

Unit 2 Poems

人生如一首诗,有其韵律和节奏,生成与衰亡。人生有童年、少年和老年,谁也不能否认这是一种美好的安排,一天要有清晨、正午和日落,一年要有四季之分,如此才好。

I think that,from a biological point of view,human life almost reads like a poem.



It has its own rhythm and beat,its inner cycles of growth and decline.It begins with innocent childhood, followed by awkward adolescence trying awkwardly to adapt itself to mature society, with its young passions and **follies**^①, its ideals and ambitions. Then it reaches a manhood of intense activities, profiting from experience and learning more about society and human nature. At middle age, there is a slight easing of tension, a **mellowing**^② of character like the ripening of fruit or the mellowing of good wine, and the gradual acquiring of a more tolerant, more **cynical**^③ and at the same time a kindlier view of life. Then in the sunset of our life, and if we have a true philosophy of old age and have ordered our life pattern according to it, it is for us the age of peace and security and leisure and contentment. Finally, life **flickers**^④ out and one goes into sleep, never to wake up again.

词海拾贝

①folly [ˈfɒli] *n.* 愚蠢;愚笨

②mellow [ˈmeləʊ] *adj.* 圆润的;成熟的;芳醇的
v. (使)成熟;(使)柔和

③cynical [ˈsɪnɪkəl] *adj.* 愤世嫉俗的;冷嘲的

④flicker [ˈflɪkə(r)] *v.* 闪烁;飘扬,摆动;昏倒 *n.* 闪烁;闪光;电影;
假装昏倒的乞丐

典句欣赏

1.It has its own rhythm and beat,its inner cycles of growth and decline.

人生自有其韵律和节奏,自有其内在的生长与衰亡周期。

2.Then it reaches a manhood of intense activities,profiting from experience and learning more about society and human nature.

然后到了充满激烈活动的成年期,从经历中获益,更多地了解社会和人性。

3.Then in the sunset of our life,and if we have a true philosophy of old age and have ordered our life pattern according to it,it is for us the age of peace and security and leisure and contentment.

再后来就是人生迟暮,若此时吾辈已经悟得老年真谛,并据此安排晚年,那生活将和平、宁静、安详而知足。

理解诱思

1. What is the best title for the text?

A. Rhythm and Beat

B. Growth and Decline

C. Human Life is a Poem

D. The Sunset of Our Life

答案:C

2. Why does the author think “human life almost reads like a poem”?

答案: Because human life has its own rhythm and beat, its inner cycles of growth and decline.

Section 1 — Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading & Comprehending

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一、词义匹配

A

1. nursery

2. contradictory

3. concrete

4. minimum

5. emotion

6. branch

B

a. based on facts, not on ideas or guesses

b. a strong human feeling

c. two statements or beliefs that are different

and therefore cannot be both true or correct

d. a place where young children are taken care of, usually while their parents are at work

e. the smallest or least amount or number

f. a part of a tree that grows out from the trunk

答案： 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b 6. f

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二、猜词拼写

1.to make ideas, feelings, etc. known to sb. **convey**

2.easily changed to suit new conditions **flexible**

3.to laugh at sb. or make jokes about them **tease**

4.finally; at last **eventually**

5.to completely change the appearance, form or character of sth.

transform

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三、 词汇拓展

1. salt的形容词 *adj.* 咸的; 含盐的 **salty**
2. translation的动词 *vt.* 翻译 **translate**
3. eventually的形容词 *adj.* 最终的 **eventual**
4. endless的名词 *n.* 尽头 **end**
5. sorrow的形容词 *adj.* 悲伤的 **sorrowful**
6. minimum的反义词 *n.* 最大的量 **maximum**

一 二 三 四 五

四、 课文理解

1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in Poem B?

- A. A fish- pond on fire.
- B. A cottage in the sky.
- C. A girl like a cat.
- D. A person ten- feet high.

答案:D

2. What kind of feeling is conveyed in Poem G?

- A. Sorrow.
- B. Love.
- C. Happiness.
- D. Loneliness.

答案:C

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3. What can the author continue to write according to the last paragraph?

- A. How a student learns to write a poem.
- B. Why English readers enjoy Tang poems.
- C. How to appreciate a foreign poem.
- D. What is the difference between Tang poems and *Haiku*.

答案:A

4. How many syllables are there in a *Haiku*?

- A. 5. B. 7.
- C. 17. D. 70.

答案:C

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五、下面是课文原文的浓缩,仔细阅读并根据课文内容将其补充完整

Poets 1. began (begin) writing poems in Old English as early as the seventh century, so English poetry has 2. a long and distinguished history. There are 3. various (vary) reasons why people write poetry. Some poems can deeply impress readers. Others try to convey certain emotions to readers. In this text, some simpler forms of English poems will 4. be introduced (introduce). Some of the first poetry is nursery rhymes, 5. which may seem concrete, but the rhymes make it easy 6. to learn (learn) and recite. List poems have a flexible line 7. length (long) and repeated phrases. Students can also write the *cinquain*, a poem 8. made (make)

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up of five lines. *Haiku* is a Japanese form of poetry with 17 syllables. English speakers also translate Tang poems 9. into English. With so many different forms of poetry to choose from, students may 10. eventually (eventual) want to write poems of their own.

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1.Others try to convey certain emotions.(Page 10)

其他诗歌试图传达某种情感。

★ 考点 **convey** vt. 传达; 运送

① I find it hard to **convey** my feelings in words.

我觉得难以用语言表达我的情感。

考点延伸

阅读下列句子, 指出convey的词性及含义。

② A wire **conveys** an electric current.

词性 动词 含义 传导

③ The old farmer **conveyed** his farm to his son.

词性 动词 含义 转让/ 转给

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辨析 convey/ transport

convey	表示“传达;传送”,常指通过媒介传递、输送,也常用来表示“交流,使知道,传达(信息、情感等)”
transport	主要限于人或有形物体的且往往是长距离的运输,常指交通运输

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即学即用

单句语法填空

(1) In this letter, I would like to convey my sincere appreciation _____ you for your help.

(2) Can you be sure that this message _____
_____ (convey) to help build trust?

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2. List poems have a flexible line length and repeated phrases...(Page 10)

清单诗有灵活的行数和重复的词句.....

★ 考点 **flexible adj.** 灵活的

① 【高考典句】(2019全国II高考)Remember that goals are **flexible**.

记住目标要灵活。

考点延伸

阅读下列句子, 指出flexible的词性及含义。

② Dancers need to be **flexible**.

词性 形容词 含义 有柔韧性的

③ Rubber is much more **flexible** than steel.

词性 形容词 含义 有弹性的

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即学即用

完成句子

(1) Mothers _____
_____ (应有灵活的时间表) to make it easier to care for their children.

(2) We need a person who _____
_____ (脑瓜灵活).

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单句语法填空

(3) I'm glad that he dealt with the problem
_____ (flexible).

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3. Some rhyme (like B) while others do not (like C). (Page 10)

一些押韵(例如B),然而另一些不押韵(例如C)。

剖析while 在本句中为并列连词,意思是“而,然而”,表示对比关系。

①【高考典句】(2020全国 I 高考)According to her research,runners hit the ground with as much as four times their body weight per step,**while** race walkers,who do not leave the ground,create only about 1.4 times their body weight with each step.

根据她的研究,跑步者每步着地的重量是其体重的四倍,而没有离开地面的竞走者每步产生的重量仅为其体重的约1.4倍。

②He likes playing basketball **while** I like listening to music.

他喜欢打篮球而我喜欢听音乐。

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考点延伸

阅读下列句子,指出while的用法及含义。

③(2020全国 II 高考)Such exchanges occur at bus stops,on buses,**while** waiting in line,almost anywhere that strangers gather close together.

用法 引导时间状语从句 含义 当.....时

④After working in the business world for a **while**,Peter got fed up.

用法 构成for a while短语 含义 (一段)时间

⑤(2020全国 I 高考)**While** football has never been something I am particularly interested in,for years,I've had to pretend excitement and pick a team to support.

用法 引导让步状语从句 含义 尽管;虽然

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即学即用

单句语法填空

(1) She thought I was praising her child, _____, in fact, I was scolding him for his bad behaviour at school.

(2) I do every single bit of housework _____ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.

(3) _____ the discussion was still going on, George came in.

(4) _____ I admit his good points, I can see his bad ones.

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(5) We cut off the car engine and had a rest _____
a while.

翻译句子

(6) 他很瘦然而他的哥哥很胖。

(7) 虽然他很忙,他还是设法抽出时间陪孩子玩。

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答案 (1) while (2) while (3) While/When
(4) While/Although/Though (5) for (6) He is thin
while his elder brother is fat. (7) While/Though/
Although he was busy, he managed to spare his time
to play with his children.

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4.... if we hadn' t taken it easy...(Page 10)

…… 如果我们没有放松……

★ 考点 **take it easy** 放松; 别紧张

①— I' m sorry I made a mistake!

— **Take it easy.** Nobody is perfect.

—— 对不起, 我犯了一个错误。

—— 别紧张。 没有谁是完美的。

② Try not to work yourself too hard. **Take it easy.**

不要那么拼命。 放松点。

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考点延伸

辨析 take it easy/ take one's time

take it easy意为“放松, 别紧张”, 指心理上别紧张, 相当于don't be nervous。

take one's time意为“不慌不忙, 从容不迫”, 指时间上很充裕, 不用着急, 相当于there's enough time。

③ Just **take it easy** and tell us what happened.

别急, 告诉我们发生了什么事。

④ **Take your time**, for we still have one and a half hours.

慢慢来, 我们还有一个半小时。

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知识卡片

take it easy 放松; 别紧张(指心理上不紧张)

take one's time 不慌不忙, 从容不迫(指时间充裕, 不用着急)

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即学即用

完成句子

(1) The doctor told me _____
_____ (不用紧张) when
examined.

(2) _____ (放松
点). Don't be so sensitive!

(3) There is no rush—
_____ (别着急).

(4) _____ (不用
慌张), because there is enough time for you to get
prepared.

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答案 (1) to take it easy (2) Take it easy (3) take
your time (4) Take your time

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5...if we hadn't run out of energy.(Page 10)

……如果我们的精力没有用完。

★考点 **run out of** 用完

①【高考典句】(2019天津高考)We've all known people who **run out of** steam before they reach life's halfway mark.

我们都知道有些人在达到人生的一半之前就已经精疲力竭了。

②He kept talking on the phone till at last she **ran out of** patience and hung up.

他在电话里说个没完,最后她听得不耐烦,把电话挂断了。

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温馨提示run out是不及物动词短语,没有被动语态;run out of虽然有宾语,但不可改为被动语态。

误:Food will be run out of.

正:Food will run out./We will run out of food.

食物将被吃完。

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考点延伸

辨析 run out of/ run out/ use up

run out of 意为“用完了”，是及物动词短语，表示主动意义，主语一般是人。

run out 意为“……用完了”，是不及物动词短语，其主语通常是时间、食物、金钱等。

use up 意为“用完, 消耗尽”，为及物动词短语，相当于run out of。

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③【高考典句】(2019北京高考)If they **run out of** certain daily necessities, Wilson will drive to the nearest store and purchase what' s needed.

如果他们的某些生活必需品用完了,威尔逊会开车到最近的商店购买所需的东西。

④Food supplies **had run out** towards the end of the trip.

在旅行快结束时,食物已经吃完了。

⑤By this time he had **used up** all his savings.

到这个时候,他的存款已全部用完。

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