**Teachers’ words:**

1. Science is by no means a selfish pleasure. Those who are fortunate enough to devote themselves to scientific research should serve mankind with their knowledge. --- Germany Marx

科学绝不是一种自私自利的享乐。有幸能够致力于科学研究的人，首先应该拿自己的学识为人类服务。 ---德国 马克思

2. I would like to use my life as a ministry（手段） to engage in research and science, to contribute to the fertility of my motherland and people. ---Russia Pavlov

我愿用我全部的生命，从事研究和科学,来贡献给生育我栽培我的祖国和人民。

 ---俄罗斯 巴甫罗夫

**Book 3 Unit 3 The world of science**

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大观念： 社会进步与人类文明

Using Language

Writing and Presenting

Understanding Ideas

Starting out

Developing Ideas

培养科学态度，发展批判思维

微观探索科技，

从身边起航。

深入思考科学与生活

科学猜想，

丰富认知。

单元教学目标：

1. 本单元的主题是科学发展和科学精神，丰富学生对科学现象的认知，引导学生深入思考科学与生活之间的关系，引导学生用科学改变自己的生活。

2. 学习现在完成时被动的语法知识，使学生能够恰当地使用现在完成时的被动描述科学发展变化；能够通过读懂语篇内容，使用新语言描述科学实验或与科学有关的职业和科学家。

3. 让学生能够运用本单元所学的知识培养热爱科学的品质以及科学的探究和质疑精神，深化对本单元主题意义的理解和挖掘。

**Period 1 Words & Expressions**

1. **Word Formation**

A：派生

1. press v. 压；按； n. 媒体，报刊杂志，出版社--- n. 压力--- v. 留下印象；

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ v.使沮丧； v. 表达；n. 特快列车 ( 在压力下；---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_向…施加压力；--- peer pressure 同侪压力；--- press conference 新闻发布会)

1. flexible adj. 易弯曲的，柔韧的，灵活的--- adv. 灵活地，易弯曲地--- n. 灵活，柔韧---inflexible adj 僵化的； 顽固的； 硬的 ---inflexibility n.---inflexibly adv.

3. accurate adj. 精确的 --- adv. 精确地 --- accuracy n. 精确

4. capable adj. 有能力的--- adj. 无能力的，不会的--- n.才能，能力( 能够做某事)

5. significant adj. 重要的，影响很远的--- adv. 有重大意义地；显著地，相当地--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n. 意义，重要性---insignificant adj. 无关紧要的 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_重要，有意义,--- 重视某事)

6. injure v. 使受伤，弄伤--- adj.受伤的; the injured/wounded 伤员 --- n. 伤害，受伤处 （20 and 30 20人死亡和30人受伤）

7. origin n.最初，起源，原创--- adj. 原先的，最初的；原创的--- adv. 起初--- v. 起源(originate from ； by origin 按产地； On the Origin of Species 物种起源论

8. mental adj. 精神的--- adv. 精神上地--- n. 精神 （

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_身心健康）

9. declaration n. 声明，宣告--- declare v. 宣告，声明； 申报（declare for ---

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_声称反对--- 向…宣战--- Have you got something to declare? 您有什么需要申报的吗？）

10. experiment n. 实验--- adj. 实验的，试验性的

11. scientific adj. 科学的--- n. 科学--- n. 科学家

12. theory n.学说，理论--- adj. 理论上的--- adv.

理论上地= ---in practice 在实践中

13. minor adj. 少数的，小的；n. 未成年人--- n. 少数，少数民族；--- minor hall小礼堂 --- main hall 大礼堂---minor injuries 轻伤

14. fiction n. 虚构的事，想象的事 --- adj. 虚构的; 小说的--- non-fiction 纪实作品

15. conduct v. 传导（电、热）；指挥；实施，运行--- n. 指挥；售票员；列车长；导体--- semi-conductor 半导体

B：转化

16. desire n. 渴望，欲望 v. 期望， 愿望， 想要

17. cure n. 药剂，疗法 v. 治愈，矫正; 解决（cure sb. of sth. 治愈某人某疾病/no cure for 无药可治； treatment 治疗）

18. draft v. 起草 n. 草稿

C. 合成

19. gun n.枪+ powder n.粉末--- gunpowder n.火药

【情景应用】

1. Choose the hand you often use so that you can apply it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (flexible).

2. Animals in the zoo have lost the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (capable) to catch food for themselves.

3. The new drug is of great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (significant) for the treatment of the disease.

4. He was physically fit, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (mental) he was a mess.

5. The company isn’t capable of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (handle) such a large order.

6. To return to the problem of water pollution, I’d like you to look at a study \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) in Australia in 2012.

7. Eva is busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (draft) her speech for the press conference.

8. He took a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (science) approach to management.

9. After the peace talk, the two countries made a joint(联合的) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(declare).

10. If I had not got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (injure) last week, I would run the marathon tomorrow.

11. If you compare the translation with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (origin) text, you will find much of its humor has been lost.

12. Can you measure the room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (accurate)?

**II. Key Words**

1. account n. 描述，报道; 账目，账户

v. 认为是; 视为

★on account of 由于，因为

★take … into account= take account of ...把……考虑在内// take...into consideration

★account for 说明…原因，解释； (在数量上)占……

★give an account of… 描述……

★on no account 绝不(放于句首，句子部分倒装)

1) 报纸对于事故的报道完全是虚构。

 was a complete fiction.

2) The accounts show we have spent more than we received.

3) 综合考虑，这部车质量很好。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the car

4) 持有这种观点的学生占有四分之一。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 你能解释我们行动失败的原因吗？

Can you the failure in our action?

6) In English law, a person is accounted innocent/not guilty until they are proved guilty.

7) 他因为生病没有去上学。

8) 这本书描述了当地人的习俗。

9) 遇到困难，我们绝不要放弃。

On no account

2. attach v. ①系,贴,连接 ②使附属 ③使依恋 ④认为有(重要性、责任等)

 attachment n. 附件，附属物; 依恋，依附

★be attached to 附属于；喜欢，依恋

★attach importance/significance /value to… 认为…很重要，重视…

1) 我在申请表里贴了一张照片。

2) I am very attached to that old picture.

3) 在抗击新冠病毒期间，山东大学附属医院向武汉派出一支医疗队伍。

The hospital Shandong University sent a medical team to Wuhan during the fight against COVID-19.

4) 我们应该重视环境保护。

5) 你可以在附件中找到我的求职信。

6) 随信寄给她母亲的还有20美元。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, twenty dollars were sent to her mother.

**III. Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 人们在演讲时必须考虑听众。(take ...into account)

 =

2. 琳达在返回后，给我们生动地讲述了她的泰山之行。(account)

3. 学习策略是老师所重视的，还没引起学生们的重视。(attach)

Learning strategies, , haven’t drawn enough attention of students.

4. 在他的努力下，他能够轻松的解答这类题目。(capable)

5. 我们应该就学生对本次考试的态度做一次调查。(conduct)

6. 不顾伤痛，他成功地完成了比赛。(injure)

**Ⅳ.Vocabulary（话题词汇）**

1. science and technology科学技术
2. technological innovation 技术创新
3. application n. 应用
4. driving force 推动力
5. carry out/ do research 进行研究
6. the spirit of exploration 探索精神
7. creative adj. 有创造力的
8. innovative adj. 创新的
9. critical thinking批判思维
10. mindset 思维定势
11. think out of the box

打破常规；另辟蹊径

1. push back the boundaries of knowledge 扩大知识范围

1. benefit from 得益于

2. lead to/ result in/ bring about /contribute to / give rise to 导致，致使

3. have an effect /impact / influence on… 对…有影响

4. play an important role in…在…方面起着重要的作用

5. make contributions/a contribution to…对…作出重大贡献

6. make a difference to…对…有影响

7. improve the quality of life 提高生活质量

**The world**

**of science**

**Period 2 Starting Out & Understanding Ideas**

**Step 1: Starting Out (Page 25)**

Activity 1: Look at the pictures and read about the inventions from famous novels and choose those that have become a reality.

Language focuses:

1. threw the cloak around shoulders 把斗篷披在肩上
2. presently 不久，一会儿
3. press the lever 按压操纵杆
4. off the machine will go 机器会绝尘而去
5. a faint blue light shot across it 一束微弱的蓝光投射过去
6. live on the other side of the earth 生活在地球的另一端
7. *Earth Chronicle 地球编年史*
8. subscribers 用户

Activity 2: Watch the video and answer the questions.

1. Which of the inventions in the video interests you most? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the inventions in the video do you think will become a reality?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Of all the inventions in the world, which do you think is the most useful? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you have any ideas about future inventions?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 2: Understanding Ideas (Page 26-27)**

**Task 1**: Before reading

Activity 1: Look at the pictures and talk about how the way we live has changed over time. Discuss the reasons behind these changes.

**Task 2**: Between reading

Activity 2: Read the interview and find out what inventions are mentioned.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Activity 3: Choose the sentences that describe Dr Fairhurst’s opinions (page 28)

Activity 4: Complete the mind map with information from the passage (page 28)

**Task 3**: Beyond reading Think and Share (page 28)

1. If you were the interviewer, what other questions would you ask Dr Richard Fairhurst?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. In your opinion, what else inspires people to invent things?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Period 3 Language points**

Fill in the blanks based on the original text completing the related exercises

**Task 1: Important phrases and key sentences**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Important phrases | 1. 随着时间的过去，久而久之 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. 发明的黄金期 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. 虚拟现实 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. 可穿戴技术 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. 和，也 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. 就环境而言 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. 能够 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. 以…开始 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. 导致 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. 别轻易说绝不 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. 在新的技术时代 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. 在历史的长河中 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. 基于技术的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 拓展： high-tech 高科技
14. 制作移植心脏和部分骨骼 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. 干货满满啊！\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. 很有意思！\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. 智能可移动房屋 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. 在古代 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 |
| Key sentences | 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, important advances\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in medicine and environmental science \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increasing computer power.另外，多亏了日益增长的计算机能力，在医学和环保科学方面已经取得了重要的进展。2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inspires us to invent things?是什么激励我们去发明东西呢？3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is\_\_\_\_\_we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_think and create, and that’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_依然重要的是我们对思考和创造有超乎想象的渴望，这就是真正的发明精神。4. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ using GPS technology to travel to different places, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_computing technology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its “legs”.  利用电脑科技控制房屋的“腿”，它就在使用全球定位系统时走向四海。5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the reason behind the invention of the wheel in ancient times, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much later developed into the car.  毫无疑问，这就是古代轮子发明背后的原因，这一点后来演变成了汽车。6. Now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy supplies and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more advances in the technology of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  如今，能源需求的减少和环境污染诱发了新能源汽车技术的进步。7. Nothing like this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yet and I’d say we’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_an invention like that at the moment! 目前还没有这样的发明；而且我认为，我们离这样的发明还远着呢！ |

**Task 2: Language Points**

1. **In addition**, important **advances have been made** in medicine and environmental science **thanks to** increasing computer power.

1) in addition 除此之外，另外(通常用逗号与句子的其他部分隔开)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, you'd better do more outdoor exercise to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strong) your body.

此外，你最好多进行户外运动来增强体质。

【拓展】in addition to"除...之.外(还)",是短语介词，后接名词、代词、从句或动名词。

How else could you help in addition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

除了已经提到的，你还能提供怎样的帮助呢?

【活学活用】

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fuel, the owner of a car should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_money for insurance.

除了支付油钱,车主还应该留出一笔钱买保险。

【拓展】表示“另外”的常见表达法plus, besides, for another thing, what’s more

2）make advances in… 在…方面取得进步= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in…

3）thanks to 多亏，幸亏

【拓展】表示“由于、因为”的短语：due to, on account of, as a result of, because of, as a consequence of, owing to等，后面常接名词、代词、从句或动名词。

他因为他的行为受到了惩罚。

He was punished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his behavior.

= He was punished on account of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【活学活用】

①多亏你的帮助，我的演讲才如此成功。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, my speech was so successful.

②因为生病，他今天没有上学。

He was absent from school because he was ill.

= He was absent from school due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (doing)

= He was absent from school due to the fact \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (同位语从句)

= He was absent from school due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.（n.）

2. What is it that inspires us to invent things?

本句是强调句型的特殊疑问句形式。

(1)强调句基本结构:

It is/was +被强调部分+ that +其他部分。如果被强调的部分指人，可用who或that；如果指物，用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(2)用途:强调句型用来强调除了谓语以外的其它成分。

(3)强调句型的一般疑问句: Is/Was it +被强调部分+that/who +其他部分?

强调句型的特殊疑问句:疑问词+is/was+ it+ that /who+其他部分?

①It was my sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first had the idea to cycle along the entire river from where it begins to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it ends.

首先想到要沿整条河从源头到终点骑车旅行的是我的姐姐。

②\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the young man's honesty and hard work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped him gain this position?

是这个年轻人的诚实和勤奋为他赢得了这个职位吗?

③\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_gave you the permission to check my e-mail?

是谁允许你查看我的邮件呢?

【写作拓展】

a. 强调句特殊疑问句型做宾语从句

 e.g. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inspires him to insist on his dream.

b. not until句型的强调句

 e.g. He didn’t leave until his father arrived back.

 A.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his father arrived back\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he left.（强调句）

 B. Not until his father arrived back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （倒装句）

【活学活用】

a. It is the young man they looked for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caught the murderer.

b. Was \_\_\_\_\_\_yesterday that he met Li Ping?

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was it that encouraged him to stick to his dream?

d. He didn’t do his homework until he finished his revision.

 A.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(改为强调句)

 B.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_(改为倒装句)

3. What **remains** important is that we have an incredible desire to think and create, and that’s the real spirit of invention.

1）本句是主从复合句。其中what remains important是what引导的\_\_\_\_\_从句, what在从句中作\_\_\_\_\_\_; that we have. . . to think and create是that引导的\_\_\_\_\_从句, that在表语从句中不作成分。

①What caused the accident\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

事故的起因还不清楚。

②His suggestion is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

他的建议是，我们应该保持冷静。

【活学活用】

a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we need is time.

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I told him was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I would find him a good play.

2）remain:

linking verb.系动词 保持，仍然是

①Many of his songs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 他的许多歌曲仍然很流行。

②In spite of their quarrel, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 尽管他们吵架了，但他们仍然是最好的朋友。

vi. 停留，逗留；留存，剩下，遗留；留待，尚待

常用句型it remains to be done 尚待/有待于进一步去做

①They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Mexico until June.

他们停留在墨西哥到六月。

②\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the big fire.

大火过后，这间房子所剩无几。

③\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whether you are right.

你是否正确，尚待分晓。

【拓展】

remaining adj. 剩下的，留下的 常做前置定语

The three parties will meet next month to work out the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ differences.

三方将在下个月会面，以解决余下的分歧。

remains n. 遗体，遗迹，剩余物

The remains of an ancient town \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (preserve) well by the local government.

一座古城的遗迹被当地政府完好地保存下来。

【活学活用】

a. It remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(see) whether Jim will be fit enough to play in the finals.

b. Please remain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (seat).The winner of the prize will be announced soon.

3) desire n.渴望，欲望 vt. 渴望，希望，要求

a. have a/ no desire for sth./ to do sth. （不）渴望得到某物/做某事

 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fame and wealth.

 他淡泊名利。

b. desire (sb.) to do sth. 渴望（某人）去做某事

 He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the job he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 他渴望得到他一直想要的工作。

c. desire+ that从句，从句谓语动词使用(should) +动词原形。

My parents desired that I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the interview.

我的父母希望我为面试做好准备。

【活学活用】

a. I desired him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back.= I desired that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back.(come)

b. He had a strong desire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) on holiday.

**Task 3: Fill in the blanks.**

1. She has a strong desire \_\_\_\_ knowledge and desires \_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to college very much.

2. The terracotta warriors, which shows the armies of the first Emperor of China, remained \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hide) until 1974.

3. The lady said she would buy a gift for her daughter with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (remain) 20 dollars.

4. This evening, I will be talking to Dr Richard Fairhurst, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new book has just been published.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (就……而言) the environment, it is now possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(create) an intelligent walking house.

6. It remains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (settle) whether he is qualified for the job.

7. Nothing like this\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) yet.

8. Most inventions start \_\_\_\_\_ recognizing a problem that needs a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (solve).

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he referred to in his article was unknown to the general readers.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is known to us all is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 2022 Winter Olympic Games will take place in Beijing.
11. In addition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(provide) warmth, what was fire used for?

12. Top players must have excellent ball control, but it is not just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they do with their feet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_counts.

**Task 4: Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. 令他宽慰的是，他最终在附近找到了一家修理厂。（what引导主语从句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 是我的英语老师鼓励我克服困难。（强调句）

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 除了上面提到的之外，你最好阅读一些英文小说。(in addition to)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 还有很多事要去做。(remain)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 渴望能够被重点大学录取，他养成了每天都进行英语小说阅读的习惯（desire, 6123结构）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 5: Fill in the blanks. (课文语法填空)**

Dr Richard Fairhurst, (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_new book *The New Age of Invention* has just been published, is an (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) himself. He thinks there have been \_\_\_\_\_\_(gold)ages of invention throughout history and the present day is (4)\_\_ new age for inventions. Most of the new great inventions are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on advances in virtual reality, wearable tech, the flexible battery, medicine and (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (environment) science. 3D printers have been used to make replacement hearts and bone parts. In terms of the environment, it is now possible to create an intelligent walking house. It is capable (7) \_\_\_ using GPS technology to travel to different places, with computing technology (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (control) its “legs”. Solar technology can be eco-friendly, too. Most inventions start with recognizing a problem that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (need) a solution. People have an incredible desire (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) and create, and that is the real spirit of invention.

**Period 4 Using Language (Ⅰ)**

**Step 1: 透析单元语法（现在完成时被动语态）**

一、结构

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 肯定式 | 主语＋have/has been done... |
| 否定式 | 主语＋have/has not been done... |
| 一般疑问式 | Have/Has＋主语＋been done...？ |
| 特殊疑问式 | 疑问词＋have/has＋主语＋been done...？ |

二、基本用法：

1. 表动作发生在过去，其结果对现在产生影响。

1) Where has the recorder been put? I can't see it anywhere.

2) I got caught in the rain and my suit has been ruined.

2. 表动作从过去开始，一直持续到现在，可能还会延续下去。常与时间状语recently, lately, in the past /last few years, so far, up to/ till now, by now, since+ 时间点, for+时间段等连用。

1) The machine has been repaired for two hours.

2) His work hasn’t been finished so far.

3. 用在时间或条件状语从句中，表示将来某时已完成的动作，即用现在完成时的被动语态代替将来完成时的被动语态。

When the book has been published this year, the number of books he has written will reach thirty.

4. 动词短语在被动用法中要注意保持其完整性，尤其是短语中的介词或副词。

The problem has been paid special attention to.

5. 现在完成时的被动语态与一般过去时的被动语态的区别:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 时态 | 动作发生的时间 | 对现在有无影响 |
| 一般过去时的被动语态 | 过去 | 无 |
| 现在完成时的被动语态 | 过去 | 有 |

1) The big stone was removed last night.

2) The big stone has been removed, so there is no traffic jam now.

**Step 2: 语法应用实践**

Do Activity 2 on Page 29.

**Step 3:单句语法填空**

1) The English song \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sing) for many years, but we still like it.

2) The famous musician, as well as his students，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invite) to perform at the opening ceremony last night.

3) Oh no! We’re too late. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave).

4) Lots of studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (show) that global warming has already become a very serious problem.

5) Over the past three years, the paintings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) to more than 20 museums in the world.

6) Some efforts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) to improve the air quality in the city last winter.

7) Since the early 1990s, a lot of clinics \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (found) in this country to treat poor people for free.

8) —Have you heard about that fire in the market?

—Yes, fortunately no one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hurt)．

9) Black Friday \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (regard) as the beginning of the holiday shopping season for years.

10) More than 50,000 yuan\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (raise) for the poor family since the group was founded.

11) His eyes have been focused \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the computer for 3 hours.

12) The problem which has been drawn attention\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hasn’t been solved yet.

13) Their new house\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (decorate) for two months and they will settle in it in the near future.

14) How many suggestions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) to you so far?

15) Their new cars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (advertise) on the Internet for a long time.

16) Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to save the wounded solider up to now.

17) Despite the previous rounds of talks, no agreement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reach) so far by the two sides.

**Step 4:翻译下列句子**

1. 男孩们已经被多次告知不要在那个湖里游泳，但这并不起作用。(tell)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not to swim in that lake many times, but\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 我们很高兴被告知他以优异的成绩已经被复旦大学录取。(admit)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 从那时候起，她就没来过信。(hear )

4) 近十年来，学校发生了巨大的变化。(take place )

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 多亏科学家的努力，迄今为止，医学取得了重要的进展。(thanks to )

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Period 5 Using Language (Ⅱ)**

**Step 1: Vocabulary & Listening**

I. Do Activity 4 on Page 30.

1. What do you know about these careers?

a. A physicist is a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

b. A mathematician is a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

c. A chemist is a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

d. An astronomer is a scientist who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

e. A geographer is a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

f. A biologist is a person who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

II. Do Activity 5 on Page 30.

**Step 2**. Read “Did You Know” on Page 31, listen to the record and do Activity 7&8 on Page 31.

**Step 3: Important phrases in using language**

1. 无法辨认；面目全非 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P29)
2. 取得成功 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P29)
3. 直到现在 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P29)
4. 闯入实验室 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P29)
5. 制定一种历法\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P30)
6. 以A命名B \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P30)
7. 认为…是…/称…为… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P30)
8. 颁给某人诺贝尔奖 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P30)
9. 由于自然选择 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P30)
10. 实地研究，实地调研 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P30)
11. 被认为是…… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P31 Did You Know)
12. 改善生活质量 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P31 Did You Know)
13. 无药可治\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P31 Did You Know)
14. 哥德巴赫猜想 Goldbach’s Conjecture (P30)
15. 纯镭的隔离提取the isolation of pure radium
16. 数论number theory
17. 格里历，阳历 Gregorian calendar(P30)

**Period 6 Developing Ideas & Presenting Ideas**

**Step 1: Developing Ideas**

Task 1: Deal with Activity 1 on Page 32.

Task 2: Read the passage on Page 32 and finish off Activity 2

Franklin’s experiment aimed to prove that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Task 3: Read and finish off Activity 3 on Page 34.

Keys: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Task 4: Read the passage again and answer the questions in “Think and share”.

**Step 2: Useful expressions and sentence patterns**

1. Founding Father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. *Declaration of Independence*  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. introduce generations of children to science \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. a flash of lightning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. get an electric shock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. establish the truth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. contribute towards scientific discoveries and inventions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. establish the facts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. 放风筝\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. 将某物系在某物上 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. 寻求事实的方法 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. 发生 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. 引领他提出万有引力定律 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. 区别：a falling apple\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/ a fallen apple\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. 敲打他的头 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. 科研探索的精神\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Apart from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a successful statesman, he was also well known \_\_\_ a leading American author…

【翻译】他不仅是一位成功的政治家，还被称为美国著名的领军作家…

【分析】apart from:除…外(=except for, except); 除…之外还有…(= besides)，其后常跟名词、代词、动词ing形式及名词性从句。

【练一练】

a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she has to pay a membership fee.

除了要填表格之外，她还要缴纳会费。

b. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, swimming is a very useful skill,

除了有乐趣外，游泳是一门有用的技能。

c. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two men on watch in the room, everyone was asleep.

除了两个人在房间值班外，所有人都在睡觉。

18. He raised the kite with a piece of string \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tie) to it. A metal key was attached \_\_\_\_\_ it. A flash of lightning hit the kite, and electricity \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (conduct) through the string to the key.

19. More than one generation of school children has been amazed by his bravery and his scientific approach to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) for the truth.

20.More than one account \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（suggest）that while Newton was certainly inspired by a falling apple, there is no proof \_\_\_\_\_\_ it hit him \_\_the head.

21.Franklin, along with many scientists, \_\_\_\_ inspired us and taught us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(science) experiments are important in order to establish the truth and to contribute towards later scientific \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(discover) and inventions.

22. However, neither the story nor the details of the experiment are entirely true.

【分析】

1）more than one+ n（可数单数）作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式；

2）along with，with, together with, as well as, except, but, besides, rather than, like等连接名词或代词作主语时，谓语动词与其前面的主语形式一致。

3）neither…nor…, or, either…or…, not only…but also…等连接并列主语时，谓语动词与最近的主语保持一致。

【练一练】

a. Either you or the headmaster\_\_\_\_ (be) to hand out the prizes to those gifted students at the meeting tomorrow.

b. The students as well as the teacher\_\_\_\_\_ (be) present at the meeting now.

c. A library with five thousand books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (offer) to the nation as a gift so far.

d. Neither he nor I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the experiment yet.

e. More than one student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (agree) with this plan at the moment.

23. But scientists all agree that if Franklin had actually touched the key, he would certainly have died from electric shock.

【翻译】但是科学家们都赞同如果富兰克林真的碰到了那把钥匙，他肯定已死于电击。

【分析】本句表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。if引导的与过去事实相反的虚拟条件句时态常用过去完成时，主句时态常用“would/ should/ could/ might +have done”。

【练一练】

a. If she had worked harder, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. would succeed B. had succeeded

C. should succeed D. would have succeeded

b. I didn’t see your sister at the meeting. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_, she would have met my brother.

A. has come B. did come C. came D. had come

c. ---- If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that food.

 ---- Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately.

A. was warned; would not take

B. had been warned; would not have taken

C. would be warned; had not taken

D. would have been warned; had not taken

24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (admit, 无可否认), fiction is more interesting than the \_\_\_\_\_(true).

**Step 3: Writing**

I. Read the experiment on Page 35 and answer the question. (Page 35, Activity 5)

1. What do you think the results of this experiment will be?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What can you learn from this experiment?

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Complete the boxes with the information in Activity 5. Do further research if necessary. (Page 35, Activity 6)

The experiment \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air pressure really exists.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the experiment, 1 prepared the materials, including a boiled egg, a glass bottle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a bit smaller than the egg, and some hot water. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the experiment began. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I removed the shell of the egg. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I carefully poured some hot water into the bottle, and shook the bottle gently. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I poured out the hot water. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I quickly placed the egg on top of the bottle. To my amazement, the egg squeezed into the bottle at once. After\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air pressure indeed exists, and it is very powerful. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the force of the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_pushed the egg into the bottle.

III.【如何写实验报告】

实验报告是把实验目的、方法、过程、结果等记录下来， 经过整理写成的书面汇总材料。实验报告要明确体现实验目的、步骤和结果， 对具体实验现象的描述要客观准确， 分析要全面具体， 语言要简洁质朴、通俗易懂。

增分佳句

1．描写实验目的：

(1)... carry out/do/ perform /make/conduct an experiment to find out...

(2)The aim of the experiment is to find...

(3)... with the purpose of discovering...

2．描写实验用品：

(1)To carry out/make/do/perform the experiment, you need...

(2)The following things are needed...

(3)The following apparatus(仪器) is used...

3．描写实验方法或过程：

(1)... make good preparations for...

(2)It is important that...

(3)... do the experiment as follows.

(firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally; first, then, next, after that, two hours’ later; after several days)

(4) find a better way of doing/ to do

(5)... make a good study of...

4．描写实验结论：

(1)From this experiment we can conclude that ...

(2)... arrive at/reach/draw/come to the conclusion that ...

(3)We can learn from the experiment that ...

(4)We can find out that ...

(5)You can see/discover that ...

(6)In conclusion, ...

IV.【相关主题例文赏析】

假设你是光明中学的李华，请根据以下要点给你的美国笔友Tom写一封英文信，介绍你校刚刚建成的实验室和同学们上实验课的情况。

要点提示:

1.实验室设备齐全、先进;

2.老师非常优秀，实验课生动、有趣、有意义;

3.同学们积极活跃，观察和实践能力迅速提高。

注意:

1.词数100左右;

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯:

3.开头和结尾已给出,但不计人总词数。

Dear Tom，

How are you going? Now I'm writing to introduce our lab and our experiment class to you.

A new lab has just been completed in our school recently, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（配备着各种各样的先进的实验设施） Our teachers who teach us physics and chemistry are very excellent. They always make classes lively, interesting and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.（有意义的）And the students always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（仔细认真听讲）, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（深入思考、积极参与）according to the teachers' instructions. So our abilities of observing and practicing improve rapidly.

As students, every one of us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（珍惜有利条件） and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（充分利用实验室）to help us study.