## Period Two　Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

**Learning Aims**(学习目标)

1．Learn the following language points：anticipate，superior，prejudice，operate(重点难点)

2．Learn the following language point：be engaged in(重点)

 Twenty years ago，positions in social technologies or energy efficiency did not even exist，and it is difficult to anticipate the new positions which will emerge twenty years from now.(教材P31)

**anticipate *vt*.**预料，预期；预见，预计(并做准备)；期盼

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| (1)anticipate doing sth.预期做某事anticipate sth.doing sth.预期……做某事It is anticipated that...据预测……(2)anticipation *n*．预料，预期，预见，预计in anticipation of 预料，预期 |

[佳句赏读]　感悟句意·背诵

①With the housing price going down，they **anticipate moving** to a bigger house by the end of the year.

②However difficult it might be，I don’t **anticipate it being a problem** never to be solved.

③We **anticipate that** great changes will be made to the pandemic as long as all the nations cooperate with each other.

→**It is anticipated that** great changes will be made to the pandemic as long as all the nations cooperate with each other.

我们预计，只要所有国家相互合作，疫情将产生巨大的变化。

[单句语法填空/句型转换]

①The more I anticipated arriving(arrive) somewhere，the more disappointed I was.

②We anticipate sales rising(rise) next year，for which reason it is important not to let production levels fall.

③We anticipate that he will resign as manager of the company to make room for the young.

→It is anticipated that he will resign as manager of the company to make room for the young.

 In a successful，stable and productive society，all jobs are equally important and no one is superior to another，so we should not have prejudice against any any of them.(教材P31)

**superior *adj*.**好的，占优势的；有优越感的；高傲的 ***n*．**级别(或地位、职位)更高的人

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| (1)be superior to比……更好的，更胜一筹的(2)inferior *adj*.较差的；比不上……的*n*.不如别人的人；级别(或地位)低的人be inferior to比……更差的，比不上……的 |

[佳句赏读]　感悟句意·背诵

①The first time he met the immediate **superior**，he was too nervous to behave well，leaving a bad impression.

②We can take pride in the knowledge that people of different skin colors are equal and no race **is superior to** another.

[单句语法填空/完成句子]

①Taking a superior attitude to others when negotiating can contribute to nothing but constant friction. Likewise，feeling inferior to others is not acceptable either.

②What is it that enables you to believe you are superior to others?

到底是什么让你觉得你高人一等？

**prejudice *n*．**[**U**]**&**[**C**]偏见；成见

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| (1)have (a) prejudice against sb./sth.对某人/物有偏见(2)prejudiced *adj*.有偏见的；偏爱的be prejudiced against...对……有偏见 |

[佳句赏读]　感悟句意·背诵

The superior might **have** (**a**) **prejudice against** the new comer，approving of nothing he put forward at the meeting.

→The superior might **be prejudiced against** the new comer，approving of nothing he put forward at the meeting.

[单句语法填空/句式升级]

①She opposed being prejudiced(prejudice) against，even though she was the only female in the contest.

②He never has a prejudice against those in poverty，but instead he always seeks to understand their emotions by putting himself in their shoes.

→Never does he have (a) prejudice against those in poverty，but instead he always seeks to understand their emotions by putting himself in their shoes.(用倒装句改写)

 Currently，a heavy focus is put on training in “hard skills”，such as machine operating and software programming.(教材P33)

**operate *vt*.**操作，使运行；经营，管理***vi*.**运转，工作；经营，营业；动手术

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| (1)operate on sb.给某人做手术(2)operation *n*．运行，运转；经营；手术；行动in operation在运行go/come into operation开始生效put sth.into operation 实施，启用(have) an operation on接受手术，做手术(3)operator *n*．操作人员；电话员，接线员；经营者 |

[佳句赏读]　感悟句意·背诵

①Having seen the X-ray，the doctor decided to **operate on/have an operation on** the patient without delay.

without delay毫不耽搁地

②Could you tell me who is in charge of the three lifts **in operation?**

③It is anticipated that the new plant will **go/come into operation** in May this year.

④It’s time that we should **put** the writing plan **into operation** to meet the deadline.

[单句语法填空/完成句子]

①The economy has a tendency to decline，so that they have no choice but to put new measures into operation(operate)．

经济出现了衰退趋势，结果他们别无选择只能采取新的举措。

②Can you imagine how difficult it is for me，a green hand，to operate the new machine?

你能想象我这样一个新手操作这台新机器有多困难吗？

③It takes a doctor much patience and courage to operate on a patient.

医生给病人做手术需要相当的耐心和勇气。

Wherever our interests may lie and whatever our career choices might be，work allows us the opportunity to be engaged in something we are fond of...(教材P30)

**be engaged in**从事，忙于

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| be engaged in＝engage oneself in从事，参加；忙于be adapted to＝adapt oneself to适应be committed to＝commit oneself to全心全意做某事be devoted to＝devote oneself to全心全意做某事，致力于做某事 |

①They **were engaged in/engaged themselves in** conversation，pretending not to see me at all.

他们正谈得来劲，假装根本没有看到我。

②If you fail to be adapted to/adapt yourself to the new circumstances，it doesn’t hurt to ask for help.

如果你不能适应新环境，寻求帮助没有害处。

③There is no doubt that both sides are committed to/ commit themselves to finding the solution.

毫无疑问双方都在全力找到解决办法。

Ⅰ.单句语法填空

1．In anticipation(anticipate) of bad weather，they take plenty of warm clothes when on vacation.

2．Have you found your computer is far superior to mine，running at a higher speed?

3．In this country，there is little prejudice against workers from other EU states，thus attracting more labour forces.

4．The woman has something wrong with her eyes and has to have them operated(operate) on.

5．Julie has no idea of what is happening outside，totally engaged(engage) in reading a book.

Ⅱ.完成句子

1．It is anticipated that the effects of the epidemic will be lasting for a long time.

据预计，疫情的影响将会持续很长一段时间。

2．Given that she has a big family to support，what she needs is a new job (which/that is) superior to the former one in salary.

鉴于她有一大家子人要养活，她所需要的是在薪水方面比原先更好的新工作。

3．That the policeman was prejudiced against/had (a) prejudice against foreigners could not be recorded in the official file.

那名警察歧视外国人这件事不能被记录到官方档案中。

4．Having been in operation for six months，the system was finally abandoned.

在运行了六个月之后，这个制度最终被废弃了。

## 课时跟踪练二

基础巩固

Ⅰ.单词拼写

1．Relying on a monthly salary of 3,000 yuan to make a living doesn’t seem so easy in such a city.

2．After several years of study and practice，he has attained fluency in English.

3．One should always be full of passion(激情) in his life no matter how old he is.

4．The boy who is fond of English does well in both speaking and writing.

5．A good speaker is able to react quickly by anticipating(预料，预计) the audience’s needs.

6．Anyone dissatisfied with the status quo can seek to find what is superior to the present life.

7．Few people have the courage to admit being racially prejudiced.

8．Even though they are common people，they have made contributions in their respective(各自的) fields.

Ⅱ.单句语法填空

1．They laboured for years to clear(clear) their son’s name as he was accused of murder.

2．We students should set attainable(attain) targets in the course of learning.

3．He has had a passionate(passion) interest in music from an early age.

4．Anticipating(anticipate) what interviewers will ask is quite important in job-seeking.

5．The police have launched a major operation(operate) against drug suppliers.

6．Have you ever consulted(consultant) your lawyer about the case in advance?

Ⅲ.单句写作

1．他们已经喜欢上了这所房子，不想搬家。(fond)

They had grown fond of the house，not wanting to leave.

2．他努力使学生对自己的课堂感兴趣，因此十分受欢迎。(endeavour；make＋宾语＋宾补)

He endeavoured to make students interested in his classes，and consequently was very popular.

3．作为一名公务员，他的一生都在致力于为人民服务。(commit)

As a public servant，he committed himself to/was committed to serving the people all his life.

4．新路正在实施临时交通管控。(operation)

Temporary traffic controls are in operation on the new road.

5．我们都知道她和她的同学相处得很好。(that引导主语从句)

It is known to us all that she gets on well with her classmates./That she gets on well with her classmates is known to us all.

能力提升

Ⅳ.阅读理解

A new study published in the journal *Educational* *Studies* shows that the elementary school a child attends has almost no influence on their desire to progress to higher education.

The research was carried out by Josip Šabić and Boris Jokic at the Centre for Educational Research and Development of the Institute for Social Research in Zagreb，Croatia.The authors wanted to discover the main factors affecting pupils’ intention to continue to higher education as they reach the end of elementary school.

To find out children’s aims，they asked just over 1,000 pupils aged 14－15 at 23 elementary schools in Zagreb to complete three separate questionnaires during their last two years at elementary school.The researchers also obtained information on the pupils’ academic grades，as well as on the size of each school and its classes，the grade point average (GPA) for each school，and property prices in the area around each school as a measure of socioeconomic status.

The study revealed that none of the school-level factors，including school and class size，the GPA of the school and property prices，had any influence on the desire to continue to higher education.In contrast，several factors related to parents and home life，such as parental educational aspirations(渴望)，maternal(母亲的) academic support and having a desk to work on，did have an influence.As did gender，with girls more likely than boys to want to continue to higher education.And while school-level factors didn’t have any influence，performance at school did：high academic grades were the single strongest predictor of a pupil’s desire to continue to higher education，while enjoying school was also an important factor.

“The major finding arising from the present study is that none of the school level variables used in our analysis contributes to the explanation of pupils’ aspirations for higher education，” said Josip Šabić.“Another important finding is that parents can influence their children’s aspirations by expressing their expectations regarding the children’s educational path and by providing the basic conditions for completing homework and learning.”

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| 语篇解读　本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项新的研究，研究发现孩子上什么样的小学对他们继续接受高等教育的意愿几乎没有影响。 |

1．What does the research focus on?

A．Where do pupils go for help in choosing a college?

B．Who gives pupils more support to go to college?

C．What makes pupils choose to attend college?

D．Which do pupils like most in choosing further education?

答案　C

解析　推理判断题。根据第二段第二句“The authors wanted to discover the main factors affecting pupils’intention to continue to higher education as they reach the end of elementary school.”可知，这个研究主要研究是什么让小学生选择上大学的。故选C。

2．Which of the following do the researchers care least in designing the research?

A．Class sizes. B．Family incomes.

C．Property prices. D．Academic grades.

答案　B

解析　细节理解题。根据第三段内容可知，研究者使用了问卷调查，其中关注的重点有学生的学习成绩、学校以及班级的大小、平均成绩以及学校周边地区的房价，而没有涉及学生家庭的收入。故选B。

3．What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

A．The GPA of school blocks pupils from going to college.

B．Gender has little influence on choosing a college.

C．Decisions of parents make pupils choose what to do.

D．Pupils’ preference to their school is important.

答案　D

解析　推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句中的“And while school-level factors...while enjoying school was also an important factor.”可知，好成绩是一个学生愿意继续接受高等教育意愿的最强预测因素，而喜欢学校生活也是一个重要的因素。由此可推知，学生对学校的喜爱程度也会影响学生未来的学业选择。故选D。

4．What does Josip Šabić stress in the last paragraph?

A．School level variables.

B．Financial support to pupils.

C．Parental academic supports.

D．Learning environments for pupils.

答案　C

解析　细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句“Another important finding is...by providing the basic conditions for completing homework and learning.”可知，Josip Šabić在此强调的是父母对孩子的学业提供支持的重要性。故选C。

Ⅴ.完形填空

Have you ever lost something precious and thought you’d never get it back？A woman named Thomas from Oregon found a bag from a bargain shop.However，little did she know that bag would change someone’s life for the 1 .

It looked brand new so she bought it without 2 .After making it home，she noticed something interesting and turned it over to 3 ，and something heavy moved.She started to think negative thoughts in fear of what was left there.Thomas also 4 why the last owner would throw away such a valuable item.Curiously，she 5 further down through a hole in the lining (内衬)．Slowly she pulled a brand new 6 out with astonishment! That left her 7 more questions.For example，who did it on earth 8 ？On seeing picture after picture，she assumed it was a mother and her child， 9 that such a loss must have got a mother upset all her life.Therefore，she shared the photos online，hoping someone would 10 them! Meanwhile，she doubted whether they remained here.

 11 ，the owner Conner was nearby.Thomas 12 her that she had her camera with timeless photos.She nearly burst into tears the moment she saw the photos Thomas sent her.Thomas arranged a(n) 13 with Conner.“Thank you! It never occurs to me that my camera should return to my 14 ；after all，seven years.” Conner blurted(脱口而出) as she walked up to Thomas with 15 .Thanks to Thomas，all her past memories were back in her hands and heart.

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| 语篇解读　文章讲述了一位女士偶然在二手市场买到一个包，发现包的夹层里有一个相机，相机里是一位母亲和她的孩子的照片。这位女士通过在网络上发布照片找到了相机的主人。相机的主人因七年后重新找到这些照片和美好的记忆而欣喜不已。 |

1．A.richer B．better

C．easier D．harder

答案　B

解析　richer更富有的；better更好的；easier更容易的；harder更难的。根据上文“bag would change someone’s life for”以及后文提到包里有珍贵的照片可知，此处指让一个人的生活变得更好，故选B。

2．A.doubt B．mercy

C．hesitation D．regret

答案　C

解析　doubt怀疑；mercy仁慈；hesitation犹豫；regret后悔。根据上文“It looked brand-new so she bought it without”可知，此处指毫不犹豫地买下了包，应用without hesitation。故选C。

3．A.examine B．open

C．match D．sew

答案　A

解析　examine检查；open打开；match匹配；sew缝合。根据上文“she noticed something interesting and turned it over to”可知，此处指她看到了有趣的东西，所以翻过来查看。故选A。

4．A.understood B．reflected

C．recalled D．wondered

答案　D

解析　understand理解；reflect反思，反射；recall回想起；wonder想知道。根据后文“why the last owner would throw away such a valuable item”可知，她也想知道为什么上一个主人会扔掉这么贵重的东西。故选D。

5．A.looked B．reached

C．bent D．stretched

答案　B

解析　look看；reach到达，伸手；bend弯曲；stretch拉伸。根据后文“further down through a hole in the lining(内衬)”可知，她透过衬里上的一个洞往下伸手。故选B。

6．A.camera B．photo

C．record D．phone

答案　A

解析　camera照相机；photo照片；record记录；phone手机。根据下文中的“On seeing picture after picture”和最后一段中的“she had her camera”可知，她惊讶地从包里拽出一部崭新的相机。故选A。

7．A.with B．off

C．into D．beyond

答案　A

解析　with和，带着；off脱离；into进入；beyond越过。根据后文“more questions”指给某人留下了疑问，短语为leave sb.with questions。故选A。

8．A.take to B．stick to

C．belong to D．respond to

答案　C

解析　take to喜欢，开始沉湎于；stick to坚持；belong to属于；respond to回答。根据下文中的“On seeing picture after picture，she assumed it was a mother and her child...”可知，此处表示她想知道这个相机究竟属于谁。故选C。

9．A.anxious B．aware

C．curious D．sensitive

答案　B

解析　anxious焦虑的；aware意识到的；curious好奇的；sensitive敏感的。根据下文“that such a loss must have got a mother upset all her life”可知，她意识到这样的损失一定会使这位母亲一生感到不安。故选B。

10．A.recognize B．confirm

C．contact D．observe

答案　A

解析　recognize认出；confirm确认；contact联系；observe观察。根据上文中的“she shared the photos online”可知，她在网上将这些图片分享出来，希望有人能认出这些照片。故选A。

11．A.Unfortunately B．Eventually

C．Hopefully D．Thankfully

答案　D

解析　unfortunately不幸地；eventually最后；hopefully有希望地；thankfully幸亏，感激地。根据下文中的“the owner Conner was nearby”可知，谢天谢地，相机的主人就在附近。故选D。

12．A.begged B．reminded

C．informed D．convinced

答案　C

解析　beg恳求；remind提醒；inform通知；convince说服。根据后文“her that she had her camera with timeless photos”可知，托马斯告知康纳，她拥有她丢失的那些照片。故选C。

13．A.meeting B．interview

C．celebration D．conference

答案　A

解析　meeting会面；interview采访；celebration庆祝；conference会议。根据下文中的“with Conner”及语境可知，托马斯安排了和康纳的会面，要把相机给她。故选A。

14．A.charge B．possession

C．name D．collection

答案　B

解析　charge费用；possession财产，拥有；name名字；collection收集。根据上文中的“It never occurs to me that my camera should return...”可知，康纳从没想到自己能够重新拥有这部相机。故选B。

15．A.dignity B．surprise

C．relief D．excitement

答案　D

解析　dignity尊严；surprise惊喜；relief减轻；excitement激动。根据上文“Thank you! It never occurs to me that my camera should return to my...”可知，康纳重新找回相机，很激动。故选D。

Ⅵ.语法填空

(2021·山东潍坊一模)

New Yorkers were shocked in early December when a creature as big as a school bus 1.\_\_\_\_(surface) from the Hudson River.Over the next three days，2. humpback whale(座头鲸) swam by several popular tourist destinations，where a journalist took 3. (photo) of the animal seemingly waving its tail at Lady Liberty.

Scientists say NYC0089，which hasn’t been spotted in several weeks，has likely returned to deeper waters south of the Hudson.Still，the 4. (frequent) of whale sightings in the broader area has gone up rapidly in recent years.

“With these numbers increasing 5. (sharp)，it’s not surprising that you’re seeing them in some unusual places，” says Brown，a biologist，“including the Hudson River and Staten Island.”

Scientists say the 6. (rise) whale sightings are likely related to purer water and a brimming buffet of Atlantic menhaden，a fish favored by humpbacks，resulting 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_landmark environmental regulations 8. (pass) in the 1970s as well as New York City cleanup efforts.

“Seeing more whales in this area is a sign 9. the waters are cleaner and there’s more food here for these whales，” Brown says.“It shows that 10. we’ve been doing is working，so we need to keep doing that—and more—to protect these species.”

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| 语篇解读　这是一篇新闻报道。在12月初，纽约的哈德逊河上出现了一只座头鲸，让纽约人为之震惊。这头座头鲸游过几个著名的旅游景点，一名记者在那里拍下了这头动物似乎在向自由女神摇尾巴的照片。文章分析了产生这一现象背后的原因以及专家对此的看法。 |

1．答案　surfaced

解析　考查动词时态和语态。分析可知，此处为状语从句的谓语动词，根据上文“New Yorkers were shocked in early December”可知，此处是描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时；surface意为“浮出水面”时，为不及物动词，无被动语态。故填surfaced。

2．答案　the

解析　考查冠词。此处humpback whale特指上文提到的a creature，应用定冠词。故填the。

3．答案　photos

解析　考查名词复数。photo为可数名词，其前无冠词，应用复数形式。take photos拍照。故填photos。

4．答案　frequency

解析　考查词性转换。空处作主语，表示“频率”应用名词frequency，抽象概念，不可数。故填frequency。

5．答案　sharply

解析　考查词性转换。修饰动词increase应用副词sharply，作状语，表示“急剧地”。故填sharply。

6．答案　rising

解析　考查形容词化的现在分词。修饰后文名词短语whale sightings应用形容词rising，作定语。故填rising。

7．答案　from

解析　考查介词。结合语境可知空处表示“由……导致”，短语为result from。故填from。

8．答案　passed

解析　考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知，pass在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语environmental regulations构成被动关系，故应用过去分词作后置定语。故填passed。

9．答案　that

解析　考查同位语从句。此处为同位语从句，解释说明sign的内容，从句中不缺少成分，句意完整，应用只起连接作用的that。故填that。

10．答案　what

解析　考查主语从句。空处引导主语从句，从句中缺少宾语，指事情应用what。故填what。