**江苏省仪征中学2018~2019学年第一学期高二英语导学单**

**Module 6 Unit 1 Words(教师版)**

**Step1 Aims for previewing**

1. Read the words and remember their pronunciations;
2. Memorize the parts of speech of all the words and classify them;
3. Preview the usages of words and phrases.

**Step 2 Classification of word list**

动词（Verb): tease (vt.) behave (vt.&vi.) trip(vi&vt.) perform(vt.&vi.) amuse(vt.) mourn(vt.&vi.) strengthen(vt.& vi.) participate (vi.) instruct(vt.) attain (vt.) polish(vt.) burst(vi.) glare(vi.)

名词(Noun) : comedy; stage; comedian; variety; style; performance; academy; lip; saying; cigar; bathtub; fitness; muscle; foolishness; foreigner; bench; setting; textbook; invitation; castle; armchair; pile; anger; tear

形容词&副词(ADJ.& ADV.) : previous; visual; little-known; technical; deep-breathing; positive; negative; initial; invisible; cozy; crowded; official-looking; empty-handed;

多词性单词(Multi-part words): weekly; stand-up; hammer; howl; guarantee; alongside; bow; dash;

**Step 3 Usages of phrases**

1. stand up for/ stand by/ stand out/ stand in the way

① He played the violin, and he stood out from all the other musicians.

② They stand up for what they believed to be right.

③ The police just stood by and watched the situation worsening.

④ No mountains and seas can stand in the way of the friendship between our two peoples.

1. trip over

① 小心脚下，别被这些树根绊倒。

Mind your step. Don’t trip over these roots.

② 移开路边的自行车以防有人绊倒。

Remove the bike from the road in case someone might trip over it.

1. make fun of

Yet she’s too sensitive to make fun of.

Basically, all we do is make fun of each other all the time.

1. have affection for
2. come up with/ come out/ come up/ come about

① The idea they came up with proved beneficial to our project.

② How does it come about that he is always so busy？

③ Christian has a new movie coming out next month in which he plays a police.

④ The subject came up during a drink with our guests.

1. drive away

①The plant is believed to drive away evil spirits.

②Increased crime and terrorist threats are driving away tourists.

1. take on/ take off/ take in/ take over/ take up

①He took over from Smith as the manager of the company.

② In 1944, he met Edith and his career took off.

③ Gazing up into his eyes, she seemed to take in all he said.

④ Don’t take on more responsibilities than you can handle.

1. make room for
2. burst in/ burst into

① Balloons make me nervous; I hate it especially when they burst.(当他们爆炸的时候)

② Somehow or other, the baby burst into laughter.(突然大哭起来)

③ When John was doing his homework, a little puppy burst in.(突然闯入)

1. glare at/ glance at/ stare at

① Children should be taught not to \_\_A\_\_\_ the disabled people.

A. stare at B.glance at C.gaze at D.glare at

②The old gentleman just stood there glaring at the pickpocket and did not say a word."

1. hold out/ hold up/ hold back/ hold on(to)

① They managed to hold on until help arrived.

② “I’m Nancy.”she said, holding out her hand.

③ She held back, not knowing how to break the terrible news.

④ I hope that the fine weather will hold up for some more days.

**Step 4 Consolidation**

I**. Tranformation**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| VERB | NOUN | ADJECTIVE |
| vary | variety | various/varied |
| behave | behaviour | behavioral |
| perform | performance | performable |
| instruct | instruction | instructive |
| / | vision | invisible |
| initialize | initiative | initial |
| participate | participation | / |
| amuse | amusement | amused/amusing |

II**. Translation**

相声（Crosstalk）是一种备受欢迎的表演形式。相声扎根于生活，运用多种形式引起观众发笑。在相声节目中，演员和观众交流互动，一起分享生活。相声已成为传统文化的象征之一。

Crosstalk, a popular form of art performance, is anchored in people’s daily life. It amuses the audience employing a variety of language skills. During the routine,the performers interact with the audience and share life experiences with them. Crosstalk has become a symbol of our traditional culture.

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**Module 6 Unit 1 Welcome - Reading**

**Step 1 Aims for previewing**

1. Read the passage and comprehend the Chinese meaning;
2. Master some important or difficult phrases and sentence patterns;
3. Summarize the passage or some paragraphs.

**Step 2 Important phrases**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 对...做出反应 | react to | 6 | perform stand-up routine | 表演单口喜剧节目 |
| 2 | 各种各样的 | a variety of | 7 | come up with new jokes | 想出新的笑话 |
| 3 | 依靠，依赖 | depend on | 8 | make up a new joke | 编造新的笑话 |
| 4 | 喜爱，爱慕 | have affection for | 9 | howl with laughter | 哄堂大笑 |
| 5 | 一个这样的人 | one such person | 10 | follow in the footsteps | 效仿 |

**Step 3 Sentence patterns**

1. Stand-up is a kind of comedy that is done on a stage by a comedian talking straight to audience members.
2. A stand-up comedian may tease an audience member, or might decide to tell different jokes depending upon how the audience reacted to his or her previous jokes.
3. While this kind of humour may sound cruel, it usually only works if both the comedian and the audience have affection for or admire the people being made fun of.
4. Each time, he performs his stand-up routine in front of millions of people when the show is broadcast live on TV.
5. He says it is because when he started practising stand-up as a child, he told himself jokes while standing in front of the mirror, brushing his teeth.
6. One reason Crystal has become so famous is that he is very quick thinking, and is often able to come up with new jokes about the people and things around him.
7. Doctors have been researching what effect stand-up and other forms of comedy have on us.
8. Whatever the reason, research shows that in the end, the English saying, “Laughter is the best medicine”,may be true after all.

**Step 4 An outline of main ideas of each paragraph**

**Part 1** The definition of stand-up comedy

**Part 2** The types of stand-up comedy

**Part 3** Billy Crystal - A successful comedian

**Part 4** The benefits stand-up brings to people

**Step 5 Summary**

单口喜剧是一种深受人们喜爱的喜剧形式，它有着很多不同的类型。演员们在舞台上表演，逗笑观众。现如今，在世界范围内单口喜剧备受欢迎,也给人们的健康带来益处。

Stand-up, one favourite type of comedy, is one that is performed by a comedian talking straight to amuse the audience. There are a variety of different styles of stand-up comedy. Nowadays, Stand-up is popular among people worldwide and also brings benefits to the well-being of people.

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**Module 6 Unit 1 Grammar(To-infinitive)**

**Step 1 Aims for previewing**

1. Preview the rules of grammar;
2. Put the rules into practice.

**Step 2 Classical examples**

**指出动词不定式在句中充当的成分。**

1. To complete the 30 storied building in one year was quite a difficult task.
2. What I wanted was to get the work done as quickly as possible.
3. She had intended to attend the party,but she was otherwise occupied.
4. Scientists believed it unrealistic to get it recycled without consuming electricity.
5. I rushed to the station as fast as I could, only to find the train had left.
6. Because of the complexity of equipment, most companies require workers to have specific training.
7. I am delighted to have been invited to deliver a speech here.
8. We find the lake safe to swim in.
9. She became the first American woman to win Nobel Peace Prize.

**Step 3 General rules**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 主动语态 | 被动语态 |
| 一般式 | to do | to be done |
| 完成式 | to have done | to have been done |
| 进行式 | to be doing | × |
| 完成进行式 | to have been doing | × |

2.动词不定式在是由to+动词原形构成，在句中可以充当主语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、表语和状语等。

3.不带to的动词不定式是指动词不定式前省略to, 常用于使役动词、感官动词等后面；

4.动词不定式的省略；

**动词不定式运用口诀**

本领最多不定式，主表宾补和定状，

样样成分都能干，只有谓语它不敢。

大家千万要当心，有时它把句型改，

七个感官三使役，宾补要把to甩开。

作主宾是用 “it”, 自己在后把身藏，

疑问词后接上它，宾语从句可充当。

逻辑主语不定式，不定式前for sb;

To前not是否定，各种用法区分开。

**Step 4 Consolidation**

**一、用括号内动词的正确形式填空。**

1.Given more attention,the trees could have grown better.(give)

2.The missing boys were last seen playing near the river.(play)

3.When passing me he pretended not to have seen me.（see）

4.He still remembers being taken to Shanghai when he was very young.（take）

5.Arriving at the railway station,we had a break,only to find the train had left.(find)

6.With the boy leading the way,we had no trouble finding the way leading to Zhongshan Park.(lead)

7. Seeing these pictures,I couldn’t help thinking of those days when I was in Being and seen from the top of a thirty-stored building,Beijing looks more beautiful. (see）

8.While shopping,people sometimes can’t help being persuaded into buying something they don’t really need.(persuade)

二、单项选择

1.Please excuse my \_\_\_\_\_\_ in without \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.come;permitted B.coming;permitted

C.coming;being permitted D.to come;being permitted

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_ his head high,the manager walked into the room to attend the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_ then.

A.Holding;being held B.Held;holding

C.Having held;held D.Held;to be held

3.­——Did you hear her \_\_\_\_\_\_ this pop song this time the other day?

——Yes,and I heard this song \_\_\_\_\_\_ in English.

A.sing;singing B.sung;sung C.sung;singing D.singing;sung

4.The question \_\_\_\_\_\_ now at the meeting is not the question \_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

A.discussed;discussed B.discussing;had discussed

C.being discussed;discussed D.discussing;discussing

5.With the cooking \_\_\_\_\_\_ ,I went on \_\_\_\_\_\_ some sewing.

A.done;to do B.being done;doing C.to be done;doing D.to have done;doing

6.It is no use \_\_\_\_\_\_ your past mistakes.

A.regretting B.regret C.to regret D.regretted

7.Her husband died in 1980 and had nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_ to her,only \_\_\_\_\_\_ her five children.

A.left;to leave B.leaving;leaving C.leaving;left D.left;leaving

8.I am very busy.I have a very difficult problem \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.to work B.to work out C.to be worked out D.to work it out

9.I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_\_ back this afternoon.

A.you to call B.you call C.your calling D.you’ re calling

10.I saw some villagers \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bench at the end of the room.

A.seating B.seat C.seated D.seated themselves

11.She was glad to see her child well \_\_\_\_\_\_ care of.

A.take B.to be taken C.taken D.taking

12.How about the two of us \_\_\_\_\_\_ a walk down the garden?

A.to take B.take C.taking D.to be taken

13.I was fortunate to pick up a wallet \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the ground on the way back home, but unfortunately for me,I found my colour TV set \_\_\_\_\_\_ when I got home.

A.lying;stolen B.laying;stealing C.lay;stolen D.lying;stealing

14.With the kind－hearted boy \_\_\_\_\_\_ me with my work,I’m sure I’ll be able to spare time \_\_\_\_\_\_ with your work.

A.to help;help you out B.helping;helping you

C.helped;to help you out D.to help;to help you

15.Greatly moved by her words, \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.tears came to his eyes B.he could hardly hold back his tears

C.tears could hardly be held back D.his eyes were filled with tears.

16.——I hope the children won’t touch the dog.

——I’ve warned them \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.not B.not to C.not touch D.not do

17.I would love \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A.to go B.to have gone C.going D.having gone

18.When \_\_\_\_\_\_ why he walked in without permission,he just stared at us and said nothing.

A.been asked B.asked C.asking D.to be asked

19.The man kept silent in the room unless \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.spoken to B.spoke to C.spoken D.to speak

20.Rather than \_\_\_\_\_\_ on a crowded bus,he always prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_ a bicycle.

A.ride;ride B.riding;ride C.ride;to ride D.to ride;riding

21.The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street,but his mother told him \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.not to B.not to do C.not do it D.do not to

22.What’s troubling them is \_\_\_\_\_\_ enough experienced workers.

A.that they have to B.they have not C.their not having D.not their having

23.\_\_\_\_\_\_ his telephone number,she had some difficulty getting in touch with Bill.

A.Not knowing B.Knowing not C.Not having known D.Having not know

24.Whom would you rather \_\_\_\_\_\_ the work?

A.to have to do B.to have do C.have to do D.have do

25.Do you think it any good \_\_\_\_\_\_ with him again?

A.to talk B.talking C.to talking D.having talked

26.Sometimes new ideas have to be tested many times before \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A.accepting fully B.being fully accepted C.fully accepting D.fully being accepted

27.The government forbids \_\_\_\_\_\_ such bad books.

A.published B.to publish C.publish D.publishing

28. Everyone in our class was working hard and doing what we could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good college.

A. enter B. to enter C. entering D. entered

29. He knows nothing about it, so he can’t help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any of your work.

A. doing B. to do C. being doing D. to be done

30. All her time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experiments, she has no time for films.

A. devoted to do B. devoted to doing C. devoting to doing D. is devoted to doing

31. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, \_\_\_\_\_\_ it more difficult.

A. not make B. not to make C. not making D. do not make

32. The murderer was brought in, with his hands \_\_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.

A. to be tied B. being tied C. tied D. having tied

33. ---“Do you have anything more \_\_\_\_\_\_, sir?”

---“No. You can have a rest or do something else.”

A. typing B. to be typed C. typed D. to type

34. She took her son, ran out of the house, \_\_\_\_\_ him in the car and drove quickly to the nearest doctor’s office.

A. put B. to put C. putting D. having put

35. The boss insisted that every minute \_\_\_\_\_\_ made full use of \_\_\_\_\_\_ the work well.

A. be, to do B. was, doing C. be, doing D. was, to do

36. The managers discussed the plan that they would like to see \_\_\_\_\_\_ the next year.

A. carried out B. carrying out C. carry out D. to carry out

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road round to the right and you’ll find his house.

A. Follow B. Following C. To follow D. Followed

38. When you’re learning to drive, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good teacher makes a big difference.

A. have B. having C. and have D. and having

39. I felt it a great honour \_\_\_\_\_\_ to speak to you.

A. to ask B. asking C. to be asked D. having asked

40. I would love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night, but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone

41. The Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks,\_\_\_\_\_\_that he had enjoyed his stay here.

A. having added 　 B. to add 　 C. adding　　　 D. added  
42.On afternoon, Mrs Green went to the market, \_\_\_ some bananas and visited her cousin.

A. bought B. buying C. to buy D. writing

43. ---I must apologize for \_\_\_ ahead of time.

---That’s all right.

A. letting you not know B. not letting you know

C. letting you know not D. letting not you know

44 When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door \_\_\_ “Sorry to miss you; will call later.” A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading

45. \_\_\_ a reply, he decided to write again.

A. Not receiving B. Receiving not C. Not having received D. Having not received

CADCA ADBCC CCADB BBBAC

ACADA BDBBB BCBAA AABCB DABDC

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**Module 6 Unit 1 Task~Project**

**Step 1 Aims for previewing**

1. Read the passage and comprehend the Chinese meaning;
2. Master some important or difficult phrases and sentence patterns;
3. Write a short passage about a certain topic.

**Step 2 An overview of phrases**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 为...腾出地方 | make room for | 6 | a pile of papers | 一堆文件 |
| 2 | 在...漫步 | wander over | 7 | in anger | 愤怒地 |
| 3 | 变得拥挤 | get crowded | 8 | dash out | 冲出去 |
| 4 | 把...撕成两半 | tear... in two | 9 | present it to King | 递给国王 |
| 5 | 闯进，突然闯入 | burst in | 10 | glare at | 怒目而视 |

**Step 3 Sentence patterns**

1. Of course.(moves over as if to make room for Tony)
2. Both ‘sit’ for a while, reading their textbooks.
3. I must have forgotten to tell you.
4. Servant bursts in, next to Queen, empty-handed and looking worried.
5. Servant dashes out, comes back in with something behind his back.
6. My VERY important papers！（runs off stage as fast as possible, running into people and things on the way out）

**Step 4 Characteristics of lines in a play.** (stage directions ; elliptical lines; polite expressions)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Play | The invisible bench |
| time | Not mentioned |
| place | A park |
| characters | Five students |
| clue | They pretend to be sitting on an invisible bench |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Play | The important papers |
| time | Not mentioned |
| place | The King’s castle |
| characters | The King; the Queen; Servant |
| clue | An embarrassed king who badly wants toilet paper |

**Step 5 Summary of the two plays**

The play, *The invisible bench,* tells a comedy where some students sit on an invisible bench in a park while one of them moved it secretly, which makes the others fall down.

The play*, The important papers,* presents an embarrassed King who can’t get toilet paper when he badly wants to go to the toilet. Ironically, the servant finally fetches the important papers after several attempts.

**Step 6 Composition**

阅读下面短文，然后按要求写一篇150词左右的英语短文。

A poor boy had one penny left. He was so hungry that he decided to beg for a meal at the next house. A lovely young woman opened the door. She thought he looked hungry and brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, “How much do I owe you?” “You don’t owe anything,” she replied. “Mother has taught me never to accept pay for a kindness.” As Howard Kelly left that house, he felt stronger physically and mentally. Years later the young woman became critically ill and was sent to a big hospital. Dr. Howard Kelly now famous, was called in for the consultation. He recognized her at once and he was determined to do his best to save her life. After a long struggle, the battle was won. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it and then wrote something on it , and the note in the side of the bill caught her attention: ”Paid in full with a glass of milk, (signed) Dr. Howard Kelly.”

[写作内容]

1、以约30个词概括上文的主要内容。

2、以约120个词谈谈你阅读了该故事后的感受，内容包括：

（1）你从这个故事领悟到什么道理？

（2）当你遇到困难时，你的朋友是怎么做的？

（3）你是如何报答你朋友的帮助的？

【写作要求】 1．作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子。 2．作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

Possible version:

It can be learned from the passage that when a poor boy was hungry, a young woman gave him a glass of milk. Years later, as a famous doctor, he saved the woman’s life and paid the final bill in return for her help. Greatly moved by the story , I learn that once helped by others, we should be grateful. If my friend is in need of help, I will comfort him and spare no effort to help him out. It happened to me that once I was about to go home when it started to rain heavily. Having left my umbrella at home, I could do nothing but stay in the classroom . At this moment, my classmate Henry gave me his umbrella. His kindness and willingness to help greatly impressed me. Several days before an important exam, Henry fell seriously ill. Every day after school, I went to the hospital to accompany him, helping him make up for his lessons. Eventually, he got a good mark.