

Unit 5

# Section C Developing ideas & Presenting ideas & Reflection

英 语





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课前篇 自主预习

课堂篇 互动探究



# 课前篇 自主预习

# I. 知识体系图解

## 重点词汇

## 写作词汇

1. soccer *n.* 英式足球
2. vehicle *n.* 交通工具, 车辆

## 阅读词汇

3. deer *n.* 鹿
4. mass *n.* 大量, 许多
5. gravy *n.* (调味用的)肉汁

## 拓展词汇

6. continent *n.* 洲, 大洲, 大陆 → continental *adj.* 大陆的

## 重点短语

1.share...with...

与.....分享.....

2.pick up

捡起;偶然学会

3.a sense of direction

方向感

4.get lost

迷路

5.with the help of

在.....的帮助下

6.睡着

fall asleep

7.使.....振作起来

cheer ... up

8.保持联系

keep in touch

9.玩得很愉快

have a great time

10.在.....脚下

at the foot of

## II.介词填空

- 1.I haven' t heard from my best friends for a long time.
- 2.I will make the best use of my time to study English.
- 3.Can you tell me what the underlined “it” refers to?
- 4.What happened on that day had a great influence on me.
- 5.My brother was in a bad mood and I tried my best to cheer him up.

### III. 语篇结构

阅读P56—P57课文内容,厘清文章架构

Coast to coast

Vancouver

(We picked up our vehicle)



the Rocky Mountains

(There were 1. fantastic views :  
mountains with snowy tops and masses of ice.)



Quebec

(My mother was left behind.)



a typical Quebec restaurant

Newfoundland

(We went on a boat trip, and Mum

was 2. so excited that she dropped my dad's 3. phone  
into the sea. We also met another family with whom we are  
going to 4. keep in touch.)



# 课堂篇 互动探究



# 重点词汇

1 **We made it!** 我们成功了!(教材P57)

◆ **make it** 获得成功

You will **make it** if you don't give up.

如果你不放弃,你会成功的。

He's never really **made it** as an actor.

他当演员从未有所成就。

## 【词汇拓展】

make it {

- 表示及时赶上火车等
- 表示及时到达某地
- 表示约定时间
- 表示做成某事

The train leaves in five minutes—we' ll **make it**.

火车五分钟后发车——我们能赶得上。

If you can' t **make it** Friday,we will invite somebody else.

如果你周五不能到,我们将邀请别人。

Let' s **make it** at seven o' clock on Tuesday morning at my office.

我们定在星期二早晨七点在我的办公室见面。

You needn' t worry;he will **make it**.

你不要着急,他会成功的。

make it  
FRI AY

## 【迁移应用】

完成句子

(1) Though it was a hard climb, they made it (成功到达) to the top.

(2) I am very busy on Saturday, so let's make it (定在) on Sunday.

2 There were forests, mountains with snowy tops and **masses** of ice. (教材P57)

那里有森林,有积雪的山顶和大量的冰。

◆ **mass** *n.* 许多,大量;团,块

She has got **masses** of work to do. 她有一大堆的工作要做。

A **mass** of snow and rocks fell down the mountain.

从山上滚下来一堆积雪和石块。

## 【迁移应用】

完成句子

(1) 昨天商店里人如潮涌。

There were masses of people in the shops yesterday.

(2) 天空中乌云密布。

The sky was full of dark masses of clouds.

3 Find out what the underlined words **refer to**. (教材P58) 查出带下划线的词指的是什么。



refer to the dictionary

◆ refer to 指的是

Although she didn't mention any names, everyone knew who she was **referring to**.

虽然她没有提到任何名字,但每个人都知道她指的是谁。

## 【词汇拓展】

refer to 指的是;描述;提到;查阅

refer to...as... 把.....称作.....

refer...to... 把.....提交给.....

refer to a book/dictionary 查阅书/字典

look up...in... 在.....中查阅.....

reference *n.* 提到;谈到;参考

in/with reference to 关于;至于



You can **refer to** online articles to complete your education.

你可以参考在线文章,以完成学习。

Please **refer to the dictionary** if you don't know the word.如果你不认识这个单词,请查字典。

## 【迁移应用】

### 单句填空

(1) Jim insisted that the book Mr Black referred to was worth reading.

(2) I have nothing to say in reference (refer) to that incident.

(3) People who work in offices are usually referred to as “white collar workers”.

4 Choose a different place you know well and talk about why it is **worth** visiting.(教材P60)

选择一个你熟悉的不同地方,谈谈为什么值得一游。

◆ **worth** *adj.* 值得.....的,有.....价值的

The museums in the district are well **worth** a visit.

这个区的博物馆很值得一看。

It' s so unimportant that it' s hardly **worth** mentioning.

那不重要,几乎不值得一提。

## 【词汇拓展】

(1) be worth+名词

(2) be worth+doing sth值得做.....(worth后面的*v.-ing*用主动形式表被动意义。句子的主语是*v.-ing*的逻辑宾语,故其后不能再接宾语;如果不是及物动词,必须加上相应的介词)

(3) be worth+钱或相当于“价值”的比喻性名词等

Much of the west of China **is worth developing.**

中国西部的许多地区都值得开发。

He paid only \$300 for this used car but it **was worth a lot more.**

他只花了300美元就买下了这辆旧车,但其价值远不止这些。

## 【词语辨析】

### **worth/worthy/worthwhile**

(1) **worth**通常作表语,后接名词或动词的-*ing*形式,其中名词多为表示钱数或相当于价格的名词;动词的-*ing*形式的主动形式表示被动的意思;**worth**可被**well**修饰,意为“很值得”。

(2) **worthy**作表语时,后面必须先接**of**再接名词或动词的-*ing*形式的被动形式,或者直接在**worthy**后接动词不定式的被动形式。

(3) **worthwhile**意为“值得的;值得花时间、金钱或精力的”,后面可接不定式或动词的-*ing*形式。

**Huangshan Mountain is worthy of a visit/ to be visited.**

黄山值得一游。

**It is worthwhile taking / to take the trouble to explain a job fully to new employees.**

给新雇员详细解释一下工作,费点事也是值得的。

## 【迁移应用】

### 单句填空

(1) It's such a small point that it's hardly worth troubling (trouble) about.

(2) There occurred nothing that was worthy  
\_\_\_\_\_ (mention).

(3) You might feel it worth mentioning (consult) a financial  
adviser.

to consult/consulting

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