**UNIT 1　Nature in the balance**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Welcome to the unit & Reading　**

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**harm *n*. *&* *vt*. 伤害，损害**

**The human race has done much harm.人类已经造成很大的伤害。**

**do sb/sth harm 对某人/某物有害**

**do harm to... 对……有害**

**There is no harm in doing sth＝It does no harm to do sth 做某事没有坏处**

**harm one’s reputation/image　损害某人的声誉/形象**

**·Excessive drinking will do you a lot of harm. 过度饮酒非常不利于你的健康。**

**·The typhoon did great harm to the rice crop. 那次台风对稻谷的收成造成很大的伤害。**

**·What he did harmed his image. 他的所作所为损害了他的形象。**

**1. harmful *adj*.有害的**

**be harmful to对……有害（反义短语：be good for对……有好处）**

**2. harmless *adj*.无害的**

**be harmless to...对……无害**

**3. harmlessly *adv*.无害地；无恶意地**

**·Your smoking can be harmful to the health of your children. 你吸烟对你的孩子们的健康有害。**

**·The instrument sheds harmful radiations.这台仪器散发有害的辐射物。**

**·Freezing winter is harmful to orange trees.寒冬对橘子树是有害的。**

**hurt/injure/wound/damage/harm**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **易混词** | **辨析** | **例句** |
| **hurt** | **可以表示肉体伤害，也可以指心灵上所受到的创伤，自尊心或者感情等精神性疼痛。** | **I didn’t mean to hurt you.我不是故意伤害你的。** |
| **injure** | **一般用于事故、偶然发生的伤害。常有受伤部位的功能受到影响的含义。** | **My leg was injured while I was playing soccer. 我踢足球的时候腿受伤了。** |
| **wound** | **指剑、刀、枪等锐器对身体造成的外伤。** | **Many soldiers were wounded in the war. 很多士兵在战争中受伤了。** |
| **damage** | **表示“伤害，损害”，主要指对价值和功能的破坏，多用于无生命的东西，一般可以修复。** | **I was injured in the accident and my spine was damaged.我在事故中受伤了，脊椎也受损了。** |
| **harm** | **指伤及一个人或其健康、权利、事业等。** | **It harmed his image. 它损坏了他的形象。** |

**length *n*. 长，长度；时间的长短；篇幅，（电影）片长**

**The Amazon River，from which the rainforest gets its name，is close to 6，400 kilometres in length...亚马孙雨林得名于亚马孙河，亚马孙河长接近6400千米……**

**·The room is 15 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth.这个房间长15英尺，宽10英尺。**

**at length＝in detail 详尽地；充分地；最后；终于**

**in length 在长度上**

**go to great lengths （to do sth） 尽一切可能/不遗余力（做某事）**

**for a length of time 相当长的一段时间**

**two metres in length/width/height/depth＝two metres long/wide/high/deep两米长/宽/高/深**

**·We have already discussed this matter at length. 我们已经详细地讨论了这个问题。**

**·Each class is 45 minutes in length. 每一节课时长为45分钟。**

**·They go to great lengths to shelter the homeless. 他们竭尽全力为无家可归者提供住所。**

**long *adj*.长的**

**lengthen *v*.（使）变长**

**·To save time is to lengthen life.惜时即延寿。**

**·The two-way communication can lengthen the dialogue limitlessly.这种双向交流可以无限制地延长对话。**

**long（*adj*.）→length（*n*.）→lengthen（*v*.）**

**strong（*adj*.）→strength（*n*.）→strengthen（*v*.）**

**high（*adj*.）→height（*n*.）→heighten（*v*.）**

**wide（*adj*.）→width（*n*.）→widen（*v*.）**

**deep（*adj*.）→depth（*n*.）→deepen（*v*.）**

**variety *n*.不同种类；变化，多样性；变种，变体**

**The forest’s different levels support an unbelievable variety of wildlife.雨林的不同层次使种类多到难以置信的野生动植物得以生存。**

**·The shop sells a great variety of porcelain wares.这家店铺出售各种各样的瓷器。**

**·We all need variety in our diet.我们都需要饮食多样化。**

**a large variety of＝varieties of 各种各样的**

**·There are a large variety of household implements on sale in the market.市场上有大量的各式各样的日用器具出售。**

**·There are different varieties of plants in the garden.花园里有各种各样的植物。**

**vary *v*.相异；不同；变化**

**vary from ...to... 从……到……有所不同**

**various *adj*. 各种各样的；不同的，形形色色的**

**·Opinions on the matter varied.人们在这件事情上的意见各不相同。**

**·The prices of some goods vary from season to season.某些货物的价格随着季节的变化而变动。**

**·There are various ways of solving the problem.有各种各样解决这个问题的方法。**

**mass *n*. 大量；团，块，堆；一大群 *adj*. 大批的，广泛的**

**Above that is the mass of leaf litter on the dark forest floor. 在它上面是平铺在这片黑色森林地表的大量的落叶层。**

**mass market 大众市场**

**weapons of mass destruction 大规模杀伤性武器**

**a mass of/masses of 大量，许多**

**the mass of...……中的大多数**

**a huge mass of data 大量资料**

**·Their latest product is aimed at the mass market. 他们的最新产品瞄准了大众市场。**

**·A mass of books/Masses of books were sent to Project Hope. 大量的书籍被送往了希望工程。**

**·The reforms are supported by the mass of the population. 改革得到了大多数人的支持。**

**·I’ve got a huge mass of data. 我手里有大量资料。**

**the masses 群众，民众，大众**

**towering *adj*. 高大的，高耸的；出色的**

**Then there are the towering ancient hardwoods...有一些高耸的年岁久远的阔叶树……**

**·They built a TV tower on the towering hill.他们在高耸的山上建起了一座电视塔。**

**·The canyon is hemmed in by towering walls of rock.峡谷四周环绕着高耸的岩壁。**

**·Amidst the current bunch of nonentities，he is a towering figure. 在现在这帮无足轻重的人当中，他算是鹤立鸡群了。**

**in a towering rage/passion 怒气冲天**

**a man of towering ability 能力非常出众的人**

**·I saw her in a towering rage only once.她大发雷霆的样子我只见过一次。**

**tower *n*. 塔楼；高架子 *v*. 高过**

**tower over 高出；胜过**

**survive *vi*. 生存，存活*vt*. 幸存，幸免于难**

**While a significant number of jaguars survive here，they are only one element of this forest’s food chain.尽管相当多的美洲豹在这里生存，但它们只是这个雨林食物链的一个要素。**

**survive on... 依靠……生存**

**survive from 从……中存活下来**

**survive sth 幸免于；从……中挺过来/活过来**

**A survive（s） B by ... A 比B多活……**

**·I can’t imagine how he could survive on his small salary. 我无法想象他是如何靠他那微薄的薪水维持生活的。**

**·Some strange customs have survived from earlier times. 一些奇怪的风俗是从早年留存下来的。**

**·He was the only person to survive the accident. 他是这次事故的唯一幸存者。**

**·She survived her husband by ten years. 她比她的丈夫多活了10年。**

** survive作“幸存；幸免于”讲时为及物动词，其后直接接宾语，不用介词in或from。**

**survivor *n*.幸存者；生还者**

**survival *n*.[U]幸存；[C]残存物**

**nutrient *n*.营养素，营养物**

**When a jaguar dies，a tiny army of microorganisms helps break down its body and return the nutrients to the earth.当一只美洲豹死去后，一小群微生物会帮助分解它的尸体并让营养物质重新回到土壤中。**

**·The nutrient in the soil acts as a stimulus to make the plants grow. 土壤中的养分能促进植物生长。**

**·Books are the nutrient of the whole world.书籍是全世界的营养品。**

**·The nutrient problem is one of the most serious problems. 营养问题是最严重的问题之一。**

**nutrition *n*. 营养**

**nutritional *adj*.营养的；滋养的**

**nutritionally *adv*.在营养上**

**nutritious *adj*. 有营养的；滋养的**

**·A balanced diet provides nutrition for your body.均衡的饮食给你的身体提供营养。**

**·Sandy soils are prone to the leaching of nutrients and minerals and so tend to be nutritionally poor.养分和矿物质容易从沙质土壤中流失，因此沙质土壤往往较为贫瘠。**

**·The most nutritious part of an egg is the egg yolk.蛋黄是鸡蛋中最有营养的部分。**

**impact *n*. 影响，作用；撞击，冲撞 *vi*. *&* *vt*. 有影响；冲击**

**As the impact of human activities continues to grow and the list of species in danger of extinction becomes longer，we are left with a question ...随着人类活动的影响不断增加，濒危物种的名单越来越长，这就留给我们一个问题……**

**·But what these people fail to see is that international tourism may bring about a disastrous impact on our environment and local history.但是这些人忽视了国际旅游可能会给我们的环境和当地历史造成灾难性的影响。**

**·The computer has made a great impact on modern life.计算机对现代生活产生了巨大的影响。**

**have/make an impact on 对……有/产生影响**

**great/considerable impact 巨大的影响**

**damage *vt*.*&* *n*. 损害，伤害，损坏，破坏**

**...can we afford to damage the “lungs of the planet”？……我们能承担得起损害“地球之肺”的后果吗？**

**·She has suffered damage to her hearing.她听力受损。**

**·Jackson doesn’t want to damage his reputation as a political personality.杰克逊不想损坏自己作为一名政界名人的声誉。**

**·Don’t damage your health for a slim and attractive figure.不要为了苗条诱人的身材损害自己的健康。**

**do/cause damage to ...对……造成损害**

**suffer damage to 招致损害/遭受损失**

**damage one’s health 损害某人的健康**

**damage/ruin one’s reputation 有损/损坏某人的名声**

**damages 损害赔偿金（常用复数）**

**damage/destroy/ruin**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **易混词** | **辨析** | **例句** |
| **damage** | **表示程度较小的破坏、损坏，强调价值、用途降低或外表损坏等。一般被破坏的物品可以重新修复。** | **Alcohol can also damage the liver and do great harm if consumed in large quantities.酒会损害肝脏，而且如果大量饮用会造成很大的伤害。** |
| **destroy** | **常指彻底的、不能或很难修复的破坏、毁坏，程度较深，强调毁坏的力度和彻底性；也可用于损坏抽象的东西，比如名誉、计划、努力、契约等。** | **More than 88，000 people had to leave their homes and thousands of homes were destroyed.超过8.8万人被迫离开家园，数千座房屋被毁。** |
| **ruin** | **指彻底毁掉，但不含有以某种摧毁性的力量进行破坏，而含有在一定的过程中逐渐毁掉的意思，强调使某物失去优良的特性或特征。** | **Don’t let negativity ruin your motivation.不要让消极情绪瓦解你的动力。**  **That one mistake ruined his chances of getting the job.正是这个错误断送了他得到那份工作的机会。** |

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**in turn相应地，转而**

**These frogs，in turn，feed on insects which eat leaves and fruit.相应地，这些青蛙以昆虫为食，而昆虫则吃树叶和水果。**

**·This in turn will affect progress towards other goals.这转而将影响其他目标的进展。**

**in one’s turn接着；轮到某人**

**by turns 轮流；交替地**

**take turns to do/at doing sth 依次/轮流做某事**

**it’s one’s turn to do sth 轮到某人做某事了**

**turn about 转身，向后转**

**turn against 转而反对，与……反目，背叛**

**turn （a）round 转身，调头；转向另一面，使好转**

**turn away 转过身去；避开**

**turn in 上交；交还　turn into （使）成为**

**turn off 关掉（煤气、水、电灯、收音机、电视机等）；使厌烦**

**turn to 翻到；转向；变成；求助于，求教于**

**turn up 出现，出席，到场，到达；调大（音量等）**

**break down 使分解（为），使变化（成）；发生故障；垮掉；破裂；瓦解**

**When a jaguar dies，a tiny army of microorganisms helps break down its body and return the nutrients to the earth. 当一只美洲豹死去后，一小群微生物会帮助分解它的尸体并让营养物质重新回到土壤中。**

**·Enzymes in the stomach break our food down into useful substances.胃中的酶把我们的食物分解成有用的物质。**

**·Our car broke down all of a sudden on the road. 我们的车突然在路上出了故障。**

**·It takes a long time to break down prejudices. 消除偏见需要很长的时间。**

**break away from 挣脱束缚；脱离；逃跑**

**break in 插嘴；闯入，闯进；打断**

**break into 破门而入；闯入**

**break （sth） up 破裂；解散；破碎；结束；（学校）期中放假；驱散（人群）**

**break out 突然爆发**

**break through 突破；克服**

**break off折断；突然停止，暂停**

**·We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody had broken into the office during the night. 早上我们上班时发现有人在（前一天）晚上闯进了办公室。**

**·The police came and broke up the crowds. 警察来了，把人群驱散了。**

**breathe life into给……带来起色，注入活力**

**The Amazon rainforest breathes life into the planet by fixing carbon and producing over 20 per cent of all the Earth’s oxygen.亚马孙雨林通过固定碳，并产生超过全球总量20％的氧气，使得地球生生不息。**

**·The newly born baby breathed life into this hopeless family.这个新出生的婴儿给这个没有希望的家庭带来了活力。**

**breathe *v*. 呼吸**

**breathe in 吸入**

**breath *n*. 呼吸；气息**

**catch one’s breath 屏住呼吸，喘口气**

**hold one’s breath 屏息；憋气**

**lose one’s breath 喘不过气**

**out of breath喘不过气**

**take sb’s breath away令人惊叹**

**·In the morning I open the window wide and breathe in deeply.早晨我打开窗户，做深呼吸。**

**·When you’re breathing deeply，you’re breathing some fresh air in.当你深呼吸时，你会吸入一些新鲜空气。**

**·I can’t catch my breath. You are running too fast.我快喘不过气了。 你跑得太快了。**

**·When I hurried to school，I was almost out of breath.当我赶到学校时，几乎是上气不接下气。**

**due to 由于，因为**

**Over the past 50 years，about 17 per cent of the rainforest has disappeared due to human activities such as agriculture and cattle farming.在过去的50年里，由于农耕和养牛等人类活动，约17％的雨林已经消失了。**

**·Many accidents were due to pilot misjudgement.许多事故都是由于飞行员判断失误造成的。**

**be due to do sth 预定做某事**

**be due to sb 应该给某人的**

**be due for sth 应得到某物**

**·She is due to make a speech on the economy next week. 她预定于下周做一个关于经济的演讲。**

**·That money is due to me，but I haven’t got it yet. 那笔钱应付给我，但我还没有收到。**

**·She is due for promotion soon.她应该快升职了。**

**表示“由于，因为”的其他短语有： on account of，because of，as a result of，thanks to等。**

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**❶The Amazon River， from which the rainforest gets its name， is close to 6，400 kilometres in length—roughly 100 kilometres longer than the Yangtze River.**

**亚马孙雨林得名于亚马孙河，亚马孙河长接近6400千米，比长江还长约100千米。**

**“介词＋关系代词”引导非限制性定语从句的用法：**

**1.“介词＋关系代词”可引导非限制性定语从句，在句中作时间、地点状语，代替相应的关系副词when，where。**

**·I still remember the day， on which（＝when） I first came to school.我仍然记得初来学校的那一天。**

**·This is the house， in which（＝where） they used to live.这就是他们过去常常住的房子。**

**2.在“介词＋关系代词”引导的非限制性定语从句中，介词的选用可从以下三方面去考虑：**

**（1）根据定语从句中谓语动词的习惯搭配来考虑。**

**·Have you met the person， about whom he was speaking？他提到的那个人你见过吗？（介词about依据speak about而定）**

**（2）根据先行词的习惯搭配或意义来考虑。**

**·The farm， on which we worked ten years ago， isn’t what it used to be. 十年前我们工作过的那个农场已不是过去的样子了。（表示“在农场”常用on the farm。on which相当于where）**

**（3）根据句子的具体含义来考虑。**

**·He made a hole in the wall， through which he could see what was happening outside. 他在墙上钻了个孔，通过这个孔他可以看到外面正在发生的事情。（through which指“通过这个孔”）**

**❷**

**forest floor.**

**在它上面是平铺在这片黑色森林地表的大量的落叶层。**

**本句是倒装句。有时为了强调或者为了使句子平衡或者为了使上下文连接得更加紧密，就将表语和地点状语（多为介词短语）置于句首，谓语动词则置于主语前，构成完全倒装。**

**1.介词短语表地点放句首**

**·By the door stood an armed guard.门口站着一名手持武器的卫兵。**

**·On the island lived the monkeys.岛上住着猴子。**

**2.分词或形容词放句首**

**·Seated on the grass are a group of students.一群学生坐在草地上。**

**3.表示时间、方位的词放句首（here/there/out/in/up/thus/down/away/now/then）**

**·There lived a famous person one hundred years ago.一百年前这儿住着一位名人。**

**·Here comes the bus. 公交车来了。**

** 主语是代词时不倒装。**

**·Here he comes.他来了。**

**4.such作表语放句首**

**·Such are the facts.这些就是事实。**

**5.直接引用**

**·“It’s my pleasure，” said the boy.男孩说：“这是我的荣幸。”**

**　Part 2　Grammar and usage & Integrated skills　**

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**application *n*. 应用，运用；申请**

**Some call for the application of modern technology，and others a change of lifestyle.一些（专家）要求运用现代技术，其他（专家）要求改变生活方式。**

**·The application of new scientific discoveries to industrial production methods usually increases efficiency.把新的科学发现运用到工业生产方法上，通常可以提高效率。**

**·The manager received twenty applications for the post.经理收到了二十份求职申请书。**

**job application 求职申请**

**an application form 申请表**

**1. apply（applied；applied） *vt*. 应用；涂；使专心从事*vi*. 申请；有关联**

**apply for 申请**

**apply oneself to致力于，专心于**

**apply to 向……申请或要求**

**apply sth to sth 把……应用到……**

**apply to sth/doing sth适合（做）**

**2. applicant *n*. 申请人**

**track *vt*.*&vi*. 跟踪，追踪 *n*. 足迹，踪迹；小道；轨道；跑道；路线**

**Still others hunt animals just for fun：deer are tracked and shot by people who enjoy the excitement of the sport. 还有一些人猎杀动物只是为了找乐子：那些追踪、射猎鹿的人喜欢狩猎的刺激。**

**keep track of ...＝keep/stay in touch with ...了解某人的情况/某事的动态；与……保持联系**

**lose track of ...＝lose/be out of touch with ...不了解某人的情况/某事的动态；与……失去联系**

**·It’s difficult to keep track of all the new discoveries in genetics.很难跟进遗传学的全部新发现。**

**·I was so busy with my paper that I lost all track of time.我忙着写论文以至于完全忘记了时间。**

**nowhere *adv*. 无处，哪里都不**

**When we build farms or factories，we destroy animal habitats and leave many animals with nowhere to live，or no food to eat.当我们建立农场或工厂的时候，我们破坏了动物的栖息地，让很多动物无处居住，没有食物可以吃。**

**go/get nowhere 毫无进展；一无所获**

**lead/get （sb） nowhere 没有结果**

**nowhere to be seen/found 哪儿也看/找不到**

**nowhere near 离……差得远，远谈不上**

**·The new book you need is nowhere to be found. 你要的那本新书什么地方都找不到。**

**·The hall was nowhere near full.大厅远未满座。**

**nowhere，nothing等否定意义的单词位于句首时谓语要部分倒装，即将助动词放在主语前面。**

**·Nowhere has the world seen such enthusiasm for learning as in our country.你在世界任何地方都看不到像我们国家的这种学习热情。**

****

**come up with 想出，想到**

**All of them come up with creative ideas on how to solve these problems.他们都想到了关于如何解决这些问题的创造性办法。**

**·The scientists are beating their brains trying to come up with a solution to the problem.科学家正绞尽脑汁，力求找到解决这个问题的办法。**

**come out 出版；开花；（太阳、月亮或星星）出现**

**come up 出现；被提出；走近；发芽；升起**

**come across （偶然）遇见；发现；被理解**

**come to 总计；达到**

**come about 发生**

**when it comes to ... 当谈到……**

**call for （公开）要求；需要**

**Some call for the application of modern technology，and others a change of lifestyle.一些（专家）要求运用现代技术，其他（专家）要求改变生活方式。**

**·The new circumstances and tasks call for our new reflections.新的形势和任务要求我们有新的思考。**

**·Air pollution calls for our special concern.空气污染问题需要我们特别关注。**

**call at 拜访（某个地点）；（火车等）停靠**

**call off 取消；停止进行**

**call on/upon 拜访（某人）；号召**

**call in 召集；收回**

**call up 使回忆；使想起**

**spring to mind 突然记起（或想到）**

**When you think of a fearsome hunter，images of lions and sharks may spring to mind.当你想到一个可怕的捕猎者，狮子和鲨鱼的形象可能会立刻跃入脑海。**

**·“Integrity” and “honesty” are words that spring to mind when talking of the man. 当谈到这个人时，（人们）就会马上想到“正直”和“诚实”这两个词。**

****

**❶I felt worried when watching the documentary.**

**当我看这个纪录片的时候，我感到担心。**

**本句为状语从句的省略：when watching...＝when I was watching...**

**在表示时间、条件、地点、比较、方式或让步的状语从句中，如谓语动词包含be动词，且从句的主语是it或主从句的主语一致，常省略“主语＋be动词”。**

**·When （he was） young， he helped his parents do a lot of housework. 他小时候帮父母做了很多家务。**

**·Whether （it is） difficult or not， we will try our best to complete the task. 无论困难与否，我们都会尽全力完成任务。**

**❷， .**

**随着人口的持续增长，我们对动物的影响也在不断增加。**

**as在这里引导时间状语从句。so引导的倒装句表示前者的情况也适用于后者，其结构为“so＋系动词/助动词/情态动词＋主语”。**

**·I enjoy reading the book and so does my wife.我喜欢看这本书，我妻子也喜欢。**

**否定形式为：neither/nor＋系动词/助动词/情态动词＋主语。**

**·—I won’t do such a thing. ——我不会做这样的事。**

**—Neither will he. ——他也不会。**

**1. “So it is with .../It is the same with ...”也表示前者的情况适用于后者。如：**

**Li Ming studies hard， takes an active part in sports and is always ready to help others. So it is with/It is the same with Wei Fang. 李明学习努力，积极参加体育活动并且总是乐于助人。魏芳也是如此。**

**2. “so＋主语＋助动词/情态动词/系动词”，用来表示赞成前一说话者所说的内容，意为“是的，对”或“的确如此”。**

**—It was very cold yesterday. ——昨天很冷。**

**—So it was. ——的确如此。**

**　Part 3　Extended reading & Project　**

****

**defence *n*. 辩护；防御，保护；防御物；国防；防守**

**In defence of the factories，however，I’d like to point out that we also try to control the amount of pollution we produce.不过，为工厂说句公道话，我想指出的是我们也在努力控制所产生的污染量。**

**·Humour is a more effective defence than violence.幽默是比暴力更有效的防御武器。**

**·The government has reduced its expense on defence.政府减少了国防开支。**

**in defence （of） 保护；为了保卫；（为……）辩护**

**in one’s defence 为某人辩护；站在某人一边**

**·They took up arms in defence of their country.他们拿起武器保卫祖国。**

**defend *vt*. 保卫；保护**

**defend...against/from（doing...）保护……免受……**

**defend oneself 自卫；为……辩护**

**economic *adj*. 经济的，经济上的；可赚钱的**

**We have to achieve a balance between environmental protection and economic development.我们必须要取得环保和经济发展之间的平衡。**

**·It is reported that 3 per cent economic growth was the government’s aim.据报道，3％的经济增长是政府的目标。**

**economic development 经济发展**

**economic crisis 经济危机**

**economical *adj*. 简洁的；节俭的；经济的；合算的**

**an economical method of heating 一种经济的供暖方法**

**economy *n*. 经济**

**·She writes novels with economical style.她以简练的风格写小说。**

**·The last five years have seen a consistent improvement in the country’s economy.在最近的五年里，这个国家的经济状况持续在好转。**

**recycle *vt*. 回收利用，再利用**

**... and everyone can help by following the golden rule：reduce，reuse and recycle.……每个人都遵循减少使用、重复使用和再利用的黄金原则，就能尽一份力。**

**·One thing you can’t recycle is wasted time.唯一无法回收利用的是你浪费掉的时间。**

**·The ecological system can recycle by itself. 生态系统可以自我循环。**

**recyclable *adj*.可回收利用的；可再循环的**

**·They were appalled at the waste of recyclable material. 他们憎恶有人浪费可回收材料。**

**consequence *n*.结果，后果；重要性**

**Consequences 结果**

**·So many things concurred to give rise to the problem.许多事情同时发生而导致了这一问题。**

**·He had messed up enough of these occasions to give rise to some anxieties.他把这些场合搞得一团糟，引起了一些忧虑。**

**as a consequence＝in consequence结果；因此**

**as a consequence of＝in consequence of 由于……**

**take/suffer/face the consequences （of sth） 承担/遭受/面临（某事的）后果**

**of little/no consequence 不重要的，无足轻重的**

**·As a consequence，children become so reliant on their parents that they have no independent thoughts or creative ideas.结果，孩子们变得如此依赖他们的父母，以至于他们没有了独立的思考或创造性的想法。**

**consequent *adj*. 作为结果的；随之发生的**

**consequently *adv*. 所以；因此；结果**

****

**get rid of 摆脱，丢弃，扔掉**

**The smog in the air has coloured the sky a smoky grey；it’s also given me a cough that I can’t get rid of.空气中的雾霾把天空染成了烟灰色，还让我患上了咳嗽，老是不好。**

**·He hoped to get rid of the pain in what was left of his knee.他希望祛除膝盖处的疼痛。**

**·I began to have a sinking feeling that I was not going to get rid of her.我开始有一种无法摆脱她的沮丧情绪。**

**rid sb of sth 使某人摆脱某物**

**be rid of 除去；摆脱；得到解脱**

**rid oneself of sb/sth 摆脱；从……中解脱**

**give rise to 使发生（或存在）**

**For example，in many parts of the world，the poor quality of the local drinking water gives rise to public health problems.比如，在世界上很多地区，劣质的当地饮用水导致了公共健康问题。**

**·Her disappearance gave rise to the wildest rumours.她失踪一事引起了最疯狂的流言蜚语。**

**·Many of these obligations can give rise to problems and complications.许多这样的义务会引起各种问题和纠纷。**

**常用表示“引起，导致”的短语还有：result in；lead to；bring about。**

****

**❶ Smith，a local resident；Vincent Brown， senior manager of a local factory；and Julie Archer，chief of the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee.**

**今晚和我们一起来到演播室的有本地居民詹姆斯·史密斯；本地一家工厂的高级经理文森特·布朗和诺盖特环境保护委员会负责人朱莉·阿切尔。**

**本句为倒装句。因为句子主语过长，为了避免头重脚轻，所以采取倒装的形式。**

**为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密，或为了强调表语，可以把作表语的介词短语、形容词、动词-ing形式或动词-ed形式提到句首，并把句子的谓语放到主语前，构成倒装。**

**·Buried in the sand was an ancient village.一个古老的村庄被埋在沙中。**

**·Present at the meeting was Mr Liu，who taught us English.出席会议的是教我们英语的刘老师。**

**❷， the Norgate Environmental Protection Committee is searching for ways to fight the problem.**

**随着污染程度的上升，诺盖特环境保护委员会正在寻找解决问题的方法。**

**在“with＋宾语＋宾语补足语”的结构中，宾语补足语的形式可以有以下几种：**

**1. with复合结构作状语。如：**

**With the exams approaching，the girl was a little nervous.（动词-ing形式）**

**随着考试的临近，这个女孩有点紧张。**

**With my left foot seriously injured，I can’t go with you as planned.（动词-ed形式）**

**我的左脚受了重伤，我不能按计划和你一起去了。**

**With so much homework to do，I won’t go to see the film tonight.（动词不定式）**

**有那么多作业要做，我今晚不去看电影了。**

**With so many problems in his mind，he couldn’t sleep well.（介词短语）**

**脑子里有这么多问题，他睡不好觉。**

**2. with复合结构还可以在句中作定语。如：**

**The teacher with a book in his hand entered the classroom.那位手里拿着一本书的老师走进了教室。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**省略**

**省略的定义：为了避免重复，或为了使句子更简练，在一些句子中常常省去一个或某几个成分，这种语法现象在英语中叫省略。**

**在英语句子中，常见的省略情况有以下几种：**

**一、 状语从句中的省略**

**1. 在when， while， if， as if， though， although， as， until， once， whether， unless等词引导的状语从句中，若从句中的主语与主句主语一致且谓语中含有be动词，常省略状语从句中的主语和be动词。当从句的主语为it时，从句中的主语和be动词也常被省略。如：**

**He fell asleep while （he was） doing his homework. 他在做作业时睡着了。**

**Often she would weep when （she was） alone. 她一个人时，常常哭泣。**

**If （it is） possible， I’ll go outing.如果可能的话，我将去郊游。**

**注意：有些由if构成的省略结构，已属固定短语，如if any， if necessary， if possible， if not， if so。如：**

**There are few， if any， mistakes in that book. 那本书就算有错误也不多。**

**If necessary， ring me at home. 如果必要，可以打电话到我家找我。**

**If possible， I wish to go there next summer. 如果可能，我希望明年夏天去。**

**He may be busy. If so， I’ll call later. If not， can I see him now？他可能很忙。要是这样，我以后再来拜访。要是不忙，我现在可以见他吗？**

**2. 在than， as等引导的比较状语从句中常省略某些成分。如：**

**I know you better than （I know） him.我了解你胜过了解他。**

**He runs as fast as Bob （runs）.他跑得和鲍勃一样快。**

**二、 定语从句和宾语从句中的省略**

**1. 定语从句中的省略**

**（1）在限制性定语从句中，作宾语用的关系代词whom， which， that可省略（但whom， which紧跟在介词后时不能省略）。如：**

**The man （who/whom/that） you want to meet has come. 你要见的人来了。**

**（2）修饰way的关系词that/in which可以省略。如：**

**Do you know the way （that/in which） work is measured？你知道衡量工作的方式吗？**

**2. 宾语从句中的省略**

**（1）及物动词后接宾语从句时，连接词that一般可以省略；但如果及物动词接两个或两个以上that引导的宾语从句，那么只有第一个that可以省略。如：**

**I believe （that） beauty comes from within. 我相信美丽来自内心。**

**He said （that） the text was very important and that we should learn it by heart. 他说这篇课文很重要，我们应该用心学。**

**（2）when， where， how和why引导的宾语从句有时可以仅保留引导词。如：**

**She wants to learn English well， yet she doesn’t know how （she can learn it well）. 她想学好英语，但她不知道怎样才能学好。**

**三、 动词不定式的省略**

**1. 当不定式在形容词afraid， anxious， eager， glad， happy， ready， willing等后作状语时，to后的内容常省略。如：**

**You can’t force him to answer the question if he’s not ready to （answer the question）. 如果他还没准备好回答这个问题，你不能强迫他。**

**2. 某些使役动词如make， let， have等和感官动词如see， watch， notice， observe， hear等后面作宾补的不定式需省略to，但若这些动词用于被动语态，则to不省略。如：**

**We often hear her sing an English song in the classroom.（主动语态）**

**→She is often heard to sing an English song in the classroom.（被动语态）**

**我们经常听见她在教室里唱英文歌。**

**3. 并列的不定式可以省略后面的不定式符号to。但若两个不定式之间表示对比关系时，则to不省略。如：**

**He likes to swim and （to） skate.他喜欢游泳和滑冰。（并列）**

**He believes it important to study rather than to play computer games. 他认为重要的是学习而不是玩电脑游戏。（比较）**

**4. 当不定式在某些动词后作宾语时，to后的内容常可省略。常见的动词有agree， afford， expect， forget， hope， know， manage， pretend， remember， refuse， want， wish， would like等。如：**

**I asked him to see the film， but he didn’t want to （see the film）. 我请他看电影，但是他不想去。**

**5. 介词but， except（除了）前有实义动词do的具体形式时，后面的不定式不带to。如：**

**All he could do was nothing but wait and see. 他所能做的只有等等看。**

**6. 当不定式在be going/supposed/about to， be able to， have to， ought to， used to后作复合谓语时，to后的内容可省略。如：**

**They don’t go shopping as much as they used to （go shopping）.他们不像过去那样经常去购物了。**

**注意：省略的不定式内容若含有作助动词用的have或be的任何形式时，to后要保留原形的have或be。如：**

**He didn’t come， but he ought to have （come）. 他没来，但他本应该来。**

**@核心素养通**

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**2017版《普通高中英语课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”并为英语学科确定四项学科核心素养：语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力。随后的高考重点突出了对核心素养的考查。**

**下面文段围绕“文化意识”这一学科核心素养展开叙述，从“一带一路”生态旅游实践、跨国文化交流、可持续发展理念等方面，呈现生态旅游在促进文化互鉴、推动区域合作中的作用，有助于学生拓展国际视野，理解多元生态文化智慧，通过认识“一带一路”倡议下的旅游合作，对比不同国家生态与文化保护模式，增强全球视野与文化包容力，坚定文化自信与可持续发展信念。**

**主题：生态旅游**

**学科素养：文化意识**

**难度系数：★★★★**

**The Belt and Road Initiative（BRI） offers a unique opportunity for ecotourism development. By integrating natural landscapes with diverse cultural heritages， ecotourism along the Belt and Road not only drives economic growth but also promotes cross-cultural understanding and environmental protection.**

**Take the China-Laos Railway ecotourism line as an example. It connects the rainforests of Xishuangbanna in China with the ancient temples in Luang Prabang， Laos. Tourists can explore the rainforest ecosystem while experiencing local Buddhist ecological concepts and traditional lifestyles. Another successful case is the Silk Road Ecological Corridor，which combines the historical charm of the ancient Silk Road with magnificent natural scenery， attracting travelers interested in history， culture， and nature.**

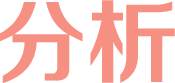
**Ecotourism under the BRI also serves as a bridge for cultural exchange. When tourists visit different regions， they interact with local communities， learn about unique customs， and gain a deeper appreciation for cultural diversity. This mutual understanding helps build a more harmonious global community.**

**However， rapid development brings challenges. Increasing tourist numbers may harm local ecosystems and cultural sites. To address this， scientific management is essential. This includes setting tourist limits， strengthening environmental monitoring， and involving local communities in conservation efforts.**

**In conclusion， the BRI provides a broad platform for ecotourism. By balancing economic benefits with environmental and cultural protection， ecotourism can become a sustainable engine for regional development， ensuring a prosperous future for both tourism and the planet.**

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**❶By integrating natural landscapes with diverse cultural heritages， ecotourism along the Belt and Road not only drives economic growth but also promotes cross-cultural understanding and environmental protection.**

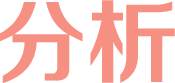
**　本句为复合句。“By integrating natural landscapes with diverse cultural heritages”是介词短语作方式状语，主句运用了not only... but also... 句式，连接两个并列谓语drives和promotes。**

**　通过将自然景观与多元的文化遗产相结合，沿“一带一路”的生态旅游不仅促进了经济增长，还促进了跨文化理解以及环境保护。**

**❷Tourists can explore the rainforest ecosystem while experiencing local Buddhist ecological concepts and traditional lifestyles .**

**　游客可以在探索雨林生态系统的同时，体验当地佛教的生态观念和传统生活方式。**

**❸Another successful case is the Silk Road Ecological Corridor，which combines the historical charm of the ancient Silk Road with magnificent natural scenery， attracting travelers interested in history， culture， and nature.**

**　该句是复合句。“which combines the historical charm of the ancient Silk Road with ....”是非限制性定语从句。**

**　另一个成功案例是丝绸之路生态廊道项目，该项目将古代丝绸之路的历史魅力与壮丽的自然风光相结合，创造出一系列主题生态旅游产品，吸引了大量对历史、文化和自然感兴趣的游客。**

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**integrate *vt*.使融合；使结合**

**promote *vt*.促进；推动**

**appreciation *n*. 欣赏；理解**

**harm *vt*. 损害；伤害**

**essential *adj*. 极其重要的**

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**ecotourism *n*. 生态旅游**

**development *n*. 发展**

**cultural *adj*. 文化的**

**protection *n*. 保护**

**management *n*. 管理**

**UNIT 2　Natural disasters**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Welcome to the unit & Reading　**

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**injure *vt*. 伤害，使受伤；损害**

**Only 5 students suffered slight injuries，despite the current figures of 7 killed and over 200 injured in the disaster area at large.尽管目前整个灾区的伤亡数字是 7 人死亡，200 多人受伤，但（在这所学校）只有5名学生受了轻伤。**

**1. injured *adj*.受伤的**

**the injured 受伤的人；伤员**

**get injured 受伤**

**2. injury *n*. 伤；伤口；伤害**

**do an injury to sb＝do sb an injury 伤害某人**

**serious injury/injuries 重伤**

**minor injury/injuries 轻伤**

**sustain injuries/an injury 受伤**

**escape injury 未受伤**

**·The injured were taken to the nearby hospital immediately. 伤员被立即送往了附近的医院。**

**·He got injured in the accident. 他在事故中受伤了。**

**·He only suffered minor injuries in the car crash. 他在车祸中只受了轻伤。**

**·She sustained injuries when she fell off the bike. 她从自行车上摔下来受伤了。**

**·The driver was lucky to escape injury in the crash. 司机在车祸中幸免于难。**

**reaction *n*. 反应，回应；抗拒；化学反应**

**Her students’ reaction was quick and correct ...她的学生们反应迅速、正确……**

**cause reaction 引起反应**

**reaction from 来自……的反应**

**reaction of ... ……的反应**

**in reaction to 对……的反应**

**reaction against 拒绝；对……的反抗**

**·This new policy may cause reaction among the public. 这项新政策可能会引起公众的反应。**

**·We received a strong reaction from the customers. 我们收到了来自顾客的强烈反应。**

**·The reaction of the metal to the acid was quite violent. 这种金属对酸的反应相当剧烈。**

**·He burst out crying in reaction to the sad news. 他对这个悲伤的消息做出的反应是大哭起来。**

**·There was a widespread reaction against the new law. 出现了对新法律的广泛反抗。**

**react *v*. 起反应；回应**

**react against反对；反抗**

**react to 对……作出反应**

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

**·He reacted against my suggestion.他反对我的建议。**

**·The eyes react to the light.眼睛会对光作出反应。**

**signal *vi*.*&* *vt*. 发信号，示意；标志 *n*. 信号，暗号；标志；信号灯**

**She signalled to her students to exit the classroom in an orderly line covering their heads with their hands.她示意学生们抱着头，排好队，有序离开教室。**

**·Tom and his friends signalled to the waiter for the bill.汤姆和他的朋友示意服务员结账。**

**·Rapid breathing is a danger signal and you should call your doctor. 呼吸急促是一种危险信号，你应该给你的医生打电话。**

**signal （to） sb to do sth 示意某人做某事**

**signal sth to sb 向某人示意……**

**signal （sb） that 示意（某人）……**

**traffic signals 交通信号灯**

**orderly *adj*. 有秩序的，有条理的，整齐的**

**She signalled to her students to exit the classroom in an orderly line covering their heads with their hands. 她示意学生们抱着头，排好队，有序离开教室。**

**order *n*. 顺序；条理；订单；命令；秩序；阶层；（生物分类的）目；所点的（饮食菜肴）**

***v*. 命令；订购；整理；点餐；预定，订货**

**in order that 为了**

**out of order （机器等）有毛病，出故障；安排不当；违反规程的**

**·The house had been kept in good order. 房子保持得井井有条。**

**·He ordered three new suits for himself. 他给自己订购了三套新西装。**

**·I must have time to order my thoughts.我需要时间调整一下思路。**

**roll *n*.名单；卷；一管；翻滚 *vi*. *&* *vt*. 翻滚，滚动；翻身；卷起**

**After a roll call confirmed that all were safe and sound ...点名确认所有人都安然无恙后……**

**roll down （使）滚下**

**roll in 大量涌入**

**roll away （*v*.＋*adv*.） 消散**

**roll sth away 驱散某物**

**·She could not help her tears of gratitude rolling down her face.她感激的泪珠禁不住沿着面颊流了下来。**

**·The waves rolled in to the beach.波浪滚滚涌向海滩。**

**·The clouds are rolling away.云彩消散开去。**

**·The sun soon rolled the mist away.太阳很快驱散了薄雾。**

**confirm *vt*. 证实，确认；使确信；批准**

**After a roll call confirmed that all were safe and sound，they relaxed，laughing，crying and hugging each other.点名确认所有人都安然无恙后，他们才放松下来，笑啊，哭啊，互相拥抱着。**

**confirm sth/that ... 证实；确定……**

**confirm sb in sth 使某人确信某事**

**It has been confirmed that ... 已经确定……**

**·The latest evidence confirmed me in his honesty.最新的证据让我坚信他的诚实。**

**·It has been confirmed that it is the most effective treatment.已证实这是最有效的治疗方法。**

**confirmation *n*. 确认；证实；批准**

**·I’m still waiting for confirmation of the reservation. 我仍在等待预订的确认。**

**occur *vi*. 发生，出现；存在于**

**It immediately occurred to her that these were signs of an approaching tsunami.她立刻意识到这些是海啸来临的征兆。**

**sth occur（s） to sb 某人突然想起某事**

**It occurs to sb that 某人突然想起某事**

**It occurs to sb to do sth 某人想到要做某事**

**同义句型有：**

**It strikes sb that ...；It hits sb that ...等。**

**·A brilliant idea occurred to me when I woke up this morning. 今天早上我醒来时突然想到了一个绝妙的主意。**

**·It occurred to him that he had left his keys at home. 他突然想起把钥匙落在家里了。**

**·It occurred to her to call her friend for help. 她想到要打电话向朋友求助。**

**·It strikes me that we should go on a trip this weekend. 我突然想到我们这个周末应该去旅行。**

**·It hits him that he needs to study harder. 他突然想到他需要更努力学习。**

** 1. occur没有被动语态，不用于进行时。occur作谓语时，主语不能是人。**

**2. 表示“发生”的常见词（组）还有：happen，take place等。**

**relief *n*. 宽慰，轻松；减轻，消除；救济**

**To her great relief，the officer immediately realized the coming danger.使她大为宽慰的是，这名安全员立即意识到了即将到来的危险。**

**in relief 如释重负；松了口气**

**to one’s relief 令人感到欣慰的是**

**with relief 宽慰地**

**It’s a relief to do sth 做某事是令人欣慰的**

**·In relief he lay down and fell asleep.松了口气，他躺下，睡着了。**

**·Much to my relief the car was not damaged.令我非常庆幸的是车并没有损坏。**

**·She sighed with relief.她松了口气。**

**·It was a relief to be able to talk to someone about it. 能和别人谈谈这件事，感到舒心多了。**

**relieve *vt*.减轻；缓解；消除；救济**

**relieve sb of sth 缓解/减轻某人的（痛苦、负担等）**

**relieve against 在……的映衬下**

**relieve from 从……中解除**

**·The route was designed to relieve traffic congestion. 这条线路是为缓解交通拥挤而设计的。**

**·The medicine greatly relieved him of his headache.这药极大地减轻了他的头痛。**

**·The new secretary will relieve us of some of the paperwork. 新来的秘书会帮我们分担一些文案工作。**

**·The dark mountains relieve against the bright sky. 在明亮天空的映衬下，深色的山脉显得轮廓分明。**

**·She was finally relieved from the heavy burden of work. 她终于从繁重的工作负担中解脱出来。**

**inform *vt*. 了解，熟悉；通知**

**Remember to inform yourself of what is going on.记得要了解事态的进展。**

**inform sb of/about sth 告知某人某事**

**inform sb that ... 通知某人……**

**keep sb informed of sth 让某人知道某事**

**·The teacher informed us that there would be an exam next week. 老师通知我们下周有考试。**

**·Please keep me informed of any changes. 有任何变化请通知我。**

**information *n*. 信息；情报；资料；通知**

**informed *adj*. 见多识广的；消息灵通的；有学问的**

**·The detective has a lot of information about the case. 这位侦探有关于这个案子的大量信息。**

**·She is an informed person and always has interesting insights. 她是个见多识广的人，总是有有趣的见解。**

****

**at large 整个，全部；未被捕获的；自由的**

**Only 5 students suffered slight injuries，despite the current figures of 7 killed and over 200 injured in the disaster area at large. 尽管目前整个灾区的伤亡数字是7人死亡，200多人受伤，但（在这所学校）只有5名学生受了轻伤。**

**·That could be good news for the market at large.那对整个市场来说可能是个好消息。**

**·The proposal has not been accepted by the members at large. 这个提议并未被所有成员接受。**

**·The man who committed a crime is still at large.那个犯罪的男人仍然逍遥法外。**

**in large part在很大程度上**

**·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。**

**safe and sound 安然无恙的**

**After a roll call confirmed that all were safe and sound，they relaxed，laughing，crying and hugging each other.点名确认所有人都安然无恙后，他们才放松下来，笑啊，哭啊，互相拥抱着。**

**·I have got home at last，safe and sound.我终于安全到家了。**

****

**❶Alice Brown， School，was teaching shake.**

**弗尔蒙特小学的班主任艾丽斯·布朗正在上课，这时地面突然开始晃动。**

**句式结构：be doing...when ...表示“正在做某事，这时……”。when 为并列连词，表示“这时”，相当于and then/and at that time。**

**·I was wondering whether to participate when my English teacher came by，telling me that it was a good chance to display my talent.我正在考虑是否参与，这时我的英语老师经过，告诉我这是一个展示我才能的好机会。**

**·He was reading his novel when she came in. 她进来的时候他正在读小说。**

**1. be about to do ...when ...表示“正打算做……，这时……”。**

**2. be on the point of doing ...when ...表示“正要做……，这时……”。**

**3. had just done ...when ...表示“刚做完……，这时……”。**

**·An agreement was about to be reached when the other side raised new issues. 协议快要达成的时候，对方又节外生枝。**

**·She was on the point of leaving home when the phone rang.她正要出门，这时电话响了。**

**·I had just finished my homework when my father came in. 我刚做完家庭作业，父亲就进来了。**

**❷At the same time， Miss Brown quickly opened the classroom door， during the shaking and could not open.**

**与此同时，布朗老师迅速打开了教室的门，以防门在地震中被损坏而无法打开。**

**本句是一个主从复合句。in case引导条件状语从句，意为“以防，万一”。**

**注意：in case也可单独在句中作状语。**

**·Please offer a telephone number so I can get in touch with you in case there is an emergency.请提供一个电话号码，万一有紧急情况，我可以联系你。**

**in case of如果；假使**

**in no case在任何情况下都不……；决不（位于句首时，句子要倒装）**

**in any case在任何情况下；无论如何；不管怎样**

**in that case既然那样；如果那样的话**

**in the case of就……来说；关于**

**·The company only dismisses its employees in cases of gross misconduct.这家公司只有在雇员严重渎职时才予以解聘。**

**·In no case should we prevent students from exploring scientific technology.在任何情况下我们都不应该阻止学生探索科学技术。**

**·There’s no point complaining now—we’re leaving tomorrow in any case.现在抱怨毫无意义，不管怎样我们明天都要离开。**

**·The manager might not come tomorrow morning. In that case，we won’t hold the meeting.经理明天上午可能不来。如果那样的话，我们就不开会了。**

**❸，Miss Brown sensed it was the best time for the class to make their escape.**

**晃动一停，布朗老师就感觉到这是全班逃出去的最佳时机。**

**the moment在这里引导时间状语从句，意为“一……就……”，表示一个动作刚一发生或完成。类似的表达还有： on doing...，the minute，immediately，instantly，directly，as soon as 等。如：**

**·On reaching the city，he called up Mary.**

**＝As soon as he reached the city，he called up Mary.**

**＝He called up Mary the moment/the minute he reached the city.**

**＝He called up Mary immediately/instantly/directly he reached the city.**

**他一到那座城市，就给玛丽打了电话。**

**　Part 2　Grammar and usage & Integrated skills　**

****

**shock *n*.震惊，惊愕；剧烈震动*vt*. 使震惊**

**As you can imagine，it was a bit of a shock. 正如你可以想象的那样，这有点令人震惊。**

**be shocked at 对……感到惊讶；震惊**

**be shocked that... 对……感到惊讶；震惊**

**shocking behaviour 骇人听闻的行为**

**shocking news 令人震惊的消息**

**·We were all shocked at the news of his death. 听到他的死讯，我们都感到震惊。**

**·The house was left in a shocking state. 那座房子破败得不成样子了。**

**shock 作名词还有“休克，电击”的意思，作动词有“使休克，受电击”的意思。**

**in shock 休克；处于极度震惊状态**

**culture shock 文化冲击**

**suffer from shock 休克**

**·He experienced a severe culture shock when he moved to a foreign country. 他搬到国外时经历了巨大的文化冲击。**

**·The patient was suffering from shock after the accident. 事故发生后，病人处于休克状态。**

**scare *vt*.*&* *vi*.惊吓，害怕 *n*. 恐慌；惊吓**

**The strong wind and heavy rain didn’t scare me，but I was quite frightened during the power failure.强风暴雨并没有吓到我，但停电时我很害怕。**

**·It scared me to think I was alone in the building.一想到楼里只有我一个人，我就感到害怕。**

**·You gave me a scare！你吓了我一跳！**

**scare ... away/off 把……吓跑**

**scare sb into doing sth 威胁、恐吓某人做某事**

**·They finally scared the wolf away. 他们最终把狼吓跑了。**

**·Local businesses were scared into paying protection money. 当地商家迫于威胁缴纳了保护费。**

**scared，是scare的过去分词形式用作形容词，意为“害怕的；恐惧的；受惊的”。**

**·I’m scared of heights.我恐高。**

**power *n*.电，电力；权力；政权；控制力；能力；能量；力量**

**The strong wind and heavy rain didn’t scare me，but I was quite frightened during the power failure.强风暴雨并没有吓到我，但停电时我很害怕。**

**come to/into power 上台，当权（表示动作，不能和一段时间连用）**

**be in power当权，执政（表示状态，可以和一段时间连用）**

**have the power to do sth具有做某事的能力/权力**

**beyond/out of one’s power （to do sth）某人无权/无能力（做某事）**

**do all/everything in one’s power to do sth竭尽全力做某事**

**·The new leader came to power last year. 这位新领导人去年上台了。**

**·The party has been in power for five years. 这个政党已经执政五年了。**

**·He has the power to make important decisions. 他有权做重要决定。**

**·It’s beyond my power to help you with this problem. 我无权帮你解决这个问题。**

**powerful *adj*. 强有力的；有影响力的**

**·The new engine is very powerful. 这台新发动机动力很强劲。**

**·She is a powerful woman in the business world. 她在商界是一位很有影响力的女性。**

**supply *n*. 补给，补给品；供应；供应量，储备 *vt*. 供应，供给，提供**

**Were you afraid of running out of supplies？你害怕耗尽补给吗？**

**·Fresh water is in short supply in some countries. 一些国家淡水供应短缺。**

**·Here come the trucks loaded with emergency supplies.载满紧急救援物资的卡车来了。**

**·The Internet supplies lots of information to us every day. 互联网每天给我们提供很多信息。**

**offer/supply/provide**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **易混词** | **辨析** | **例句** |
| **offer** | **强调主动提供帮助。常见搭配： offer sth to sb/offer sb sth。** | **They decided to offer Jo the job/offer the job to Jo.他们决定让Jo做这份工作。** |
| **supply** | **强调大量定期供应。常见搭配： supply sb with sth/supply sth to sb。** | **We supply power to the three nearby towns/supply the three nearby towns with power.我们为附近的三个城镇供电。** |
| **provide** | **应付紧急情况或意外事件的供给、供应。常见搭配：provide sb with sth/provide sth for sb。** | **We are here to provide services for the public/provide the public with services. 我们来这里是为公众提供服务的。** |

**donate *vt*. 捐赠，赠送；献（血）**

**Luckily，many people came to help，donating food and clothes to charities.幸运的是，很多人来到这里帮忙，捐赠食物和衣物给慈善机构。**

**donation *n*. 捐款；捐赠**

**make a donation to 向……捐赠**

**a generous/large/small donation 慷慨/大量/少量捐助**

**organ donation器官捐献**

**·He asked for a donation but went away empty-handed.他请求人们捐款，但离开时却一无所获。**

**·The club received a benevolent donation.该俱乐部接受了一笔慈善捐款。**

**·A wealthy sponsor came to our rescue with a generous donation.一位富有的赞助商慷慨解囊帮了我们。**

**·This is a donation of money to the disaster area.这是捐赠给灾区的钱。**

**curious *adj*. 好奇的；奇特的**

**She was curious to see how much water there was outside. 她很好奇想知道外面有多少洪水。**

**be curious about＝be eager to know or learn 对……感到好奇**

**be curious to do sth 极想做某事**

**It’s curious that... 真奇怪……**

**·They were very curious about the people who lived upstairs. 他们对住在楼上的人感到很好奇。**

**·It was curious that she didn’t tell anyone. 她没有告诉任何人，这很反常。**

**curiously *adv*. 好奇地**

**curiosity *n*. 好奇心；好奇；稀奇的人或物**

**out of curiosity 出于好奇**

**with curiosity＝curiously 好奇地**

**meet/satisfy one’s curiosity 满足某人的好奇心**

**·She looked at him curiously. 她好奇地看着他。**

**·His curiosity made him explore the unknown cave. 他的好奇心促使他去探索那个未知的洞穴。**

**·The letter wasn’t addressed to me but I opened it out of curiosity. 这封信不是写给我的，然而我却出于好奇把它拆开了。**

**·The child observed the new toy with curiosity. 孩子好奇地观察着新玩具。**

**·Finally， the book met her curiosity. 最后，这本书满足了她的好奇心。**

****

**run out of 用完，耗尽**

**Were you afraid of running out of supplies？你害怕耗尽补给吗？**

**run out/run out of/use up**

**run out 意为“用完，耗尽”，为不及物动词短语，后面不可接宾语，也不可以用于被动语态。**

**run out of 意为“用完，耗尽”，为及物动词短语，后面接宾语，但一般不用于被动语态。**

**use up 意为“用完，耗尽”，为及物动词短语，后面接宾语，可用于被动语态。**

**·We have run out of our food supply.**

**＝Our food supply has run out.**

**＝Our food supply has been used up.**

**我们的食物供给耗尽了。**

****

**❶That morning，I turned on the TV for some local news，only to hear that a hurricane was on its way.那天早上，我打开电视机收看当地新闻，却听到飓风即将来临。**

** only to do 不定式作结果状语，表示出乎意料的结果。**

**·He got up very early only to find the bus had left. 他起得很早，结果却发现公共汽车已经开走了。**

**·He returned home after work，only to find his house broken into.他下班回家，结果发现有人闯入过他的房子。**

**❷ “We can’t do that，honey，” explained Mum， away！”**

**“我们不能这样做，亲爱的，”妈妈解释说，“否则，流动的水会把车冲走的！”**

** otherwise意为“否则的话”，这里要用虚拟语气。表示对将来的虚拟，谓语动词用情态动词加动词原形的形式。表示对过去的虚拟，则谓语动词用情态动词加动词的完成形式。**

**· I’m lucky that I’m interested in school work，otherwise I’d go crazy.幸好我对学校作业很感兴趣，不然我会发疯的。**

**·We were delayed at the airport. Otherwise we would have been here by lunchtime.我们在机场耽搁了，否则午饭前就可以到这里了。**

**· A lot of people think otherwise.许多人并不这么认为。**

**·He was tired but otherwise in good health.他除了累以外，身体一切都好。**

**otherwise *conj*.＝or/or else**

**otherwise *adv*.＝differently/in another way＝in the other way/in a different way**

**　Part 3　Extended reading & Project**

****

**beyond *adv*.在（或向）较远处，在另一边*prep*. 在（或向）更远处；超出；晚于；无法；超出……之外**

**...beyond in the distance，they heard the crash of falling roofs.……他们听到远处屋顶坍塌的巨响。**

**get/go beyond 超越**

**see beyond 看得比……远**

**beyond belief 不可置信**

**beyond compare/comparison 无与伦比**

**beyond conception 不可思议**

**beyond control 无法控制**

**beyond controversy 无可争议**

**beyond description 难以形容**

**beyond endurance 难以忍受**

**beyond expectation 出乎意料**

**·The beauty of this place is beyond belief. 这个地方美得令人难以置信。**

**·Her talent is beyond compare/comparison. 她的才华无与伦比。**

**·The idea is beyond conception. 这个想法不可思议。**

**·The fire spread beyond control. 火势蔓延得无法控制。**

**·This fact is beyond controversy. 这个事实无可争议。**

**·The horror of the scene was beyond description. 那场面的恐怖难以言喻。**

**·The pain was beyond endurance. 疼痛难以忍受。**

**·His success was beyond expectation. 他的成功出乎意料。**

**sharp *adj*. 灵敏的；锋利的；急剧的；明显的；尖锐的；强烈的**

**Because of their small size and sharp sense of smell，dogs can locate survivors much faster than humans can.因为狗体形小，嗅觉灵敏，它们定位幸存者的速度要比人快得多。**

**be sharp at 擅长……，善于……**

**be sharp at a bargain 精于讨价还价**

**be sharp at arithmetic 精于算术**

**be sharp at figures 算得快**

**be sharp with 对……严厉**

**sharp attention 密切注意**

**·He is always sharp at a bargain when shopping in the market. 他在市场购物时总是精于讨价还价。**

**·Mary is sharp at arithmetic and often gets full marks in the exams. 玛丽精于算术，考试经常得满分。**

**·The accountant is sharp at figures and can calculate quickly. 这位会计擅长数字，计算得快。**

**·The boss is sharp with the employees who are always late. 老板对总是迟到的员工很严厉。**

**·We should keep sharp attention to the changes in the market. 我们应该密切注意市场的变化。**

****

**take the form of 呈现……的形状；采取……的形式**

**It took the form of a huge tree：the trunk，blackness，the branches，fire！ 它的形状像一棵大树：树干呈黑色，树枝是烈火！**

**1. in the form of 以……的形式**

**in form 在形式上**

**a form of 一种……的形式**

**fill in the form 填写表格**

**2. form a line/queue/circle 排成一行/列/圈**

**·Help in the form of money will be very welcome.十分欢迎以钱的形式资助。**

**·I filled in the form given out by our teacher.我填了老师发的表。**

**·I see many firefighters form a line.我看到很多消防员站成一列。**

**break out 突然开始，爆发**

**The cries of women broke out ...女人们的尖叫声爆发了……**

**·A quarrel broke out between them.他们间爆发了一场争吵。**

**·He predicted that war would break out in the next few years.他预言战争将在接下来的几年中爆发。**

**·The authorities have urged people to stock up on fuel in case hostilities break out.当局已敦促人们储备燃料以防战争爆发。**

**far and wide 到处，各处**

**Over the empty streets—over the forum—far and wide—with many a noisy crash in the stormy sea—fell that awful shower！可怕的熔岩雨砸下来了，落在空荡荡的街道上、广场上，到处都是，落在波涛汹涌的大海里，发出阵阵巨响。**

**·We have looked for it far and wide.我们到处都找过了。**

**·The flowers spread their fragrance far and wide.花香四溢。**

**·With her striking looks and charismatic personality， she was noticed far and wide.她以出众的相貌和富有魅力的个性闻名遐迩。**

****

**❶Its ashy rocks，now dark，now light，told a story of past eruptions that might have warned the city ！**

**火山岩忽明忽暗，讲述着过去火山几度喷发的故事，这本来可以警告这座城市里的人们，灾难即将降临！**

**1.这是一个主从复合句，that引导了一个定语从句，修饰past eruptions；what was to come作warned的宾语。**

**2.句中might have done表示过去本可以做而实际并没有做，含有轻微的责备或惋惜之意。**

**·She might have lost the opportunity if her mother hadn’t insisted on her going.要不是妈妈坚持让她去，她可能就失去这个机会了。**

**❷Over the empty streets—over the forum—far and wide— with many a noisy crash in the stormy sea— fell that awful shower！**

**可怕的熔岩雨砸下来了，落在空荡荡的街道上、广场上，到处都是，落在波涛汹涌的大海里，发出阵阵巨响！**

**该句最重要的信息以主句形式出现在最后，次要的信息出现在句首，通常这样的句式称为“圆周句”或者“掉尾句”。地点状语位于句首，句子采用完全倒装。这种句式可以营造一种悬念，抓住读者的注意力，随着句子一步步展开，一层层深入，在末尾形成高潮，有力地表达重要的信息。**

**❸Its walls were fresh yesterday；not a single colour changed on the rich pattern of its floors. In its forum，the half-finished columns seemed as if just left by the workman’s hand.**

**它的墙壁很新，仿佛昨天才粉刷过；地板上图案丰富，没有一种颜色发生变化。在它的广场上，柱子完成了一半，好像工人的手才从上面拿开一样。**

**本句含as if引导的状语从句和表语从句的省略。完整形式为“Its walls were fresh as if they were painted yesterday；not a single colour changed on the rich pattern of its floors. In its forum，the half-finished columns seemed as if they were just left by the workman’s hand.”。**

**在as if引导的状语从句或表语从句中，如果从句的主语与主句的主语一致，从句的主语和be动词可以省略。**

**·I had a sensation of falling， as if （I was） in a dream.我有一种坠落的感觉，像在梦中似的。**

**·He opened his mouth as if （he was） to speak. 他张开口，好像要说话似的。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**动词不定式的用法**

**动词不定式的定义：在英语语法中，动词不定式是指动词中的一种不带词形变化从而不指示人称、数量、时态的一种形式。它之所以被称作不定式，是因为动词不被限定，或者说不被词性变化所局限。不定式属于非谓语动词形式。**

**一、 动词不定式作定语**

**1. 动词不定式作定语时，通常置于所修饰词的后面。**

**Is this the best way to solve the problem？这是解决问题的最好方法吗？**

**Can you find a proper person to finish this job in time？你能找到合适的人及时完成这项工作吗？**

**2. 动词不定式作定语，与其被修饰的词在逻辑上有主谓关系或动宾关系。**

**He’s always the first one to finish the homework.他总是第一个完成家庭作业。（主谓关系）**

**Please give me something to drink.请给我点喝的。（动宾关系）**

**注意：动词不定式作定语，且与被修饰的词有逻辑上的动宾关系时，不定式动词应该是及物动词；如果不定式动词为不及物动词，则该动词必须与介词连用，使其成为及物的动词短语。**

**He wanted to find a new apartment to live in.他想找一所新公寓住。**

**3. 常用动词不定式作定语的情况**

**（1）用来修饰被序数词、最高级或no，all，any 等限定的中心词。如：**

**He was the best man to do the job. 他是做这项工作的最佳人选。**

**He was always the first to come and the last to leave.他总是第一个来，最后一个走。**

**She was the first woman to win the gold medal in the Olympic Games.她是第一位赢得奥运金牌的女性。**

**Women and children were the first to get into the lifeboats.妇女和儿童优先登上救生船。**

**（2）用来修饰的词是抽象名词时，常见的有：ability，chance，idea，fact，excuse，promise，answer，reply，attempt，belief，way，reason，moment，time 等。如：**

**Do you have the ability to read and write English？你有读写英语的能力吗？**

**I have a chance to go sight-seeing.我有个去观光的机会。**

**二、 动词不定式作结果状语**

**1. 不定式作结果状语是表示其动作发生在谓语动作之后，并且总是在句末，而不能置于句首。**

**He turned round to see that Mary was crying. 他转过身看到玛丽在哭。**

**One is never too old to learn.活到老，学到老。**

**2. 不定式作结果状语有时所表示的情况和结果往往是未曾预料到的，而且往往是令人不愉快的。**

**The old lion came to the cave to die. 老狮子来到山洞里等死。**

**I woke up to find it was raining. 我醒来发现天在下雨。**

**3. 不定式表结果常用下列固定句型**

**（1）too＋*adj*./*adv*.＋不定式**

**这种不定式所表示的是不能实现的结果，可以翻译成“太……而不能……”。如：**

**They also mean all the things too far away to see.它们也指所有远得看不见的东西。**

**My little brother is too young to go to school. 我弟弟太小了，不能上学。**

**注意：有时，too后有for加名词或代词，这时可把for后面的名词或代词看成是不定式的逻辑主语，句子含否定意义。如：**

**This coat is too big for me to wear.这件上衣太大了，我不能穿。**

**This passage is too difficult for him to read.这篇文章太难了，他读不懂。**

**（2）enough＋不定式**

**Their bones are not strong enough to hold up their bodies on land.它们的骨头不够结实，无法在陆地上支撑自己的身体。**

**I wish you’d write clearly enough for me to read.但愿你能写得清楚点，我好能看明白。**

**Have you got enough room to seat all of us？你有足够的位置让我们都坐下吗？**

**注意：enough 与形容词和副词连用时，要置于形容词和副词之后。 enough可置于名词前作修饰语，在正式语体中有时可以放在名词后。**

**（3）such/so ... as＋不定式**

**His illness is not such as to cause anxiety. 他的病还不足以令人焦虑。**

**He is such a fool as to think that his idle chatter can influence others. 他真是太傻了，竟然认为自己的喋喋不休能影响他人。**

**The pain was so great as to allow him no sleep.疼痛如此剧烈，以至于他不能入睡。**

**The deer is so tall as to reach leaves in the tree.这只鹿如此高以至于能够到树上的叶子。**

**（4）never＋不定式**

**He left home，never to return.他离开家，再也没回来。**

**（5）only＋不定式，通常表示未曾预料到的、不愉快的结果，可以换成and（but）＋动词。常用在 only to find/discover/realize 结构中。**

**He opened his eyes only to find （＝and found） himself lying in bed in a hospital.他睁开眼睛，发现自己躺在医院的病床上。**

**I hurried to the station，only to find（＝but found） the train had gone.我匆忙赶到火车站，不料竟发现火车已经离开了。**

**不定式作结果状语在以上结构中可以相互转换，也可以转换成状语从句。如：**

**You are too young to learn to drive.**

**＝You are not old enough to learn to drive.**

**＝You are so young that you can’t learn to drive.**

**你年纪太小，不能学开车。**

**@核心素养通**

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**2017版《普通高中英语课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”并为英语学科确定四项学科核心素养：语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力。随后的高考重点突出了对核心素养的考查。**

**下面文段围绕 “思维品质” 这一学科核心素养展开，介绍了自然灾害防御科技在预测、监测、救援等环节的创新应用，涵盖人工智能、物联网、地理空间技术等的发明、使用、发展及面临的挑战与前景，引导学生培养批判性思维和创新能力，对现有技术难题（如成本、技术普及、数据安全等）进行分析并尝试寻找解决方案。**

**主题：自然科技**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数： ★★★**

**Technological Innovations in Natural Disaster Prevention**

**In an era marked by frequent natural disasters， technological advancements are playing a crucial role in disaster prevention. These innovations are changing the way we prepare for and respond to natural disasters， saving countless lives and reducing property damage.**

**AI and machine learning are revolutionizing the field of natural disaster prediction. By analyzing large amounts of historical and real-time data， these technologies can predict the likelihood and impact of disasters more accurately. For example， they can forecast the path and intensity of hurricanes， helping coastal communities prepare in advance.**

**The Internet of Things（IoT） is another key technology. A network of sensors can monitor environmental conditions such as temperature， humidity， and air pressure in real time. In flood-prone areas， IoT sensors can detect rising water levels and send out early warnings， giving residents time to evacuate.**

**Geospatial technology， including GIS and remote sensing， is also essential. It allows us to create detailed maps of disaster-prone areas， which helps in evacuation planning and resource allocation. Drones equipped with high-resolution cameras and sensors can quickly assess the damage after a disaster， providing valuable information for rescue and recovery efforts.**

**In addition， social media and communication technologies have become important tools for disaster management. They can quickly spread emergency information， connect affected people with relief organizations， and coordinate rescue efforts.**

**However， there are still challenges in applying these technologies. The high cost of advanced equipment and the need for technical expertise can limit their use in some regions. Also， ensuring data security and privacy in the digital age is a major concern.**

**In conclusion， while technological innovations offer great promise for natural disaster prevention， we need to work together to overcome the challenges. By investing in research and development， and promoting international cooperation， we can make the most of these technologies and build a more disaster-resilient world.**

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**In conclusion， while technological innovations offer great promise for natural disaster prevention， we need to work together to overcome the challenges.**

**　尽管技术创新为自然灾害防御带来了巨大希望，但我们仍需共同努力来克服这些挑战 。**

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**innovation *n*. 创新；革新**

**detect *v*. 探测；发现**

**evacuate *v*. 撤离；疏散**

**assess *v*. 评估；评定**

**challenge *n*. 挑战；难题**

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**technology *n*. 技术；科技**

**emergency *n*. 紧急情况；突发事件**

**in conclusion 总之**

**UNIT 3　The world online**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Welcome to the unit & Reading　**

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**access *n*.机会，权利；入径，通道　*vt*. 到达，进入，使用**

**We can achieve almost anything online—with access to the Internet come some truly life-changing advantages. 在网上我们几乎什么都能做到。接入互联网带来了一些实实在在改变我们生活的好处。**

**have/get/obtain/gain access to可以接近；拥有……的机会；进入**

**give access to 接近；准许进入**

**·They have access to raw materials.他们有了获取原料的途径。**

**·Only staff members have access to this room. 只有工作人员有机会进入这个房间。**

**·She finally got access to the top secret files. 她终于有机会接触到那些绝密文件。**

**accessible *adj*. 可得到的；易接近的；可进入的；易受影响的；易理解的**

**be accessible to...可接近/可靠近；可使用……**

**·Such information is not really accessible. 这种信息不是很容易得到的。**

**·A manager should be accessible to his staff. 管理人员应该让职员感到平易近人。**

**·The information ought to be made more accessible. 资料应该整理得更明白易懂些。**

**extent *n*. 程度，限度； 范围**

**To a certain extent，the world’s knowledge is all at our fingertips.在某种程度上，我们能随时了解全世界的知识。**

**to...extent达到某种程度**

**·To some extent， his plan is feasible. 在某种程度上，他的计划是可行的。**

**·She was surprised to what extent she had changed. 她惊讶于自己改变的程度。**

**·To a large extent， your success depends on your effort. 在很大程度上，你的成功取决于你的努力。**

**extend *v*. 延伸；延长；伸展；扩展；提供；使竭尽全力**

**·Our playing fields extend as far as those trees.我们的操场延伸到那些树前。**

**·Theoretically，a line can extend into infinity.从理论上来说直线可以无限延长。**

**·The hot weather extended into October. 炎热的天气一直持续到十月。**

**majority *n*. 大部分，大多数；多数票**

**No wonder the Internet has now become the first place that the majority of people turn to for information.难怪互联网现在已经成为大多数人查找信息的首选途径。**

**the majority of ……的大多数**

**in a/the majority 占大多数**

**·The majority of people prefer peace to war. 多数人要和平，不要战争。**

**·Women are in the majority in this company. 在这家公司，女性占大多数。**

**·Men were in a majority at the meeting. 在会议上，男性占大多数。**

**major *adj*.较多的；主要的　*n*.成年人；（某专业的）主修生　*v*.主修，专攻**

**·Popular education is one of our major objectives.大众教育是我们的主要目标之一。**

**·Majors should take more responsibilities and be more intelligent in handling personal relations. 成年人要承担更多的责任，在处理人际关系中也要更加灵活。**

**·She majored in Maths and physics at university.她在大学期间主修数学和物理。**

**deliver *vt*. 递送，传送；发表，宣布；交出**

**You can have food delivered to you using food delivery apps and sites. 你可以通过送餐软件和网站让人给你送食物。**

**·The mailman delivers letters and parcels every morning.邮差每天早晨递送信件和包裹。**

**·He delivered a long prose.他发表了一篇冗长乏味的散文。**

**deliver *vt*.生（孩子）；接生；解救**

**deliver sb from some place把某人从……中解救出来**

**deliver sb of 帮某人接生**

**delivery *n*. 传递；交付；递送；分娩；转让；演讲方式；投球**

**·She delivered twins in the evening. 晚上她生了一对双胞胎。**

**·They delivered him from death. 他们把他从死亡线上解救出来。**

**·We can take delivery of our new car next month.我们下个月就能拿到新车了。**

**·Please send this parcel by express delivery.请用快递寄送这个包裹。**

**arrangement *n*. 安排；布置；约定；排列**

**When you wish to go on holiday，you can make all your travel arrangements just in front of the computer.当你想要度假的时候，在电脑前你就能完成行程安排了。**

**arrive at an arrangement 谈妥办法**

**adjust an arrangement 调整计划/安排**

**make arrangements for 为……做安排**

**·After long discussions， they finally arrived at an arrangement that satisfied both sides. 经过长时间的讨论，他们终于谈妥了一个令双方都满意的办法。**

**·We need to adjust the arrangement of the meeting due to the change of the schedule. 由于日程的变化，我们需要调整会议的安排。**

**·The company made arrangements for the training of new employees. 公司为新员工的培训做了安排。**

**arrange *vt*. 整理；安排；计划；改编（乐曲）**

***vi*. 协商；计划**

**arrange about/for sth/doing sth 为……做准备或安排**

**·Who arranged about buying the tickets？谁安排了买票的事？**

**·Would you like to arrange for a personal interview？你是否想安排一次个人采访？**

**·He went to England to arrange for his boy’s education.他到英国去安排儿子的上学事宜。**

**comment *n*. 议论，评论；批评，指责 *vi*. *&* *vt*.表达意见**

**An instant message，a group chat，a video call，a comment on an update...一条即时信息，一个群聊天，一通视频电话，一条动态评论……**

**comment on/upon 对……进行评论**

**make a comment/comments on 对……进行评论**

**make no comment on 对……不予评论**

**no comment 无可奉告（常用于回答记者的提问）**

**·The professor commented on the student’s research paper. 教授对学生的研究论文进行了评论。**

**·Everyone is entitled to make a comment on the new policy. 每个人都有权对新政策进行评论。**

**·The spokesperson made no comment on the sensitive issue. 发言人对这个敏感问题未置评论。**

**·When asked about the rumor， she simply said， “No comment.” 当被问及这个谣言时，她只是说：“无可奉告。”**

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**take off 突然大受欢迎，迅速流行**

**Soon emojis took off throughout the world.很快表情符号就风靡全球了。**

**·In 1944，he met Edith Piaf，and his career took off.1944年，他结识了伊迪丝·琵雅芙，从此他的事业飞黄腾达。**

**get in touch with... 与……取得联系；和……接触**

**Even in the countryside，the Internet enables people to reach beyond their villages and get in touch with the outside world.即使在乡村，互联网也能使人们超越他们的村庄，与外面的世界取得联系。**

**·The Internet makes it more convenient for us to get in touch with each other.互联网使我们之间的联系更便利了。**

**·Sports can help you keep fit and get in touch with nature.运动有助于你保持健康并和大自然接触。**

**keep/stay in touch with与……保持联系**

**be in touch with 与……有联系**

**be out of touch with与……没有联系**

**lose touch with与……失去联系**

** be/keep/stay in touch with和be out of touch with 表示状态，可以与时间段连用；而get in touch with和lose touch with表示动作，不能与时间段连用。**

**·I have stayed in touch with my pen pal in America for many years. 我已经和我的美国笔友保持联系很多年了。**

**·Many people lost touch with their families after the earthquake. 那场地震过后，很多人和家人失去了联系。**

**lie in在于；存在于；位于**

**One of the greatest advantages of the Internet lies in the quick and easy access to a huge amount of information.互联网最大的优势之一在于可以快速、方便地获取海量信息。**

**·The roots of this feeling may lie in our childhood.这种感觉的根源可能在于我们的童年。**

**·However， for those of you with a positive mind， opportunity lies in each challenge. 但是，对你们当中那些思维积极的人来说，机会存在于每一次挑战中。**

**·The Rocky Mountains lie in the west part of America.落基山脉位于美国西部。**

**tell a lie/lies 撒谎**

**a white lie善意的谎言**

**lie to sb 对……说谎/撒谎**

**lie down 躺下**

**·He promised his mother never to lie to her again.他答应他妈妈再也不对她撒谎了。**

**·If tired， please lie down and have a rest. 如果累了，请躺下休息一下。**

**bring up 使显示在计算机屏幕上，调出；提出**

**...we can use a search engine to bring up millions of results. ……我们可以用一个搜索引擎调出数百万个结果。**

** bring up作为计算机专业术语的解释为“使……启动，调试，唤醒，让……运行起来”。**

**·Go over to your PC and bring it up.去启动你的个人电脑。**

**·Bring up the hard drive，because it was bad. 调试一下这个硬盘吧，因为它已经坏了。**

**·Bring up the motherboard now！ 现在让这个电脑主板运行起来吧！**

**bring up作为非计算机术语时的意思：**

**1. 抚养，养育；教育。**

**2. 提出（话题、观点）。**

**3. 呕吐，吐出。**

**·I bring my children up to be reliable，honest and helpful.我教育我的孩子要可靠、诚实、乐于助人。**

**·Please bring up this point at the next meeting.请把这一点在下次会议上提出来。**

**·He’s bringing up some thick，rusty coloured stuff.他咳出一些黏稠、铁锈色的痰。**

**above all else最重要的是，尤其是**

**Above all else，the Internet helps us establish and maintain social ties.最重要的是，互联网能帮助我们建立和维持社会关系。**

**·In this matter we must place the common cause above all else.在这件事情上，我们必须把共同事业放在高于一切的位置上。**

****

**❶Gone are the days of searching shop after shop for the perfect pair of boots—you can compare styles and prices quickly and easily in the comfort of your living room.**

**一家店一家店寻找那双最合适的靴子的日子一去不复返了。你们可以舒舒服服地待在客厅里轻松快捷地比较款式和价格。**

**1.句中 gone are the days使用了倒装结构，意为“……的日子一去不复返了”。如：**

**·Gone are the days when women were looked down upon. 女性被轻视的日子一去不复返了。**

**2.句中in the comfort of 意为“在……里舒舒服服地”，如：**

**·Due to the Internet，you can learn anything you want in the comfort of your home. 借助互联网，你可以在家舒舒服服地学任何你想学的东西。**

**❷，we are able to keep in contact with loved ones，find long-lost friends and discover whole new communities who share our hobbies.**

**无论我们身在何处，我们都能与所爱的人保持联系，找到久违的朋友，发现与我们有共同爱好的全新社区。**

**本句中no matter where意为“不管（在）哪里，无论（在）哪里”，引导让步状语从句，相当于wherever。“no matter＋特殊疑问词（who/what/where/when等）”引导让步状语从句，可以与wh-ever互换。**

**1. whenever，wherever，however引导让步状语从句，相当于no matter when/where/how。**

**2. whatever，whoever，whichever，whomever既可引导名词性从句，也可引导让步状语从句，在引导让步状语从句时相当于no matter what/who/which/whom。**

**3. “no matter＋疑问词”只能引导让步状语从句，可放在主句前或主句后。**

**·Whatever you like，there is a theme park for you！不管你喜欢什么，那儿都会有一个适合你的主题公园！**

**·A determined person always tries to finish the job，no matter how hard it is.不管多么困难，一个有决心的人总是尽力完成工作。**

**·Whenever/No matter when we get into trouble，they come to help us.无论何时我们遇到麻烦，他们都来帮助我们。**

**❸Only in this way can the Internet be a place of discovery，wonder and inspiration for everyone.**

**只有这样，互联网才能成为每个人的发现、惊奇和灵感之地。**

**本句中“only＋状语”位于句首，其后主句用部分倒装的结构（即把情态动词、助动词、be动词等提前，实义动词位置不变）。其中only后的状语可以是副词、介词短语、从句等。如果被only强调的状语为状语从句，该状语从句不倒装，只对主句进行倒装。如：**

**·Only in this way can we realize our dream.只有通过这种方式，我们才能实现梦想。**

**·Only when we try our best will we succeed. 我们只有尽最大的努力才会成功。（注意：only后面的从句不需要倒装，主句倒装）**

**❹However，**

**valuable advantages being connected has its problems.**

**然而，尽管互联网带来了许多宝贵的优势，网络连接也有它的问题。**

**·While he is in poor health，he works hard.虽然他身体不好，但他努力工作。**

**1. while引导时间状语从句，意为“当……的时候；和……同时”，此时的主从句谓语动作同时发生，从句谓语通常是延续性动词。**

**2. while表示对比或转折，意为“而，然而”。此时，while从句一般位于句中。**

**3. while引导从句时，如果主从句的主语一致，或从句主语为it，且从句谓语含有be动词时，从句主语和be动词可省略。while后可直接跟动词-ing、名词、形容词或介词短语。**

**　Part 2　Grammar and usage & Integrated skills　**

****

**request *vt*. 要求，请求　*n*.要求，请求；要求的事**

**For example，she has requested a technical team to develop an app so as to satisfy different users’ needs. 例如，她已经要求一个技术团队开发一个应用程序，以满足不同用户的需求。**

**1. 用作名词，意为“请求”，是可数名词。**

**·It is my last request. I shall never ask you anything again.这是我的最后一个请求。我再也不会向你提任何要求。**

**2. 用作动词，意为“请求”，其后可以跟名词、不定式的复合结构以及从句作宾语。当其后跟从句作宾语时，从句谓语动词常用“（should＋）动词原形”的结构。**

**·You have to request permission if you want to take any photos here.如果你想在这里拍照的话，需要申请准许。**

**·I request that he （should） finish the task on time.我要求他按时完成任务。**

**make （a） request for sth/that... 请求/要求……**

**at one’s request/at the request of sb 应某人之要求**

**by request 按要求**

**request from 向……请求**

**request sb to do sth请求某人做某事**

**request that...（should） do sth请求……**

**It is requested that...（should） do sth 据要求……**

**·She made a request from her friend for some advice. 她向朋友请求一些建议。**

**·The goods were sent by request. 货物是按要求发送的。**

**·The service was provided by request of the customer. 这项服务是应客户要求提供的。**

**·I received a request from my boss to finish the report by tomorrow. 我收到了老板的请求，要我明天之前完成报告。**

**·The teacher requested the students to be quiet. 老师要求学生们保持安静。**

** 动词request后的宾语从句以及名词request后的表语从句、同位语从句都要用虚拟语气，即谓语动词为（should＋）动词原形。**

**·He requested that I （should） help him. 他请求我帮助他。**

****

**belong to 属于，归……所有**

**JustDance is a website belonging to all dance lovers.“跳舞吧”是一个属于所有舞蹈爱好者的网站。**

**·That dictionary belongs to me. 那本字典是我的。**

**belong *vi*. 应归入；属于**

**过去式：belonged　　过去分词：belonged**

**现在分词：belonging**

**·Those documents belong with the sale report.那些文件应归入销售报告。**

**·The sentences belong in a different classification.这些句子应归入另外一类。**

**set up 创建，建立**

**Fiona wanted to introduce more people to dance，so she set up JustDance. 菲奥娜想把舞蹈介绍给更多人，所以她建立了“跳舞吧”。**

**·He set up a trust for his children.他为子女建了一个信托基金。**

**·She has set up in business as a hairdresser. 她已经开店当理发师了。**

**·The company plans to set up a new factory in the region. 公司计划在这个地区建立一家新工厂。**

**set aside放到一边　　　set back耽误**

**set down下车 set in到来**

**set out启程，出发**

**·Please set aside your toys and come for dinner. 请把你的玩具放到一边来吃晚饭。**

**·The bad weather set back our construction plans. 恶劣的天气耽误了我们的施工计划。**

**·They set down at the bus stop and walked home. 他们在公交站下车然后走回家。**

**·Winter seems to set in earlier this year. 今年冬天似乎来得更早。**

**·They set out on their journey at dawn. 他们黎明时出发踏上旅程。**

****

**❶，Fiona hopes to attract more users through other forms of new media.**

**取得了这样的成功之后，菲奥娜希望通过其他形式的新媒体吸引更多的用户。**

**动词-ing形式作状语，且动词-ing形式表示的动作发生在谓语动词之前时，用完成式，否则用一般式。注意动词-ing形式也有语态的变化。如：**

**·Walking in the street，I saw him. 当我在街上走时，我看见了他。**

**·Having finished my homework，I went to sleep.做完我的家庭作业之后，我去睡觉了。**

**❷ ...but what if I don’t like the recommended haircuts？**

**……但是如果我不喜欢推荐的发型呢？**

**what if意为“如果……怎么办”，用于疑问句句首，尤其用于询问不希望看到的事发生时的结果。如：**

**·What if anything should happen to the child？ 万一这孩子出了差错怎么办？**

**What if...还可以表示邀请或建议，意思是“如果……怎么样？”“如果……如何？”。如：**

**·What if you join us for lunch？ 同我们一起吃午饭怎么样？**

**what if在表示不重要时，通常与so连用，意为“就算……那又怎样？”。若句意清楚So what if...有时可省略成So what？ 如：**

**·So what if we’re a little late？ 就算我们迟到一会儿那又怎样？**

**　Part 3　Extended reading & Project　**

****

**addict *n*. 对……入迷的人；瘾君子**

**I was a smartphone addict. 我是个智能手机迷。**

**·They’re TV addicts and watch as much as they can.他们是电视迷，看起电视来没完没了。**

**1. addict *v*. 使沉溺**

**addict oneself to沉溺于……，醉心于……**

**2. addicted *adj*. 上了瘾的；入了迷的**

**be addicted to 对……上瘾**

**3. addictive *adj*. 使人上瘾的**

**4. addiction *n*.上瘾；入迷**

**·He addicted himself to drinking.他嗜酒成瘾。**

**·Addicted to computer games，the boy failed in the exam again.这个男孩沉迷于电脑游戏，考试又没及格。**

**·I find computer games very addictive.我发现电脑游戏令人上瘾。**

**·Drug addiction is a serious problem in society. 毒瘾是社会中的一个严重问题。**

**quit *vt*. & *vi*. 停止，戒掉；离开**

**Sliding into the habit was easy，but it was difficult to quit the habit.沾染上这个习惯容易，但是戒掉这个习惯很难。**

**·As soon as she quitted the room，he returned to it.她刚离开房间他就回来了。**

**quit doing sth 放弃做某事**

**quit school 退学**

**·You must quit smoking. Most important of all，you should start taking exercise. 你必须戒烟，最重要的是，你该开始运动了。**

**·Some students quit school due to poverty. 一些学生因贫困而辍学。**

**过去式：quit/quitted**

**过去分词：quit/quitted**

**现在分词：quitting**

**·He quit（ted） when he realized he didn’t have talent for it.当他意识到自己缺乏天赋后，他放弃了。**

**appreciate *vt*. 欣赏，赏识；感谢**

**Best of all，I began to appreciate the beauty in life with my own eyes...最好的是，我开始用自己的眼睛去欣赏生活中的美好……**

**·I really appreciate his complete absorption in his work.我很欣赏他对工作的专注。**

**·Very few people really appreciate his works.很少有人真正欣赏他的作品。**

**·His talents are not fully appreciated in that company.他的才干在那家公司未受到充分赏识。**

**·I deeply appreciate your concern.我非常感激你的关心。**

**·She can appreciate her friends rightly.她能正确评价她的朋友。**

**appreciate doing... 喜欢/感激做……**

**appreciate sb doing... 感激某人做……**

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

**·She appreciates having friends who support her. 她很感激有支持她的朋友。**

**·We appreciate you helping us with the project. 我们感激你帮助我们做这个项目。**

**·I would appreciate it if you could give me a hand. 如果你能帮我一把，我将不胜感激。**

**appreciation *n*. 感激；欣赏**

**in appreciation of 感谢**

**·His expression of appreciation made her feel happy. 他的感激之情让她感到开心。**

**·We have a deep appreciation for the beauty of nature. 我们对大自然的美有着深深的欣赏。**

**·A party was held in appreciation of their hard work. 举办了一个聚会以感谢他们的辛勤工作。**

****

**be glued to sth全神贯注看着某物，离某物很近**

**My eyes were glued to the little screen whenever I walked down the street...无论何时我走在大街上……，我的眼睛都盯着这个小小的屏幕。**

**·Our eyes were glued to the stage.我们全神贯注地注视着舞台。**

**·His eyes were glued to the keyhole.他的眼睛紧贴在钥匙孔上。**

**shoot past 飞驰而过**

**Head down，eyes on my smartphone，I stepped into the road and a car shot past，nearly knocking me off my feet！ 我低着头，眼睛盯着智能手机，走到马路上，突然一辆车飞驰过来，差点把我撞倒！**

**·The sports car shot past us.赛车从我们前面飞驰而过。**

**shoot *v*. 发射；开枪；疾驰；拍照 *n*. 发射；嫩枝**

**现在分词：shooting　过去式：shot**

**过去分词：shot**

**shooter *n*.射击手**

**·This is just a toy gun；it doesn’t shoot. 这只是玩具枪，不能发射子弹。**

**·The scene was shot on location. 这个景是实地拍摄的。**

**·The enemies made shoots at us. 敌人向我们发起射击。**

**·Two weeks after we’d planted the seeds，little green shoots started to appear.我们播种两周后，绿色的小嫩芽就开始冒出来了。**

**shoot across 飞快地越过**

**shoot at sth 射击某物**

**·The meteor shot across the sky.流星飞快地掠过天空。**

**·He is looking for an opportunity to shoot at goal. 他在寻找机会射门。**

**knock sb off one’s feet撞倒某人，使某人双脚离地**

**... nearly knocking me off my feet！ 差点把我撞倒！**

**·He was knocked off his feet when he heard the news.听到那条消息，他顿时不知所措。**

**knock at 打，捶，敲**

**knock down 撞倒**

**·Opportunity knocks at the door only once.机不可失，时不再来。**

**·The boxer knocked his opponent down. 那位拳击运动员把对手击倒了。**

**·The soldier knocked down the spy with the buttock of his rifle.那位战士用枪托打倒了间谍。**

**be lost in 全神贯注，沉浸于**

**I finally picked up the classic novel I had always wanted to read and was soon lost in the beautiful language. 我终于拿起了我一直想读的经典小说，很快就沉浸在优美的语言中。**

**·The old man was lost in thought and did not hear us come in.这个老人凝神沉思，没有听见我们进来。**

**·He paused， apparently lost in thought.他停顿下来，显然陷入了沉思。**

**lost *adj*. 迷路的；丢失的；错过的；失败的；不知所措的；摧毁的；被杀死的；忘我的；不能理解的**

**lost 也是动词lose的过去式和过去分词形式**

**·He is hunting for his lost book. 他正在寻找一本丢失的书。**

**·There is nothing we can do about it. It’s a lost cause.我们已经无能为力了，它是注定要失败的。**

**·Nothing was the same any more. I felt lost. 一切都变了，我感到手足无措。**

**cut back on 减少，削减**

**... I can cut back on the amount of time I spend on my smartphone every day... ……我可以减少每天花在智能手机上的时间……**

**·We shall have to cut back on our spending.我们将不得不减少我们的开销。**

**cut in插嘴，插队**

**cut through sth抄近路走过**

**short cut 近路，捷径**

**·He always cuts in when other people are talking.他老是在别人说话时插嘴。**

**·Suddenly a car cut in. 一辆汽车突然插了进来。**

**·I came by cutting through the lane.我是穿过小巷抄近路来的。**

****

**❶Sometimes I had the uncomfortable feeling of my time， and that I could have done something more meaningful than just looking at a tiny screen all day.**

**有时候，我有种不安的感觉，这台小机器占用了我太多的时间，我本可以做一些更有意义的事，而不是整天只盯着一个小屏幕看。**

** 句中的feeling有两个 that 引导的同位语从句。句中could have done是一个虚拟语气结构，表示过去本可以做而实际未做。如：**

**·The worst of it is that I could have prevented the accident.最糟糕的是，我本来可以防止这次事故发生的。**

**❷ I stepped into the road and a car shot past，nearly knocking me off my feet！**

**我低着头，眼睛盯着智能手机，走到马路上，突然一辆车飞驰过来，差点把我撞倒！**

**独立主格结构的基本构成形式为：名词（代词）＋现在分词/过去分词/不定式/形容词/副词/名词/介词短语等。如：**

**·The teacher came in，a book under his arm.老师进来了，腋下夹着一本书。**

**·The man lay there，his hands trembling. 那人躺在那里，双手颤抖。**

**·The job not finished，we couldn’t see the film.工作没有完成，我们不能看电影了。**

**·These are the first two books，the third one to come out next month. 这是前两本书，第三本下个月出版。**

**@语法疑难破**

****

**动词-ing形式的用法**

**一、 动词-ing形式作定语**

**1.表示被修饰词的某种性能或用途，相当于for引导的介词短语。**

**No one is allowed to speak aloud in the reading room.阅览室里不准大声说话。**

**2.和被修饰词之间有逻辑上的主动关系，表示所修饰词进行的动作，相当于一个定语从句。**

**The boy playing football on the playground is my younger brother.**

**＝The boy that/who is playing football on the playground is my younger brother.**

**在操场上踢足球的那个男孩是我弟弟。**

**二、动词-ing形式作状语**

**（一）具体用法**

**1. 作时间状语**

**常放在句首，相当于一个时间状语从句。**

**Hearing the noise，I turned round.**

**＝When I heard the noise，I turned round.**

**听到响声，我转过身去。**

**2. 作原因状语**

**相当于一个原因状语从句，也可以放在句首。**

**Being poor，he couldn’t afford a TV set.**

**＝Because he was poor，he couldn’t afford a TV set.**

**由于贫穷，他买不起电视机。**

**3. 作条件状语**

**相当于一个if引导的条件状语从句。**

**Working hard，you’ll certainly succeed.**

**＝If you work hard，you’ll certainly succeed.**

**只要努力学习，你肯定会成功的。**

**4. 作结果状语**

**通常放在句末，中间用逗号隔开，表示一种顺其自然、意料之中的结果。**

**The fire lasted a whole night，causing great damage.大火持续了一整夜，造成了巨大损失。**

**动词-ing形式作结果状语，是随着谓语动词的发生而产生的自然结果，其逻辑主语往往是前面整个句子所描述的情况，前面有时候可以加thus。而不定式作结果状语时常表示出乎意料的结果，常用only to do结构，其被动形式为only to be done。**

**He was caught in the rain，thus making himself catch a cold.被雨淋后他感冒了。**

**I hurried to school，only to find it was Sunday.我匆忙赶到学校，结果发现是星期天。**

**5. 作让步状语**

**相当于although/though引导的让步状语从句。**

**Having been told many times，he still repeated the same mistake.**

**＝Although/Though he had been told many times，he still repeated the same mistake.**

**虽然被告诫过多次了，但是他仍旧重犯同样的错误。**

**6. 作方式和伴随状语**

**动词-ing表示的动作和主句的动作同时发生，此时它可转换成由连词连接的并列谓语。**

**Mary sat by the window of the classroom，reading a book.**

**＝Mary sat by the window of the classroom and was reading a book.**

**玛丽坐在教室的窗边读书。**

**（二）注意事项**

**1.时态**

**以do为例，其-ing形式有一般式（doing）和完成式（having done）。**

**（1）当表示的动作与谓语动词的动作同时发生时，用动词-ing的一般式。**

**Walking in the street，I met an old friend of mine.我走在街上的时候，遇到了一位老朋友。（walking和谓语动词met同时发生）**

**（2）当表示的动作先发生，而谓语动词的动作后发生时，用动词-ing的完成式。**

**Having finished the letter，he went to post it.他写完信后就把它寄了出去。（having finished是先发生的，went是后发生的）**

**2.语态**

**使用动词-ing的主动式还是被动式，主要取决于它和句子主语之间的关系。表示主动关系就用主动式，表示被动关系就用被动式。**

**Having been shown around the factory，they were very happy.被领着参观了工厂后，他们很高兴。**

**Having finished his homework，he went to bed.写完作业后，他就上床睡觉了。**

**3.动词-ing形式的否定式：not＋*v*.-ing；not having＋*v*.-ed**

**Not knowing this，he didn’t come.他不知道这件事，所以没来。**

**Not having made full preparations，we put off the sports meeting.因为没有做好充分的准备，我们把运动会延期了。**

**4.独立主格结构**

**动词-ing形式作状语，有时它也可以有自己独立的主语，这种结构称为独立主格结构，通常用来表示伴随的动作或情况，也可以表示时间、原因或条件。**

**The trees are extremely tall，some measuring over 90 metres.那些树非常高，其中一些高达90多米。**

**有些动词-ing形式在句中没有逻辑主语，它们往往作为句子的评注性状语来修饰整个句子，表明说话者的态度、观点等。例如：generally speaking （一般来说），judging by/from...（从……判断），taking everything into consideration（从全盘考虑）。**

**Judging from his behaviour，he must be mad.从他的行为来判断，他一定是疯了。**

**Generally speaking，girls are more interested in literature than boys.一般来说，女孩比男孩对文学更感兴趣。**

**三、动词-ing形式作宾语补足语**

**1.动词-ing形式及其短语可以用在表示感观的动词（如see，observe，notice，watch，hear，smell，listen to，look at，feel等）以及其他动词（如catch，have，make，get，start，leave，keep，find等）的宾语后面，作宾语补足语。**

**I saw a small girl standing in front of a goldfish pond.我看到一个小女孩站在金鱼池前。**

**在一些感官、使役动词后既可以接省略to的不定式作宾语补足语，也可以接动词-ing形式作宾语补足语，其区别是：动词-ing形式作宾语补足语表示动作正在进行，不是指全过程；不定式作宾语补足语表示动作的完成，指全过程。**

**I saw the thief getting on the train.我看见那个贼正在上火车。**

**I saw the thief get on the train and disappear.我看见那个贼上了火车，然后消失了。**

**2.用于with复合结构中，作宾语补足语。**

**I couldn’t do my homework with the noise going on.由于噪音不断，我没法做家庭作业。**

**With so many people looking at her，she felt nervous.这么多人看着她，她感到紧张。**

**@核心素养通**

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**2017版《普通高中英语课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”并为英语学科确定四项学科核心素养：语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力。随后的高考重点突出了对核心素养的考查。**

**以下文段围绕 “思维品质” 这一学科核心素养，聚焦元宇宙热度这一社会现象，引导学生培养批判性思维，学会从多元视角客观、辩证审视新兴技术潮流，理性评判其价值与影响，提升对复杂社会科技现象的分析及价值判断能力。**

**主题：社会生活**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数： ★★★★**

**The Surge of Interest in the Metaverse**

**In recent times， the metaverse has emerged as one of the most talked-about concepts， sparking widespread discussions and capturing the attention of tech enthusiasts， businesses， and the general public alike. What was once the realm of science fiction has rapidly become a real-world pursuit， with companies and investors pouring resources into its development.**

**The metaverse represents a virtual shared space， merging the physical and digital worlds. Tech giants such as Meta， Microsoft， and NVIDIA are at the forefront of this trend. Meta has invested heavily in virtual reality headsets and platforms， aiming to create immersive virtual environments for socializing， working， and entertainment. Microsoft， on the other hand， focuses on integrating metaverse elements into business applications， enabling remote teams to collaborate in virtual meeting rooms. NVIDIA is developing powerful graphics processing technologies that support the rendering of complex metaverse landscapes.**

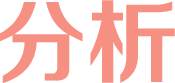
**The allure of the metaverse lies in its limitless possibilities. In the entertainment industry， it offers new forms of immersive gaming experiences， where players can fully engage with virtual characters and worlds. For education， students can attend virtual classes and field trips， breaking down geographical barriers. The business sector sees potential in virtual showrooms， product launches， and customer service experiences.**

**However， this surge is not without its challenges. There are concerns about data privacy and security， as the metaverse collects vast amounts of personal information. Additionally， the digital divide could widen if access to metaverse technologies is limited to certain groups. Ethical issues also arise， such as the regulation of virtual behaviour and the prevention of harmful content.**

**As the metaverse continues to evolve， it is crucial to approach its development with a balanced mindset. While it holds the promise of transforming various aspects of our lives， careful consideration must be given to address the associated risks. Only through responsible innovation can we ensure that the metaverse becomes a beneficial and inclusive part of our digital future.**

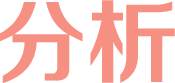
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**❶ What was once the realm of science fiction has rapidly become a real-world pursuit with companies and investors pouring resources into itsdevelopment.**

**　“What was once the realm of science fiction” ，“what”引导主语从句并在从句中作主语；“with companies and investors pouring resources into its development” 是“with＋名词＋现在分词短语” 结构作伴随状语说明主句动作发生的伴随情况 。**

**　 曾经属于科幻小说的领域，已迅速成为现实世界的探索方向，企业和投资者纷纷投入资源开展元宇宙的开发。**

**❷As the metaverse continues to evolve， it is crucial to approach its development with a balanced mindset.**

**　这是一个复合句。“As the metaverse continues to evolve”中 “as” 引导时间状语从句，主句为“it is crucial to approach its development with a balanced mindset”，“it” 作形式主语，真正主语是 “to approach its development with a balanced mindset”。**

**　 随着元宇宙持续发展，以平衡的心态推进其发展至关重要。**

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**represent *v*.代表；象征**

**attend *v*. 参加**

**barrier *n*. 障碍；壁垒**

**security *n*.安全**

**address *v*.应对；处理**

****

**space *n*. 空间**

**merge *v*. 融合；合并**

**vast *adj*. 大量的；广阔的**

**amount *n*. 数量**

**approach *v*. 推进；处理**

**UNIT 4　Scientists who changed**

**the world**

**@核心知识过**

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**　Part 1　Welcome to the unit & Reading　**

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**intend *vt*. *&vi*. 想要，计划；意指**

**... and in 1969 Tu became head of a team that intended to find a cure for the disease.……1969年屠呦呦担任了一个课题组的组长，这个课题组计划找到该疾病的治疗方法。**

**intend sb to do sth 打算让某人做某事**

**intend　打算做某事**

**本来打算做某事**

**be intended**

**·I intend you to come with me. 我打算让你和我一起去。**

**·What do you intend doing when you get here？ 你打算到这里干什么？**

**·I had intended to tell you the truth at that time.那个时候我本打算告诉你真相的。**

**1. 过去式：intended**

**过去分词：intended**

**2. intention *n*. 意图，目的，意向**

**with an/the intention of ...抱有……的目的/打算**

**original intention 初衷，原始意图**

**good intention 好心，良好的意图**

**real intention 真实意图，真正目的**

**evil intention 歹意，罪恶的动机**

**behavioural intention 行为意向，行为意图**

**·The programme was set up with the intention of providing help for homeless people. 设立这个项目的目的是为无家可归的人提供帮助。**

**experiment *n*. 实验，试验；尝试，实践 *vi*. 做试验，进行实验；尝试**

**... Tu redesigned the experiments and tried extracting the herb at a low temperature in order not to damage its effective part.……屠呦呦重新设计了实验，为了不损害其（抗疟的）有效成分，她尝试在低温下提取青蒿。**

**carry out/perform/conduct an experiment 进行实验/做一项实验**

**design an experiment 设计实验**

**try an experiment 尝试一项实验**

**experiment in 做……的实验**

**experiment on/upon 在……上做实验**

**experiment with 以……做实验**

**·The scientists carried out an important experiment yesterday. 科学家们昨天进行了一项重要的实验。**

**·They are going to perform a new experiment next week. 他们下周要进行一项新实验。**

**·The research team conducted an experiment to test the hypothesis. 研究团队做了一项实验来检验这个假设。**

**·He is talented in designing experiments. 他在设计实验方面很有天赋。**

**·Let’s try an experiment to see if this theory is correct. 咱们尝试一项实验看看这个理论是否正确。**

**·They have been experimenting in medicine for many years. 他们多年来一直在做医学实验。**

**·The scientists experimented on mice to study the new drug. 科学家们在老鼠身上做实验来研究这种新药。**

**·She is experimenting with different materials to create a new product. 她正在以不同的材料做实验以创造一种新产品。**

**trial *n*. 试用，试验；审讯，审判；考验 *vi* *&* *vt*. 测试，试验**

**However，it was hard to produce enough *qinghao* extract for large trials because research resources were limited.然而，因为研究资源有限，很难生产足够的青蒿提取物用于大型试验。**

**bring sb to trial 将某人送法院审理**

**conduct trials with 用……试验**

**face a trial 受审　　under trial 在审理中**

**go on trial for 因……而受审**

**on trial 在试用期；在试验中；在受审中**

**trial and error 反复试验，从失败中找到解决办法**

**·The flier is flying a new-type jet plane on trial.飞行员正在驾驶一架新式喷气机做试验飞行。**

**·Trial and error is the source of our knowledge.尝试和失败同是学识之源。**

**·The police decided to bring the suspect to trial. 警方决定将嫌疑人送法院审理。**

**·They conducted trials with the new drug on volunteers. 他们在志愿者身上试验新药。**

**·The criminal will face a trial next month. 这名罪犯下个月将受审。**

**·The case is still under trial. 这个案子仍在审理中。**

**·He went on trial for theft. 他因盗窃而受审。**

**limited *adj*. 有限的**

**However，it was hard to produce enough *qinghao* extract for large trials because research resources were limited.然而，因为研究资源有限，很难生产足够的青蒿提取物用于大型试验。**

**be limited to ... 受限制于……**

**·Our choices for the vacation are limited to a few destinations. 我们度假的选择仅限于几个目的地。**

**limit *n*.界限；限度 *vt*.限制；限定**

**within the limit of 在……范围内**

**set a limit to ... 对……规定限度**

**beyond the limit 超过限度**

**there is a/no limit to 对……是有限的/无限的**

**limit ...to ... 把……限制在……内**

**limitless *adj*.无限的**

**·We must work within the limit of the budget. 我们必须在预算范围内工作。**

**·The teacher set a limit to the time for the test. 老师限定了考试时间。**

**·His behaviour was beyond the limit of tolerance. 他的行为超过了容忍限度。**

**·There is a limit to what one person can do. 一个人的能力是有限的。**

**·There is no limit to human imagination. 人类的想象力是无限的。**

**·We should limit the expenses to 500 *yuan*. 我们应该把费用限制在 500 元以内。**

**·The view from the top of the mountain is limitless. 从山顶看到的景色是无限的。**

**postpone *vt*. 延迟，延期**

**The trials on patients were likely to be postponed because they did not have sufficient safety data. 因为他们没有充足的安全性数据，在病人身上进行的试验有可能被推迟。**

**postpone... for five months 把……延期五个月**

**postpone... from 从……开始延期**

**postpone... on account of 因……延期**

**postpone... till/to/until使……推迟至**

**·We have to postpone the sports meet on account of the unfavourable weather. 由于天气不好，我们只得将运动会推迟。**

**·Let’s postpone making a decision until we have more information. 咱们在获取更多情报之后再作决定也不迟。**

**·The meeting was postponed on account of bad weather. 会议因天气恶劣而延期。**

**·The sports event was postponed on account of the lack of funds. 体育赛事因缺乏资金而延期。**

**·They postponed the trip till next month. 他们把旅行推迟到下个月。**

**·The concert has been postponed to next week. 音乐会已推迟到下周。**

**·The exam was postponed until the following Monday. 考试被推迟到下周一。**

**beneficial *adj*. 有益的，有用的**

**Perhaps the next generation of scientists，drawing on the wisdom of traditional Chinese medicine，will indeed discover more medicines beneficial to global health care.也许下一代的科学家借鉴中医的智慧，确实会发现更多有益于全球医疗的药物。**

**beneficial for/to 对……有利**

**beneficial effect 有利的影响**

**economically beneficial 经济上有益的**

**highly beneficial 非常有益的**

**·Fresh air is beneficial to our health.新鲜空气有益健康。**

**·The new policy has had a beneficial effect on the local economy. 新政策对当地经济产生了有利的影响。**

**·This investment is economically beneficial for the company. 这项投资对公司经济有益。**

**·Regular exercise is highly beneficial to your health. 经常锻炼对你的健康非常有益。**

**benefit *n*.益处 *v*.使受益**

**·The money is used for the benefit of the poor. 这笔钱是用来造福穷人的。**

**·The rain will benefit the crops greatly. 这场雨对庄稼大有好处。**

**·I am sure everyone will benefit a lot from this activity.我相信每个人都会从这次活动中受益良多。**

****

**speed up （使）加速**

**To speed up the process and ensure its safety ...为了加速进程并确保它的安全性……**

**1. speed作名词：**

**pick up speed 逐渐加速**

**at a high/low/full/top speed 以高/低/全/最高速**

**at a speed of... 以……的速度**

**with all speed 全速地**

**burst of speed 突然加速**

**under full speed 全速地**

**2. speed作动词：**

**speed across 疾驶通过**

**speed down the street 沿着街道飞驰**

**speed over the country 迅速在全国传开**

**speed through 迅速通过**

**·The car was moving at a speed of 120 kilometres per hour. 这辆车正以每小时 120 公里的速度行驶。**

**·The ambulance rushed to the hospital with all speed. 救护车全速开往医院。**

**·The athlete showed a burst of speed in the final lap and won the race. 这位运动员在最后一圈突然加速，赢得了比赛。**

**·The train was running under full speed towards the destination. 火车全速驶向目的地。**

**·The fire engine raced through the street with all speed to reach the fire scene. 消防车全速穿过街道以抵达火灾现场。**

**·The car sped across the bridge. 汽车疾驶通过那座桥。**

**·The motorcycle sped down the street， causing a lot of noise. 摩托车沿着街道飞驰，制造了很多噪音。**

**·The news sped over the country within hours. 这条新闻几个小时内就迅速在全国传开。**

**·They managed to speed through the traffic jam. 他们设法迅速通过了交通堵塞。**

**pay off 成功，奏效，达到目的**

**The efforts of Tu and her team finally paid off.屠呦呦和其团队的努力终于有了回报。**

**pay a bill 付账**

**pay a visit 访问**

**pay by check 用支票支付**

**pay in advance 预付**

**pay in cash 以现款支付**

**pay in full 全部付清**

**·He forgot to pay the bill for the electricity. 他忘了付电费。**

**·We should pay a visit to our grandparents this weekend. 这个周末我们应该去看望爷爷奶奶。**

**·You can pay by check if you prefer. 如果你愿意，可以用支票支付。**

**·It’s necessary to pay in advance when booking the hotel. 预订酒店时需要预付。**

**·Many people still prefer to pay in cash. 很多人仍然喜欢用现金支付。**

**·They managed to pay in full for the house. 他们设法把房款全部付清了。**

**draw upon/on利用，凭借；依靠， 依赖；临近**

**Perhaps the next generation of scientists， drawing on the wisdom of traditional Chinese medicine， will indeed discover more medicines beneficial to global health care. 也许下一代的科学家借鉴中医的智慧，确实会发现更多有益于全球医疗的药物。**

**draw near/close（时间、空间的）临近**

**draw a conclusion （from... ）（从……中）得出结论**

**draw one’s attention （to...）吸引某人（对……的）注意**

**·As the people draw near，they can hear the deep growling roar.人们走近时能听到深沉的轰隆声。**

**·It is important to draw a conclusion from the facts.从事实中得出结论很重要。**

****

**❶Tu Youyou has become the first female scientist of the People’s Republic of China to receive aNobel Prize， awarded for her contribution to the fight against malaria， one of the deadliest diseases in human history .**

**屠呦呦成为中华人民共和国第一位获得诺贝尔奖的女科学家。她获奖是因为她在抗击疟疾中做出的贡献，疟疾是人类历史上最致命的疾病之一。**

**❷，in Ningbo，Zhejiang Province，Tu studied medicine at university in Beijing between 1951 and 1955.**

**屠呦呦于1930年出生在浙江省宁波市，1951年至1955年在北京的大学学习医学。**

**过去分词作状语的用法：**

**（1）过去分词或过去分词短语作状语时，可以表示时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式、伴随等，还表示被动或完成。**

**（2）过去分词的逻辑主语一般与句子的主语一致。**

**（3）过去分词表示的动作与句子的主语之间在逻辑上为动宾关系。**

**·Deeply moved by the story，the excited people stopped quarrelling with each other.被这个故事深深地感动了，这些激动的人停止了争吵。**

**·He paused，absorbed by his reflections.他停下来，陷入了沉思。**

**❸She completed further training courses in traditional Chinese medicine， knowledge of both traditional Chinese medicine and Western medicine.**

**她完成了进一步的传统中医培训课程，掌握了广泛的中西医知识。**

**动词-ing形式作状语时，一般情况下，其逻辑主语应与主句的主语保持一致。可以表示时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式或伴随动作等，除作伴随状语外，相当于与之对应的状语从句。而作伴随状语时，可转换为并列句。**

**·Hearing the good news，I jumped with joy.**

**＝When I heard the good news，I jumped with joy.当听到这个好消息之后，我高兴得跳了起来。**

**·The students entered the classroom，following their English teacher.**

**＝The students entered the classroom，and they followed their English teacher.学生们跟着英语老师走进教室。**

**❹However，it was hard to produce enough *qinghao* extract for large trials because research resources were limited. 然而， 因为研究资源有限， 很难生产足够的青蒿提取物用于大型试验。**

**本句含有“It is＋形容词＋不定式”结构。其中It是形式主语， 不定式短语是真正的主语。**

**·It is hard to think of a world without metals.很难想象一个没有金属的世界（是什么样子）。**

**在“It is/was＋*adj*.（for/of sb）＋to do sth”结构中， for前面的形容词通常是difficult， necessary， important， quick， easy等， 这些形容词多与事物的特征有关。而 of 前面的形容词常常是wise， kind， stupid， silly， bright， nice， good等， 这些形容词常与人的性格特点有关。**

**·It is considerate of you to see me off.你为我送行真体贴。**

**·It is tough for me to finish the task.完成这项任务对我来说很难。**

**It作形式主语的其他常见句型：**

**1. It is＋*adj*.*/n*.＋that从句**

**2. It is no good/use doing sth做某事是没有好处/用处的**

**3. It is＋过去分词＋that从句**

**　Part 2　Grammar and usage & Integrated skills　**

****

**surround *vt*. 围绕，环绕；包围；与……紧密相关**

**He observed that the bacteria surrounding the mould were dead.他观察到霉菌周围的细菌都死了。**

**surround ...with ... 用……包围/围绕……be surrounded by/with... 被……包围/环绕**

**·They’ve surrounded the building with police.他们派警察包围了那栋房子。**

**·When the car stopped in the town square， it was surrounded by soldiers and militiamen. 当这辆汽车停在城镇广场时，立刻被士兵和民兵包围了。**

**surrounding *adj*. 周围的，附近的**

**surroundings *n*. 环境（常用复数）**

**·The surrounding scenery is breathtaking. 周围的景色令人惊叹。**

**·Schumacher adapted effortlessly to his new surroundings.舒马赫非常轻松地适应了新环境。**

** surroundings常用复数形式，表示周围具体的物质环境；而environment是集体名词，常用单数形式，表示对人的发展产生影响的自然环境或生活环境。**

**favour （*AmE* favor） *vt*. 较喜欢；偏袒；有助于 *n*. 帮助，好事；赞同；偏袒**

**As Louis Pasteur said，“Fortune favours the prepared mind.” 就像路易斯·巴斯德所说：“好运眷顾有准备的人。”**

**ask a favour of sb 请某人帮忙/照顾**

**do a favour for sb ＝do sb a favour 给某人恩惠， 帮某人忙**

**in favour of 支持， 赞同**

**·You’d think you were the one who did me the favour，and not the other way around.应该是你帮了我，而不是我帮了你。**

**·I had to ask a favour of my neighbour when I was in trouble. 当我遇到麻烦时，我不得不向我的邻居求助。**

**charge *vt*. *&* *vi*.充电；收费；控告；谴责；使……承担责任；使充满 *n*.收费；控告；谴责；掌管**

**When a thunderstorm approached，the lightning would charge the key.当雷雨来临，闪电就会给钥匙充电。**

**in charge of sb/sth负责/照管某人/物**

**in the charge of sb由某人负责/照管**

**take charge of 负责，接管**

**charge sb with sth 因某事控诉某人**

**·Mr Green is in charge of this factory.**

**＝This factory is in the charge of Mr Green.**

**这个工厂由格林先生负责。**

**·Soon he will take charge of the department. 他很快会来接管这个部门。**

**·The driver was charged with speeding. 这名司机被指控超速行驶。**

**standout *adj*.突出的*n*.突出的人（或物）**

**Possibly the standout activity of the fair was Class 2C’s “Big Bang”.本次博览会最突出的活动可能是2C班的“大爆炸”。**

**stand out 突出，脱颖而出**

**stand by 准备行动，待命；信守诺言**

**stand up for sb/sth 支持，拥护，坚持**

**·His height makes him stand out in the crowd.他身材高大，因此在人群中很突出。**

**·One who stands by you in times of trouble is your true friend.困难时帮助你的人才是你真正的朋友。**

**·If you don’t stand up for your rights，no one else will do it for you.如果自己不维护自己的权利，别人是不会替你维护的。**

****

**by accident 偶然，意外地**

**One might think Fleming discovered penicillin by accident，but actually this is far from the truth.有人可能会认为弗莱明发现青霉素是出于偶然，然而实际上，这远非事实。**

**by appointment 约定**

**by chance 偶然**

**by coincidence 巧合**

**by common consent 经一致同意**

**by comparison （with） （与……）比较起来，通过比较**

**by hand 人工的；用手递交的**

**by nature 天生**

**·You can visit the doctor by appointment only. 你只能通过预约看医生。**

**·I met her by chance at the supermarket. 我在超市偶然遇见了她。**

**·It was by coincidence that we chose the same restaurant. 我们选了同一家餐厅纯属巧合。**

**·By common consent， they decided to postpone the meeting. 经一致同意，他们决定推迟会议。**

**·By comparison with last year， our sales have increased. 与去年相比，我们的销售额增加了。**

**·The dress was made by hand. 这件连衣裙是手工制作的。**

**·She is kind by nature. 她天生善良。**

**go off （以某种方式）发生；开火；爆炸；（警报器）发出响声；离开，走（尤指为了做某事）**

**Science Festival goes off with a bang！ 科学节轰轰烈烈地结束了！**

**·The meeting went off well. 会议进行得很顺利。**

**·A few minutes later the bomb went off， destroying the shop.几分钟后炸弹爆炸了，摧毁了那家商店。**

**·I got up the moment my alarm went off. 我的闹钟一响我就起床了。**

**·Jack went off to play basketball with his friends.杰克去跟朋友打篮球了。**

**with a bang 很成功；引人注目，有强烈影响**

**Science Festival goes off with a bang！科学节轰轰烈烈地结束了！**

**·The party went with a bang.聚会十分圆满。**

**·Her career began with a bang in 1986.她的事业在1986年轰轰烈烈地开始了。**

**far from 远非**

**One might think Fleming discovered penicillin by accident，but actually this is far from the truth. 有人可能会认为弗莱明发现青霉素是出于偶然， 然而实际上， 这远非事实。**

**·In fact， far from being a book about death， it is a book about life. 事实上， 这不是一本关于死亡的书， 而是一本关于生命的书。**

**·If you get to know him， you will find he is far from a fool. 你和他熟悉了就会发现，他一点也不傻。**

**·So far we have done a lot to build a low-carbon economy， but it is far from ideal. We have to work still harder. 到目前为止， 我们已经为建设低碳经济做了很多工作， 但离理想（状态）还差很远。 我们还要更努力地工作。**

**far from＋*n*.*/adj*.离……很远，远离；远非……**

**far from it 完全相反，远非如此**

**far from doing sth 决不会做某事**

****

**❶He was aware that it could be very .**

**他意识到这对治疗伤口很有用。**

**本句形容词后面的宾语从句用于补充说明形容词所表达的情感或状态，常见的引导词有that， if， whether等。aware的常用短语有：be aware of，as far as I’m aware。 aware可用very much，fully，quite，well等词修饰，但不用very修饰。如：**

**·As far as I’m aware， nobody has done anything about it.据我所知，尚无人对此采取任何措施。**

**·Smokers are well aware of the dangers to their own health. 吸烟的人都知道吸烟对自身健康的危害。**

**❷However，some people questioned whether he had actually done the experiment， arguing that if he had really done it，he would have received a deadly electric shock.**

**然而，有些人质疑他（富兰克林）是否真的做了这个实验，认为如果他真的做了，他就会受到致命的电击。**

**句中question作动词，意为“质疑”，其后为whether引导的宾语从句。arguing为动词-ing形式作伴随状语，其后为that引导的宾语从句。这一从句使用了虚拟语气，表示对过去的虚拟。**

**❸，**

**就像路易斯·巴斯德所说：“好运眷顾有准备的人。”**

**as引导非限制性定语从句的用法：**

**1.as用作关系代词引导非限制性定语从句时，常指代整个主句的内容，意为“正如”，常在从句中作主语或宾语，其引导的从句可在主句之前或之后，也可位于主句中。**

**2.as引导非限制性定语从句的常见结构：as we all know（众所周知），as everyone knows（正如大家知道的那样），as is often the case（这是常有的）等。**

**·As might be expected， Gina was admitted into the key university. 正如预料的那样，吉娜被这所重点大学录取了。**

**·As a poet points out， life is a wonderful journey. 正如一位诗人指出的，人生是一场精彩的旅行。**

**　Part 3　Extended reading & Project　**

****

**involve *vt*. 包含；牵涉，影响；（使）参加**

**Is there some evil involved in science？科学里是不是有罪恶？**

**involve oneself in 参与**

**involve sb in （doing） sth 使某人参与（做）某事；使某人牵扯到某事中**

**involve doing sth 包括做某事，需要做某事**

**·Don’t involve other people in your trouble.别把别人牵涉进你的麻烦中去。**

**·They continue to involve themselves deeply in community affairs. 他们继续十分投入地参与社区事务。**

**·One foolish mistake involved him in a good deal of trouble.一个愚蠢的错误使他陷入一大堆麻烦。**

**1. involved *adj*. 复杂的；有牵连的， 有关的**

**get/be involved in 被卷入……之中；热衷于， 专心于**

**involved作前置定语时， 意为“复杂的”；作后置定语时， 意为“涉及的”。如the involved story 复杂的故事， the people involved所涉及的人**

**2. involvement *n*. 卷入，牵连；参与；兴趣**

**·The involved problem requires a detailed solution. 这个复杂的问题需要一个详细的解决方案。**

**·He got involved in a serious accident. 他被卷入了一场严重的事故。**

**·Parental involvement in the school is limited.家长对学校工作的参与很有限。**

**credit *n*. 赞扬，认可；信用*vt*. 存入金额；把……归于**

**Of course，if we make good things，it is not only to the credit of science ...当然，如果我们做了善事，不仅归功于科学……**

**to one’s credit 某人值得赞扬/钦佩**

**do sb/sth credit＝do credit to sb/sth 某人/某物值得赞扬**

**on credit 赊账**

**·The teacher’s fairness to all her students does her credit.**

**＝The teacher’s fairness to all her students does credit to her.**

**这位老师对所有的学生都一视同仁，这是值得赞扬的。**

**·You can ask a dealer for a discount whether you pay cash or buy on credit.无论你付现金还是赊账，你都可以向经销商要求折扣。**

**apply *vt*.*&* *vi*. 应用；申请；涂；有关**

**Scientific knowledge is an enabling power to do either good or bad—but it does not carry instructions on how to apply it. 科学知识是一种既能做好事又能做坏事的有力的力量，但是对如何应用它并没有说明。**

**apply ...to ... 把……应用于……**

**apply to 适用于……**

**apply （to ...） for sth （向……）申请某物**

**apply oneself to 专心于……**

**·The word “unexciting” could never be applied to her novels.“乏味”这个词绝对和她的小说沾不上边。**

**·If you want to succeed， you must apply yourself to your work. 如果你想成功，就必须专心于工作。**

**·She is applying herself to learning a new language. 她正专心于学一门新语言。**

**applied *adj*. 应用的，实用的**

**application *n*. 应用，施用；申请（书）**

**applicant *n*. 申请人，应征者**

**·This is an important discovery in the field of applied science. 这是应用科学领域的一项重要发现。**

**·The application of this new technology has greatly improved our production efficiency. 这项新技术的应用极大地提高了我们的生产效率。**

**·There are many applicants for this position. 这个职位有很多申请人。**

**ignorance *n*. 无知**

**The scientist has a lot of experience with ignorance and doubt and uncertainty，and this experience is of very great importance. 科学家经常会经历无知、疑惑和不确定，而这种经历是十分重要的。**

**·Knowledge makes humble；ignorance makes proud.知识使人谦虚，无知使人骄傲。**

**ignore *vt*. 忽视，不理，不顾**

**ignorant *adj*.不了解的，无知的；无礼的**

**ignore advice/danger/facts 不听劝告/不顾危险/不顾事实**

**be ignorant of 不了解， 不清楚， 不知道**

**·If you ignore your diet，trouble will follow. 如果你忽视自己的饮食，必然会遇到麻烦。**

**·She regarded her critics as ignorant and prejudiced.她认为那些批评她的人既无知又存有偏见。**

**permit *vt*.*&* *vi*. 允许，准许，许可；使有可能*n*. 许可证**

**Permit us to question—to doubt—to not be sure.允许我们质疑——怀疑——不确定。**

**permit doing sth 允许做某事**

**permit sb to do sth 允许某人做某事**

**if time permits 如果时间允许**

**·I’ll come after the meeting if time permits.如果时间允许的话，我开完会就来。**

**·You are not permitted to smoke here. 此处不许吸烟。**

**·The rules of the club do not permit smoking.这个俱乐部的规章不允许吸烟。**

**permission *n*. 许可，允许，同意**

**have permission to do sth 获得许可做某事**

**with one’s permission/with the permission of sb 在某人的许可/准许下**

**without permission 未经许可**

**·With your permission I’ll leave now. 有了你的允许，我现在可以离开了。**

**·I have permission to use the company car for the weekend. 我获准在周末使用公司的车。**

**·You can’t enter this area without permission.未经许可你不能进入这个区域。**

**responsibility *n*. 责任，负责；职责，义务**

**It is our responsibility as scientists，knowing the great progress that is the fruit of freedom of thought，to declare the value of this freedom ...作为科学家，我们明白巨大进步源于思想自由，因此，我们有责任声明这一自由的价值……**

**responsible *adj*. 有责任的；负责的；责任重大的；可靠的**

**·Who’s responsible for the terrible mess？谁应该对这次可怕的混乱负责？**

**·We all think of her as a responsible teacher.我们都认为她是一位很负责的教师。**

**·You are supposed to be responsible for them. 你应当对他们负责的。**

**·The children are responsible for cleaning their own rooms.孩子们负责清扫自己的房间。**

****

**put... at risk使……处于风险中**

**This result of science was obviously very serious—it represented the destruction of people and it put our future at risk.这一科学结果显然非常严重——它代表了对人类的毁灭并把我们的未来置于危险中。**

**1. at risk 有风险，处境危险**

**at the risk of ... 冒着……的危险**

**run the risk （of doing sth） 冒险（做某事）**

**2. risk doing sth 冒险做某事**

**·Your health might be at risk due to much smoking.由于吸烟过多，你的健康可能受到威胁。**

**·He jumped into the river at the risk of losing his life.他冒着生命危险跳进了河里。**

**·I wouldn’t run the risk of being late for work.我不会冒上班迟到的风险。**

**·A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who had been trapped in the mountains for two days.一位救援人员冒着生命危险营救了两名被困在山里两天的游客。**

**let sb down使某人失望**

**Never concerned that the answer may let us down ...我们从不担心答案可能会令人失望……**

**·He won’t let you down；he’s reliable.他值得信赖，不会让你失望。**

**·I feel let down by his indifference.他的漠不关心使我感到失望。**

**as to 关于，至于**

**When he has an idea as to what the result is，he is uncertain.当他对结果是什么有想法时，他是不确定的。**

**as cool as a cucumber 泰然自若**

**as poor as a church mouse 一贫如洗**

**as a （general） rule 通常，一般说来**

**as a result 因此，结果是**

**such as 像这种的，像那样的，诸如此类的**

**as far as...be concerned 就……而言**

**as for至于，关于**

**so as to为了**

**·Even in a difficult situation， she remained as cool as a cucumber. 即使在困难的情况下，她依然泰然自若。**

**·After the fire， their family was as poor as a church mouse. 火灾过后，他们家一贫如洗。**

**·As a general rule， I get up early every day. 通常，我每天都早起。**

**·He didn’t study hard. As a result， he failed the exam. 他学习不努力。因此，他考试不及格。**

**·I like fruits such as apples， bananas and oranges. 我喜欢水果，像苹果、香蕉和橙子之类的。**

**·As far as I’m concerned， this plan is not feasible. 就我而言，这个计划不可行。**

**·As for the party， I’m not sure if I can attend. 至于聚会，我不确定我是否能参加。**

**·He got up early so as to catch the first bus. 他早起为了赶上第一班公交车。**

**take it for granted 想当然地认为，认为……是理所当然**

**Now，we scientists take it for granted that it is perfectly possible to live and not know. 现在，我们科学家理所当然地认为，人类生而有所不知是完全有可能的。**

**·We take it for granted that we see the world as it actually is，but in fact，we do not.我们理所当然地认为我们看到的世界就是它的真实面目，但事实并不是这样。**

**·Don’t take it for granted before you do anything.做任何事之前都不要想当然。**

**put forward 提出，提议，建议**

**He put forward the theory of evolution by natural selection and published *On* *the* *Origin* *of* *Species* in 1859.他提出了自然选择进化理论，并于1859年发表了《物种起源》。**

**put sth aside撇开；储备**

**put sth down 平息**

**put off 拖延**

**put sb off 令某人泄气**

**put sth out 熄灭**

**put through接通（电话）**

**put up with ...忍受，容忍……**

**·You must put aside your work for a time and take a holiday. 你必须把工作撇开一段时间来休个假。**

**·One should always put a little money aside for a rainy day.一个人总应该攒点钱，以备不时之需。**

**·They had to call the police in order to put down the riot.他们只得叫来警察以平定骚乱。**

**·Don’t put off making the arrangements until the last minute. 不要拖到最后一分钟才进行安排。**

**·We are not going to allow a little difficulty like that to put us off.那样一个小小的困难不会令我们泄气。**

**·I can’t put up with her another day；she never stops complaining.她整天抱怨，我一天也忍受不了。**

****

**❶The first way is familiar to everyone： scientific knowledge enables us to do and make all kinds of things.**

**大家都熟知科学价值的第一个方面：科学知识让我们能够做各种事情，造不同种类的东西。**

**1.way表示“方式，方法”时，其后常接in which或that引导的定语从句，也可以将关系词in which或that省略掉，此时关系词在从句中作状语。**

**2.way后接定语从句时，如果关系词在从句中作主语或宾语则用关系代词that或which，作宾语时还可以省略，作主语时不可省略。**

**3.way表示“方式，方法”时，其后还可接不定式或of doing sth。**

**·I think you hurt his pride by laughing at the way （that/in which） he speaks English.我觉得你嘲笑他说英语的方式伤害了他的自尊心。**

**·Is this the way you can imagine to reduce/of reducing air pollution？这是你能想到的减少空气污染的方法吗？**

**❷Now，we scientists take it for granted that it is perfectly possible to live and not know.现在，我们科学家理所当然地认为，人类生而有所不知是完全有可能的。**

**句中take it for granted （that ...）意为“认为……是理所当然的”，it为形式宾语，that后面引导的是宾语从句。 take sb/sth for granted意为“对……不予重视，不把……当回事”。**

**·He seemed to take it for granted that he should speak as a representative. 他似乎想当然地认为他应该以代表的身份发言。**

**·Don’t take it for granted how much your parents love you.别把父母对你的爱视为理所当然。**

**❸ is our responsibility as scientists， knowing the great progress that is the fruit of freedom of thought， to declare the value of this freedom； to teach how doubt is not to be feared but to be welcomed and discussed；and to demand this freedom as our duty to all coming generations.**

**作为科学家，我们明白巨大进步源于思想自由，因此，我们有责任声明这一自由的价值；有责任教育人们不必害怕疑惑，而要欢迎疑惑、讨论疑惑；有责任强烈要求这一自由，这就是我们对后世的义务。**

**knowing the great progress是动词-ing形式充当原因状语。that is the fruit of freedom of thought为修饰progress的定语从句；从句how doubt is ...为teach的宾语。**

**it充当形式主语或形式宾语，本身无意义，只起一种先行引导的作用。后面的真正主语或真正宾语通常是不定式结构、动词-ing形式结构或名词性从句。**

**1.用作形式主语**

**·It is difficult to translate this article.**

**＝To translate this article is difficult.**

**翻译这篇文章很难。**

**·It is no use going there so early.**

**＝Going there so early is no use.**

**这么早去那里没有用。**

**·It has been a great honour your coming to visit me.**

**＝Your coming to visit me has been a great honour. 你的来访是我很大的荣幸。**

**·It is strange that he did not come at all.**

**＝That he did not come at all is strange.**

**真奇怪，他竟然没来。**

**·It doesn’t matter what you do.**

**＝ What you do doesn’t matter.**

**你做什么都没关系。**

**注意：并非所有先行it结构都可作上述转换。如：**

**·It seems that John is not coming after all.**

**＝ John doesn’t seem to be coming after all.**

**约翰似乎还是没有来。**

**·It happened that John was the only witness.**

**＝John happened to be the only witness.**

**碰巧约翰是唯一的证人。**

**2.用作形式宾语**

**·I found it difficult to explain to him what happened.我觉得很难向他解释清楚发生了什么事。**

**·He thought it no use going over the subject again.他认为再讨论这个问题没有用了。**

**@语法疑难破**

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**动词-ed形式的用法**

**一、 动词-ed形式作定语**

**过去分词作定语往往与被修饰的词靠得很近，渐渐地成为一个复合词。这种分词叫分词形容词（the Participle Adjective），实际上相当于一个单纯的形容词，除表示“完成”的动作之外，还表示“被动”的意义。如：spoken English（英语口语）， iced beer（冰冻啤酒）， cooked food（熟食），fried chips（炸土豆条）。**

**但要注意不及物动词的过去分词常表示“完成”的动作，而不表示“被动”意义。如boiled water（开水），fallen leaves（落叶），the risen sun（升起的太阳）等。**

**1. 前置定语**

**单个的动词-ed形式， 一般放在被修饰的名词前，作前置定语。如：**

**The excited people（＝The people who were excited） rushed into the building.激动的人们冲进大楼。**

**Lost time（＝Time which is lost） can never be found again.逝去的时光无法挽回。**

**2. 后置定语**

**（1）少数单个动词的-ed形式，如left等，只能作后置定语。如：**

**Everything used should be marked. 所有用过的东西应该做好标记。**

**Among the people invited were some ladies.被邀请的人中，有些是女士。**

**The books left are for my students. 剩下的书是给我的学生的。**

**（2）动词-ed形式短语作定语时，通常要放在被修饰的名词后，在意思上相当于一个定语从句。及物动词的过去分词作定语用来表示被动， 可改为带被动语态的定语从句；不及物动词的过去分词（仅限于单个过去分词， 且不能前置）则表示完成， 可改为带有完成时态的定语从句。如：**

**Is there anything planned（＝that has been planned） for tonight？今晚有什么活动吗？**

**The meeting，attended by a lot of people（＝which was attended by a lot of people），was a success.这次会议有很多人出席，开得很成功。**

**注意：这里的过去分词的逻辑主语应是被修饰的词，改为定语从句时关系代词应与之一致。**

**二、 动词-ed形式作状语**

**1. 过去分词作状语表示被动或完成， 但有些过去分词（短语）因来源于系表结构， 作状语时不表动作而表状态。这样的过去分词（短语）常见的有 lost（迷路），seated（坐），absorbed in（全神贯注于），dressed in（穿着），tired of（厌烦）等。如：**

**Absorbed in deep thought，he didn’t hear the sound.因为沉浸在思考之中， 所以他没听到那个声音。**

**2. 过去分词作状语来源于状语从句， 在句中一般能作五种状语， 即时间、原因、条件、让步和方式状语。如：**

**Caught in a heavy rain， he was all wet.因为淋了一场大雨，所以他全身湿透了。**

**（Caught in a heavy rain 相当于原因状语从句Because he was caught in a heavy rain）**

**Grown in rich soil，these seeds can grow fast.如果种在肥沃的土壤里， 这些种子能长得很快。**

**（Grown in rich soil相当于条件状语从句If these seeds are grown in rich soil）**

**注意：**

**（1）当从句的主语与主句的主语一致时， 可以把从句的主语省略， 且省略掉的主语与其逻辑谓语是被动关系或表示状态。如：**

**When given a medical examination，you should keep calm.当你做体检时要保持镇定。**

**（2）把状语从句改为过去分词作状语时，有时还可保留连词， 构成“连词＋过去分词”结构作状语， 即“while （when，once，until，if，though等连词）＋过去分词”结构。如：**

**Though beaten by the opposite team，the players didn’t lose heart.尽管这些球员被对方球队打败了， 但他们并没有灰心。**

**三、 动词-ed形式作宾语补足语**

**1. 能用作宾语补足语的过去分词一般都是及物动词， 表示被动意义或已完成意义， 有时候两者兼而有之。作宾语补足语的过去分词与宾语有逻辑上的动宾关系， 即宾语是过去分词动作的对象。如：**

**My grandfather had his old house rebuilt. 我爷爷找人重修了一下他的旧房子。**

**They found all the guests gone when they woke up.当他们醒来时，发现所有的客人都走了。**

**2. 动词-ed形式可以在“主语＋谓语＋宾语＋宾语补足语”句型中充当宾语补足语。在这一结构中，动词-ed形式和它前面的宾语构成逻辑上的被动关系。如果这种句子改为被动语态， 原来的宾语补足语变成了主语补足语。如：**

**I must get my bike repaired.我必须请人修理我的自行车。（宾语补足语）**

**The girl was found beaten black and blue.人们发现那女孩被打得青一块紫一块。（主语补足语）**

**（1）动词-ed形式可作表示感觉和心理状态的动词的宾语补足语， 这类动词包括see，hear，watch，notice，feel，find，think，suppose，consider等。如：**

**We thought the game lost. 我们认为比赛输了。**

**I have never heard him spoken ill of.我从未听过有人说他的坏话。**

**They considered the matter settled. 他们认为这问题解决了。**

**（2） 动词-ed形式可作使役动词的宾语补足语，这类动词包括make，get，have，keep，leave，hold等。如：**

**I have my hair cut once a month. 我每个月理一次发。**

**He was trying to make himself understood.他试图让别人明白他的意思。**

**“have＋宾语＋done”结构有三个含义：**

**①（请人）把某事做完。**

**She had her house repaired.她请人把房子修好了。**

**Where did you have your hair cut？你在哪儿理的发？**

**②遭遇某种意外情况。**

**He had his hat blown away on his way home.在回家的路上他的帽子被吹掉了。**

**She had her wallet stolen yesterday. 昨天她的钱包被偷了。**

**③完成某事（自己也可能参与）。**

**I have had all my spelling mistakes corrected.我把所有的拼写错误都改正了。**

**（3）动词-ed形式可作表示希望、要求、命令等动词的宾语补足语， 这类动词包括like， want，wish，expect，order等。**

**He won’t like such questions discussed at the meeting.他不喜欢在会议上讨论这样的问题。**

**The students wish the TV serial plays continued.学生们希望电视连续剧继续播下去。**

**（4）过去分词用在“with＋宾语＋宾语补足语”这一结构中，过去分词与宾语之间是动宾关系。如：**

**The thief was brought in with his hands tied behind his back.小偷被带进来了，双手被反绑在背后。**

**@核心素养通**

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**2017版《普通高中英语课程标准》首次提出“学科核心素养”并为英语学科确定四项学科核心素养：语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力。随后的高考重点突出了对核心素养的考查。**

**以下文段围绕 “思维品质” 这一学科核心素养，聚焦 Elon Musk（埃隆·马斯克）这一极具影响力的人物，描述其在科技创业等领域的一系列创新实践、取得的卓越成就，并对其展现出的思维特质及影响作出分析，引导学生培养批判性思维，从多维度综合看待、剖析人物，进而提升分析与理解人物及相关创新现象的能力。**

**主题：企业家精神**

**学科素养：思维品质**

**难度系数：★★★★**

**Elon Musk： A Visionary Beyond Imagination**

**Elon Musk， born in Pretoria， South Africa in 1971， is a remarkable figure in the modern business and technological world. His journey is filled with groundbreaking achievements and bold visions that have changed industries.**

**Musk’s early years were marked by a deep-seated passion for technology. At just 12， he showed his talent by creating and selling a video game. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania， he wasted no time and dived into the business field. In 1995， he co-founded Zip2， which provided online business directory services. This early success set the stage for his future endeavours. Later， PayPal， another of his creations， revolutionized online payments before being acquired by eBay in 2002.**

**However， Musk’s ambitions extended far beyond the digital payment sector. In 2002， he founded SpaceX with the lofty goal of making humanity a multi-planetary species. Despite numerous challenges， SpaceX achieved a major milestone in 2008 when it became the first privately-funded company to send a spacecraft to the International Space Station. In addition， its development of reusable rockets has significantly reduced the cost of space travel.**

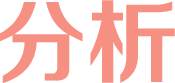
**The same year， Musk took the helm at Tesla. Under his leadership， Tesla transformed the automotive industry. By making electric vehicles （EVs） not only environmentally friendly but also high-performance and stylish， Tesla has become a global leader in the EV market. Its advanced technology， such as self-driving features， has set new trends in the automotive world.**

**Musk also has his hands in other innovative projects. Neuralink aims to develop brain-computer interfaces， while The Boring Company focuses on solving urban traffic problems through underground tunnels.**

**Elon Musk’s story is an inspiration to many. His unwavering determination， even in the face of failure， and his ability to think big have made him a role model for entrepreneurs and innovators worldwide.**

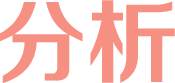
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**❶Despite numerous challenges， SpaceX achieved a major milestone in 2008 when it became the first privately-funded company to send a spacecraft to the International Space Station.**

**　该句是复合句。句子主干是 “SpaceX achieved a major milestone”，“in 2008” 作时间状语，“when it became the first privately-funded company to send a spacecraft to the International Space Station” 是定语从句；“Despite numerous challenges”为让步状语。**

**　尽管面临诸多挑战，SpaceX 在 2008 年仍取得了重大突破，成为首家由私人资金资助的将航天器送往国际空间站的公司。**

**❷His unwavering determination， even in the face of failure， and his ability to think big have made him a role model for entrepreneurs and innovators worldwide.**

**　该句是一个长简单句，句子主语是由and连接的并列结构His unwavering determination... and his ability...；even in the face of failure是插入语；to think big是动词不定式作后置定语，修饰ability。**

**　他坚定不移的决心（即便面对失败亦是如此），以及他敢于大胆设想的能力，使他成了全球企业家和创新者的榜样。**

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**graduate *v*. 毕业**

**transform *v*. 改变，转型**

**innovative *adj*. 创新的**

**determination *n*. 决心**

**significantly *adv*. 显著地**

**achieve *v*. 实现，取得**

**inspiration *n*. 激励，鼓舞**

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**figure *n*. 人物；数字**

**remarkable *adj*. 非凡的；显著的**

**focus on 专注于，致力于**

**aim to 旨在，目标是**

**set the stage for为……做准备**

**take the helm掌握全面控制权或权威地位**

**set new trends（在风尚、式样上）开个头；带个头**

**in the face of面对**