

# Unit 4      Sharing

【文章导语】 *At a shelter, the author does her best to help a woman to get her GED(普通同等学历证书), and frequently communicates with people there. Through this work, she has discovered how fulfilling volunteer work is!*

在一家收容所,作者尽全力帮助一位妇女获取GED,并经常与那里的人交流。通过这项工作,她发现志愿者工作非常有意义!

Through my work at a shelter, I have discovered how fulfilling volunteer work can be. This is a shelter for women with severe problems. Almost all of the residents have been either physically or mentally abused. The shelter provides housing for up to twenty-nine women.

As a volunteer,I spend part of my day pricing and sorting clothes and performing a variety of duties.However,the true challenge of my days is Annie.This woman,probably in her late fifties,has decided that she wants to get her GED.I have always had an interest in teaching,so I offer to work with her.Annie and I agree that,because I am not a math person,we would focus on the literature and the arts of the test.She has some serious problems;the medication she takes causes her to have difficulty concentrating.Her inability to focus contributes to my frustrations,but Annie is determined to get her GED and she is so sincerely grateful for my help.

Sometimes it occurs to me that I may not really be the teacher; it seems as though I learn a lot from my “student”. It is hard to watch her struggle through a paragraph, but I can only help her to a certain point. She has problems with reading and comprehending. Her medication also causes her to shake so that her handwriting is poor and she must translate her work for me.

Aside from helping Annie learn, I frequently communicate with the other people at the shelter. Most of the women are glad to have someone to talk to and I like talking to them, too. I have become more aware of the comfortable life I lead, and I am learning to look at things from another person’s eyes, understanding how to appreciate precious things I take for granted.

## 译文

通过我在收容所的工作,我发现志愿者工作非常有意义。这是一个专收有严重问题的妇女的收容所。几乎所有住在这里的人在身体上或精神上都曾遭受过虐待。这家收容所为多达29名妇女提供住宿。

作为一名志愿者,我每天花一些时间给服装标价和分类,以及履行各种职责。然而,在我的这些日子里真正的挑战是安妮。这位大概年近六十的妇女,已经做出想拿GED的决定。我一直对教学感兴趣,所以我主动和她一道学习。我和安妮商定,因为我不擅长数学所以我们专攻文学和文科部分的测试。她有一些严重问题,她服用的药物让她很难专心学习。她不能专心学习让我产生了挫败感,但是安妮决心拿到GED,而且对我的帮助表示衷心的感谢。

有时我想我也许真不是位老师,好像我从我“学生”那里学到了很多。很难看到她顺利地看懂一段文章,但我只能在一定程度上帮助她。她阅读和理解都有困难。她服用的药物也使她颤抖,所以她的书写很差,她必须把她写的作业解释给我听。

除了帮安妮学习,我还经常与收容所的其他人交流。大部分妇女很高兴与人说话,而且我也喜欢与她们交谈。我现在更加意识到我的生活多么舒适,而且我正逐步学着从别人的角度看事情,懂得了如何感恩那些我认为是理所当然的宝贵事情。

## 典句欣赏

I have become more aware of the comfortable life I lead, and I am learning to look at things from another person's eyes, understanding how to appreciate precious things I take for granted.

我现在更加意识到我的生活多么舒适,而且我正逐步学着从另一个人的眼里看事情,懂得了如何感恩那些我认为是理所当然的宝贵事情。

## 理解透思

1.How does the author feel about this volunteer work?

A.Bored.

B.Frustrated.

C.Satisfied.

D.Stressed.

**答案:**C

2.Do you think the author would continue to help the woman to get her GED?Why?

**答案:**Yes,because helping others has taught the author to appreciate what she has.



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

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## 一、词义匹配

- |             |                                                                                           |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A           | B                                                                                         |
| 1.fortnight | a.to barbecue something                                                                   |
| 2.concept   | b.a shape that has four straight sides,two of which are usually longer than the other two |
| 3.sniff     | c.bad or morally wrong because it harms people                                            |
| 4.evil      | d.two weeks                                                                               |
| 5.grill     | e.an idea of how something is,or how something should be done                             |
| 6.rectangle | f.to breathe air in order to smell something                                              |

答案:1.d 2.e 3.f 4.c 5.a 6.b

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## 二、猜词拼写

1. relevant directly relating to the subject or problem being discussed
2. remote far from towns or other places where people live
3. adjust to gradually become familiar with a new situation
4. participate to take part in an activity or event
5. interpreter someone who changes spoken words from one language into another
6. privilege a special advantage given only to one person or group of people

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### 三、阅读课文A LETTER HOME,选择正确答案

1. Why did Jo write the letter to her friend Rosemary?

A. To encourage her friend to work in Papua New Guinea.

B. To warn her friend not to come to Papua New Guinea.

C. To describe her working experience in Papua New Guinea.

D. To introduce a new country Papua New Guinea to her friend.

答案C

2. How did Jo get to Tombe' s home?

A. By train.

B. By bus.

C. By ship.

D. On foot.

答案D

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3. In a chemistry experiment the boys jumped out of the windows because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were frightened by the bubbling mixture
- B. couldn't stand the terrible smell of the mixture
- C. didn't like doing chemistry experiments
- D. knew chemistry was not relevant to them

答案A

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4. Why did they make a tin can stand upside down on the grill over the fire?

- A. They wanted to play a game with the can.
- B. They shared the food by using the can.
- C. The can was heated to dry the leftover food.
- D. The can was used just for cooking.

答案C

5. How did Jo feel after the visit to Tombe's family?

- A. Happy.
- B. Sad.
- C. Worried.
- D. Upset.

答案A

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四、下面是课文A LETTER HOME的缩写。请根据课文内容及所给词填空。

Jo wrote to Rosemary to tell her 1. teaching (teach) life in a high school as a volunteer. In her letter, she first described the school, 2. whose classrooms are made of bamboo and the roofs of grass. The students here couldn't go to college or find work after 3. graduating (graduate) from the school. They had no choice but 4. to return (return) to their villages. Few of them had ever come across chemistry experiments before Jo came here. Second,

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Jo gave a detailed 5. description (describe) of her first visit to a village. After two and a half hours of walking, she arrived at Tombe's home 6. where she could see a low bamboo hut with grass sticking out of the roof. Inside the house, she found a 7. newly (new) made platform for Jenny and her to sleep on, a fireplace in the centre of the hut near the doorway and some jars. Outside the house, she saw Mukap 8. laid (lay) stones on the fire, placed them in 9. an empty oil drum, and then covered the vegetables with banana 10. leaves (leaf) and left them to steam. She felt happy after the visit to Tombe's family.



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**It was wonderful to hear from you.(P29)**

非常高兴收到你的来信。

★考点 **hear from** 接到……的信

①It' s so nice to **hear from** her again.Believe it or not,we last met more than thirty years ago.

非常高兴再次收到她的来信。信不信由你,我们已经有三十多年没见面了。



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## 考点延伸

阅读下列句子,归纳hear的用法。

②In fact,they' re hard to spot,because they usually fly off when they **hear** humans approaching.

归纳 hear...doing意为“听见.....正在做.....”

③I want to **hear** her say my name,which reminds me I' m home.

归纳 hear...do意为“听见.....做了.....”

④People who have **heard** about him send him gloves,and he has many in his apartment.

归纳 hear about意为“听说,得知关于.....的消息”

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### 易错警示

(1)在回信的开头通常说I' ve received/had/got your letter,一般不说I' ve heard from you.。

(2)hear from后不能接a letter作宾语,只能接人。

误:I have heard from his letter.

误:I have heard a letter from him.

正:I have heard from him.

我已收到他的来信。

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## 知识卡片

hear...doing... 听见.....正在做.....

hear...do 听见.....做了.....

hear about 听说;得知关于.....的消息

hear from 接到.....的信

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## 即学即用

## 单句填空

(1) Thanks for reading my letter and anxiously anticipating hearing \_\_\_\_\_ you soon.

(2)—Have you heard \_\_\_\_\_ the recent election?

—Sure, it has been the only thing on the news for the last three days.

(3) I heard her \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) an English song just now.

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(4) I heard her \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) an English song when I passed by her room yesterday.

### 变式训练

(5) He received your letter yesterday.

= Your letter \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday.

= He \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday.

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**I know you' re dying to hear all about my life here,so I' ve included some photos which will help you picture the places I talk about.(P29)**

我知道你急于了解我在这里的生活情况,因此,我在信中附有几张照片,能够帮助你想象出我所谈到的地方。

★考点 **be dying to do sth.**极想/渴望做某事

①There is no doubt that all of us **are dying to live** a peaceful life.  
毫无疑问,我们所有人都渴望过安宁的日子。

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## 考点延伸

(1) 阅读下面的句子,指出dying的短语及含义。

② The children are **dying** for the Christmas gifts.

短语 be dying for 含义 渴望得到.....

(2) 表达“想要.....;渴望.....”的短语归纳

be dying for sth. 渴望得到某物  
be thirsty for sth.

be anxious to do sth./for sth. 想要做某事/得到某物;  
be eager to do sth./for sth. 渴望做某事/得到某物  
long to do sth./for sth.



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## 即学即用

## 单句填空

(1) The audience anxiously sat in the hall, \_\_\_\_\_  
(die) to see the super star.

(2) The students are dying \_\_\_\_\_ (know)  
the results of the exam.

(3) I would be dying \_\_\_\_\_ a bike 20 years ago  
when I was a child.

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## 翻译句子

(4) 他渴望得到人们的认可。(dying)

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**The boys who had never come across anything like this before started jumping out of the windows.(P29)**

那些从未见过这种情况的男孩子们吓得都往窗外跳去。

剖析本句为主从复合句。主句是The boys started jumping out of the windows,从句为who引导的限制性定语从句。

★考点 **come across** 偶然遇到或发现;碰见

①During the trip,I was busy recording every incident,name and place I **came across**.

在旅行期间,我忙于记录我所遇到的每一件事、每一个名字和每一个地方。

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## 考点延伸

阅读下列句子,指出come的相关短语及含义。

②He was delighted that his wishes had **come** true.

短语 come true 含义 实现

③How did this **come** about?

短语 come about 含义 发生

④【高考典句】(2020·全国II)She' s trying to **come** up with a label to attach to nutria fashions to show it is eco-friendly.

短语 come up with 含义 想出

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⑤ With such a weak heart she was lucky to **come** through the operation.

短语 come through 含义 度过

⑥ The book **comes** out this week.

短语 come out 含义 出版

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## 知识卡片

come across 偶然遇到或发现;碰见

come true 实现

come about 发生

come up with 想出

come through 度过

come out 出版;出来

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## 即学即用

## 单句填空

(1) His dream of becoming a singer came \_\_\_\_\_  
at last.

(2) —Have you come up \_\_\_\_\_ some new ideas?  
—Yeah. I'll tell you later.

(3) It's already 10 o'clock. I wonder how it came  
\_\_\_\_\_ that she was two hours late on such  
a short trip.

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(4) The book which came \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of last year turned out to be a great success in Shanghai.

(5) I came \_\_\_\_\_ some children sleeping under bridges.



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**We walked for two and a half hours to get there — first up a mountain to a ridge from where we had fantastic views ...(P29)**

我们步行了两个半小时才到达那里——先是爬山,爬上山脊能看到奇妙的景色……

剖析句中 from where we had fantastic views 为定语从句, from where 在意义上相当于“and from there(从那儿)”。

★考点 “介词+关系副词”引导的定语从句

在“介词+关系副词”引导的定语从句中,前面的介词可用 from, to, since, before 等,关系副词可用 where, when。

① I went to bed at ten, **before when** I was reading for an hour.

我十点上床睡觉,在那之前我读了一个小时的书。

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## 考点延伸

### 翻译句子。

②China is the birthplace of kite,from where kites flying spreads to Japan,Thailand and India.

翻译 中国是风筝的发源地,放风筝活动从这儿传到了日本、泰国和印度。

③Their family went to Shenzhen and settled in 1985,since when they have lived there.

翻译 他们家1985年到深圳定居,从此一直住在那儿。

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## 即学即用

## 单句填空

(1) He stood by the window, \_\_\_\_\_ where he could see the children playing in the garden.

(2) The book was written in 1946, since \_\_\_\_\_ the education system has witnessed great changes.

(3) That was in 1929, \_\_\_\_\_ when things have been better.

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