UNIT 9 HUMAN BIOLOGY

读后续写微技能三——心理描写之"惊讶"

1.A look of surprise spread over her face.

惊愕的表情在她的脸上蔓延开来。

2.My jaw dropped in astonishment when I saw the size of the audience.

当我看到观众规模时，我惊讶得目瞪口呆。

3.Hearing the unexpected news, Mary was numb with shock, as if rooted to the ground.

听到这个意外的消息，玛丽惊呆了，动弹不得。

4.The moment I opened the box, my eyes grew wide in great surprise/astonishment.

我一打开盒子，就惊奇地睁大眼睛。

5.It gave me a shock when I realized that my children prepared gifts for me.

当我意识到孩子们为我准备了礼物，我大吃一惊。

6.Speechless with shock, we approached and found the driver of the car was a six year old boy.

我们走近一看，发现车主是一个六岁男孩，惊讶得说不出话。

7.The whole building shaking, Ruby stood in her bedroom stiffening with shock.

整个屋子都在摇晃，鲁比吓得站在卧室里僵住了。

8.He was too surprised to speak or even to think.

他惊讶得说不出话来，甚至想都不敢想。

I threw myself on the ground, screaming over and over again, "I want that telephone." All the Christmas shoppers looked on 1._____. 2._____, and she ordered angrily, "Get up right now." Turning a deaf ear to her, I was still in full tantrum.3._____ my mother suddenly lay down beside me.Seeing that, I 4._____.All the on lookers glued their eyes to us, 5._____.

6._____, they then burst into thunderous applause, showering praise on my mother.

我扑倒在地，一遍又一遍地尖叫着："我要那部电话。"所有圣诞购物的人都惊讶地在一旁观看着。母亲脸上闪过一丝惊讶，她生气地命令道:"马上起来。"我对她的话充耳不闻，还在使性子。令我震惊的是，我母亲突然躺在我身边。看到这些，我惊呆了，动弹不得。所有旁观者都目不转睛地盯着我们，惊掉了下巴。起初目瞪口呆，然后他们爆发出雷鸣般的掌声，对我母亲赞不绝口。

Period Ⅰ Topic Talk & Lesson 2

请求与建议

在高考听力中，请求与建议题是常考内容，此试题中含有细节理解题和简单判断题，要注意英语中表示请求和建议的句型，例如：

1.Would you mind doing sth

2.Why not do sth？/Why don't you do sth

3.How about/What about (doing) sth

4.Could you please do sth

5.Would you like to do sth

6.Shall we do sth

7.May/Shall I…？等。

这类题的题干有：

1.What does the man/the woman want to do

2.What does the man/the woman advise sb to do

3.What does the man/the woman suggest doing？等。

听此类录音时，要注意对话中的动词及后面的名词，抓住说话人请求或建议的内容。

【示例1】 (2023·山东1月份听力考试)

12.What does Ethan suggest the woman do

A.Have patience.

B.Provide company.

C.Move out.

【听力原文】

W：Ethan，have you thought about getting your own house

M：Yeah.But I'm convinced my parents love having me back.What about you

W：Um...Not sure yet.Right now, I enjoy getting my meals cooked for me every day.

M：Do you pay a contribution to the house

W：Of course, I do.But it's still much less than I would pay to live in my own flat.Right

M：Obviously.

W：The only thing I don't like is that my mom wants to know every part of my life."Becky, what are you doing tomorrow？" "Where？" "With whom？" The same questions every day.

M：Moms are like that.They ask because they care.You've got to be patient with them.My parents ask those questions too, but I may not move out soon.The thought of leaving them fills me with fear."What if one of them falls over？" "What if they both have a fall together？"

W：That would be terrible.

【分析】 细节理解题。根据 Ethan 的话"You've got to be patient with them."可知，他建议女士对父母要有耐心。

【示例 2】 (2022·全国甲卷)

3.Why does the man suggest going to the park

A.It's big. B.It's quiet.

C.It's new.

【听力原文】

W：John，can't we go someplace and talk It's so noisy in here.

M：Well, there's a small park across the street.It's usually not crowded at this time of day.

【分析】 女士说这儿太吵闹，男士建议去对面的公园，每天的这个时候，公园里人不多。

Ⅰ.写作单词——记其形

1._____ vt.证明......有道理，为......辩护

2._____ vt.推断，推定

Ⅱ.阅读单词——知其意

1.marathon n.   _____

2.betterment n. _____

3.crossword n. _____

4.zone n. _____

5.intake n. _____

Ⅲ.拓展单词——通其变

1.biology n.生物学

_____ n.生物学家

_____ adj.生物学的

2.capable adj.有能力；有才能

_____ adv. 能干地

_____ n.(完成困难事情的)能力，才能

_____ n.不能的；没有能力的；不能自理的

3.calculate vt.计算，核算

_____ n.计算

_____ n.计算器

4.innovate vi.&vt.革新，创新，改革

_____ n.创新；改革；新思想；新方法

5.participate vi.参与；参加

_____ n.参加者，参与者

_____ n.参加；参与

6.organ n.器官

_____ adj.有机的；有机物的；器官的

7.contain vt.包含，容纳，装盛

_____ n.容器

8.locate vi.&vt.找出……的准确位置

_____ n.位置；地方

Ⅳ.必备短语——英汉译

1._____ 能够；有……的能力

2._____ 由……组成

3._____ 根据

4.junk food 　　　　　_____

5.conduct/do research _____

6.warm up _____

Ⅴ.常用句型——会仿写

1.句型公式：比较状语从句

[原句]　I've noticed that my memory isn't as good as it used to be, and I've read about brain exercises.

我注意到我的记忆力没有以前那么好了，我读过关于大脑锻炼的书。

仿写：我们应该鼓励残疾人像我们一样过上丰富和充实的生活。

We should give people with disability encouragement

_____.

2.句型公式：keep＋宾语＋宾语补足语

[原句]　Puzzles and games are good for us to keep our brain active.

拼图和游戏对我们保持大脑活跃有好处。

仿写：即便是在最干净的房子里，地毯也需要定期清洁以保持美观。

Even in the most spotless homes, carpets need regular cleaning

_____.

1.capability n.(完成困难事情的)能力，才能

·capable adj.有能力；有才能

·capably adv.能干地

·incapable adj.不能的；没有能力的；不能自理的

[佳句背诵]　Animals in the forest have the capability to catch food for themselves.

森林里的动物有自己捕捉食物的能力。

(1)have the capability to do/of doing sth　有做某事的能力

beyond/within the capability　在能力范围之外/内

(2)be capable of 能够，能，敢于

[活学巧用] 单句语法填空/完成句子

The boy has no capability _____(understand) the fiction.That

is，it is _____ his capability.

He has the capability of _____ (benefit) from university

education.

I am fluent in English and _____ English

speakers freely.(申请信)

我英语流利，能和说英语的人自由交流。

First of all，as smart online learners，we_____

to broaden the horizon.(发言稿，2021·全国乙卷)

首先，作为聪明的在线学习者，我们可以充分利用最广泛的教育资源

来拓宽视野。

2.calculate vt.计算，核算；打算，认为

·calculated adj.精心策划的；蓄意的

·calculation n.计算

·calculator n.计算器

[佳句背诵] You'll need to calculate how much time the

assignment will take.

你需要算一算要花多少时间才能完成分配的任务。

(1)be calculated for sth 为适合……而设计

be calculated to do sth 打算做；故意做；可能做

(2)It's calculated that… 据估算……

[活学巧用]　单句语法填空/完成句子

The room is not calculated _____ production.

I think a pocket _____ (calculate) is very convenient.

According to the physicist's _____(calculate), the planet has a twin brother which is not visible most of the time.

_____ this trip to the historic sites will cost us $1，000.

据估算，这次去历史遗址的旅行要花掉我们 1 000 美元。

3.participant n.参加者，参与者

·participate vi.参加；参与

·participation n.参加；参与

[佳句背诵]　There were more than 200 participants running the cross country race.(报道)

有 200 多人参加越野赛。

participate in　参加

participate with sb in sth　与某人分担……

[活学巧用]　单句语法填空/完成句子

He participates _____ us in our sufferings.

From my point of view，it was not the prize but _____(participate) that really counted.

Many talented students as well as music teachers

_____.(活动介绍)

许多有天赋的学生和音乐老师都参加了这个音乐节。

We all feel very honoured if you can

_____.(邀请信)

如果你能与我们一起参加这项活动，我们都感到很荣幸。

4.contain vt.包含，容纳，装盛；容忍；控制

·container n.容器

[佳句背诵]　Unable to contain his anger，he turned around and roared angrily，"Who on earth did it"？(心理描写)

他无法控制自己的愤怒，转过身来怒吼："到底是谁干的？"

contain oneself　　自制，克制自己

contain one's anger/excitement/sorrow 控制某人的愤怒/激动/悲伤

[名师点津]　contain 指包含或容纳的全部内容或某物的成分；include 指作为整体中的一部分而被包括进去，常使用"including＋被包括部分"或"被包括部分＋included"的结构。

[活学巧用]

单句语法填空/选词填空/完成句子

It was a neighbor called Mario，coming to send us a box _____ (contain) some tomatoes and a bottle of wine.(2023·全国甲卷)

Put a small amount of the powder into a _____ (contain) and mix with water.

The box _____ a number of letters, _____ those from her admirers and her husband's letters _____ as well.(contain, include)

When taking up the prize, the young participant

_____,

grinning from ear to ear.(心理描写)

当拿起奖品时，这位年轻的参赛者高兴得不能自已，笑得合不拢嘴。

5.locate vi.& vt.找出……的准确位置

·located adj.位于

·location n.位置；地方

[佳句背诵]　Located on east coast of Shandong Province, Qingdao enjoys a pleasant climate.(景点介绍)

青岛位于山东东部海岸，气候宜人。

be located in/on/at　位于，坐落于

[活学巧用]　单句语法填空/完成句子

It was nearly a week before the rescue team found the

_____(locate) of the crashed plane.

The museum _____ surrounded by a number of

impressive buildings.

博物馆坐落在一个被许多令人印象深刻的建筑围绕的公园里。

UNIT 9　HUMAN BIOLOGY

精彩片段　1.in astonishment　2.A spark of surprise flashed across

my mother's face   3.What shocked me was that   4.was numb with shock，as if rooted to the ground   5.with jaws dropping to the ground   6.Dumbfounded initially

Period Ⅰ   Topic Talk & Lesson 2

夯实·语言基础

Ⅰ.1.justify   2.infer

Ⅱ.1.马拉松赛跑   2.(个人社会和经济地位的)改良，改善，提高   3.纵横字谜，纵横填字游戏   4.地区，地带   5.摄入量，摄取量

Ⅲ.1.biologist；biological   2.capably；capability；incapable 3.calculation；calculator   4.innovation   5.participant；participation   6.organic   7.container   8.location

Ⅳ.1.be capable of   2.consist of   3.according to   4.(高脂肪、高糖分等的)不利健康的食品，垃圾食品   5.进行研究 6.热身

Ⅴ.1.to live as rich and full a life as we do

2.to keep them looking good

精析·核心要点

1.①to understand；beyond   ②benefiting   ③capable of communicating with   ④are capable of making full use of the most extensive educational resources

2.①for   ②calculator   ③calculation   ④It is calculated that

3.①with   ②participation   ③participated in the music festival ④participate in the activity with us

4.①containing　②container　③contains；including；included

④couldn't contain himself for joy

5.①location　②is located in a parkPeriod Ⅱ　Lesson 1

Part 1　Reading Comprehension——通文本

Step Ⅰ　Read for the main idea

(Ⅰ)Match the main idea of each paragraph.

Para.1　A.The writer's attitude to cloning.

Para.2　B.The moral concerns about cloning.

Para.3　C.The potential benefits of cloning.

Para.4　D.The definition of cloning.

Para.5　E.The first successfully cloning.

Para.6　F.The first cloned primates.

(Ⅱ)What is the main idea of the text

The text is mainly about some successful _____ in

cloning and people's _____ in whether to clone.

Step Ⅱ　Read the lines

(Ⅰ)What examples of natural cloning are given

_____

_____

(Ⅱ)Read the text quickly and choose the best answer.

1.What is TRUE about cloning according to paragraph 1

A.Cloning is a kind of new technology.

B.Natural cloning only happens on plants.

C.Twins are examples of artificial cloning.

D.There are two kinds of cloning.

2.What is special about Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua

A.They were the first successful clones by Chinese animals.

B.They were the first successful cloned primates.

C.They were taken care of by scientists for more than five years.

D.They were the first mammals that were made out of non

reproductive cells.

3.What method was used by Dr.Sun Qiang to describe their efforts

in cloning the monkeys

A.Listing numbers.

B.Analyzing causes.

C.Citing famous sayings.

D.Giving examples.

4.In which column of a newspaper can you find this text

A.Sports. B.Entertainment.

C.Science. D.Advertisement.

Step Ⅲ　Read between the lines

(Ⅰ)Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

1.It can be inferred from the text that a cloned animal _____.

A.usually lives as long as the original one

B.usually lives longer than the original one

C.usually lives shorter than the original one

D.is usually as healthy as the original one

2.Why do Chinese scientists try to clone monkeys

A.To solve technical difficulties.

B.To help medical research and people's health.

C.To get edited genes for further use.

D.To help find effective treatments.

3.What's the writer's attitude towards cloning

A.Subjective. B.Objective.

C.Indifferent. D.Interested.

4.Which is the correct structure of the text

5.What can we know about Dolly

A.Dolly grew normally later.

B.Dolly grew abnormally at first.

C.Dolly died early.

D.The cloning of Dolly was natural cloning.

(Ⅱ)Read the text carefully again and fill in the blanks.

Potential benefits Moral concerns

①Cures for diseases Preventing ②aging Saving ③research time

Reducing the ④number of animals being tested on Producing

more ⑤accurate results Better ⑥treatments Clones are likely to

be treated as ⑦objects rather than ⑧individuals with their own identity. They may be seen as ⑨inferior. Some organisations might ⑩abuse the technology for unethical purposes.

Step Ⅳ　Read beyond the lines

1.Why do researchers insist that the science of cloning should be further explored and advanced (Critical thinking)

_____

_____

2.After reading this text，do you think cloning is a good idea？Why (Creative thinking)

_____

_____

Step Ⅴ　Sentence learning

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1.She lived for six and a half years，only half the life of the sheep from which she was cloned.

[句式分析]　此句是复合句。only half the life of the sheep...为 six and a half years 的同位语；from which she was cloned 为定语从句,修饰先行词 the sheep。

尝试翻译：_____

_____

_____

2.The reason they worked so hard to break this technical barrier was to get animals with edited genes and produce animal models that are helpful for medical research and human health.

[句式分析] 此句是复合句。主句是主系表结构：The reason 是主句的主语，系动词 was 后 to get animals...是表语。句中 they worked so hard to break this technical barrier 为省略了关系副词 why 的定语从句，修饰先行词 reason；介词短语 with edited gene 为后置定语，修饰 animals；that 引导定语从句，修饰 animal models。

尝试翻译：_____

_____

_____

3.The successful cloning of primates has led to worldwide praise as a huge breakthrough that might lead to cures for various diseases and may also offer clues on how to prevent the aging process.

[句式分析] 此句是复合句。that 引导的是定语从句，修饰 a huge breakthrough，that 在从句中作主语；might lead to 和 may also offer 在从句中作并列谓语；how to prevent the aging process 作 on 的宾语。

尝试翻译：_____

_____

_____

4.While some people believe it is crucial for scientific

advancement, others raise moral concerns.

[句式分析] 此句是复合句。While 引导让步状语从句，相当于 Though/Although；believe 后面为省略了 that 的宾语从句。

尝试翻译：_____

_____

_____

5.So far, it is still unknown what will happen to Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua as they grow up.

[句式分析] 此句是复合句。it 为形式主语，what will happen to Zhong Zhong and Hua Hua 是主语从句，what 在从句中作主语；as they grow up 是时间状语从句。

尝试翻译：_____

_____

_____

Step Ⅵ Post reading

Fill in the following blanks according to the text.

Natural cloning has taken place for generations.An example of this is identical twins.A sheep 1._____ (call) Dolly was the first mammal to be cloned 2._____ (success) in 1996. Since Dolly, more than 20 mammal species have been cloned 3._____ (include) camels and goats.

In 2018, China announced that two monkeys 4._____

(clone).In comparison 5._____ other species, scientists had to work hard to break the technical barrier to get primates with edited genes.Scientists say that this major breakthrough offers the potential 6._____(create) monkeys with identical genes, 7._____ gives more accurate research results and perhaps leads to 8._____ (effect) treatments for various diseases.

While scientists insist 9._____ is crucial to continue the research, others raise moral 10._____(concern) and worry that the technology might be abused by some organisations.

Part 2　Language Points——析考点

Ⅰ.写作单词——记其形

1._____ vt.克隆，使无性繁殖　n.克隆动物或植物，无性繁殖的个体

2._____ n.障碍，壁垒

3._____ adv.永远；长久地

4._____ n.线索，提示

5._____ adj.至关重要的，关键性的

6._____ adj.很有可能，肯定会

7._____ vt.滥用，妄用；虐待　n.滥用；虐待

Ⅱ.阅读单词——知其意

1.twin n.　　　　_____

2.camel n. _____

3.cattle n. _____

4.goat n. _____

5.reproductive adj. _____

6.blessing n. _____

Ⅲ.拓展单词——通其变

1.edit vi.&vt.编辑，编校；剪辑，剪接

_____ n.编辑；主编

_____ n.版本

2.artificial adj.人造的

_____ adv.人为地，虚假地

3.identical adj.完全相同的，非常相似的

_____ n.身份；特性

4.compare vi.&vt.比较；对比；将......比作

_____ n.比较

5.whole adj.整体的；完全的

_____ adv.完全地

6.accurate adj.准确的，正确的

_____ n.精确(程度)；准确(性)

_____ adv.准确无误地

7.treat v.治疗；以......态度(方式)对待；把......看作；款待；请(客) n.
款待

_____ n.诊疗，治疗，疗法；对待方式

8.emotion n.强烈的情感，激情

_____ adj.情绪的；情绪激动的

9.mere adj.仅仅，只不过；极小的，极不重要的

_____ adv.只不过；仅仅

Ⅳ.必备短语——英汉译

1._____要么……要么……；不是……就是……

2._____ 导致；引起

3._____ 取决于

4._____ 专心于；致力于

5._____ 照顾；抚养

6._____ 许多，大量

7.be bound to   _____

8.be treated as _____

9.whether…or… _____

10.in comparison with _____

Ⅴ.常用句型——会仿写

1.句型公式：过去分词短语作定语

[原句]　The first successfully cloned animal was a sheep named

Dolly in 1996.

1996 年，第一只成功克隆的动物是一只名叫多莉的绵羊。

仿写：最后，史密斯先生提出的建议被采纳了。

In the end, _____ was adopted.

2.句型公式：动词不定式作后置定语

[原句]　They were the first ever primates (the order of mammals which include apes，monkeys，and humans) to have been cloned!

他们是第一个被克隆的灵长类动物(哺乳动物的一个类别，包括猿、猴子和人类在内)!

仿写： 他总是第一个到校，最后一个离校。

He is always _____.

3.句型公式：while 引导让步状语从句

[原句]　While some people believe it is crucial for scientific advancement，others raise moral concerns.

虽然有些人认为这对科学进步至关重要, 另一些人则提出了道德上的担忧。

仿写：虽然网络课程带来了很多便利，但也引起了家长的担忧。

_____, they cause worries in parents.

1.comparison n.比较；对比

·compare vt.比较；对比；将......比作；与......类似(或相似)

[佳句背诵]　In comparison with other students，Mike is more diligent，so he is more brilliant.

与其他学生相比，迈克更勤奋，所以他更出色。

(1)beyond/without comparison　无与伦比

by/in comparison with sb/sth 与……相比

by comparison 比较起来

(2)compare A with/to B 比较 A 和 B

compared with/to 与……相比

[活学巧用] 单句语法填空/完成句子

Her grades are excellent _____ comparison to her classmates.

_____ comparison，a clone animal is likely to have a much

shorter lifespan than the one from which it is cloned.

_____ who nurture different plants with patience.

教师经常被比作园丁，用耐心培育不同的植物。

_____, because everyone has his advantages.(建议

信)

不要总是把自己和别人比较，因为每个人都有自己的优势。

2.accurate adj.准确的，正确的

·accuracy n.精确(程度)；准确(性)

[佳句背诵] To be accurate，there were 198 participants from

different schools coming for the poetry reciting contest.(报道)

准确地说，有 198 名来自不同学校的选手前来参加诗歌朗诵比赛。

(1)be accurate in/at 在……方面准确

to be accurate 准确地说

(2)with accuracy 准确无误地

[活学巧用] 单句语法填空/完成句子

My maths teacher always says that it's crucial to be accurate

_____ calculation.

I tossed a stone at the bear, which _____.(动

作描写，浙江 7 月卷)

我向那头熊扔了一块石头，石头非常精准地击中了那头熊的头部。

3.treatment n.诊疗，治疗，疗法；对待方式

·treat n.招待；款待 v.以……态度(方式)对待；款待；请(客)；治疗

[佳句背诵] Because I was under treatment, my mother was

strongly opposed to my father treating me to junk food.

因为我正在接受治疗，我母亲强烈反对我父亲请我吃垃圾食品。

(1)under treatment   在治疗中

(2)treat sb as… 把某人看作……

treat sb to sth 用……招待；以……款待

treat sb with… 以……方式对待某人；用……治疗某人

treat sth seriously 认真对待某事/某物

[活学巧用] 单句语法填空/完成句子

I'm going to treat myself _____ a new pair of shoes.

I respect my mother so much _____, but as

an equal.(人物介绍，全国 I 卷)

我非常尊重母亲，她从来没有把我当作孩子，而是平等对待。

I felt he _____ and probably

make him fail to get an A in the course.(心理描写,2022·浙江 1 月卷)

我觉得他对我的态度就好像我会拖他的后腿，可能会让他在这门课上拿不到 A。

Through the community service, I wholly realized that not only _____ but we also _____.(主旨升华，2022·浙江 6 月卷)

通过社区服务，我完全意识到，我们不仅要以尊重的方式对待无家可归的人，而且应该把他们看作平等的人。

4.(be) devoted to 献身于，致力于

[佳句背诵] He was devoted to helping those who needed to be helped all his life.(人物介绍)

他终身致力于帮助那些需要帮助的人。

devote oneself to   献身于，致力于

devote one's time/energy/money/life to 把时间/精力/金钱/一生用于……

[名师点津] 以上短语中，to 均为介词，后可接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。

[活学巧用]

单句语法填空/完成句子/一句多译

She devoted her life to _____ (help) homeless children.(人物介绍)

As I stepped into Senior Three, I had to _____.

进入高三后，我不得不把大多数业余时间都用来学习。

一心投入到教育失聪儿童，这位年轻女士很少有时间照顾她自己的女儿。(人物介绍)

→＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿，the young lady has little time to care for her own daughter.(现在分词短语作状语)

→＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿，the young lady has little time to care for her own daughter.(过去分词短语作状语)

5.a (large/great) number of 许多；大量

[佳句背诵] The great poet wrote a great number of poems all his life.It is calculated that the number of his poems reaches up to more than 30，000，a great many of which are quite familiar to us.(人物描写)

这位伟大的诗人一生写了大量的诗。据统计, 他的诗歌多达 3 万多首, 其中很多我们都很熟悉。

＋不可数名词

[名师点津]

(1)"a number of＋名词"作主语，谓语动词用复数，表示"许多……；大量……"。"the number of＋名词"作主语，谓语动词用单数，表示"……的数量"。

(2)"large quantities of＋名词"作主语，谓语动词用复数；"a large quantity of＋名词"作主语，谓语动词用单数。

(3)"large amounts of＋不可数名词"作主语,谓语动词用复数;"a large amount of＋不可数名词"作主语，谓语动词用单数。

A large quantity of food _____ (waste)because lots of

students order much more food than they actually need.

Large amounts of water _____(be) polluted by the factory，so

it was fined a great deal of money.

I've known her for _____ years.

我认识她好多年了。

Now _____ seeking to get a high paid job.But the

number of posts available for them _____.

如今很多大学毕业生都想找一份高薪工作，但适合他们的岗位的数量

却经常不够。

1.The first successfully cloned animal was a sheep named Dolly in

1996.

1996 年，第一只成功克隆的动物是一只名叫多莉的绵羊。

句中过去分词 cloned 作前置定语，named Dolly 作后置定语。

句型公式|过去分词(短语)作定语

(1)及物动词的过去分词(短语)作定语，与所修饰的名词或代词之间是

逻辑上的动宾关系，表示被动含义。

(2)单个的过去分词作定语时，多置于所修饰词的前面，left 等少数过

去分词放后面；而过去分词短语作定语，一般置于所修饰词的后面，

通常可改写为定语从句。

[佳句背诵]

Lost time can never be found again.

光阴一去不复返。

Have you read the novel written by Charles Dickens

你读过查尔斯·狄更斯写的小说吗？

[活学巧用]　完成句子

Most of the teachers _____ were young ones.

大部分被邀请参加晚会的都是年轻老师。

_____ are for my students.

剩下的书是给我的学生的。

So would you please spare some time to

_____？(求助信)

所以您是否可以抽出一些时间来审阅附件中的草稿脚本，并做必要的修改？

2.They were the first ever primates (the order of mammals which include apes，monkeys，and humans) to have been cloned!

他们是第一批被克隆的灵长类动物(哺乳动物的一个类别，包括猿、猴子和人类在内)!

句中 to have been cloned 为动词不定式作后置定语。

句型公式|动词不定式作定语

(1)动词不定式作定语，置于被修饰词之后，常表示未发生的动作。

(2)中心词是序数词或被序数词、最高级、only 等修饰时，其后用动词不定式作定语。

(3)promise、plan、offer、decision、ability、chance 等抽象名词后常用动词不定式作定语。

[佳句背诵]

Though David was the last participant to cross the finishing line, he was not depressed and instead, his face lit up with victory.(心理描写，2022·新高考Ⅰ卷)

虽然大卫是最后一个越过终点线的参与者，但他并不沮丧，相反，他的脸上绽放出胜利的光芒。

The ability to express an idea is as important as the idea itself.

表达观点的能力与观点本身同等重要。

Flying is the best way to travel.

乘飞机是最好的旅行方式。

[活学巧用]　完成句子

I'm writing this letter in the hope of _____.(申请信)

我写这封信是希望有机会成为我们学校英语协会的志愿者。

John was _____ to help

Bernard earn some extra money.He was convinced that he had the

ability _____.(新高考Ⅰ卷)

约翰是第一个想到做爆米花帮助伯纳德挣外快的人。他相信他有能力帮助伯纳德走出困境。

I can speak fluent English and I am _____

for further study.There is no doubt that I am

_____.(申请信)

我能说一口流利的英语，而且我是班上唯一一个出国深造的学生。毫无疑问我是负责这项工作的最佳人选。

Part 3　Grammar (1)——完成时

①Solar racers have been coming to Australia for years for the World Solar Car Challenge.

②People have been worried about pollution caused by fuels like petrol and gas.

③He has just bought a dictionary for me.

④What have you been doing recently

⑤He has been standing there for an hour.

⑥They have reached the speed of nearly 80 kph.

⑦By 1748，they had found an awesome historical site.

⑧Before the eruption occurred，it had been a booming Roman city with temples，markets，restaurants and theatres.

⑨I had been looking for it for days before I found it.

⑩He had been mentioning your name to me.

一、现在完成时

1.现在完成时的构成为"have/has＋done"，表示发生在过去的动作或存在的状态到说话时刚刚完成或结束。现在完成时常与 up to now、so far、already、yet、now、recently、in the past few

years、just 等时间状语连用。

In the last five years，Cao has walked through 34 countries in six continents，and in 2016，he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain.(2022·全国甲卷)

在过去的五年里，曹走过了六大洲的 34 个国家，并于 2016 年登上了非洲最高峰乞力马扎罗山。

2.在条件、时间或让步状语从句中，表示将来某时之前已完成的动作。

When you have learned English，you will find it a bridge to so much knowledge. 当你学习英语之后，你会发现它是通往丰富知识的桥梁。

3.下列情况下常用现在完成时：

①It is/has been＋一段时间＋since 从句(从句用一般过去时)

②This/That/It is the first/second…time＋that sb have/has done…

③It/This is the best/worst/most interesting 等＋名词＋定语从句(从句常用现在完成时)

It is twenty years since I saw her.

我已经二十年没见她了。

This is the first time that we have seen a film in the cinema as a family.

这是我们全家第一次到电影院看电影。

This is the most interesting novel he has ever written.

这是他曾写过得最有趣的一部小说。

二、现在完成进行时

1.现在完成进行时的构成为"have/has＋been＋doing"。表示过去的动作持续到现在并有可能延续下去，常和 for、since 引导的时间状语连用。

The manager has been telling the workers how to improve the program since 9 am.

自从上午 9 点经理就一直告诉工人如何改善这一方案。

2.表示重复性动作。

You have been saying you can succeed for five years.

五年来你一直在说你能成功。

3.表示某种感彩。

Too much has been happening today.

今天发生了太多事情。

三、过去完成时

1.过去完成时的构成为"had＋done"。表示过去某个时间之前已经完成的动作，即过去完成时的动作发生在"过去的过去"，句中有明显的参照动作或时间状语(before、after、by、up till)，这种时态从来不孤立使用。

Tom and I became friends in 2000，although we had actually met several years before.

汤姆和我在 2000 年成为朋友，尽管在那之前好几年我们就见过面。

2.动词 hope、expect、think、intend、mean、want、suppose、plan 用过去完成时，表示未实现的愿望、打算和意图。

I had intended to call on you，but I had an unexpected visitor.

我本来打算去看你，但是来了一位不速之客。

3.在"hardly (scarcely)…when…、no sooner…than…"句型结构中，主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时，意思为"一……就……"。

Hardly had the speaker finished his speech when the audience kept asking him questions.

演讲者一结束他的讲话，观众就不停地向他提问。

4.by，by the end，by the time，until，before，since 后接表示过去某一时间的短语或从句时，主句用过去完成时。

By the time Jack returned home from England，his son had graduated from college.

杰克从英国回到家时，他的儿子已经大学毕业了。

5.表示"第几次做某事"，主句用过去时，从句用过去完成时。

That was the second time that she had seen her grandfather. 那是她第二次看见她的祖父了。

四、过去完成进行时

过去完成进行时的构成为"had＋been＋doing"。主要表示过去某一时间以前一直在进行的动作或表示动作在过去某一时间开始一直延续到过去另一时间，这一动作可能已经停止也可能还在进行。

①When Alice came to herself, she did not know how long she had been lying there.(表示 lie 这一动作先于 did not

know, 且 lie 这一动作还在进行)

当艾丽丝苏醒过来的时候，她不知道自己已在那儿躺了多久。

②She told me that she had been studying French for 5 years.

她告诉我她已经学习法语 5 年了。

[名师点津]　过去完成时和过去完成进行时的区别

(1)过去完成时：表示动作在过去的某一时间已经完成。

Tom was disappointed that most of the guests had left when he

arrived at the party.　当汤姆到达晚会的时候，大部分客人都走了，

他很失望。

(2)过去完成进行时：表示在过去某一特定时间以前发生的动作一直持

续到这个特定时间，或是刚刚结束，或是还要延续。但是，绝不会延

续到现在。

It had been raining hard for three weeks.Nearly all the little trees

on the mountain were washed away.

大雨一连下了三个星期。山上的小树差不多都被冲走了。

[名师点津]　时间点的确定以及是否强调动作的持续性是判断完成时

态和完成进行时态的关键。

Ⅰ.单句语法填空

1.On a website called No Fly Climate Sci, for example, roughly 200

academics—many of them climate scientists— _____

(promise) to fly as little as possible since the effort started two

years ago.(2022·浙江 1 月卷)

2.I quickly searched the crowd for the school's coach and asked him what _____ (happen).(2022·新高考Ⅰ卷)

3.In order to find the missing child, villagers _____ (do) all they can over the past five hours.

4.He asked me whether I _____ (return) the books to the library, and I admitted that I hadn't.

5.—Did you have to do much for the dinner party

—Helen _____ (finish)everything by the time I got home.

6.We _____ (hope) that you would come, but you didn't.

7.They _____ (expect) the anecdote for some time before I came.

8.His success was due to the fact that he _____ (work) hard all the time.

9.In the past few years, great changes _____ (take) place in my hometown.

10.This is the second cigarette that he _____ (smoke) today.

Ⅱ.完成句子

1.I shall post the letter as soon as _____ it.

我一写完信就寄出去。

2.If you _____, you will understand the theory better.

如果你做了这个实验，你将会更好地理解这个原理。

3.Tom _____ since the new term began.

新学期开始以来，汤姆一直在努力学习。

4.I _____ all the morning，so I'm sweating heavily.

我整个上午一直在踢足球，所以我汗流浃背。

5.He _____ of independent learning.No wonder he

ranks first in every exam in his class.

他养成了独立学习的好习惯。难怪他每次考试都名列前芧。

6.Now that Lucy is out of work，she

_____ to school，but she

_____ yet.

既然露西失业了，她一直在考虑回去上学，但她还没有决定。

如何确定动词的时态

1.根据时间状语确定时态

动词的时态,顾名思义就是指动作或状态在不同时间条件下的动词形

式，因此时间状语是确定动词时态的最直接的决定因素。

【典例 1】 In the last few years, China _____ (make)

great achievements in environmental protection.

分析 has made [题干中的时间状语是"In the last few years"，表示

动作"从过去一直到现在"，故所填词应用现在完成时。]

【典例 2】 Silk _____ (become) one of the primary goods

traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.

分析 had become [句意：到大约公元前 100 年，丝绸已经成为丝绸之路上交易的主要商品之一。题干中有表示过去的时间状语 "about 100 BC"，且当时间状语由介词 by(不迟于，不晚于)引导时，表示动作发生在"过去的过去"，谓语动词应用过去完成时。]

2.根据固定句式确定时态

英语中有一些句式的时态常常很固定，如果题干中出现这类句式，考生应注意根据规则选用适当的时态。

①It is/has been＋一段时间＋since 从句(从句用一般过去时)

②This/That/It is the first/second...time that sb have/has done...

③This/That/It was the first/second...time that sb had done...

④It/This is the best/worst/most interesting 等＋名词＋定语从句(从句常用现在完成时)

⑤hardly/scarcely had sb done sth when....did...＝ No sooner had sb done sth than...

【典例 3】 It is the first time that the intelligent boy ＿＿＿＿ (make) such a silly mistake.

分析 has made [这里为"It is the first/second...time that sb have/has done..."句型，主句为一般现在时，that 从句用现在完成时。]

【典例 4】 The film directed and starred by him is one of the most impressive films I ＿＿＿＿ (see).

分析 have seen [这里为"It/This is the best/worst/most

interesting..."句型，主句为一般现在时，定语从句用现在完成时。]

Ⅰ.用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1.My husband, our children and I _____ (have) wonderful camping experiences over the past ten years.(2022·新高考Ⅰ卷)

2.People _____(pour) into stadiums since the days of ancient Greece.

3.Already this year, 115 measles cases _____ (report) in the USA, compared with 189 for all of last year.

4.Languages _____(come) and going for thousands of years, but in recent times there has been less coming and a lot more going.

5.When Washington wrote that, Englishmen _____(refer) to insects as bugs for more than a century.

6.The chief engineer together with his colleagues _____(look) for new scientific methods of farming since five years ago.

7.A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ (trap) in the mountains for two days.

8.Please stop to have a rest.You _____ (repair) the washing machine the whole morning.

9.The pop group started the concert after all the tables _____ (connect).

Ⅱ.完成句子

1.Doctors _____ of the virus.

医生们已经发现了几种这种病毒的变体。

2.I like dancing and _____.

我喜欢跳舞，多年来我一直在业余时间上舞蹈课。

3.In fact, _____ before you

apologized.

事实上，在你道歉之前，你的父母已经原谅了你的错误。

4._____ before I came back.

在我回来之前，我的父母一直在激动地争论着什么。

Ⅲ.语法填空

I am Dr.Frank，an expert in UFOs.I 1._____(observe) aliens

since 1963 when I was a little boy.The first time was so frightening

that they tried to speak what I was saying and wanted to make

friends 2._____ me.Since then，we have been talking with

each other by special device.I 3._____(take) many pictures

with aliens so far because they visit the Earth from time

4._____ time.Recently I 5._____ (see) an unusual number

of UFOs and I have been trying to contact them.If I get some

information，I will immediately report to the police.

Period Ⅱ　Lesson 1

Part 1　Reading Comprehension——通文本

研读·教材原文

Step Ⅰ　(Ⅰ)Para.1 D　Para.2 E　Para.3 F　Para.4 C

Para.5 B　Para.6 A

(Ⅱ)examples；opinions

Step Ⅱ　(Ⅰ)One example of natural cloning is taking a cutting

from a plant and putting it in soil，and another is identical twins.

(Ⅱ)1.D　2.B　3.A　4.C

Step Ⅲ　(Ⅰ)1.C　2.B　3.B　4.A　5.C

(Ⅱ)①Cures　②aging　③research　④number　⑤accurate

⑥treatments　⑦objects　⑧individuals　⑨inferior

⑩abuse

Step Ⅳ　略

Step Ⅴ　1.它活了六年半，寿命只有母体绵羊的一半。

2.他们如此努力打破这一技术壁垒的原因是为了获得基因编辑过的

动物，并生产出有助于医学研究和人类健康的动物模型。

3.灵长类动物克隆的成功获得了全世界的赞扬，被认为是一项巨大的

突破，它可能会提供各种疾病的治疗方法，也可能为如何防止衰老提

供线索。

4.虽然有些人认为这对科学进步至关重要，另一些人则提出了道德上

的担忧。

5.到目前为止，我们仍不清楚"中中"和"华华"长大后会发生什么。

Step Ⅵ　1.called　2.successfully　3.including　4.had been cloned

5.with　6.to create　7.which　8.effective　9.it　10concerns.

Part 2　Language Points——析考点

夯实·语言基础

Ⅰ.1.clone　2.barrier　3.forever　4.clue　5.crucial　6.bound

7.abuse

Ⅱ.1.双胞胎中的一个　2.骆驼　3.牛　4.山羊　5.繁殖的，生殖的　6.福气，幸运

Ⅲ.1.editor；edition　2.artificially　3.identity　4.comparison

5.wholly　6.accuracy；accurately　7.treatment　8.emotional

9.merely

Ⅳ.1.either...or...　2.lead to　3.depend on　4.be devoted to

5.take care of　6.a (large/great) number of　7.必定

8.被看作；当作……来看　9.是……还是……

10.与……相比

Ⅴ.1.the suggestion given by Mr.Smith　2.the first to arrive at the school and the last to leave the school

3.While online courses bring about much convenience

精析·核心要点

重要词汇

1.①in　②By　③Teachers are often compared to gardeners

④Don't always compare yourself with/to others

2.①in/at　②hit the beast on the head with great accuracy

3.①to　②as she never treats me as a child　③treated me as

though I would hold him back   ④should we treat the homeless people with respect；should treat them as equal souls

4.①helping   ②devote most of my spare time to studying

③Devoting herself to teaching the deaf children；Devoted to teaching the deaf children

5.①is wasted   ②were   ③a great many   ④a great number of college graduates are；is often not enough

经典句式

1.①invited to the party   ②The books left   ③review the draft script attached to this email and make necessary changes

2.①getting the chance to be a volunteer of our School English Association   ②the first person to think of making popcorn；to help Bernard out of the difficulty   ③the only student in my class to go abroad；the best person to be responsible for the job

Part 3   Grammar(1)——完成时

跟踪·落实检查

Ⅰ.1.have promised   2.had happened   3.have done   4.had returned   5.had finished   6.had hoped   7.had been expecting

8.had been working   9.have taken   10.has smoked

Ⅱ.1.I have written   2.have done the experiment   3.has been working hard   4.have been playing football   5.has developed a good habit   6.has been considering going back；hasn't decided

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