。**

**2.在“疑问词＋不定式”结构中，不定式必须用主动式而不能用被动式。**

**3.why或why not后加不定式时，不定式省略符号to。**

**4.whether后可以接不定式，而if不可以。**

**• When and where to go on an outing hasn’t been decided yet.还没有决定何时何地去郊游。**

**❷Art is not what you see，but what you make others see.艺术不是你看到什么，而是你让其他人看到什么。**

**not...but...表示“不是……，而是……”，连接并列的表语。**

**• The meal is not for one，but for all to enjoy.这顿饭不是为一个人所做，而是供所有人享用。**

**• You should pay attention not to what they say but to what they do.你不应该注重他们说什么，而应该注重他们做什么。**

**not...but...可以连接并列的主语、宾语或表语；连接并列主语时，谓语的数适应于“就近原则”。**

**• He was angry not because we were late but because we made a noise.他很生气不是因为我们迟到了，而是因为我们弄出了声响。**

**• It is not Tom but his brother that sings best in our class.我们班歌唱得最好的不是汤姆而是他的弟弟。**

**　Part 2　LESSON 1　**

****

**figure *n*. 人像，人形；数字**

** What makes it striking is that it shows a thin figure whith an expression of fear...最引人注目的是，它呈现出一个瘦弱的、面带恐惧神情的人物形象……**

**• Even to this day，Lincoln is regarded as one of the most inspiring figures in the world. 甚至直到今天，林肯仍被认为是世界上最鼓舞人心的人物之一。**

**a political figure一位政治人物**

**keep one’s figure保持体形/身材**

**watch one’s figure注意保持身材**

**• To keep her figure，she is on a diet recently. 为了保持身材，她最近正在节食。**

**figure *v*.认为，以为；计算**

**figure on计划，打算；预料到**

**figure out 解决；计算出；弄明白**

**• Have you figured out how much these books cost？ 你算出这些书要花多少钱了吗？**

**• I was frightened at the sight of the test paper. But then I figured that I’d better just go all out and see what would happen.我看到试卷就害怕了。但后来我认为，我最好全力以赴，看看会发生什么。**

**challenge *n*. 挑战 *v*. 挑战；激发，激励；质疑**

**His view was that art should shock the viewers and challenge their sense of reality. 他认为艺术应该震撼观众，挑战他们对现实的认知。**

**• She does not like anyone challenging her authority.她不喜欢任何人挑战她的权威。**

****

**challenge sb to sth 向某人挑战某事**

**challenge sb to do sth 向某人挑战做某事**

**beyond challenge 无与伦比，无可非议**

**face/meet the challenge of...面对/迎接……的挑战**

**challenging *adj*. 有挑战性的**

**• Schools must meet the challenge of new technology.学校必须迎接新技术的挑战。**

**• There will be many difficult and challenging days ahead.今后将有许多艰苦和充满挑战性的日子。**

**affect *vt*. 影响**

**His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh’s mental illness may have affected his sense of sight. 凡• 高对色彩的运用很不寻常，这让专家们认为精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。**

**• Peter Taylor finds out how computers and the Internet are going to affect our lives.彼得• 泰勒发现计算机和互联网将如何影响我们的生活。**

**• People tend to think that the problem will never affect them.人们往往认为这个问题绝不会影响到他们。**

**effect *n*. 影响；效果**

**have an effect on对……有影响**

**come into effect生效；开始实施**

**take effect开始起作用，见效**

**• Good books have had an effect on me since my childhood. 好书对我从小就产生了影响。**

**• The new law has come into effect； surely it will have an effect on the industry of the country. 新的法律已经生效；它肯定会对这个国家的工业产生影响。**

**affect/effect/influence**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **单词** | **含义** |
| **affect** | **及物动词，主要指一时的影响，着重影响的动作，可指一般意义的影响（不分好坏），也可指不良影响。** |
| **effect** | **名词，affect＝have an effect on；有时虽用作动词（及物），但不表示“影响”，而表示“实现”或“产生”等。** |
| **influence** | **表示“影响”，主要指对行为、性格、观点等产生间接的或潜移默化的影响；可用作动词（及物）或名词（通常不可数，但有时可与不定冠词连用）。** |

**spot *n*. （圆）点；斑点；污渍；地点，场所*v*. 发现；注意到**

**He also took a drug that can make people see yellow spots，just like the stars in *The* *Starry* *Night*.他还服用过一种药物，可以让人看到黄色的斑点，就像《星空》中的星星那样。**

**• She was wearing a black skirt with white spots. 她穿着一条黑底白点的裙子。**

**on the spot/scene当场；在现场**

**spot sb doing...发现某人正在做……**

**• The police were on the spot/scene within a few minutes after the old man’s phone call. 接到老人电话几分钟后，警察就赶到了现场。**

**• He was spotted lying under the shade of a tree. 有人发现他躺在树荫下。**

**spotted *adj*. 有斑点的；有圆点的**

**• He saw a spotted horse，which struck his fancy and he bought it.他看见一匹有斑点的马，颇为中意，就买了下来。**

**failure *n*. 失败的事；失败**

**He also thought *The* *Starry* *Night* was a failure.他还认为《星空》是一幅失败的作品。**

**• Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。**

**• The failure of the company was a direct result of bad management. 公司倒闭的直接原因是管理不善。**

**end in failure以失败告终**

**heart failure心脏衰竭**

**fail *v*. 失败；未能；失灵；缺乏；辜负；无能为力**

**fail to do...未能做……**

**fail in...在……方面失败**

**• She failed to get into the art college. 她没能进入这所艺术学院。**

**• He felt he would be failing in his duty if he did not report it.他觉得如果他不报告（此事），他就失职了。**

**cause *vt*. 导致，引起；使发生 *n*. 原因；事业**

**Many experts say that *The* *Scream* is connected to Munch’s mental health problems，which caused him a lot of pain.许多专家表示，《呐喊》与蒙克的心理健康问题有关，这些问题给他带来了很大的痛苦。**

**cause sb to do sth 导致某人做某事**

**cause sb sth＝cause sth for sb 给某人造成某事**

**a common/major cause 常见/主要原因**

**• The poor harvest caused prices to rise sharply.收成不好导致物价急剧上涨。**

**• Research indicates that drinking and driving is one of the most common causes of traffic accidents.调查显示酒后驾车是导致交通事故最常见的原因之一。**

**reaction *n*. 反应**

***The* *Empire* *of* *Light* has produced different reactions in viewers.观众对《灯之王国》的反应不同。**

**• I tried shaking him but there was no reaction. 我试着摇晃他，但没有反应。**

**• My immediate reaction was one of shock.我的第一反应是震惊。**

**react *v*. 作出反应；回应**

**react to对……作出反应**

**react against反对；反抗**

**react with与……起反应**

**• An acid can react with a base to form a salt.酸可与碱起化学反应生成盐。**

**• Local residents have reacted angrily to the news. 当地居民对这一消息表示愤怒。**

**• He reacted strongly against the artistic conventions of his time. 他强烈反对他那个时代的艺术惯例。**

****

**let out 放出；发出（叫声等）；加宽（衣服）**

**... the figure’s mouth is wide open and letting out a powerful scream.……那个人的嘴巴大张，发出一声有力的尖叫。**

**• Let the dog out，will you？把狗放出去，好吗？**

**• She let out a piercing shriek. 她发出一声刺耳的尖叫。**

**let alone 更不用说　　　 let go of 放开**

**let sb down 让某人失望 let sb in让某人进来**

**• There isn’t enough room for us to live，let alone any guests. 我们都没有足够的居住空间，更不用说客人了。**

**• I had to work hard in order not to let my parents down. 为了不让我的父母失望，我不得不努力工作。**

****

**❶His unusual use of colour has led experts to think that Van Gogh’s mental illness may have affected his sense of sight. 凡• 高对色彩的运用很不寻常，这让专家们认为精神疾病可能影响了他的视觉。**

**本句包含“情态动词＋have done”句式，表示对过去发生的情况的推测。如：**

**• George can’t have gone too far.His coffee is still warm.乔治不可能走远。他的咖啡还是热的。**

**• I should/ought to have helped Peter with his work，but I had a lot of things to do myself.我本应该帮彼得工作，但是我自己有很多事情要做。**

**“情态动词＋have done”表示两种意义：**

**1.表示对过去情况的推测与估计**

**must have done用于肯定句，意为“准是/一定（已经）……了”。**

**can/could have done用于否定句和疑问句，意为“不可能/不会（已经）……了”和“可能/也许（已经）……了吗”。**

**may have done用于肯定句和否定句，意为“可能/也许（已经）……了”和“可能/或许还没有……”。**

**2.表示对过去行为的评价与态度**

**should/ought to have done**

**本来应该做……（但却没有做）**

**could have done本来能做……（却没有做）**

**might have done本来可以做……（却没有做）**

**needn’t have done本来不必做……（却做了）**

**• You should have arrived there on time，but you were late again. 你本应该准时到达那里的，但你又迟到了。**

**• She might have figured out the maths problem，if you had given her more time. 如果你给她更多的时间，她可能已经解决了那道数学问题。**

**• You needn’t have bought so much wine—only five people came. 你不必买那么多酒，只有五个人来了。**

**❷ is tree，we see a daytime sky full of brightness and soft white clouds.奇怪的是，在房子和树木之上，我们看到明亮的天空和柔软的白云。**

**本句是复合句，其中what引导主语从句，并在从句中作主语；that引导表语从句，在从句中只起连接作用，不作句子成分。如：**

**• What happened that day was that my partner got lost and we all searched the mountain for him，but no luck.那天发生的事情是我的同伴失踪了，我们都在上山找他，但没有找到。**

**　Part 3　LESSON 2　**

****

**otherwise *adv*. 否则；要不然**

**Otherwise，it would have been difficult to attract the audience’s attention. 否则，要吸引观众的注意是很困难的。**

**• Don’t start giving me problems，otherwise I’ll have to be very unpleasant indeed.不要开始给我找麻烦，否则我就不客气了。**

**otherwise用作连词时，有时表示一种含蓄的虚拟条件，用虚拟语气。**

**• We didn’t know his telephone number；otherwise we would have telephoned him.我们不知道他的电话号码；要不然，我们就给他打电话了。**

**perform *vi*.*&* *vt*. 表演；演出**

**Well，in the past，Beijing Opera was often performed on stages that were lit only by oil lamps.过去，京剧经常在只点煤油灯的舞台上表演。**

**• His most exciting invitation was to perform on a TV programme called *Top* *of* *the* *Pops*.他受到的最令人激动的邀请，是去一个叫作《流行歌曲精选》的电视节目中表演。**

**• She performs an important role in our organisation. 她在我们的组织中扮演着重要的角色。**

** perform well/badly表现很好/差**

**perform a（n）...role in...在……中起……的作用perform one’s duty/promise**

**尽某人的责任/履行某人的承诺**

**• The engine seems to be performing well. 这个引擎似乎运转正常。**

**1.performance *n*. 表演；演出**

**put on/give a performance表演**

**2.performer *n*. 表演者；演奏者；演员**

**• The famous singer will give a performance at the Grand Theatre next month. 那位著名歌手下个月将在大剧院演出。**

**• The performer is good at performing comedies. 这个演员很擅长表演喜剧。**

****

**refer to提到**

**I think you’re referring to the fact that performers often sing with very high voices. 我认为你谈到的是表演者经常高声演唱这一事实。**

**• If the word “group” refers to different members，use a plural verb.如果“group”这个词指不同的成员，动词用复数形式。**

**• Our observations may contain a grain of truth for you to refer to.我们的意见也许会有千虑一得之处，供你参考。**

**1.refer *v*. 提到；谈到**

**refer sb/sth to sb/sth把……提交给……**

**refer to...as...把……称作……**

**2.reference *n*. 提及；参考；查阅**

**in/with reference to关于……**

**for reference 以备查阅；以供参考**

**• This is an example of what I refer to as an idiomatic pattern.这是我所说的惯用模式的一个例子。**

**• His doctor referred him to a heart specialist. 他的医生把他转介绍给了一位心脏病专家。**

**• This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the 9th century. 这是在九世纪首次提到的关于酿酒的说法。**

**• Write down the phone number of that restaurant for future reference. 写下那家餐厅的电话号码，以备将来参考。**

****

**I wish I knew more about them.我希望我对它们了解得更多。**

**本句为“wish＋宾语从句”结构，意为“但愿……；希望……；要是……就好了”，往往表示与事实相反或不太可能实现的愿望。如：**

**• I wish I had been at my sister’s wedding last Tuesday，but I was on a business trip in New York then. 要是我上周二参加了我姐姐的婚礼那该多好啊，但是当时我在纽约出差。**

**• How I wish I were you！ 我要是你该多好啊！**

**wish后跟宾语从句时，从句中的谓语形式如下：**

**1. did/were（表示与现在事实相反的愿望）；**

**2. had done/been（表示与过去事实相反的愿望）；**

**3. would/could/might＋动词原形（表示与将来事实相反的愿望）。**

**• I wished that you were coming with me，Peter. 我真希望你能和我一起来，彼得。**

**• She wished she had studied hard when she was at school. 她真希望自己在上学时就努力学习过。**

**• I wish I could do something more creative. 我希望我能做一些更有创意的事情。**

**　Part 4　LESSON 3　**

****

**struggle *n*.奋斗*vi*. 奋斗，拼搏**

**Inspired by his struggles with deafness，the composer produced some amazing pieces...**

**这位作曲家在与耳聋抗争中受到启发，创作了一些令人惊叹的作品……**

**• She never gave up and struggled to lead an active life. 她从来没有放弃，努力过着一种积极的生活。**

**• She will not give up her children without a struggle. 她不会轻易放弃自己的孩子们。**

**struggle for为……而奋斗**

**struggle against与……作斗争；为反对……而斗争**

**struggle with与……作斗争；与……并肩作战**

**struggle to one’s feet挣扎着站起来**

**struggle to do sth努力做某事**

**• He has been struggling against/with mental disease over the years. 多年来，他一直在与精神疾病作斗争。**

**• When I turned round，I saw him struggling to his feet. 当我转过身来时，我看见他挣扎着站了起来。**

**• Farmers always have to struggle for a living.They often struggle against/with the bad weather for a better harvest.Some of them even have to leave their hometowns and go to work in cities，struggling to increase their income.农民一直都得为了生存而努力。他们经常与恶劣的天气作斗争来争取好一点的收成。他们中的一些人甚至不得不离开家乡到大城市打工，努力增加他们的收入。**

**respond *vi*.*&* *vt*. 回应，回复**

**... how people would respond when they heard it for the first time.……当人们第一次听到这首曲子时会有什么反应。**

**respond to对……作出反应；回答**

**• How did they respond to the news？他们会对这个新闻作何反应呢？**

**• So far the police have refused to respond to their provocation.到目前为止，警方并未对他们的挑衅行为作出反应。**

** respond主要用作不及物动词，若后接宾语应借助介词to；作及物动词时，后接that从句，可引出直接引语。**

**response *n*. 回答；反应**

**make a/no response to...对……给予/没有回答**

**in response to作为对……的回应**

**• Millions of people gave freely in response to the appeal for the victims of the earthquake.为响应救济地震灾民的呼吁，几百万人慷慨相助。**

**• With the help of this teammate，the operator responded immediately to the event.在队友的帮助下，操作员立即对该事件作出了反应。**

**hesitate *vi*. 犹豫；踌躇**

**The audience did not hesitate to applaud loudly as the famous composer walked out onto the stage for the first time in 12 years.当这位著名作曲家12年来第一次走上舞台时，观众毫不犹豫地热烈鼓掌。**

**• A few students hesitated to start.几个学生犹豫着不愿开始。**

**• He hesitated，then shook his head，refusing to meet her eyes.他犹豫起来，然后摇摇头，避开了她的目光。**

**• Please don’t hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.如果您有任何疑问，请不要犹豫，立即联系我。**

** not hesitate to do sth 毫不犹豫地做某事；尽管做某事**

**hesitate to do sth迟疑做某事；不愿做某事**

**hesitate about/in/at/over （doing） sth （做）某事犹豫不决**

**• He’s the kind of filmmaker who doesn’t hesitate to over-sentimentalise.他是那种煽起情来从不迟疑的电影制作人。**

**• I hesitate in this work.我对这项工作有所犹豫。**

**hesitation *n*. 犹豫**

**hesitant *adj*. 犹豫不决的**

**• We must pursue our dreams without hesitation and eventually we can succeed. 我们必须毫不犹豫地追求我们的梦想，最终我们才能成功。**

**• They still are hesitant about their students’ reactions.他们依然对学生的反应持犹豫的态度。**

**signal *vt*. 标志着；预示　*n*. 标识；信号**

**As the final，joyous note signalled the end of the symphony...当最后一个欢快的音符宣告交响乐结束时……**

**• He telephoned the lawyer and again got a busy signal. 他打电话给律师，但还是听到占线的信号。**

**• The scandal surely signals the end of his political career. 毫无疑问，这桩丑闻预示他的政治生涯就此结束。**

**signal （to） sb to do sth示意某人做某事**

**signal （to sb） that示意（某人）……**

**give signals/a signal （to sb）（向某人）发信号**

**a danger/warning/traffic signal一个危险/警告/交通信号**

**• My mother signalled to me to remove the table.我母亲示意我把桌子移走。**

**• She signalled to Tom that it was time to leave.她向汤姆示意，说该离开了。**

**• Chest pains can be a warning signal of heart problems.胸部疼痛可能是心脏病的报警信号。**

**symbol/signal/sign/mark**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **单词** | **含义** |
| **symbol** | **指符号、象征、标志等，常表示某种有深邃寓意的事物。** |
| **signal** | **指为某一目的而有意识地发出的信号。** |
| **sign** | **表示“记号，符号”时，同symbol；表示“告示，标志”时，侧重指用图形、文字等所表达的内容；另外还可指“征兆，迹象”。** |
| **mark** | **普通用词，含义广泛。既可指为便于辨认而有意识地做的标记；又可指自然而然形成的标志或有别于其他事物的特征；也可用于指“分数，成绩”。** |

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**take charge of负责，主管**

**The theatre’s musical director，Michael Umlauf，joined him and together the two men took charge of the orchestra. 剧院音乐指挥迈克尔• 奥姆洛夫也走上台和他一起指挥乐队。**

**free of charge＝for free免费**

**in charge of掌管（表状态）**

**in the charge of被……掌管；由……负责**

**take charge of掌管（表动作）**

**• Delivery is free of charge. 送货是免费的。**

**• The class is in the charge of Mr Bell.这个班由贝尔先生负责。**

**• I’m leaving the school in your charge. 我这就把学校交给你掌管。**

**• He took charge of the farm after his father’s death. 他父亲死后，他负责管理这个农场。**

**charge *v*. （向……）收费；指责**

**charge sb with （doing） sth＝accuse sb of （doing） sth 指控某人犯……罪**

**charge sb money for sth 因某物收某人钱**

**• He was charged with causing a disturbance after the game.他被指控在比赛结束后制造骚乱。**

**• They charged the minister with neglecting her duty.他们指控部长玩忽职守。**

**• The restaurant charged $20 for dinner.这家餐厅的晚餐收费为20美元。**

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**❶It was not until Caroline Unger，one of the singers，took his arm and turned him to face the audience that the great man realised his symphony was a success.直到其中一名歌手卡洛琳• 昂格尔挽起他的手臂，让他转向观众，这位伟人才意识到他的交响乐取得了成功。**

**本句是强调句型，强调的是句子的时间状语not until Caroline Unger，one of the singers，took his arm and turned him to face the audience。若把it was和that去掉，句意和结构仍然完整。如：**

**• It was not until then that I noticed the boy could see nothing.直到那时我才注意到那个男孩什么也看不见。**

**1.强调句型的基本结构为：It is/was＋被强调部分＋that/who＋其他部分（若被强调的是人，可用that或who；若被强调的部分是其他时，一律用that）。**

**2.强调句型的一般疑问句结构为：Is/Was it＋被强调部分＋that/who...？**

**3.强调句型的特殊疑问句结构为：特殊疑问词＋is/was it＋that/who...？**

**4.对not...until...句型中的时间状语（从句）进行强调时的结构为：It is/was not until＋被强调部分＋that＋其他部分。**

**注意：本句型不能用于强调原句的谓语动词。如要强调谓语动词，可在原句基础上，在动词前加do，does或did。**

**• It is they who/that will have a meeting tomorrow.是他们明天要开会。**

**• It was not until she took off her dark glasses that I realised she was a film star. 直到她摘下墨镜，我才意识到她是一个电影明星。**

**• Was it in the street that my grandpa walked the dog yesterday？我爷爷昨天是在这条街上遛狗的吗？**

**• What was it that the police were in search of？警察在找什么？**

**❷Read the story again if needed.如果需要，再读一遍故事。**

**本句包含状语从句的省略结构，句中 if needed相当于if it is needed。如：**

**• While still at primary school，Rowan had already shown admirable acting talent. 还在上小学时，罗恩就表现出令人赞叹的表演天分。**

**• Film has a much shorter history，especially when compared to such art forms as music and painting.电影的历史要短得多，尤其是与音乐和绘画等艺术形式相比。**

**• When necessary，you can look up the word in a dictionary.必要时，你可以在字典中查找这个单词。**

**在while，when，if，as if，even if/though，though，although，until，once，unless等引导的状语从句中，当状语从句的主语同主句的主语一致或从句的主语是it，且从句中含有be动词时，可以同时省略状语从句的主语和be动词。**

**• While walking the dog，you were careless and it got loose. 在遛狗的时候，你很粗心，小狗挣脱了牵引绳。**

**• Though surprised to see us，the professor gave us a warm welcome. 虽然教授看到我们很惊讶，但还是热情地欢迎我们。**

**❸But　　Beethoven　　continued　　conducting，**

**.但贝多芬的头还埋在乐谱里继续指挥。**

**独立主格结构是由名词或代词加上分词等构成的一种独立结构，在形式上与主句没有关系，在句中主要起状语作用，相当于一个状语从句。独立主格结构基本构成形式：**

**1.名词（代词）＋动词-ing形式（表示主动和正在进行）**

**2.名词（代词）＋过去分词（表示被动和已完成）**

**3.名词（代词）＋动词不定式（表示将要发生的动作）**

**4.名词（代词）＋形容词/副词/介词短语（用来说明名词或代词的性质、特征或所处的状态）**

**• In the distance，elephants were eating grass，ears flapping lazily as they moved slowly over the plains.远处，大象正在吃草，耳朵懒洋洋地拍打着，慢慢地在平原上移动。**

**• He screamed，tears streaming down his face. 他拼命地叫喊着，眼泪扑簌簌地从他的面颊流下。**

**• There being no bus，we had to walk home. 没有公共汽车，我们只好步行回家。**

**• Weather permitting，we are going to visit you tomorrow. 天气允许的话，我们明天打算去看你。**

**• All things considered，you’d better invite him to your birthday party. 所有的事情考虑在内，你最好邀请他参加你的生日聚会。**

**• The task well finished，we were given a prize.任务圆满完成，我们被嘉奖。**

**• Nobody to come tomorrow，we will have to put off the meeting till next week. 如果明天没人来，我们将把会议推迟到下周。**

**• He came into the classroom，book in hand.他手里拿着书走进教室。**

**　Part 5　WRITING WORKSHOP～READING CLUB　**

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**appreciate *vt*. 感激；欣赏**

**I appreciate your help and look forward to hearing from you. 我感谢你的帮助并期待收到你的来信。**

**• You really need a magnifying glass to appreciate all the fine details.确实需要放大镜才能欣赏到一切细微之处。**

**• Just like me，most tourists will stop here to appreciate the wonderful view.和我一样，大多数游客会在这里欣赏美景。**

** I would appreciate it if... 如果……，我将不胜感激。**

**appreciate （one’s） doing sth感激（某人）做某事**

**• I would appreciate it if you would like to teach me how to use the expression once more and I always appreciate your helping me with my English in the past. 如果你愿意再次教我如何使用这个表达方式，我将不胜感激，我也一直非常感谢你在过去帮助我学习英语。**

**appreciate后不接不定式，其后只能接“事”作宾语，而不能接“人”作宾语；且其后不直接跟从句，需先接it，再接从句，类似用法的动词还有：like，enjoy，hate，love，take，have等。**

**• I’d appreciate it if you could let me know in advance whether or not you will come.如果你能提前让我知道你是否要来，我将不胜感激。**

**1.appreciation *n*. 欣赏；感激；理解**

**in appreciation of感激**

**2.appreciative *adj*. 感激的，感谢的；欣赏的，赏识的**

**be appreciative of感激；欣赏**

**• The award is given in appreciation of her huge contribution to the film business.这个奖项是为感谢她对电影业做出的巨大贡献。**

**• The company was very appreciative of my efforts.公司对我的努力十分赏识。**

**permission *n*. 允许；许可；批准**

**Some think it is a crime if done without a property owner’s permission，while others see this as a rich form of non-traditional cultural expression.一些人认为如果未经业主许可就这样做是一种不法行为，而另一些人则把这看作一种丰富的非传统文化的表达形式。**

**• With your permission，I’d like to ask your son a few questions.如果你允许的话，我想问你儿子几个问题。**

** ask （for） permission 请求许可**

**without （one’s） permission 未经（某人的）允许**

**with one’s permission 在某人允许的情况下**

**give permission 批准，许可**

**• The court found a company had used more than 50，000 videos，personal information about 10，000-plus users and 127 comments from Douyin，a popular Chinese short video platform，without permission.法院发现一家公司未经许可使用了中国流行的短视频平台抖音的5万多个视频、1万多名用户的个人信息和127条评论。**

**permit *vt*. 允许，许可 *vi*. & *vt*. （使）成为可能 *n*. 许可证**

**permit sb to do sth（＝allow sb to do sth） 允许某人做某事**

**permit sb sth（＝allow sb sth） 允许某人做某事**

**weather/time permitting 天气/时间允许的话**

**• The security system will not permit you to enter without the correct password.在没有正确密码的情况下，安全系统不会允许你进入。**

**• My parents permitted me to visit the British Museum and other places of interest as long as I could make progress in English.只要我的英语有进步，我的父母就允许我参观大英博物馆和其他名胜古迹。**

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**It is believed that graffiti in its modern form first became popular in the United States in the 1960*s*.人们认为现代形式的涂鸦是20世纪60年代在美国开始流行起来的。**

**It is believed that...意为“人们相信……”。it是形式主语，后面的that从句才是真正的主语。此处it没有具体意义，而只是帮助把真正的主语移至句子末尾，使句子显得平衡。如：**

**• It is obvious that people should have adequate rest in order to work hard. 很显然，人们应该充分休息以便于努力工作。**

**• It’s a shame that we failed to fulfil the task ahead of time. 我们没能提前完成任务，真是惭愧。**

**常见的It充当形式主语的句式有：**

**1.It be＋形容词（possible，strange，natural，important...）＋that从句**

**2.Itbe＋形容词（nice，wise，brave，polite，**

**friendly ...）＋ of sb to do sth**

**3.It be＋过去分词（said，thought，believed，hoped，reported...）＋that从句**

**4.It＋不及物动词（seem，occur，happen...）＋that从句**

**5.It be＋名词短语（a pity，a wonder，an honour，no wonder...）＋that从句**

**• It is strange that he should have taken the books without the owner’s permission. 奇怪的是，他没有得到主人的许可竟然就拿走了这些书。**

**• It’s very nice of you to offer me a seat.你真是太好了给我让座。**

**• It is thought that the plot of the drama is very entertaining.人们认为该剧的情节非常有趣。**

**• It seems that you are letting things get you down. 看上去你快要累趴下了。**

**• It is an honour that I have been chosen to give a speech on behalf of my school.被选中代表我的学校做演讲，我很荣幸。**

****

**名词从句**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **名词从句**  **中的**  **引导词** | **1. that引导名词从句，在句子中不作成分，引导宾语从句时可以省略。**  **2. whether和if意为“是否”，在宾语从句中可互换，但在其他名词从句中只能用whether。**  **3. 连接代词what，who，whom，which，whatever，whoever，whichever等在从句中作主语、宾语、表语或定语等成分。**  **4. 连接副词when，where，why，how，whenever，wherever，however等在从句中作状语。**  **如：The teacher told us that light travels much faster than sound.老师告诉我们光比声音速度快。**  **Whether we will go climbing tomorrow depends on the weather.明天是否去爬山取决于天气。**  **That’s why the old man is respected by everyone in community. 这也就是为什么社区中的每一个人都应该尊敬这位老年人。** | |
| **名词从句**  **的类别** | **主语从句** | **1. 主语从句多放在主句谓语动词之前，构成为：主语从句＋谓语动词＋其他。**  **2. it作形式主语，常见的结构有：It＋be＋*adj*.＋that从句；It＋be＋名词短语＋that从句；It＋be＋过去分词＋that从句；It＋seems，appears，happens等不及物动词＋that从句**  **如：What he said is true.他说的是真的。**  **It is clear that smoking is harmful to us.吸烟很明显对我们有害。**  **It is a pity that you can’t go with us.你不能和我们一起真的太遗憾了。**  **It is said that the meeting has been put off till next week.据说会议推迟到下周了。**  **It seems that he is worried about his health.他似乎很担心自己的健康。** |
| **名词从句**  **的类别** | **表语从句** | **1. 表语从句跟在系动词后，构成为：主语＋系动词＋表语从句。**  **2. because引导的表语从句强调原因，而why引导的表语从句强调结果。**  **3. The reason＋why从句＋be＋that从句**  **4. It looks/seems＋as if/as though从句**  **如：My opinion is that we should finish our homework first.我认为我们应该先完成作业。**  **The sky is covered with clouds. It looks as if it is going to rain.天空满是乌云。看起来就要下雨了。**  **Tom got up late in the morning. That’s why he was late for class.**  **＝Tom was late for class. That’s because he got up late in the morning.**  **汤姆早上起床晚了。这也是为什么他上课晚了。**  **The reason why he was late is that he didn’t catch the early bus.他迟到是因为没有赶上早班车。** |
| **宾语从句** | **1. 句式：主语＋及物动词＋宾语从句；主语＋动词＋介词＋宾语从句**  **2. it作形式宾语，宾语从句后置。常用的动词有：make，think，feel，find，consider等。**  **3. 有些动词不能直接跟宾语从句，需要借助形式宾语it。常见的有：like，dislike，hate，love，enjoy，appreciate，see to等。**  **如：He tells us that he has seen the film.他告诉我们他已经看过这部电影。**  **We are worried about whether he is safe.我们担心他是否安全。**  **The teacher made it clear that we would have a test tomorrow.老师明确表示我们明天有个考试。** |
| **同位语**  **从句** | **跟在名词后，对名词的内容进行解释说明。常见的名词有：fact，idea，news，hope，doubt，suggestion，truth，belief，evidence等。**  **如：The news that Tom won the first prize surprised us.汤姆获得一等奖让我们很吃惊。**  **The fact that he passed the driving test is exciting.他通过驾驶考试太让人兴奋了。**  **I have no idea where he comes from.我不知道他从哪来。** |
| **that与**  **what**  **的区别** | **两者都可引导名词从句，区别是that只起连接作用，在句中不作任何成分，也无具体意思。what除了其引导作用外，还在从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语等成分，表示“……的”。**  **如：What he said at the meeting surprised us greatly.他在会上说的让我们大吃一惊。**  **They said that they would have a birthday party the next day.他们说他们明天会举办一个生日派对。** | |

**1. 名词从句的语序：英语中任何一种名词从句的语序都用陈述语序，即：主语＋谓语＋其他成分。如：**

**• I don’t know what was happening that time.我不知道那时发生了什么事。**

**• Where we should go hasn’t been decided.我们应该去哪儿还没有决定。**

**• The question is whether she could finish the job in so short a time.问题是她是否能在如此短的时间内完成这项工作。**

**• It is by no means clear what the local government will do with the buildings of poor quality.当地政府将如何处理劣质建筑显然是很清楚的。**

**• They’ve reached an agreement on how the bonuses are to be divided later.对于后面的奖金如何分配，他们已经达成共识。**

**2. 否定转移现象：在think，believe，suppose，expect等动词后的宾语从句若是否定的，就将否定词转移到主句的谓语动词上，主句的主语必须是第一人称I或we。如：**

**• I don’t think your answers are right.我认为你的回答不对。**

**3. whatever，whoever，whichever的用法。**

**wh-ever引导名词从句表示泛指，含有“任何……”之意，有时也表示疑问；而what，who，which则表示特指意义。如：**

**• Whoever did this will sooner or later be caught and will be punished.不管是谁做这件事，早晚会被抓住并受到惩罚。**

**• I believe whatever he told me.我相信他和我说的一切。**

**• I believe what he told me.我相信他和我说的。**

**另外，wh-ever还可引导让步状语从句。如：**

**• Whoever you are，you must obey the law.＝No matter who you are，you must obey the law.无论你是谁，你都必须遵守法律。**

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**2017年版《普通高中课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”。英语学科核心素养由语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力构成。随之而来，以后的英语考试将更加坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。**

**下文就是围绕“学习能力”这一学科素养展开的。旨在提高学生分析和解决问题的能力。**

**主题： 人与社会**

**学科素养：学习能力**

**难度系数：★★★★**

**Early on，Sandra Marshall showed a talent and love for *art*. A New York native，Sandra owes her passion for art，and her thirst for learning，to childhood trips into New York City to visit the museums，and galleries.**

**After Sandra received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Arizona State University，she worked as a portrait painter and mural artist but turned to food art when her daughter declared she would no longer eat meat. Sandra started exploring with fruits and vegetables to make cooking more fun，and was inspired by the colours of nature. She would write stories about her dinnertime art pieces so her children would see the magic in produce.**

**In 2014，Sandra opened a studio called Be...An Artist Studio，which welcomed artists to come and learn many different types of *art*. Paint nights，sculpting nights，live entertainment and eventually a cooking school，all came together and helped to bring the community creating together. She was featured on many television networks displaying her passions for the arts. Sandra began posting her creations on social media which led to her first published book *One* *Hot* *Night* *at* *the* *Veggie* *Bar*.**

**In 2019，Sandra closed her studio to expand and bring art to more people. This also gave her more time to create and explore the town art，including her food *art*. Sandra hosted painting events，painting with thousands of people at her large Be...An Artist events，such as the National Football League’s owners meeting in 2019 where she painted with the NFL owners and their families.**

**Sandra is now working with schools，bringing the joy of creating to children and their families with her “Success For All” painting programmes that are supported by the sales of her food art books and grants given to the schools. Last year alone，she painted with thousands of children and their families over Zoom.**

****

**degree　from　Arizona　State　University，she worked as a portrait painter and mural artist but turned to food art**

**　本句是复合句。After Sandra received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Arizona State University是after引导的时间状语从句；when her daughter declared she would no longer eat meat是when引导的时间状语从句，其中she would no longer eat meat是省略了that的宾语从句，作declared的宾语。**

**　Sandra从亚利桑那州立大学获得文学学士学位后，她曾担任肖像画家和壁画艺术家，但当她的女儿宣布她不再吃肉时，她转向了食品艺术。**

****

**talent *n*. 才能；天赋 owe *v*. 归功于；欠（钱）**

**passion *n*. 热情，激情 portrait *n*. 肖像，画像**

**entertainment *n*. 娱乐**

**display *v*. 展示，显示 host *v*. 主办**

**expand *v*. 扩大**

****

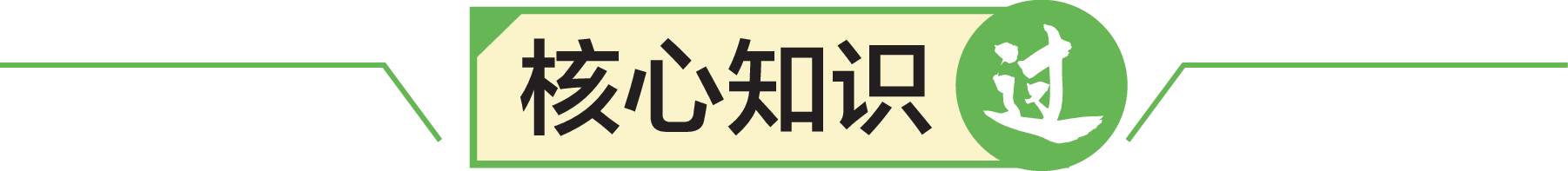
**declare *v*. 宣布 no longer 不再**

**feature *v*. 以……为特色**

**lead to 导致 publish *v*. 出版**

**thousands of 成千上万的**

**UNIT 8　GREEN LIVING**

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**　Part 1　TOPIC TALK　**

****

**solution *n*. 解决办法**

**The third section presents the solutions that have been taken to tackle the problems，detailing ways we can help the environments. 第三部分介绍了解决这些问题而采取的解决方案，详细介绍了我们可以帮助保护环境的方法。**

**• Solar energy offers a low-cost solution to our fuel problems.太阳能为我们的燃料问题提供一个低成本的解决方案。**

**a/the solution to ……的解决办法/解答**

**find/offer/seek/put forward a solution 找到/提供/寻找/提出解决办法**

**• UN leaders are working hard to find a peaceful solution to the conflict.联合国领导人正在努力寻找和平解决冲突的办法。**

**solve *v*. 解决**

**• You can’t solve anything by just running away.逃跑是解决不了任何问题的。**

**• We learn more by solving the problems.通过解决问题我们学到了更多东西。**

**recycle *vi*.*&* *vt*. 再利用，回收利用**

**recycle used batteries 回收旧电池**

**• Recycling the waste from our increased consumption is better than burning it.对我们增加消费产生的垃圾进行回收要好过将其焚烧。**

**• The garbage is then taken away and，if possible，recycled.然后那些垃圾被运走，如果可能的话，会被回收利用。**

**recycle paper/glass/bottles 回收纸/玻璃/瓶子**

**• We can recycle plastic bottles.我们可以回收塑料瓶。**

**recycled *adj*. 回收利用的**

**recyclable *adj*.可回收利用的，可再循环的**

**recyclable material可回收的材料**

**• The shop stocks evenything from cigarettes to recycled paper.该店铺上的存货包括香烟和再生纸等各种商品。**

**• We package our products in recyclable materials.我们用可回收的材料包装我们的产品。**

**balance *n*. 平衡**

**maintaining the balance between human and nature 保持人与自然的平衡**

**• Classical dance in its purest form requires symmetry and balance.真正的古典舞蹈要求对称与平衡。**

**• There was no other way to ensure that people would get the right balance of foods.没有其他方法可以确保人们饮食均衡。**

**on balance总的来说**

**keep the balance of nature保持生态平衡**

**keep/lose （one’s） balance保持/失去平衡**

**off balance失去平衡；不知所措**

**• On balance，the company has had a successful year.总的来说，公司这一年是成功的。**

**• It is important to keep the balance of nature.保持生态平衡是很重要的。**

**• When he was running after his brother，the boy lost his balance and had a bad fall.当他追他哥哥时，男孩失去了平衡，重重地摔了一跤。**

**• Life is like riding a bicycle.To keep balance you must keep going on. 生活就像骑自行车。只有不断前行才能保持平衡。**

**• A gust of wind knocked him off balance and he fell face down in the mud.一阵大风刮得他失去平衡，脸朝下摔在泥里。**

**balance *v*. 平衡；权衡**

**balanced *adj*. 平衡的；均衡的**

**a balanced diet 均衡饮食**

**• Are you doing this to balance against the recent bad press about high fat foods，without attacking the issue directly？你这样做是为了平衡最近关于高脂肪食物的负面报道，而不是直接攻击这个问题吗？**

**• Most of us need to lead more balanced lives to be healthy and happy.我们中大多数人需要过更为平衡的生活，以保持健康和快乐。**

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**do my part for sth尽自己所能做某事**

**doing my part for the environment**

**为环境尽我的一份力量**

**• Everyone is supposed to do his part for making the world a better place to live.每个人都应该尽一份力量使世界成为更好的居住地。**

**• Everyone，whether you are old or young，can do your part for the environment.每个人，无论你是年老还是年轻，都可以为环境尽你的一份力量。**

**take part in参与/参加（活动）**

**take an active part in积极参加……**

**play/have a part in在……起作用/扮演角色**

**have a part to play in参与……；与……有关系**

**for one’s part就某人而言**

**for the most part 大多数情况下，在很大程度上**

**in part一定程度上，部分地**

**• Our car broke down，but for the most part，the trip to Mount Tai was very wonderful.**

**我们的车抛锚了，但总的来说，去泰山的旅程非常棒。**

**• The tendency to become obese is at least in part hereditary.发胖至少有一部分是源于遗传。**

****

**not to leave the house with lights still on不要还亮着灯就离开房子**

**本句中with lights still on为“with＋复合宾语”作状语。如：**

**• John received an invitation to dinner and with his work finished，he gladly accepted it.约翰收到了吃饭的邀请，由于工作做完了，他很高兴地接受了邀请。**

**• With an important meeting to attend，I have to make it for another time with you.我有一个重要的会议要去参加，所以我必须和你另约时间。**

**“with的复合结构”在句中多作状语，也可以作定语。常见的结构有：**

**1.with＋宾语＋介词短语**

**2.with＋宾语＋doing（表示主动或正在进行的动作）**

**3.with＋宾语＋done（表示被动或已完成的动作）**

**4.with＋宾语＋to do（表示将来的动作）**

**5.with＋宾语＋*adj*.**

**6.with＋宾语＋*adv*.**

**• With the experienced guide leading the way，we had no difficulty getting through the forest.在经验丰富的导游的带领下，我们顺利地穿过了森林。**

**• With a lot of problems to settle，I can’t go skating with you.由于有很多问题要解决，我不能和你一起去滑冰。**

**• The old man walked in with a stick in his hand.老人手里拿着一根拐棍走了进来。**

**　Part 2　LESSON 1　**

****

**bother *vi*.*&* *vt*. 费心，麻烦**

**Well，say you leave the tap running while you brush your teeth，leave a light on when you go out or you drop a piece of litter and can’t be bothered to pick it up.比方说你刷牙的时候让水哗哗地流，外出的时候不关灯，或者掉了一块垃圾却懒得捡起来。**

**• Sorry to bother you，but there’s a call for you on line two.很抱歉打扰你，但二号线有你的电话。**

**• I don’t want to bother her with my problems at the moment.我此刻不想让她为我的问题操心。**

**bother to do/doing sth 费心/特意做某事**

**bother sb with/about sth 为某事打扰或麻烦某人**

**It bothers/bothered sb that.../to do...使某人苦恼的是……**

**• Please don’t bother buying/to buy me an air ticket. I’ve got one.请不要麻烦为我去买机票。我有一张。**

**• Must you bother me with such silly jokes？你一定要用这些愚蠢的笑话来烦我吗？**

**• It bothers me that I have difficulty in learning English.我学习英语有困难，这让我很困扰。**

**have bother （in） doing sth 费劲/有麻烦做某事**

**put sb to any bother给某人添乱**

**why bother没有必要吧，何必那么麻烦，为什么要费心**

**• Why bother？ We can stay at home and watch films online.为什么要费心？我们可以待在家里，在网上看电影。**

**• I don’t want to put you to any bother.我不想给你添任何麻烦。**

**• She had bother in keeping fit.她不得不费心去保持健康。**

**involve *vt*. 参与；包含**

**It is by acting together，in this exciting way，that we can involve thousands—millions—of people，**

**and this is what is going to change the world.正是通过这种令人激动的方式共同行动起来，我们可以让成百上千甚至数百万人参与其中，这将改变世界。**

**• We’ll make our decision and contact the people involved.我们将做出决定，联系与之相关的人。**

**• The government should try to involve as many citizens as possible in protecting the environment.政府应该设法让尽可能多的公民参与到保护环境中来。**

**involve sth/sb 包括/牵连某物/某人**

**involve sb in （doing） sth 使某人加入（做）某事**

**involve doing sth包括/牵扯到做某事**

**• Many of the crimes involved drugs.许多犯罪行为都与毒品有关。**

**• The test will involve answering questions about a photograph.该测试将包括回答有关一张照片的问题。**

**• Don’t involve me in solving your problems.不要把我牵扯到解决你的问题里。**

**involve是及物动词，后跟动词时要用动名词形式。**

**1.involved *adj*. 有关的，卷入的；复杂的**

**be involved in参与；卷入；专注于……**

**be involved with涉及，与……有关**

**involved作前置定语时，意为“复杂的”；作后置定语时，意为“有关的；涉及的”。如：the involved problem复杂的问题；the problem involved所涉及的问题。**

**2.involvement *n*. 连累，牵连，卷入**

**• It is reported that there are many health problems involved with smoking.据报道，吸烟与许多健康问题都有关系。**

**• There was a growing unease about their involvement in the war. 他们对卷入战争感到日益不安。**

**• She really didn’t want to be involved in the whole family thing.她实在不想卷入这件家事中。**

**• She was deeply involved with the local hospital.她曾全心投入当地医院工作。**

**• Thanks to your involvement，we succeed in completing the project.由于您的参与，我们成功地完成了这个项目。**

**million *n*. 百万 *adj*. 百万的；无数的**

**There are millions of people in the world and I’m just me.世界上有无数人，我不过是我自己。**

**• The government has announced plans to create one million new training places.政府已经宣布开设一百万个新培训名额的计划。**

**• Millions of people all over China were watching TV when the spaceship landed safely.当飞船安全着陆时，全中国数百万人都在观看电视。**

**million前带有具体的数词，表示具体的数目时，million用单数形式；million后接of短语，表示笼统数目时，million用复数形式，millions of。有类似用法的还有hundred，thousand，billion，dozen等。**

**• In the last few years，thousands of films have been produced all over/throughout/around/across the world.在过去的几年里，全世界制作了成千上万的电影。**

****

**all around the world全世界**

**The roots and shoots are you，your friends and young people all around the world.根和芽就是你，你的朋友和世界各地的年轻人。**

**• We have friends all around the world. 我们的朋友遍天下。**

**• There were television crews and pressmen from all around the world.来自世界各地的电视工作者和新闻记者齐聚一堂。**

**all over the world 遍及全世界**

**all through the world 全世界**

**in the world世界上**

**the country and the world国家和世界**

**be committed to投入；承担；致力于；完全旨在**

**In addition to her research，she has been whole-heartedly committed to environmental protection.除了自己的科研，她还全身心地投入环保事业。**

**• All of us，myself included，have been totally committed to the Party.我们大家，包括我本人在内，一直都对党绝对忠诚。**

**• The government is committed to protecting the interests of tenants.政府承诺保护租户们的利益。**

**commit *vt*. 投入；犯（罪），做（错事等）；把……委托于，交付；使承担义务，作出保证**

**commit sb/oneself to （doing） sth 承诺某人/自己（做）某事**

**commit sb/oneself to do sth 承诺某人/自己做某事**

**commit to... 忠于……，全身心地投入……**

**commit a crime 犯罪 commit suicide 自杀**

**commit oneself to （doing） sth表示“专心致志于……”，to是介词，后接名词、代词或动名词。**

**• Both sides committed themselves to settle the dispute peacefully.双方承诺他们自己和平解决争端。**

**• The President committed to reforming health care.总统承诺要改革医保制度。**

**make a difference 起作用；产生重大影响**

**Every individual makes a difference.每个人都起重要作用。**

**• Nothing I say is going to make a difference with you.我说的话对你来说没有什么影响。**

**make some difference 有一些影响/关系**

**make no difference 没有影响；无所谓**

**make any difference 有区别**

**• I believed that I can make some difference in this world.我坚信世界一定会因我而有些不同。**

**• Whether it rains or not makes no difference to me.下不下雨对我来说都一样。**

****

**❶Well，say you**

**or you drop a piece of litter and**

**can’t be bothered to pick it up.比方说，你刷牙的时候让水哗哗地流，外出的时候不关灯，或者掉了一块垃圾却懒得捡起来。**

**leave用作使役动词，意为“使……处于某种状态”。leave＋宾语＋名词/形容词/介词短语/过去分词/现在分词/动词不定式，表示“使……处于某种状态”。如：**

**• Mr Lee left me standing outside in the rain.李先生让我站在外面的雨里。**

**• The bad weather left the project half finished.糟糕的天气使工程只完成了一半。**

**• Qi Baishi’s style of painting often leaves the audience guessing and makes them use their imagination.齐白石的绘画作品常给观赏者留出运用想象力解读其内涵的余地。**

**• We must leave the children to solve their affairs themselves.我们必须让孩子们自己去解决他们的问题。**

**• I’m sorry that I have left some of your questions unanswered.对不起，我使你的一些问题没有得到解答。**

**❷Hundreds and thousands of roots and shoots can solve the problems，change the world and make it a better place to live in.成千上万的根和芽能够解决问题，改变世界，使其更加宜居。**

**句中使用了“make＋宾语＋宾语补足语”结构。如：**

**• My parents would like to make me study 24 hours a day.我父母宁愿让我一天24小时都学习。**

**• We made him chairman of our English Speaking Society.我们选他为我们英语演讲协会的主席。**

**“make＋宾语＋宾语补足语”结构：**

**1.make＋宾语＋宾语补足语（名词、形容词、省略to的不定式、过去分词或介词短语）。**

**2.当该结构中的宾语是不定式短语或从句时，多用it作形式宾语，而把不定式短语或从句后置，即“make＋it＋宾语补足语＋不定式短语或从句”。**

**3.find，feel，think，leave等动词也有这样的用法。**

**• Work hard and make your dream come true.努力工作，让你的梦想成真。**

**• Working hard will make it possible for us to enter the ideal university to study science and technology.努力学习就会使我们进入理想的大学学习科学技术成为可能。**

**• Can you make it suitable for children？你能让它适合儿童使用吗？**

**❸Therefore，*Roots&Shoots* hopes to involve millions of young people in building a secure future 因此，“根与芽”希望让数以百万计的年轻人参与建设一个安全的未来，以便我们能够与自然和平相处。**

**句中 so that 引导目的状语从句，意为“为了，以便”。so that也可引导结果状语从句，意为“因此，所以”。如：**

**• She had not planned her time well，so that she did not finish her homework on time. 她没把时间计划好，所以没按时完成家庭作业。**

**so that 的具体用法：**

**1.so that表示“为了，以便”时，引导目的状语从句，此时可与in order that换用。从句谓语中常用情态动词may/might，can/could，should，would等；主从句之间连接紧凑，没有逗号相隔。**

**2.so that表示“因此，所以”时，引导结果状语从句，主从句之间可有逗号相隔。**

**• The local shops have been marked in on this map so that people can choose a house in a suitable area. 当地的商店已经被标记在这张地图上，以便人们可以在合适的地区选择一套房子。**

**so that *&* so...that...**

**so...that...意为“如此……以至于……”，引导结果状语从句；so that意为“为了，以便；因此，所以”，引导目的或结果状语从句。如：**

**• He injured his foot，so that he was unable to play in the match.他的脚受伤了，无法出场比赛。**

**• The book is so interesting that we all like to read it.这本书很有趣，我们都喜欢读。**

**• We have so little money that we can’t lend you any.我们的钱太少了，不能借给你。**

**　Part 3　LESSON 2　**

****

**occur *vi*. 发生**

**Ms Yi had a contented life until a terrible event occurred which changed her life. 易女士过着满意的生活直到发生了一件可怕的事，这件事改变了她的生活。**

**• And the fifth event，which occurred 66 million years ago，caused the death of the dinosaurs.6600万年前发生的第五次事件导致了恐龙的死亡。**

**• We are the products of evolution，and not just evolution that occurred billions of years ago.我们是进化的产物，而且不仅仅是数十亿年前发生的进化。**

**occur to （主意或想法突然）浮现于脑海中，被想起，被想到**

**sb comes up with sth某人想出（答案，计划）**

**It occurs to sb to do sth某人想到做某事**

**It occurs to/strikes/hits sb that... 某人突然想起……**

**• It occurred to me that she didn’t know I had moved into the new house.我突然想起她不知道我搬了新家。**

**• It occurred to me that I had left the construction model at home.我突然想到我已经把这个建筑模型落在了家里。**

**• Did it occur to you to put on your favourite CD at your birthday party？你有没有想过在你的生日聚会上播放你最喜欢的CD？**

**1.表达“发生”之意时，occur与happen可以互换；另外occur，happen，take place，break out等表示“发生；爆发”的单词或短语都不能用于被动语态或进行时态。**

**2.occur结构中主语不能是人，而是想到的事情或it作形式主语。**

**• If headaches only occur at night，lack of fresh air and oxygen is often the cause.如果头痛仅仅发生在晚上，缺乏新鲜空气和氧气往往是原因。**

**occurrence *n*. 出现，发生；发生的事件**

**• The occurrence of such things is by no means fortuitous.出现这种事情绝不是偶然的。**

**survival *n*. 继续生存，幸存**

**Now the trees have a survival rate of 85％. 现在树木的成活率为85％。**

**• He was told that he had a one in 500 chance of survival. 他被告知有五百分之一的生存机会。**

**1.survive *v*. 生存，存活**

**survive sth在……之后仍生存下来，从……中逃生**

**survive sb （by...） 比……活得长（多长时间）**

**survive on sth靠……存活下来**

**survive from sth从……存活下来；流传下来**

**2.survivor *n*. 幸存者**

**• Is it enough to have survived for a long time？ 存在的时间长就足够了吗？**

**• It is one of the greatest books to survive from the ancient world.它是在古代世界中流传下来的最伟大的书之一。**

**• About 1.3 billion people currently have to survive on less than $1 a day.目前大约有13亿人每天的生活费不到1美元。**

**• Mr Tanner was survived by his wife and two children.坦纳先生身后留下了妻子和两个孩子。**

**• There was only one survivor from the plane crash.飞机失事中只有一名幸存者。**

**determination *n*. 决心；毅力**

**She has made a huge difference with her determination to make her son’s dreams a reality. 她带着使她儿子的梦想成为现实的决心，已经产生了很大影响。**

**• Their success is due in large part to their determination. 他们的成功在很大程度上归功于他们的决心。**

**• Write a poem about how courage，determination and strength have helped you face challenges in your life.写一首关于勇气、决心和力量是如何帮助你面对生活中的挑战的诗。**

**• Hearing my words，David turned to me tremblingly with tears spilling out of his eyes and expressed his determination to finish the cross-country run.听了我说的话，戴维颤抖着转向我，眼睛里涌出眼泪，表达了要完成越野赛的决心。**

**with determination 坚决地**

**• It was with great determination that Jane went to a key university.简怀着极大的决心上了一所重点大学。**

**• Mary was a strong girl and she finally achieved her dream with great determination.玛丽是个坚强的女孩，她终于满怀决心地实现了自己的梦想。**

**1.determine *v*. 决定**

**determine on/upon （doing） sth决定（做）某事**

**determine to do sth决定做某事（表示动作）**

**2.determined *adj*. 坚定的，坚决的**

**be determined to do sth决心做某事（表示状态）**

**• Paul was fond of Chinese culture，so he determined to settle in China.保罗喜欢中国文化，所以他决定在中国定居。**

**• I have determined on going to the countryside after graduating from college. 我已决定大学毕业后去农村。**

**• If you want to be successful，you really need to be passionate and determined about what you do. 如果你想要成功，你真的需要对你所做的事情充满激情和决心。**

**overcome *vt*. 克服（困难）；控制（感情）**

**I have complete respect for her and admire her strength in overcoming such a great personal loss.我非常尊敬她，钦佩她克服如此巨大的个人损失的力量。**

**• My mother often encourages me to overcome each difficulty I meet，which is my treasure in my lifetime.我妈妈经常鼓励我克服我遇到的每一个困难，这是我一生的财富。**

**• Overcome with emotion，she found herself unable to speak for a few minutes.激动得不能自持，她发现自己几分钟都说不出话来。**

**overcome the difficulty/fear 克服困难/战胜恐惧**

**be overcome by smoke/gas fumes被烟/煤气熏倒**

**be overcome with/by emotion/grief/anger/despair 因激动/悲伤/愤怒/绝望而不能自持**

**• The girl appeared to be overcome with homesickness.这女孩看来想家想得受不了了。**

**• They were overcome by smoke and had to be carried out of their houses.他们被烟熏倒了，不得不被抬出他们的房屋。**

****

**work through 调整（情绪）；解决（问题）**

**My question is： How did Ms Yi Jiefang work through her sadness after her son’s death？我的问题是，在儿子去世后，易解放女士是如何度过她的悲伤的？**

**• He worked through his disappointment and did the experiment from the beginning.他调整失望情绪，从头开始做实验。**

**• I know the way my mind works when I work through a problem.当我解决问题时，我知道我的脑袋是如何运作的。**

**• After someone dies，it can take a long time to work through your grief.有人去世后，你可能需要很长时间才能从悲伤中恢复。**

**work as 从事……的工作**

**work on/at从事，致力于**

**work away 不停地继续工作**

**work out计算出；想出；解决；锻炼；产生结果**

**work up激发；逐步完善；逐渐准备**

**• Doctors have worked out a chart showing how much stress is involved in various events.医生们绘制出了一张图表，显示了各种事件中涉及了多少压力。**

**• Her brother is a good basketball player，but Jane can’t work up any enthusiasm for this game.她的哥哥是个好篮球运动员，但简对这项比赛没有激发出任何热情。**

**• Wilson first worked as a driver through a student-support programme of the non-profit organisation.威尔逊最初是通过这个非营利组织的一个学生支持项目从事司机工作的。**

**　Part 4　LESSON 3　**

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**therefore *adv*. 因此；由此**

**Amsterdam is a good city for cycling because it’s flat and therefore convenient for bikes.阿姆斯特丹是个适合骑行的城市，它地势平坦，因此方便骑行。**

**• They had seen him trawling and therefore knew that there were fish.他们曾见过他用拖网捕鱼，因此知道那里有鱼。**

**• Exercising is of great benefit to both our physical and mental health，and therefore you should work out regularly.锻炼对我们的身心都有很大的益处，因此你应该规律锻炼。**

** therefore&so**

**1. therefore *adv*. 因此，正式用语，表示严密的推理；so *conj*. 因此，常用于会话或日常文体中，推论不必严密。**

**2. therefore 是副词，不能直接接句子，常与and 连用；so 是并列连词，后面直接接句子。**

**• He was ill，so/and therefore he didn’t go to school.他病了，因此没有去上学。**

**• There’s something wrong with his computer，and therefore he can’t surf the Internet.他的电脑出了问题，因此他不能上网。**

**• It was raining heavily，so they had to stay at home.雨下得正大，所以他们不得不待在家里。**

**• He studied very hard，and therefore he passed the exam.他学习很努力，因此他通过了考试。**

****

**come up with 想出，想到**

**Inthe1960s，agroupofcyclingfans　came　up**

**with an idea.20世纪60年代，一群骑行爱好者提出了一个想法。**

**• No one has come up with a definitive answer as to why this should be so.对于为什么应该是这样，还没有人想出最终确定的方案。**

**• Our class came up with the idea to make better use of used materials. 我们班的同学提出了这一想法，以更好地利用废旧材料。**

**• She’s trying to come up with a label to attach to nutria fashions to show it is eco-friendly.她试图想出一个可以给海狸鼠皮毛的时尚品贴上一个标签，以展示它是环保的方法。**

**come about 发生，产生**

**come across 偶然遇见，碰到**

**come back 回来**

**come down to 归结为；传到……手里**

**come from 来自**

**come on 快点；进展；算了吧**

**come out 出来；显现；出现**

**come true 成为现实，实现目标**

**come up 走近；出现**

**come to oneself 苏醒，恢复知觉**

**when it comes to当谈到/涉及**

**• In order to prevent this case coming about again，we should improve our awareness of saving and recycling water.为了防止这种情况再次发生，我们应该提高我们对节约和循环利用水的意识。**

**• When it comes to students’ surfing the Internet，some people think students can benefit from it.当谈到学生上网，有些人认为学生可以从中受益。**

**• When I walking down the street，I came across David，whom I hadn’t seen for years.当我走在街上时，我遇到了大卫，我已经很多年没见到他了。**

**• The subject came up during a pre-dinner drink with our guests.这个话题是在和我们的客人在晚餐前喝酒时提起的。**

**• When Alice came to herself，she did not know how long she had been lying there.当爱丽丝苏醒过来时，她不知道自己在那里躺了多久。**

****

**Anyone was allowed to take them and use them for short journeys.任何人都能够骑这些自行车做短途出行。**

**本句是被动语态，be allowed to do sth表示“被允许做某事”。如：**

**• Students are not allowed to bring cellphones with them to school.学生们不允许带手机进校。**

**• Passengers are not allowed to smoke.乘客不准吸烟。**

**allow （doing） sth 允许（做）某事**

**allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事**

**allow sb sth给予某人某物（尤指钱或时间）；让某人有（拥有或带有）某物**

**allow for考虑到，把……考虑进来；体谅**

**• We don’t allow eating in the classrooms.我们不允许在教室吃饭。**

**• The facts allow no other explanation.事实不允许有其他的解释。**

**• Dogs are not allowed.狗不得入内。**

**• Smoking is not allowed here.此处不准吸烟。**

**• Her boss doesn’t allow her to use the telephone.她的老板不允许她使用电话。**

**• My parents don’t allow me to go out at night.我父母不允许我晚上出去。**

**• He allows his son too much money.他给他儿子的钱太多。**

**• We’ll allow you time to answer.我们将给你回答的时间。**

**• I’m not allowed visitors.我不被批准有访客。**

**• We should allow for every possible delay.我们应该考虑到任何可能的延误。**

**• We must allow for his youth.我们必须体谅他的年轻。**

**　Part 5　WRITING WORKSHOP～READING CLUB　**

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**attitude *n*. 看法；态度**

**Last August，city officials interviewed about 500 residents to find out people’s attitudes to protecting the environment and what actions they had taken.去年8月，城市官员采访了大约500名市民，调查了解人们对环境保护的态度以及他们采取了什么行动。**

**• Students should have a proper attitude towards college before thinking about which college to attend.在考虑上哪所大学之前，学生们应该对大学有一个正确的态度。**

**an/the attitude to/toward（s） 对……的态度**

**a positive/negative attitude to/toward（s）...对……持积极的/消极的态度**

**• Good study habits，useful skills and a positive attitude are of equal importance.同样重要的有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能以及积极的态度。**

**• What is your attitude to/toward（s） using cellphones at school？你对在校使用手机持什么态度？**

**• He has a negative attitude to studying abroad alone when children are very young.他对当孩子很小就独自出国留学持消极态度。**

**majority *n*. 大多数**

**Also，the majority of residents had cycled or walked.此外，大多数市民骑自行车或步行。**

**• The majority of the citizens here are black people.这儿的大多数公民是黑人。**

**• However，the majority of people are effective speakers because they train to be.然而，大多数人都是高效的演讲者，因为他们被训练成是这样的人。**

**• The majority of students are for the decision.大多数学生都赞成这个决定。**

**the majority大多数（其作主语表整体时，谓语用单数形式；表成员情况时，谓语用复数形式）**

**the majority of＋*n*.[U]＋单数谓语**

**the majority of＋*n*.[*pl*.]＋复数谓语**

**be in the/a majority占大多数**

**by/with a majority of 以多数票**

**• Surveys indicate that supporters of the treaty are still in the majority.调查显示，该条约的支持者仍然占大多数。**

**• One-third of the country is covered with trees and the majority of the citizens are black people.全国三分之一的地区被树木覆盖，大多数公民都是黑人。**

**• In the teaching profession，women are in the/a majority.在教学行业中，女性占大多数。**

**major *adj*. 主要的；主修的**

***n*. 主修科目，专业　*vi*. 主修**

**major in 主修……**

**• Their victory in America was still remembered as a major turning point in the history of rock and roll.他们在美国的胜利仍然被认为是摇滚乐史上的一个重要转折点。**

**• When I was at university，I majored in English.当我上大学时，我主修英语。**

**indicate *vt*. 表明；显示**

**This indicates that the residents needed to pay more attention to these two activities.这表明市民需要更多地关注这两项活动。**

**• Try to use the expressions above to indicate that you are listening carefully to your partner. 试着用以上表达来表明你在认真倾听你的搭档的话。**

**• It’s hard to tell exactly how many people agree with him，but research indicates that the numbers have been rising for some time.很难确切地说有多少人同意他的观点，但研究表明，这一数字已经上升了一段时间。**

**indicate sth to sb向某人指出/暗示某物/事**

**indicate that...示意；表明；暗示；说明**

**• He smiles and nods，indicating that everything is fine.他微笑并点头，暗示一切顺利。**

**• They indicated the truth to him.他们向他表明了真相。**

**• There is a great deal of evidence indicating that music activities engage different parts of the brain.有大量的证据表明，音乐活动涉及大脑的不同部分。**

**• Forms will be available in school and online for them to indicate their choices and return to school.表格将在学校和网上提供，让他们说明自己的选择并返给学校。**

**• The President appeared at the party，indicating that he had recovered from his illness.总统出现在聚会上，表明他已经康复了。**

**indication *n*. 暗示，表示，预兆，指示**

**There is （no） indication that...（没）有迹象表明……**

**• This map gives no indication of the heights of the hills.这张地图没有标出这些山的高度。**

**• There had been no indication of either breathlessness or any loss of mental faculties until his death.他去世前并未出现呼吸困难或意识不清的迹象。**

****

**take part （in）参加**

**More than half of those who took part in the survey had done four of the five activities in the past month.参加调查的人中，有一半以上在近一个月中完成了五项活动中的四项。**

**• Who could not take part in the ancient Olympic Games？谁不能参加古代奥运会？**

**• But Sarah，who has taken part in shows along with top models，wants to prove that she has brains as well as beauty.但和顶级模特一起参加过节目的莎拉想要证明她既聪明又美丽。**

**take part with sb支持某人，袒护某人**

**take an active part in积极参加**

**participate in参加，参与**

**play a part in在……中起作用；在……中扮演角色**

**take part in/join/join in/join sb in doing sth/attend**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **单词或短语** | **含义** |
| **take part**  **in** | **指参加群众性的活动、会议等并在其中发挥作用。** |
| **join** | **指加入党派、组织、团体，成为其中一员。** |
| **join in** | **指参加一些大规模活动，如球赛、游戏等。** |
| **join sb/sth**  **in doing sth** | **指和某人一起做某事，join的宾语可以是人，也可以是组织、团体。** |
| **attend** | **多指参加大型的集会活动，如会议、婚礼、典礼、报告、上学等。另外还有“照顾，照料”之意。** |

**• My sister joined the league last month and she has decided to take part in the activities to help the aged in town as a volunteer.我姐姐上个月加入了这个联盟，她决定作为志愿者参与去帮助城里的老年人的活动。**

**• Ten strong young Chinese students are required to join in the boat race.十名年轻健壮的中国学生被要求参加划船比赛。**

****

**，the percentage of those who felt that they needed to help protect the environment is as high as 96％.如图所示，那些认为他们需要帮助保护环境的人的比例高达96％。**

**as the diagram shows是as 引导的非限制性定语从句，as用作关系代词代替整个句子，as意为“正如，正像”。as引导的从句位置比较灵活，可以位于主句前面、中间或后面，一般有逗号与主句分开。如：**

**• As is expected，they have finished the task ahead of time.正像人们所预料的，他们提前完成了任务。**

**• The number of smokers，as is reported，has dropped by 17 percent in just one year.据报道，吸烟者的数量在短短一年内就下降了17％。**

**常见的as引导的结构：**

**as is well known 众所周知**

**as is reported正像所报道的那样**

**as is often the case情况常常如此**

**as often happens这种情况常常发生**

**as has been said before如前所述**

**as is expected正如预料的那样**

**as I can remember 正如我所记得的那样**

**as you see这一点你明白**

**as may be imagined 正如可以想象出来的那样**

**as we all know 正如大家所知**

**• There is no simple answer，as is often the case in science.没有一个简单的答案，就像在科学中经常发生的情况那样。**

**• As is known to everybody/As is well known，the moon travels round the Earth once every month.众所周知，月球每月绕地球一圈。**

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**动词-*ing*形式和动词-*ed*形式**

**动词-*ing*形式和动词-*ed*形式在句中起形容词或副词的作用，可用作定语、状语、宾语补足语或表语。它们的区别在于：动词-*ing*形式表示“主动和进行”，动词-*ed*形式表示“被动和完成”（不及物动词的过去分词不表示被动，只表示完成）。它们可以有自己的状语、宾语或逻辑主语等。**

**1. 动词-*ing*形式和动词-*ed*形式在句中都可以作状语，表示时间、条件、原因、结果、让步、伴随等。动词-*ing*形式和动词-*ed*形式作状语时，其逻辑主语与句子的主语一致。作状语的分词相当于一个状语从句。如：**

**Hearing the news，they all jumped with joy.听到这个消息，他们都高兴得跳了起来。**

**Accompanied by his friend，he went to the railway station.他在他的朋友的陪伴下去了火车站。**

**Getting hurt badly in the match，he has to stay at home.在比赛中伤得很严重，他不得不待在家中。**

**Watching the TV play，she burst out crying.看着电视剧，她突然大哭了起来。**

**分词在句子中作状语时，使用何种分词形式，取决于分词与句子主语的关系：主谓关系用现在分词，动宾关系用过去分词。如：**

**Realising he was wrong，he made a deep apology to us.意识到他错了，他对我们表达了深深的歉意。（主谓关系）**

**The students went out of the classroom，laughing and talking.学生们边笑边聊地走出教室。（主谓关系）**

**Ordered over a week ago，the books are expected to arrive any time now.一个多星期前订购的这些书，随时到达。（动宾关系）**

**Given better attention，the plants could grow better.给予更好的关注，这些植物能长得更好。（动宾关系）**

**另外，现在分词或过去分词作状语时，有时可以在分词前加while，when，once，although，until，if等连词。如：**

**When leaving the airport，she waved again and again to us.当离开机场的时候，她对我们一遍又一遍地挥手。**

**Once recovered，he threw himself to his work and made every effort to do it well.他的身体一恢复，他就投入工作中，尽力做好。**

**2. 分词作定语：作定语时，单个的分词通常放在被修饰的名词之前，分词短语一般置于所修饰的中心词后面。现在分词修饰的是发出该动作的名词（即与名词是主谓关系），过去分词修饰承受该动作的名词（即与名词是动宾关系）。如：**

**Have you met the boss managing the company？你遇到过经营公司的老板吗？（主谓关系）**

**We can see the part of the moon lighted by sunlight.我们能看到部分被太阳照耀的月球。（动宾关系）**

**Today there are more airplanes carrying more people than ever before in the sky.如今，与之前相比，在空中有更多飞机搭载更多人。（主谓关系）**

**Most of the people invited to the party were famous scientists.被邀请到聚会上的大多数人是著名的科学家。（动宾关系）**

**3. 分词作宾语补足语： 现在分词在see，watch，hear，observe，notice，feel，find，glimpse，glance等感官动词以及have，keep，get，catch，leave，set，start，send等使役动词后面与名词或代词构成复合宾语，作宾语补足语的成分。如：**

**I saw some boys playing basketball on the playground when I passed by just now.刚才经过的时候，我看见一些男孩子在操场上打篮球。**

**I watched them playing volleyball on the playing field.我看他们在操场上打排球。**

**过去分词可以在allow，ask，consider，desire，expect，feel，find，get，have，hear，imagine，keep，like，make，observe，order，permit，prefer，remember，request，require，see，urge等动词后面作宾语补足语。**

**现在分词作宾语补足语，与宾语之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系；过去分词作宾语补足语，与宾语存在逻辑上的动宾关系。如：**

**Don’t have your horse running in the street.不要让你的马在大街上奔跑。（主谓关系）**

**You should keep her informed of what is going on here.你应该让她了解这里发生了什么事。（动宾关系）**

**4. 分词作表语：分词作表语通常看作形容词来用。现在分词表示主语的性质，主语多为物；过去分词表示主语的感受或状态，主语多为人。如：**

**The film is really exciting. I am excited about it.这部电影真的让人兴奋。我对它感到兴奋。**

**The result was quite disappointing. I felt disappointed at the result.这个结果令人十分失望。我对这个结果感到失望。**

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**2017年版《普通高中课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”。英语学科核心素养由语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力构成。随之而来，以后的英语考试将更加坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。**

**下文就是围绕“学习能力”这一学科素养展开的，旨在提高学生分析和解决问题的能力。**

**主题： 人与自然**

**学科素养： 学习能力**

**难度系数： ★★★★**

**Dror Angel，an ecologist，had for years heard his archaeologist colleagues talk about ancient shipwrecks on the bottom of the Black Sea that were perfectly preserved by the low-oxygen environment. “You can see ropes，” Angel says. “It’s something that is quite amazing.” Now，Angel wants to fight climate change by purposefully adding to the wreckage，sinking waste wood to the sea floor，where carbon that the trees stored up can remain locked away for centuries.**

**Angel is a scientist for a company that could help limit global warming by drawing carbon out of the atmosphere and locking it up. However，some carbon capture strategies require expensive machines and complex chemistry. Burying waste wood at sea is extremely simple： All it takes are tugboats and woody waste from forestry and agriculture.**

**The approach has advantages over another popular ocean-based carbon capture strategy： growing massive amounts of seaweed. Because the plant material is grown on land rather than in the ocean，it is less likely to rob nutrients from the surrounding water and upset the ecology. Industrial agriculture and forestry could grow，process，and transport plants，in contrast to marine farming，which has never been attempted at scale. And because woody plants are tough and unlikely to break down，they are good at hanging on to their carbon.**

**At the same time，the approach may fall short of what’s needed to fight climate change. To keep global warming below 2℃，the world needs to capture and store about 10 billion tons of carbon dioxide per year by mid-century. But waste wood can be sunk only where supplies of it are located near suitable bodies of water. By one recent study，the approach could lock a few tens of billions of tons of carbon dioxide in total—just a little of the need.**

**“This approach is not going to solve the full problem，” says ocean engineer Kate Moran. “It’s going to be a small piece of the pie if it is considered to be more beneficial than risky.” But the urgency of carbon removal demands that every possible approach be explored thoroughly. She adds，“Anyway，we need all the tools in the toolbox.”**

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**❶Dror Angel， had for years heard his archaeologist colleagues talk about ancient shipwrecks on the bottom of the Black Sea environment.**

**　an ecologist为同位语，talk为不带to的宾补不定式；介词短语on the bottom of the Black Sea和that引导的限定性定语从句分别修饰shipwrecks，that在从句中作主语。**

**　生态学家德罗尔• 安吉尔多年来一直听他的考古学家同事谈起黑海海底那些古代沉船，它们因低氧环境而保存得完好无损。**

**❷Now，Angel wants to fight climate change**

**，where**

**away for centuries.**

**　本句是复合句。by purposefully adding to the wreckage是“by＋动名词”结构作方式状语；sinking waste wood to the sea floor是对前面adding to the wreckage的补充说明；where carbon that the trees stored up can remain locked away for centuries是where引导的定语从句，修饰先行词the sea floor，where在从句中作地点状语；that the trees stored up是that引导的定语从句，修饰先行词carbon，that在从句中作宾语。**

**　现在，安吉尔想通过有目的地增加残骸——将废弃木材沉入海底——来对抗气候变化，在那里树木储存的碳可以封存几个世纪。**

**❸Industrial agriculture and forestry could grow，process，and transport plants， which has never**

**　主句 Industrial agriculture and forestry 带情态动词 could 后接三个并列动词 grow，process，transport；in contrast to marine farming 为对比状语，后接 which 引导的非限定性定语从句补充说明海洋农业从未被大规模尝试。**

**工业化的农业与林业可以种植、加工并运输植物，而海洋农业却从未被大规模尝试过，二者形成鲜明对比。**

**❹But the urgency of carbon removal demands that**

**　本句是复合句。that every possible approach be explored thoroughly是that引导的宾语从句。注意demand后的宾语从句中的谓语要用虚拟语气“（should）＋动词原形”。类似的词还有insist，suggest，recommend，request，require，ask等。**

**但碳去除的紧迫性要求彻底探索每一种可能的方法。**

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**archaeologist *n*. 考古学家**

**colleague *n*. 同事，同僚**

**preserve *v*. 保存**

**purposefully *adv*. 有意地**

**atmosphere *n*. 气氛，氛围**

**strategy *n*. 策略**

**capture *v*. 捕获*n*. 捕获，俘获**

**complex *adj*. 复杂的**

**surrounding *adj*. 周围的**

**transport *v*. 运输**

**in contrast to 与……相比**

**short of 缺少，缺乏**

**suitable *adj*. 合适的**

**beneficial *adj*. 有益的**

**urgency *n*. 紧迫性**

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**wreckage *n*. 残骸**

**on the bottom of 在……底部**

**add to 增加**

**extremely *adv*. 极其，非常**

**have advantages over 有优势**

**approach *n*. 方法**

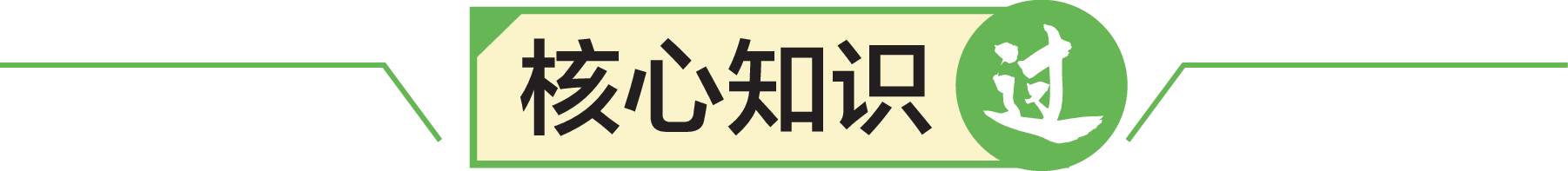
**amounts of 许多，大量**

**rather than 而不是**

**break down 抛锚；分解**

**be located near 位于……附近**

**UNIT 9　LEARNING**

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**　Part 1　TOPIC TALK　**

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**`approach *n*. 方法；临近　*v*.靠近，接近；临近**

**What is your learning approach to it？你学习它的方法是什么？**

**• We need to develop a coordinated approach to the problem.我们需要拿出解决这一问题的综合方案。**

**• The school has decided to adopt a different approach to discipline.学校决定采取不同的纪律方法。**

**the approach of sth 某事的来临**

**an/the approach to... ……的方法**

**an/the approach to doing sth 做某事的方法**

**approach sb/sth 靠近/接近某人/某物**

**with... approaching 随着……的临近**

**approach/way/method/means**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **词语** | **用法** |
| **approach** | **指待人接物或思考问题的方法。**  **常用搭配：an/the approach to （doing） sth** |
| **way** | **（日常用语）指用于处理任何事物的方法。**  **常用搭配：a/the way to do/of doing sth，in a（n） ... way** |
| **method** | **指有条理、系统的方法，特别指新的办法。**  **常用搭配：a/the method of/for （doing） sth，with a（n） ... method** |
| **means** | **（单复数同形）指实现目的的手段。**  **常用搭配：a/the means of （doing） sth，by means of sth** |

**• The young teacher used a new method of teaching.那位年轻的老师采用了一种新的教学方法。**

**• By means of modern technology we are able to communicate with each other instantly.借助现代技术，我们可以即刻通信。**

**• He took a very scientific approach to management.他采取了一种非常科学的管理方法。**

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**be curious about 对……好奇**

** I’m always curious about new things.我总是对新事物好奇。**

**• Children are curious about everything around them.孩子们对周围的一切都感到好奇。**

**• They are curious about the people who live upstairs.他们对住在楼上的人很好奇。**

**• In high school，I became curious about the computer，and built my first website.在高中时，我开始对电脑感到好奇，并建立了我的第一个网站。**

**1.curiously *adv*. 好奇地**

**2.curiosity *n*. 好奇（心）**

**out of curiosity出于好奇**

**satisfy one’s curiosity满足某人的好奇心**

**with curiosity （＝curiously） 好奇地**

**3.be curious to do sth渴望做某事**

**It’s curious that... ……是奇怪的。**

**• Liz picked up the blue envelope and turned it over curiously.莉兹拿起蓝色信封，好奇地翻过来看。**

**• I asked out of curiosity.我出于好奇问了问。**

**• It’s curious that such a simple problem hasn’t been solved.如此简单的一个问题还没有被解决是奇怪的。**

**　Part 2　LESSON 1　**

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**reflect *vi*.& *vt*. 反映；反射；仔细思考；表达（意见）；沉思**

**We need to train ourselves to be better learners—to actively take part in the learning process and to reflect on what we have learnt.我们需要训练自己成为更好的学习者——积极参与学习过程，并认真思考我们学到的东西。**

**• The sunlight reflected off the snow-covered mountains.阳光从被雪覆盖的山峦反射回来。**

**• His image was reflected many times in the mirror.他的影像在那面镜子里多次反射出来。**

**reflect sb/sth in sth 映出；反映**

**reflect on/upon 仔细想；考虑；反省**

**reflect that... 思考……**

**reflection *n*. 反映；反射；映像；沉思；深思；思考**

**a reflection on... 反映了……**

**on reflection 经再三思考**

**reflective *adj*. 沉思的，深思的；（指物体表面）反光的**

**• Undoubtedly，the increasing popularity of *Hanfu* is a reflection of Chinese cultural confidence.毫无疑问，汉服的日益流行是中国文化自信的一种反映。**

**assume *vt*. 认为；假定，假设**

**Most people assume that the human brain is set on “automatic”—that means it learns all by itself. 大多数人认为，人类的大脑是自动运行的，那意味着大脑是自己学习的。**

**• So we think it is reasonable to assume they lived in these caves，regardless of the cold. 因此，我们有理由认为他们不顾严寒，就住在这些洞穴里。**

**assume sb/sth to be...认为某人（事）是……**

**• We must assume him to be innocent until he is proved guilty.在他被证明有罪之前，我们必须假定他是无辜的。**

**assumption *n*. 假定；设想；担任；采取**

**make an assumption 认为；假定**

**on the assumption that... 假定……**

**assuming *adj*. 自负的；傲慢的；过分自信的**

**assumed *adj*. 假装的，假的；假定的，设想的**

**assuming （that）... 假设……（引导条件状语从句）**

**It is assumed that... 人们认为……**

**• It is generally assumed that stress is caused by too much work.一般认为，压力是由太多的工作造成的。**

**• Assuming that you are right，we’ll make a great deal of money from the project. 假设你是对的，我们将从这个项目中赚一大笔钱。**

**argue *vi*. 争论，争吵**

**arguing with your inner voice与你内心的声音争论**

**• Don’t argue with stubborn people，because they may change the fact！别和顽固的人争辩，因为他们可能会窜改事实！**

**• Do you ever argue with your family about/over which TV programme to watch？你有没有和你的家人争论过要看哪个电视节目？**

**argue with sb about/over sth与某人争论某事**

**argue for/against sth支持/反对某事**

**argue sb into/out of doing sth说服某人做/不做某事**

**• They argued for the right to strike but failed.他们主张罢工的权利，但失败了。**

**• He was unhappy because many people argued against his plan.他很不高兴，因为很多人都反对他的计划。**

**• He tries his best to argue his mother out of smoking.他竭力劝他母亲不要吸烟。**

**argument *n*. 争论；论据**

**beyond argument无可争论**

**It is beyond argument that... 无可争辩的是，不容争辩的是……**

**attempt *v*.努力；尝试；企图**

**They attempt to find the truth at the heart of each idea.他们努力从每个观点最核心的地方找到真相。**

**• They attempted to distract attention from the truth.他们企图分散人们对事实真相的注意力。**

**• They attempted to climb that hill.他们尝试爬那座山。**

**• They attempted to go on with the work，but they couldn’t.他们试图继续工作，但做不到。**

**• I have attempted to convince him，but in vain.我曾试图说服他，但都是徒牢。**

**1.attempt to do...尝试（试图）做……**

**2.make an attempt to do/（at） doing...尝试做……**

**at the first attempt第一次尝试**

**3.attempted *adj*. 未遂的**

**exist *vi*. 存在；实际上有；生存**

**So if someone says that dinosaurs still exist today，think about why they believe this.所以如果有人说恐龙今天仍然存在，想想他们为什么相信这一点。**

**• The problem only exists in your head，Jane.这个问题不过是你的想象，简。**

**• They can’t exist on the money he’s earning.他们靠他挣的那点钱无法维持生活。**

**exist in 存在于……之中**

**exist on＝live on 靠……为生**

**There exist... 有……，存在……**

**• From this experience，I realise that happiness does not exist in wealth.从这次经历中，我意识到幸福并不存在于财富中。**

**existence *n*. 存在；生存**

**in existence 存在**

**out of existence 消失**

**come into existence 出现，产生**

**bring into existence 使……出现/产生**

**ignore *vt*. 忽视；置之不理；不理会，不顾**

**They refuse to learn or ignore what is said because of who the speaker/writer is.他们拒绝学习或忽视所说的话，因为他是演讲者或作者。**

**• I made a suggestion but they chose to ignore it.我提了个建议，但他们不予理会。**

**• The government had ignored his views on the subject.政府没有理睬他对这一问题的看法。**

**ignorant *adj*. （对某事物）不了解的；无知的**

**be ignorant of/about sth 不知道/没有意识到某事**

**ignorance *n*. 无知；愚昧；不知道**

**promote *vt*. 促进，增进；促销，推销；晋升，提升**

**Asking questions is the easiest way to promote active learning.问问题是促进主动学习的最简单的方法。**

**• By no means should we sacrifice environmental protection to promote economic growth.我们决不能为了促进经济增长而牺牲环境保护。**

**be promoted to ... 晋升为……**

**get promoted 升职**

**promotion *n*. 推广，促进；提升，提拔；晋级；促销活动**

**• There are a lot of skills to acquire if you want to get promoted and paid better.如果你想升职加薪，还有不少技能要学。**

**• Because of his excellent performance，he was soon promoted.由于他的出色表现，他很快就升职了。**

**• What are the prospects of promotion in this job？做这份工作有多少晋升的机会？**

**impression *n*. 印象；感想**

**Active learners do not judge people based on first impressions or personal feelings.主动学习者不会根据第一印象或个人感受来判断人。**

**• My first impression of him was that he was a kind and thoughtful young man.他给我的第一印象是，他是一个和善且体贴入微的年轻人。**

**leave/make/create a/an...impression on sb 给某人留下一个……的印象**

**• Those beautiful paper-cutting works will surely make/leave an impression on you.**

**那些漂亮的剪纸作品一定会给你留下深刻的印象。**

**1.impress...on...把……印在……上**

**impress sth on/upon sb ＝impress sb with sth 使某人牢记某事**

**be impressed by/with...对……印象深刻**

**2.impressive *adj*. 给人深刻印象的；感人的**

**• The teacher impressed on/upon me the importance of immediate action.老师使我意识到立即采取行动的重要性。**

**• Father impressed on me the value of hard work.父亲让我牢记了努力工作的价值。**

**• She was very impressive in the interview，which made it possible for her to get the job.她在面试中的表现令人印象深刻，这使她有可能得到这份工作。**

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**end up doing最后，最终**

**Be flexible in your opinions and you might end up agreeing with the speaker/writer after all.灵活处理你的意见，毕竟你最终可能会同意说话人/作者的观点。**

**• Lack of determination，he ended up achieving nothing.由于缺乏决心，结果他一无所获。**

**• The conference ended up signing no agreement.这次会议最终没有签署任何协议。**

**end up doing sth 以做某事而告终**

**end up with sth 以做某事而告终**

**end up as 最终成为**

**end up＋形容词/介词短语 最终**

**• If you don’t know what you want，you might end up getting something you don’t want.如果你不知道自己想要什么，到头来你可能得非所愿。**

**• Fortunately，I ended up with the first prize in the English speech contest.幸运的是，我最后在英语演讲比赛中获得了一等奖。**

**• He started out to study French，but ended up as an English translator.他一开始学法语，但后来成了一名英语翻译家。**

**• If he carries on driving like that，he’ll end up dead.如果他继续那样开车，他最终会死的。**

**• If you go on like this，you’ll end up in prison.如果你继续这样下去，你最终就会被关进监狱。**

**work out 制定出；锻炼身体，做运动；计算出；弄懂某事物；进展**

**The answers will lead you to further learning，and the very act of working out questions will help you to achieve a higher level of understanding about the topic.答案将引导你进一步学习，而问题的解决将帮助你对这个话题有更高层次的理解。**

**• To work out a plan，one has to start with investigation.制定计划要从调研入手。**

**• The price per pound works out at ￡3.20.每磅价格合计3.20英镑。**

**work at 从事；致力于，钻研**

**work for 为……工作，为……做事**

**work off 除去；解除**

**work on 继续工作；影响；从事**

**work over 检查；研究**

**work with 与……共事，与……合作**

**• He is working on writing after retirement.退休后他一直从事写作。**

**• We should work hard at all the subjects，especially maths and English.我们应该努力学学习所有功课，尤其是数学和英语。**

**be based on... 以……为根据**

**Even when an idea sounds entirely unlikely，there may be an aspect of it that is based on truth.即使一个想法听起来完全不可能，其中也可能它的某个方面是基于事实的。**

**• Your grade will be based on four papers and a final exam.你的成绩将根据四篇论文和期末考试决定。**

**1.base...on/upon...把……建立在……上；以……为根据**

**2.basis *n*. 原因，缘由；基准，准则；方式；基础**

**on the basis of在……的基础上**

**3.basic *adj*. 基本的；基础的**

**• One should always base his opinions on facts.一个人应该总是把自己的观点建立在事实之上。**

**• Based on a true story，the movie moved a large audience.这部电影根据真实故事改编，吸引了大批观众。**

**• Any action on the basis of such fragmentary evidence would be foolish.基于如此不完整的证据采取的任何行动都是愚蠢的。**

**• Freedom of expression is a basic human right.言论自由是基本的人权。**

**in short 总而言之；简单地说**

**In short： Do not stop being curious.总而言之；千万不要停止好奇。**

**• In short，I didn’t like the film at all.总而言之，我一点儿也不喜欢这部电影。**

**• In short，God helps those who help themselves.总之，天助自助者。**

**1.short *adj*. 短的，矮的**

**be short of... 缺乏……，短缺……**

**be short for 是……的缩写**

**2.shortly *adv*. 不多时，不久**

**shortly after... ……之后不久**

**3.shortage *n*. 不足，缺少，短缺**

**a shortage of... 缺乏……**

**4.shorten *vt*. & *vi*. 缩短，变短**

**• He was short of cash after the collapse of his business.他生意倒闭后现金短缺。**

**• UNESCO is short for United Nations Educational，Scientific and Cultural Organization.UNESCO是联合国教育、科学及文化组织的缩写。**

**• If there is a shortage of any product，the price of that product will go up.如果任何产品短缺，该产品的价格就会上涨。**

**• In November the temperatures drop and the days shorten.十一月气温下降，白天变短。**

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**❶Be flexible in your opinions and you might end up agreeing with the speaker/writer after all. 灵活处理你的意见，毕竟你最终可能会同意说话人/作者的观点。**

**本句为“祈使句＋and＋陈述句”句式。祈使句相当于if引导的条件状语从句。如：**

**• Learn to understand，and you will keep away from a world full of sadness and disappointment.学会理解，你就会远离满是悲伤和失望的世界。**

**• One more effort，and you will succeed.**

**如果你再努力些，你就会成功。**

**1.“祈使句＋and＋陈述句”表示祈使句与后面的句子是顺承关系。**

**2.“祈使句＋or/or else/otherwise＋陈述句”相当于“if＋否定条件状语从句＋主句”。**

**3.“名词词组＋and＋陈述句”也有上述句式功能，名词词组中常含有more，another等词。**

**• Another attempt，and you will make it.**

**再试一次，你就会成功的。**

**• Hurry up，or we’ll be late.＝If you don’t hurry up，we’ll be late.快点，否则我们会迟到的。**

**• Take regular exercise，and you’ll keep fit.＝If you take regular exercise，you’ll keep fit.定期锻炼，你就能保持健康。**

**• Listen to the teacher carefully，or you can’t catch what he is saying.仔细听老师讲课，否则你就听不懂他在说什么了。**

**❷If you try to find out the source of an idea，no**

**，you will increase your chance of learning something.如果你试图找出一个想法的来源，无论这个想法看起来多么不可思议，你都更有可能学到一些东西。**

**本句中no matter how引导让步状语从句。no matter意为“不管，无论”，与what/who/which/where/when/how等疑问词连用。如：**

**• Call it unhealthy if you want，but that is the way I roll，no matter what it is I’m applying myself to. 你若想说这是一种病态也行，但这就是我的做事风格，不管做什么我都会全力以赴。**

**• No matter who knocks，don’t open the door.不管谁敲门，都不要开。**

**no matter＋what/who/which/where/when/how等，可以改为“what/who/which/where/when/how等＋ever”的形式。但是“no matter＋疑问词”只能引导让步状语从句，而“wh-ever”或**

**however不仅可以引导让步状语从句，还可以引导名词性从句。**

**• Whichever you buy，there is a six-month guarantee.＝No matter which you buy，there is a six-month guarantee.无论你买哪一种，都有六个月的保修期。**

**• I’ll do whatever I can to help you.**

**我会尽我所能来帮助你的。**

**• I’d like to go whenever it is convenient for you.你什么时候方便我就去。**

**• However hard I tried to think about it，what he said didn’t really get across to me.不管我怎么努力思考，他说的话我并没有真正理解。**

**• No matter where/Wherever she may be，she will be happy.无论她在哪里，她都会很幸福。**

**• Whatever David says sounds right to Helen. That’s why she has made up her mind to be with him whatever/no matter what happens.对于海伦来说，无论戴维说什么都是对的。那就是她决心无论发生什么事都要和他在一起的原因。**

**　Part 3　LESSON 2　**

****

**beyond *prep*. 超出……范围**

**Well，my advice is to increase your knowledge of English beyond the classroom. 噢，我的建议是在课外增加英语知识。**

**• This year’s sales figures go beyond all our expectations.今年的销售额超过我们所有人的预期。**

**• This problem is far beyond my comprehension. 这个问题远远超出了我的理解能力。**

**• I went back to my hometown after 20 years and the city had changed beyond all recognition.20年后，我回到了家乡，这个城市发生了巨大的变化。**

**• The handle was just beyond my reach.我差一点才够得着把手。**

**beyond sb 为某人所不能理解；超出某人的能力**

**beyond description无法描述**

**beyond comprehension不可思议；令人费解**

**beyond one’s reach够不着；高不可攀**

**beyond one’s power是某人所不能及的**

**beyond compare无与伦比；非常好**

**• It’s beyond me why she wants to marry Jeff.我不明白她为什么要嫁给杰夫。**

**recommend *vt*. 推荐；建议**

**I would recommend that you try simplified classic literature，such as short stories and novels rewritten in simple English. 我建议你试着读经典文学作品的简写本，比如用简单的英语改写的短篇故事和小说。**

**• It is strongly recommended that the machines should be checked every year.强烈建议每年把机器检修一次。**

**• I recommend that he （should） buy this book.我建议他买这本书。**

**recommend sth to sb 向某人推荐某物**

**recommend sb for/as/to be...推荐某人为……**

**recommend doing sth 建议（劝告）做某事**

**recommend sb to do sth 劝告某人做某事**

**recommend that...（should） do...建议……**

**recommendation *n*. 推荐；建议；介绍信**

**• These recommendations can safely be ignored.这些推荐信大可不必理会。**

****

**have difficulty in doing sth做某事有困难**

**Though they are different in one way or another，people have no difficulty in understanding each other.尽管它们有这样或那样的不同之处，人们在相互理解方面没有困难。**

**• They shouldn’t have any difficulty in finding the house.他们找这房子时应该不会有困难。**

**• Tom has little trouble/difficulty with his English pronunciation.汤姆在英语发音方面没什么困难。**

**“做某事有困难”的其他表达：**

**have difficulty/trouble with sth**

**have problems with sth**

**have a hard/difficult time （in） doing sth**

**apart from 除……之外（还有）；除……之外（都）**

**Apart from pronunciation，we use different words for describing the same things.除了发音，我们还用不同的词描述同样的事物。**

**• Apart from them，I had no one to talk to.除了他们，都没有人和我说话。**

**• Apart from maths，his grades are very good.除了数学之外，他的成绩都很好。**

**• Apart from London，we also visited Paris and Berlin.除了伦敦，我们还参观了巴黎和柏林。**

**besides/except/except for/apart from**

**/but/in addition**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **词汇** | **用法** |
| **besides** | **“除了……之外，还有……”，指“在整体中加入一部分”；后接名词、代词、动名词等。** |
| **except** | **从所提到的人或事物中除去，即从整体中除去一部分；后可接名词、代词、that/what/when等引导的宾语从句。** |
| **except for** | **表示对整体主要部分的肯定和对局部的否定，起部分修正主要意思的作用；表示非同类事物进行比较；置于句首，表达except的含义。** |
| **apart from** | **意思既包含作介词的besides，也包含作介词的except，意为“除……之外，除……之外（都）”。** |
| **but** | **在意思上相当于except，但常用在不定代词或疑问词后面。** |
| **in addition** | **相当于副词besides，表示“另外”；in addition to相当于介词besides。** |

****

**The more you listen，the easier it is to catch on.你听得越多，越容易理解。**

**此句是“the＋比较级...，the＋比较级...”句型，表示“越……，就越……”。如：**

**• The more learned，the more modest.**

**知识越渊博，就越谦虚。**

**• The more upset I got，the less I was able to concentrate.我越烦躁就越难集中注意力。**

**“the＋比较级...，the＋比较级...”句型：**

**1.意为“越……，就越……”，表示主、从句的两个谓语是同时进行的，表示一方随另一方程度的变化而变化。**

**2.从结构上看，第一个“the＋比较级”是表示条件的状语从句；在表示将来意义的情况下，从句用一般现在时表示将来；第二个“the＋比较级”是主句，用一般将来时。**

**3.本结构中常用省略结构。**

**• The more she thought about it，the more depressed she became.她想得越多，她就变得越沮丧。**

**• The younger you are，the easier it is to learn.你越年轻，就越容易学习。**

**• The less said about the whole affair，the happier I will be.对整个事情说得越少，我就会越高兴。**

**　Part 4　LESSON 3　**

****

**arrangement *n*. 计划；安排**

**facts and arrangements 事实和安排**

**• You can’t sit around and wait for others to arrange your life；if you want something，fight for it yourself.你不能坐等别人来安排你的人生；如果你想要某物，自己去争取。**

**• If you want to succeed，you’d better make arrangements for the future.如果你想要成功，你最好为未来做好安排。**

**make arrangements/an arrangement for...为……做安排**

**• Never mind，I’ll make arrangements for you to be met at the airport.没关系，我会安排人在机场接你的。**

**arrange *v*. 安排；筹备**

**arrange sth for sb为某人安排某事**

**arrange to do sth安排做某事；约定做某事**

**arrange with sb to do sth与某人约定做某事**

**arrange for sb to do sth安排某人做某事**

**arrange that...商定……；安排……**

****

**up to 取决于；到达（某数量、程度等）**

**At that point，we can remember up to 200 pieces of information in a second.在那时，我们可以在一秒钟内记住多达200条信息。**

**• It is up to you to decide what to do next.**

**由你决定下一步做什么。**

**be up to （doing） sth胜任（做）某事；适于（做）某事；正在忙于（做）某事**

**be up to sb由某人决定**

**up to now到目前为止（常与现在完成时连用）**

**• But up to now，we have indeed found many problems.但到目前为止，我们的确发现了许多问题。**

**• Tom is not really up to the job as an architecture.汤姆并不能真正胜任这份建筑行业的工作。**

**• The children are very quiet. I wonder what they are up to.孩子们都很安静。我想知道他们在忙什么。**

**as a result 作为结果；因此**

**As a result，we remember them much better，as retelling events helps fix experiences in our memories.复述事件能加强我们对事件的印象，因此我们能更好地记住这些经历。**

**• Her hair started falling out as a result of radiation treatment.由于放疗，她开始掉头发。**

**• As a result，humans can perform very complex tasks with their hands.因此，人类可以用手来完成非常复杂的任务。**

**result from...由……引起**

**result in 导致**

**as a result of由于；作为……的结果**

**without result毫无结果地**

**• It’s reported that the accident resulted in the death of two people.据报道，这次事故造成两人死亡。**

**• It has been discovered that the traffic accident resulted from the driver’s careless driving.人们发现，这次交通事故是由于该司机的粗心驾驶造成的。**

****

**This is because when we experience things for the first time，we often have strong feelings of fear or excitement.这是因为当我们第一次经历一些事情时，我们通常会产生强烈的恐惧感或者兴奋感。**

**This is because...这是因为……，其中because 引导表语从句，说明原因。如：**

**• He is becoming fatter and fatter.This is because he eats a lot of sweet food.他越来越胖，这是因为他吃了太多的甜食。**

**That’s why...那就是为什么……/那就是……的原因**

**The reason why...is that...……的原因是……（why引导定语从句；that引导表语从句）**

**The reason is that...理由是……**

**• That’s why it is imperative to know what your rights are at such a time.那就是为什么你有必要在这个时候知道你的权利有哪些。**

**• The reason why he missed the bus was that he got up late.他错过公共汽车的原因是他起床晚了。**

**• He failed the exam again. The reason was that he was too careless.他又考试不及格了。原因是他太粗心了。**

**　Part 5　WRITING WORKSHOP～READING CLUB　**

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**moreover *adv*. 此外，而且**

**Moreover，I must also learn to do “spaced review”，especially during the first day after learning.此外，我也必须学会做“间隔复习”，特别是在学习后的第一天。**

**• Moreover，music gives me hope and a sense of satisfaction.此外，音乐给我希望和满足感。**

**• A talented artist，he was，moreover，a writer of some note.他是一名有才华的艺术家，而且还是一位颇有名气的作家。**

**• Bicycling is a good exercise； moreover，it doesn’t pollute the air.骑自行车是一项很好的运动；而且，它不会污染空气。**

**“此外，再者”的表达有：**

**in addition （to），what’s more，besides，further more**

**• I like shopping online； what’s more，I like group purchase.我喜欢网上购物；此外，我还喜欢团购。**

**evidence *n*. 证据，证明**

**While reading in all forms is certainly beneficial and should be encouraged，the low numbers of boys reading for enjoyment and their limited choices when they do，is evidence of an issue that needs to be addressed.虽然各种形式的阅读肯定**

**都是有益的，而且应该受到鼓励，但为乐趣而阅读的男孩人数很少，而且他们在阅读时的选择有限，这证明这是一个需要被解决的问题。**

**• They have destroyed all the evidence.**

**他们销毁了所有证据。**

**• Before making his decision，the judge heard the evidence.在做出决定之前，法官听取了证据。**

**• At present we have no evidence of life on other planets.目前，我们没有其他行星上存在生命的证据。**

**There is evidence that...有证据表明……**

**• There is evidence that smoking may cause cancer and other diseases.有证据表明，吸烟可能会导致癌症和其他疾病。**

**evident *adj*. 明显的；显然的**

**It is evident that...……是明显的**

**evidently *adv*.显然，明显地**

**• It is evident that nothing is more important than getting education at school as a child.很明显，没有什么比小时候在学校接受教育更重要的了。**

**• She walked slowly down the road，evidently in pain.她慢慢地沿着路走着，显然很痛苦。**

**evidence是不可数名词，不连用不定冠词，也不用复数，要表示“几条证据”，可借助piece。如：**

**several pieces of evidence几条证据**

****

**❶In addition，it is important for me to make plans**

**for the work I need to do.此外，对我来说，为我需要做的工作制定计划很重要。**

**该句式是“It is＋*adj*.＋（for/of sb） to do sth.”结构，意为“对某人来说做某事如何”。例如：**

**• It is important for us to learn English well.**

**对我们来说学好英语很重要。**

**• It is very kind of you to help me with my English.你真好帮助我学英语。**

**1.It is＋*adj*./*n*.＋（for sb） to do...结构中，it为形式主语，真正的主语为后面的不定式短语。**

**2.It is＋*adj*.＋for sb to do...结构中，for前面的形容词是指“事物怎么样”，如impossible，important等。**

**3.It is＋*adj*.＋of sb to do...结构中，of前面的形容词是指“人的品质或特征”，如nice，kind等。**

**• It was impolite of him without saying goodbye.他不说再见是不礼貌的。**

**• It is necessary for us to examine this claim before we go on any further.在我们进一步讨论之前，我们有必要审查这一说法。**

**❷The PISA study has helped show a clear pattern in genders when it comes to reading.在阅读方面，PISA的研究帮助显示了一个清晰的性别方面的模式。**

**本句中when it comes to...意为“当谈到……，当涉及……”。如：**

**• She is no fool when it comes to money.当涉及钱的时候，她也不傻。**

**when it comes to sth当提及某事时**

**when it comes to doing sth 当提及做某事时**

**• When it comes to going abroad for further study，he has no money for tuition and has to apply for scholarship.当提到要出国深造时，他没有学费，必须申请奖学金。**

**• In terms of teachers，the school is very good. However，when it comes to buildings，the school is poor.在老师方面，学校表现得很好。然而，说到建筑，学校却很差。**

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**接动词-*ing*形式或不定式的动词**

**一、 只能接动词-*ing*形式的动词（短语）**

**1. 常见动词（短语）记忆口诀：**

**考虑（consider/think about）建议（suggest/advise）盼（look forward to）原谅（excuse/pardon），承认（admit）推迟（delay/put off）和想象（fancy/imagine）。**

**难忍（can’t stand）放弃（give up）要坚持（insist on/stick to），避免（avoid）错过（miss）继续（keep/keep on）练（practise）。**

**注意（pay attention to）否认（deny）花时间（spend time in），想要（feel like）完成（finish）就欣赏（enjoy/appreciate）。**

**习惯（be used/accustomed to）导致（lead to）有困难（have difficulty/trouble in），忙于（be busy in）感谢（thank you for）和道歉（apologise for）。**

**反对（object to）着手去（get down to）投入（devote to），需要（require）成功（succeed in）禁（forbid）冒险（risk），不禁（can’t help）介意（mind）准（allow/permit）逃亡（escape）。**

**Have you considered living with your kids when you’re old？你考虑过老了之后跟孩子一起住吗？**

**Practise speaking English every day，and your English will be greatly improved.每天练习说英语，你的英语会有很大的提高。**

**We’re looking forward to visiting your beautiful hometown.我们期待着参观你美丽的故乡。**

**2. 在一些结构中常用it作形式宾语，动词-ing形式后置，作真正的宾语。此类结构为：主语＋think/consider/find/feel/believe...＋it＋useless/no use/no good...＋动词-ing形式。**

**I believe it no use following others without thinking. 我相信不经思考（盲目）地跟随他人是没有用的。**

**二、 只能接动词不定式的动词（短语）**

**1. 常见动词（短语）记忆口诀：**

**准备（prepare）提出（offer）我要求（demand），希望（want/expect/hope/wish）同意（agree）新计划（plan）。**

**尝试（attempt）说服（persuade）遭拒绝（refuse），设法（manage）安排（arrange）再申请（apply）。**

**决心（decide/determine）假装（pretend）买得起（afford），我愿（would like）学会（learn）做选择（choose）。**

**碰巧（happen）渴望（desire）欲（mean/intend）答应（promise），犹豫（hesitate）再三，似乎（seem/appear）没能（fail）请求（ask/beg）帮帮忙（help）。**

**I decided to learn a second foreign language to find a better job.为了找一份更好的工作，我决定学一门外语。**

**They managed to finish the job before dark.他们设法在天黑前完成了这项工作。**

**Mother promised to buy me a new computer if I was admitted to Nanjing University.妈妈答应如果我被南京大学录取就给我买一台新电脑。**

**2. 在一些结构中常用it作形式宾语，动词不定式后置，作真正的宾语。此类结构为：主语＋think/consider/find/feel/make...＋it＋宾补＋动词不定式。**

**He thought it impossible to finish the task in three days，but his teammates made it.他觉得在三天内完成这项任务是不可能的，但他的队友们做到了。**

**3. 注意：动词不定式一般不作介词的宾语。**

**三、 既能接动词-ing形式又能接动词不定式的动词（短语）**

**1. 有些动词或词组既可以跟动词-ing形式作宾语，又可以跟动词不定式作宾语，且意义差别不大。此类动词有：begin，continue，intend，start等。**

**2. 大部分表示喜好的动词（hate，like，dislike，love，prefer等）常跟动词-ing形式，但也可以跟动词不定式，意义差别不大。**

**3. 动词want，need，require意为“需要”时，后面跟*v*.-ing的主动式或动词不定式的被动式作宾语，意义相同。**

**The flowers need/want/require watering. ＝The flowers need/want/require to be watered.这些花需要浇水。**

**4. 还有一些动词或词组既可以跟动词-ing形式作宾语，又可以跟动词不定式作宾语，但意义差别较大。此类动词（短语）常见的有：**

**mean to do sth打算做某事；mean doing sth意味着做某事**

**remember to do sth记得去做某事（未做）；remember doing sth记得做过某事（已做）**

**forget to do sth忘记去做某事（未做）；forget doing sth忘记做过某事（已做）**

**regret to do sth对即将做的事表示遗憾（未做）；regret doing sth对做过的事表示后悔（已做）**

**try to do sth尽力去做某事；try doing sth试着做某事**

**go on to do sth继续做另一件事；go on doing sth继续做原来做的事**

**stop to do sth停下来去做某事（to do作目的状语）；stop doing sth停止做某事（doing作宾语）**

**can’t help （to） do sth不能帮忙做某事；can’t help doing sth情不自禁做某事**

**Tired and hungry，he stopped climbing the mountain.又累又饿，他停止了爬山。**

**He stopped to see whether he was being followed.他停下来看是否正被人跟踪。**

**主谓一致**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **主**  **谓**  **一**  **致** | **语**  **法**  **一**  **致** | **1. 当两个或两个以上作主语的单数名词用and，both...and...连接时，谓语动词用复数形式。连接的并列主语如果指的是同一人或事物（第二个名词前没有限定词），谓语动词要用单数形式。**  **2. 主语后有with，together with，along with，except，besides，including，as well as等短语时谓语动词的数要和这些短语前面的主语保持一致。**  **3. news，maths，plastics，physics，the United States等名词在形式上是复数，但意义上是单数，谓语动词用单数形式。**  **4. a number of＋复数名词意为“许多”，作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式；the number of＋复数名词意为“……的数量”，作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。**  **5. 由不定代词或不定代词修饰的词作主语时，若是表示单数意义的each，either，every等，谓语动词用单数形式，若是表示复数意义的词作主语，谓语用复数形式；若是some，all等时，谓语要根据其表达的具体意义而定。**  **6. 一些由两部分组成一个整体的名词作主语时，谓语常用复数形式。但主语前有pair等计量单位修饰时，谓语与表示计量单位的名词一致。**  **7. “a quantity of/an amount of＋名词”“quantities of/amounts of＋名词”作主语时，谓语动词的单复数根据所修饰的名词单复数形式而定。** |  |
| **意**  **义**  **一**  **致** | **1. 当主语为class，family，team，group，government，audience，crowd等集体名词时，如果看作是一个整体，谓语动词用单数形式；如果侧重其中的成员，谓语动词用复数形式。**  **2. 表示度量、时间、金钱、距离等名词作主语，常作为一个整体看待，谓语动词用单数形式。**  **3. “分数/百分数/all/some/the rest/the remaining/the majority等＋of＋名词”作主语时，谓语动词的单复数由of后面的名词决定。**  **4. 不定式、动名词作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数形式。连接两个或多个不定式、动名词作主语时，如表示不同的概念，谓语动词用复数；若表示同一概念，谓语动词用单数。**  **5. 主语从句作主语时，谓语动词取决于主语从句指代的意义。**  **6. “the＋形容词”表示一类人时，谓语动词用复数形式；表示抽象概念时，谓语动词用单数形式。**  **7. “one and a half＋复数名词”作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。**  **8. “a/an＋单数名词＋or two”作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。** |
| **主**  **谓**  **一**  **致** | **就**  **近**  **原**  **则** | **1. either...or...，neither...nor...，not only...but also...等连接并列成分作主语时，谓语动词要与最靠近的主语一致。**  **2. 在there be，here be结构中，若有几个并列成分作主语，谓语动词的单复数形式由最靠近的主语决定。**  **3. 在主语和谓语倒装的句子中，谓语动词应和它后面的主语保持一致。** |  |

**• The leader and artist as well as some of our English teachers was given a chance to go abroad last year.这个领导兼艺术家以及一些英语老师去年得到了出国的机会。**

**• I think Tom，rather than you is to blame for the accident.我认为汤姆应该承担这次事故的责任，而不是你。**

**• Either you or one of your students is to attend the meeting that is due tomorrow.你或你的学生将参加明天的会议。**

**• There are three books and a pen on the desk.桌子上有三本书和一支笔。**

**• The poet and writer has produced many works.这位诗人兼作家创作了许多作品。**

**• Every man and every woman has a good reason to be proud of the work done by their fathers.每个男人和每个女人都有充分的理由为他们的父亲所做的工作感到自豪。**

**• Listening to music makes me relaxed after a busy day.听音乐会让我在忙碌的一天后很放松。**

**• Only 60 percent of the work was done yesterday.只有60％的工作在昨天被完成了。**

**• The first part of the lecture was vivid but the remaining was dull.讲座的第一部分很生动，但其余的则枯燥乏味。**

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**2017年版《普通高中课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”。英语学科核心素养由语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力构成。随之而来，以后的英语考试将更加坚持能力立意，突出核心素养的考查。**

**下文就是围绕“学习能力”这一学科素养展开的。旨在提高学生分析和解决问题的能力。**

**主题： 人与社会**

**学科素养：学习能力**

**难度系数：★★★**

**My father started learning French at 57，drawn by the potential benefits of bilingualism in delaying dementia. Now，20 years later，he’s on his third teacher. Many people like my father have attempted to pick up a new language. But can this really boost brain health？**

**According to experts，regularly using a new language brings cognitive benefits. If you’re trying to recall the right words in another language，your brain is forced to inhibit your mother tongue. This process，called cognitive inhibition，helps improve your brain function. Repeating this process makes your brain more resistant to diseases like dementia. The more you challenge your brain，the better it functions，even if your brain health starts to decline.**

**However，evidence for the benefits of learning a second language in your 60s is weaker. Research by Dr Leo Antoniou found that older Italians who took English lessons for four months didn’t see any difference in their cognition scores，but people who didn’t saw their scores decline. Prof Diana Smith’s 2023 studies found similar results.**

**Researchers offered a few potential explanations for their disappointing results. One is that the participants were highly motivated volunteers，probably of high cognitive level for their age，making it hard to see any improvements. “When choosing participants，we have to be careful，are they really representative of the population？” said Dr Judith Ware. Another is that the language interventions were perhaps too short. These studies have used language lessons that “were very different in their length and frequency”，said Prof Laura Grossman.**

**To Dr Antoniou，the limited findings are not entirely surprising. No one would say that learning a new language for six months would be the same as having used two languages for your entire life. But he does think that language lessons can provide cognitive benefits by being cognitively stimulating.**

**Perhaps more important，Prof Grossman said，learning another language offers other potential advantages，like traveling or connecting with new communities. My father，for example，has remained pen friends with his first teacher and traveled to France numerous times.**

**And at 76，he’s as sharp as ever.**

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**The more you challenge your brain，the better**

**to decline.**

**　本句是复合句。“The more you challenge your brain，the better it functions”是The more...，the more...引导的比较状语从句，意为“越……，就越……”；“even if your brain health starts to decline”是even if引导的让步状语从句。**

**　即使你的大脑健康状况开始下降，但对大脑的挑战越多，它的功能就越好。**

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**potential *adj*. 潜在的 　　delay *v*. 推迟**

**boost *v*. 促进 　　recall *v*. 回忆起**

**inhibit *v*. 抑制 　　even if 即使**

**decline *v*. 下降，降低，减少　participant *n*. 参与者**

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**bilingualism *n*. 双语 　　dementia *n*. 痴呆**

**cognitive *adj*. 认知的 　　attempt *v*. 企图；尝试**

**regularly *adv*. 经常；惯例 　　process *n*. 过程**

**disappointing *adj*. 令人失望的**