



# UNIT 5

## Section A, Reading and Thinking

# 目录索引



Part 1 Reading comprehension

Part 2 Language points

## 素养导航·明目标

语言 能力	必 背 单 词	drama	sorrow	literary	rhyme	folk
		diamond	recite	amateur	mood	format
		respective	delicate	comprehension	shelf	core
		blank	civilian	sympathy	version	innocent
		era	correspond	sow	seed	deadline
		contest	polish	string	barren	complicated
		variation	racial	prejudice		

语 言 能 力	重点 短语	nursery rhyme	be made up of	make sense	consist of
		transform into	in laughter	point out	take delight in
	重点 句式	<b>1....reason why...……的原因</b> <b>2.“主语+be+adj.+不定式”句型</b> <b>3.It seems...that...好像/似乎……</b> <b>4.as引导的状语从句</b>			
	核心 语法	复习定语从句			
	主题 写作	诗歌赏析			

文化意识	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.了解中外著名诗人及其代表作</li><li>2.了解中文诗歌和英文诗歌在跨文化交流过程中是如何相互影响、相互促进的</li></ol>
思维品质	能够识别几种简单的英文诗歌形式,梳理和概括不同诗歌的特点;能够辨别英文诗歌中的意象、韵律、节奏及修辞手法,对诗人表达的思想情感进行分析和评价
学习能力	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.能够结合已有的背景知识准确理解所听内容</li><li>2.能够抓住英文诗歌的特点,掌握赏析英文诗歌的方法</li></ol>

# Part 1 Reading comprehension



## 第一步 速读课文 理清脉络

**Activity 1** What does the text mainly tell us? **D**

- A. A few reasons to write poetry.
- B. The introduction of English poems.
- C. English poems for children.
- D. Several simple English poems.

**Activity 2** Read the text again and match each paragraph with its main idea.

1.Para.1     B          2.Para.2     D          3.Para.3     C    

4.Para.4     E          5.Para.5     F          6.Para.6     A    

7.Para.7     G    

A.Lots of Tang poetry has been translated into English.

B.There are many reasons for people to write poems.

C.List poems give both a pattern and a rhythm to the poem.

D.Nursery rhymes have a lot of repetitions and are easy to recite.

E.*Cinquain* is made up of five lines and conveys a strong picture.

F.*Haiku* is made up of 17 syllables and creates a special feeling.

G.Try to write poems of your own.



## 第二步 精读课文 领悟细节

**Activity 3 Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.**

1. Why do poets use different forms of poetry? **A**

A. They want to express themselves.

B. They want to attract more people.

C. They want to describe things in more detail.

D. They want people to learn from them.

2. What is *cinquain* according to the text? **B**

A. A kind of poem with both a pattern and a rhythm.

B. A kind of poem which has five lines.

C. A kind of poem kids in the nursery like to recite.

D. A kind of poem with 17 syllables.

3. What do we know about *haiku*? **D**

A. It is a traditional form of English poetry.

B. It is made up of five lines.

C. It gives a vague picture of things.

D. It is not difficult to write.



4. What does the last part of the text tell students to do? C

A. Read more poems.

B. Enjoy English poems.

C. Write their own poems.

D. Translate poems into other languages.

## Activity 4 思考分享 提升思维

1. Do you often write your own poems?

The answer is open.

2. How many forms of poetry do you know? What are they?

The answer is open.

## Activity 5 诵读佳句 学练写作

1. Read the passage carefully and find the sentence(s) describing the reasons why people write poems.

(1) There are various reasons why people compose poetry.

(2) Some poems tell a story or describe a certain image in the reader's mind. Others try to convey certain feelings such as joy and sorrow.

2. Read the passage carefully and find the sentence(s) to encourage students to write poems.

(1) With so many different forms of poetry to choose from, you may eventually want to write poems of your own.

(2) Give it a try.

## 第三步 深读课文 融会提能

### Activity 6 课文语篇填空

The reasons why people write poetry are different and poets use many different forms of poetry to express 1. themselves (them).

Some of the first poems 2. a young child learns in English are nursery rhymes, which are usually the 3. traditional (tradition) poems or folk songs. They have a strong rhythm and a lot of repetition. Despite the fact that some of them may not make sense 4. and even seem contradictory, they are easy to learn and recite. Some simple poems are list poems.

They have a flexible line length and repeated 5. phrases (phrase) which give both a pattern and a rhythm to the poem. Another simple form of poem is the *cinquain*, 6. which is made up of five lines. This kind of poem can convey a strong picture in just a few words. *Haiku* is a Japanese form of poetry that consists 7. of 17 syllables and 8. is (be) very popular with English writers. It is easy to write. English speakers like Tang poetry in particular. A lot of Tang poetry 9. has been translated (translate) into English already. With so many different forms of poetry 10. to choose (choose) from, why not have a try and write poems of your own?

## Activity 7 长难句分析

1.

主句

非限制性定语从句

One of the simplest kinds of poem is the “list poem”, which contains a list of things, people, ideas, or descriptions that develop a particular theme.

限制性定语从句

[尝试翻译]

“清单诗”是最简单的诗歌形式之一,它(一般)包含一份有关事物、人物、想法或描述性内容的清单,形成一个特定主题。



2. Another simple form of poem that amateurs can easily write is the *cinquain*,  
which is made up of five lines.

非限制性定语从句

[尝试翻译]

(对于)业余诗人(而言)容易创作的另一种简单诗歌形式是五行诗,它由五个诗行构成。

## Part 2 Language points



# 基础落实·必备知识全过关

## I. 重点单词

### 必记写作词汇

1. drama *n.* 戏; 剧; 戏剧艺术
2. folk *adj.* 民间的; 民俗的; 普通百姓的
3. diamond *n.* 钻石; 金刚石; 菱形
4. bee *n.* 蜜蜂
5. dawn *n.* 黎明; 开端; 萌芽

6. amateur *n.* 业余爱好者 *adj.* 业余的; 业余爱好的

7. mood *n.* 情绪; 心情; 语气

8. tease *vi. & vt.* 取笑(某人); 揶揄; 逗弄

9. blossom *n.* 花朵; 花簇

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