

# 选择性必修二

## Unit 3



## • 相关词汇、短语和句子

- arise vi.(arose , arisen)出现；发生 identify vt.找到，发现；确认
- prohibit vt.阻止，禁止 resistance n . 抵抗；反抗；抵抗力
- debate v . 讨论；辩论 adjust vt.& vi.调整，调节；适应
- without doubt毫无疑问 date back to 追溯到
- put...in place 准备就绪;(某措施)实施 wrestle with 全力解决
- 1.Ultimately, this new technology might even make **it** possible to prevent diseases from ever developing by correcting abnormal genes early on.
- 最终，这项新技术甚至可能通过早期纠正异常基因来预防疾病的发展。
- 2.**As** many of you may already know, gene play a critical role in shaping our lives.
- 你们很多人可能已经知道，基因在塑造我们的生活中扮演着至关重要的角色。

# Learning objectives

By the end of this class, you will be able to :

1. review some usages of key words, phrases and sentences.
2. put words, phrases and sentences above into practice.
3. Write an article about how to protect your eyesight

## • I. 单词拼写(用适当形式)

- 1. **specializes** 2. identification 3. effective; treatment; prevention
- 4. **resistance** 5. depression; anxiety 6. **phenomena** 7. disabled
- 8. conventional 9. devoted 10. inconvenient

## • II. 单句语法填空

- 1. needed 2. affects 3. **it** 4. serving 5. to be explored ;  
debated 6. **Despite** 7. locating 8. **As** 9. **have been working** 10.  
is recognized as

## • III. 短语填空

- 1. arise from 2. restrict ; to 3. went to great  
lengths to
- 4. wrestle with 5. Without doubt 6. prohibiting; from  
7. put; in place 8. dating back to

## • Vocabulary

### V+ance 结尾

- 1.assist→assistance 帮助协助
- 2.allow→allowance 允许
- 3.annoy→annoyance 恼怒
- 4.appear→appearance 外貌
- 5.enter→entrance 入口
- 6.guide→guidance 指导
- 7.ignore→ignorance 无知 忽略
- 8.insure →insurance 保险
- 9.perform→performance 演出
- 10.resist→resistance 反对抵制
- 11.rely→reliance 依赖
- 12.tolerate→tolerance 宽容

### • V+ ence 结尾

- 1.exist→existence 存在
- 2.insist→insistence 坚持
- 3.infer→inference 推断
- 4.occur→occurrence 发生的事
- 5.prefer → preference 偏爱
- 6.refer →reference 参考

## 一类特殊的名词单复数变化

### 单数

stadium

体育场

datum

数据

bacterium

细菌

medium

媒体

curriculum

课程

criterion

标准

phenomenon

现象

### 复数

stadia

data

bacteria

media

curricula

criteria

phenomena

单数	复数	意思
datum	data	数据，资料
medium	media	媒介
criterion	criteria	标准
phenomenon	phenomena	现象

There be用法多，记口诀来掌握：

主动进行用-ing，如：There's a dog running.

被动完成用-ed，如：There's a letter written.

将要发生用不定，如：There's a book to read.

地点方式-ing后，如：There's a man sitting by the door.

被动地点-ed后，如：There's a cake made by mom.



- **Despite+名词/代词**
  - **Despite+doing**
  - **Despite the fact that+从句**
  - **Despite+名词/代词+doing**
- Despite the rain,we went out for a walk.
  - Despite trying hard,she didn't pass the exam.
  - Despite the fact that it was late,they continued working.
  - Despite the teacher's explaining the problem,the student didn't understand.

# 练习

- Now stadia are playing a similar role, to make cities more different from another.
- 如今，体育场正起着类似作用，让城市变得更加与众不同。
- The bacteria are harmless to humans
- 这些细菌对人无害。

# 翻译

- If you stand there watching him for a while , a feeling of awe will **arise from** the bottom of your heart.
- **Without doubt**, China is one of the most successful countries in the world in the fight against covid-19.

## 4.语法填空、完成句子

1.needed 2.affects 3.it 4. serving 5. to  
be explored ; debated 6. **Despite** 7. locating  
8. **As** 9. have been working 10. is recognized  
as

1.**As** our society grows older

2.Heavily **as** it was raining outside

3.**As** we all know

4.**As** I waited at a bus stop , I ran into/came  
across my old friends

# Grammar

as 主要有两种词性，分别为介词和连词。作为介词时用法和语义较单一，其含义为“作为”。

但是as作为连词词性时，其用法和功能较多，可以引导各类从句，如**定语从句和多种状语从句**。

- as引导的让步状语从句

- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the public argument over this technology, its possibilities have been creating much excitement throughout the medical community.

## as引导的让步状语从句倒装的用法

当as表示“虽然，尽管”时，其引导的让步状语从句必须用倒装句。即将让步状语从句中作**表语的名词或形容词、作状语的副词、作谓语的实意动词**提前，而不将系动词、助动词和情态动词提前。**提前的名词前不用冠词。**



as引导的让步状语从句倒装的使用法

## 一、表语（名词、形容词）+as+主语+谓语

1. Although he is a boy, he likes to play with girls.

2. Although I am poor, I can afford beer.



1. Boy as he is, he likes to play with girls.

2. Poor as I am, I can afford beer.

说明：其中的动词为连系动词，也就是说位于句首的名词/形容词是其连系动词的表语。

特别注意，位于句首的名词其前不能用冠词。





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