

The background image features a hand holding a smartphone in the foreground. In the background, a person is visible, and a network of white lines connects various yellow dollar signs scattered across the scene. The overall color palette is a mix of blue, brown, and white.

# **UNIT 5、 THE VALUE OF MONEY**

## **Section C、 Discovering Useful Structures & Listening and Talking**

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# Part 1

## Language points



# 基础落实·必备知识全过关

## 重点单词

必记写作词汇	1. <u>nowhere</u>	<i>adv.</i> 无处; 哪里都不
	2. <u>extent</u>	<i>n.</i> 程度; 限度; 大小; 范围
	3. <u>opera</u>	<i>n.</i> 歌剧
	4. <u>dinosaur</u>	<i>n.</i> 恐龙
	5. <u>hug</u>	<i>vt. &amp; vi.</i> 拥抱; 抱紧
	6. <u>duty</u>	<i>n.</i> 责任; 义务; 职责; 值班
识记阅读词汇	sequence <i>vt.</i> <u>按顺序排列</u>	
	<i>n.</i> <u>顺序; 一系列</u>	

串记拓展词汇

1. obligation *n.* 义务; 职责; 责任 → *oblige* *vt.* 迫使  
→ *obligated* *adj.* 有责任的; 有义务的; 必须的 → *obligatory* *adj.* 必须的; 有义务的; 强制的
2. intention *n.* 打算; 计划; 意图; 目的 → intend *vt.*  
打算; 计划 → *intended* *adj.* 预期的; 蓄意的; 预谋的
3. musical *n.* 音乐剧 *adj.* 音乐的 → music *n.*  
音乐 → *musically* *adv.* 在音乐方面 → *musician* *n.* 音乐家; 音乐人
4. pursue *vt.* 追求; 致力于 → *pursuit* *n.* 追求; 寻求 → *pursuer*  
*n.* 追赶者; 追寻者; 追捕者
5. hesitate *vi.* 犹豫; 迟疑; 顾虑 → hesitation *n.* 犹豫;  
迟疑
6. eventually *adv.* 最终; 终于 → eventual *adj.* 最  
终发生的; 结果的

## 【掌握构词规律 快速记牢单词】

以-ed结尾的形容词,通常用来表示主语或被修饰词所处的状态。如:

determine→determined *adj.* 坚决的;坚定的

advance→advanced *adj.* 先进的

experience→experienced *adj.* 有经验的



## 重点短语

1. to...extent 到.....程度;在.....程度上
2. in case 以防;以防万一
3. on duty 值班;值勤
4. be stuck in 被困在.....
5. get into trouble 陷入麻烦中
6. out of joy 出于高兴

# 要点探究·能力素养全提升

## 基础词汇——语境记忆

**eventually** adv.最终;终于

**【佳句背诵】** Eventually, the injured were sent to the hospital for treatment.

[新闻报道]

最终,伤者被送往医院接受治疗。



## 高频词汇——讲练互动

### 1.intention n. 打算;计划;意图;目的

(1)have no intention of doing sth 不打算做某事

with the intention of doing sth 怀着做某事的意图

(2)intend *vi.& vt.* 计划;打算;想要

intend to do/doing sth 打算做某事

(3)intended *adj.* 计划的;打算的

be intended for 为.....打算(设计)的

be intended to do sth 为做某事设计的

**【佳句背诵】** Although his left foot was hurt, he **had no intention of** quitting the race. Instead, he managed to finish it. [人物描写]

虽然他的左脚受伤了,但他无意退出比赛。相反,他设法完成了比赛。

## 【即学即练】单句语法填空/单句写作

①The original intention (intend) was to devote three months to the project.

②The book intended (intend) for children is also very popular among adults.

③His visit is intended to strengthen (strengthen) ties between the two countries.

④为了激发同学们对书法的兴趣,我们将于下周举行一次书法比赛。(应用文之通知)

We will hold a calligraphy competition next week with the intention of arousing the students' interest in calligraphy.

## 2.hesitate vi. 犹豫; 迟疑; 顾虑

(1)hesitate to do sth 犹豫/迟疑做某事

hesitate over/about对.....犹豫不决

(2)hesitation *n.* 犹豫; 迟疑; 顾虑

without hesitation毫不犹豫

have no hesitation of doing sth 毫不犹豫做某事

**【佳句背诵】** The firefighter didn' t **hesitate to rush** into the burning house to save the mother and son.[动作描写]

那位消防队员毫不犹豫地冲进着火的房子去救那对母子。

## 【即学即练】单句语法填空/一句多译

① Please do not hesitate to contact (contact) me if you have any questions.

② Without a moment's hesitation (hesitate), she jumped into the river to save the drowning girl.

他毫不犹豫地接受了这项任务,并着手寻找治疗这种病的方法。

→③ He didn't hesitate to accept the mission and set out to look for the cure for the disease. (hesitate)

→④ He accepted the mission without hesitation and set out to look for the cure for the disease. (hesitation)

→⑤ He had no hesitation of accepting the mission and set out to look for the cure for the disease. (hesitation)

## 多义词汇——自主练透

### 教材熟词生义

#### extent

项目	意义	例句
熟义	<i>n.</i> <u>程度; 限度</u>	To some <b>extent</b> , helping others is helping yourself.
生义	<i>n.</i> <u>范围; 大小</u>	You can't see the full <b>extent</b> of the beach from here.

## 重点句式——多维剖析

**in case**以防;以防万一

**【教材原句】** **In case** it happens to you on a trip abroad, what should you do?  
万一在国外旅游时这件事发生在你身上,你应该怎么做?

(1) **in case**是连词词组,后接从句或位于句末;**in case of**是介词短语,后接名词或动词-*ing*形式作宾语。

(2) **in that case** 既然那样;假使那样的话

**in this case** 既然这样;假使这样的话

**in any case** 无论如何;不管怎样

**in no case** 决不(置于句首时,句子需用部分倒装)

**as is often the case** 情况经常是这样的(**as**引导非限制性定语从句)



**【佳句背诵】** When you start out,remember to take an umbrella **in case** it rains during the trip.[提供建议]

动身时带上雨伞,以防旅途中下雨。

**【即学即练】** 单句语法填空/句式升级

①He is said to be not at home. In that case,we shall not go there.

②In case of fire,press the red button immediately.

③We should in no case do anything that goes against the interests of people.

→ In no case should we do anything that goes against the interests of people.(用倒装升级该句)

## Part 2 Grammar



## 情景导入

My good friend, Kathy, is a hard-working person. She shared a flat with me ten months ago. At that time, she was preparing for an important exam. During the day, she **had to** go to work. So she **could** only study in the evening. To help her get focused, I **dared not** turn on the TV loud as she always studied late. I think she **ought to** have enough sleep.

Now, Kathy has passed the exam and moves out to live near her new company. Surprisingly, I sometimes feel afraid to be alone in the flat at night and **can't** sleep without the light on now.

### 【语法感悟1】

上文中黑体词都是情态动词。

### 一、情态动词概述

情态动词本身有一定的词义,但是不能独立作谓语,只能和动词原形一起构成谓语。情态动词用在行为动词前,表示说话人对这一动作或状态的看法或主观设想。情态动词虽然数量不多,但用途广泛,主要有can (could),may (might),must,have to,need,ought to,dare (dared),shall (should),will (would),had better,would rather,would like,would love等。

## 二、情态动词的基本用法

### 1.can/could

#### (1)表示能力

can表示现在的能力;could表示过去的能力。

(2023全国乙卷)There is also research showing that pot plants **can** clean the air around them by removing harmful gases,such as carbon dioxide.

也有研究表明,盆栽植物可以通过去除二氧化碳等有害气体来净化周围的空气。

(2023新高考全国 I 卷)Bailey took her arm to see if she **could** walk forward with aid.

Bailey扶着她的胳膊,看看她能否在她的帮助下向前走。

## 【名师点睛】

当表示“过去经过努力成功做到某事”时应用was able to,不能用could。

Luckily, he **was able to** escape from the big fire in the end.

幸运的是,他终于从大火中逃了出来。

(2)表示请求和允许

用于疑问句时,二者可以互换,此时的could并不表示过去,只是语气更委婉,但could不能用于肯定句或答语中。

—**Can/Could** I borrow your umbrella?

—Yes, you **can**. (不能说Yes, you could.)

——我可以借用一下你的雨伞吗?

——当然可以。

### (3)表示推测

can和could表推测时意为“可能”,主要用于否定句和疑问句中。

**It can't/couldn't be** Mike,for he has gone to New York.

那不可能是迈克,因为他去纽约了。



## 【名师点睛】

can还可以表示客观的(或理论上的)可能性,用来说明人或事物的特征。

In my hometown, weather **can** sometimes be very hot in spring.

在我的家乡,春天的天气有时会很热。

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