

Unit 4

Section A Starting out &
Understanding ideas

英 语





内容索引

课前篇 自主预习

课堂篇 互动探究

[素养导航]

aspect, transform, energetic, combine,
grateful, overcome, discouraged, absorbed,
appealing, escape, disappointed, behave

核心单词

date back to, get across, give up,
put on, live up to, to some extent

核心短语

动词-ing形式作状语

语法

写一封求助邮件

写作任务

语言能力

单元素养目标

思维品质

正确辨析中外文化的异同

批判性看待各种文化活动形式

表达自己对某项文化活动的看法

学习能力

熟练运用本单元的词汇及语言现象

根据单元内容适当调整学习策略

多方面了解中外文化活动

文化意识

了解中外文化的差异与融合

体会文化的多样性

[晨读晚诵]

昆曲是中国传统戏曲中最古老的剧种之一,被称为百花园中的一朵“兰花”。昆曲发源于14世纪中国的苏州昆山一带,后经魏良辅等人的改良而走向全国,自明代中叶独领中国剧坛近300年。昆曲在2001年被联合国教科文组织列为“人类口述和非物质遗产代表作”。



Kunqu

Kunqu, also known as Kunju, Kun Opera or Kunqu Opera, is one of the oldest **extant**^① forms of Chinese opera. It **evolved**^② from the Kunshan melody, and **dominated**^③ Chinese theatre from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Kunqu **originated**^④ in the Wu cultural area.

Kunqu boasts a 600-year history and is known as the “teacher” or “mother” of a hundred operas, because of its influence on other Chinese theatre forms, including Peking Opera. It appeared in the second Golden Era of Chinese drama, but by the early twentieth century it had nearly disappeared.

One of the major literary forms of the Ming and Qing dynasties was Chuanqi drama, originating from the South. Chuanqi, an old form of **dramatic**^⑤ opera, originated from Nanxi in the late 14th century before Kunqu arose. However, in the late 16th century, Kunqu started to dominate large part of Chinese drama. Plays that continue to be famous today, including *The Peony Pavilion* and *The Peach Blossom Fan*, were originally written for the Kunqu stage. In addition, many classical Chinese novels and stories, such as *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, *Water Margin* and *Journey to the West* were adapted very early into dramatic pieces.

Today, Kunqu is performed professionally in seven Mainland Chinese cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Suzhou, Nanjing, Chenzhou, Yongjia County/Wenzhou and Hangzhou, as well as in Taipei. Non-professional opera societies are active in many other cities in China and abroad, and opera companies **occasionally**^⑥ tour.

Kunqu was listed as one of the Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2001. Its melody or tune is one of the Four Great Characteristic Melodies in Chinese Opera.

词海拾贝

① *extant adj.* 现存的

② *evolve v.* 进化

③ *dominate v.* 支配

④ *originate v.* 起源于

⑤ *dramatic adj.* 戏剧的

⑥ *occasionally adv.* 偶尔

典句欣赏

Plays that continue to be famous today,including *The Peony Pavilion* and *The Peach Blossom Fan*,were originally written for the Kunqu stage.

译文:《牡丹亭》《桃花扇》等至今仍著名的剧目,最初是为昆曲舞台而写的。

分析:本句是一个复合句。Plays were originally written for the Kunqu stage 是主句,that continue to be...是定语从句,including...是介词短语作状语。

探究思辨

1.How does the author support his idea that Kunqu Opera started to dominate large part of Chinese drama in the late 16th century?

2.Have you ever seen any Peking Opera? What do you think of it?

答案 1.By giving examples.

2.(Open.)



课前篇 自主预习

I .知识体系图解

重点词汇

写作词汇

1. opera *n.* 歌剧
2. movement *n.* 运动,动作
3. aspect *n.* 方面
4. female *adj.* 女(性)的
5. technique *n.* 技巧,手法

6. transform v. 使改观, 使变形, 使转化
7. energetic adj. 精力充沛的, 充满活力的
8. clap v. 拍(手), 鼓(掌)
9. edge n. 边缘
10. anger n. 愤怒, 怒火

阅读词汇

11.version *n.*

版本

12.string *n.*

(乐器的)弦

13.exaggerated *adj.*

(声音或动作)夸张的

14.universe *n.*

宇宙,天地,万物

15.incredible *adj.*

难以置信的

16.grief *n.*

悲痛

17.explosive *adj.*

爆炸(式)的,爆发的

拓展词汇

18. emotion *n.* 强烈的情感 → emotional *adj.* 情绪的; 易激动的

19. combine *v.* (使)结合, (使)组合 → combination *n.* 结合, 组合

20. poetry *n.* 诗, 诗歌 → poet *n.* 诗人 → poetic *adj.* 诗歌的

重点短语

- 1.be full of confidence 充满信心
- 2.Peking Opera 京剧
- 3.date back to 追溯到
- 4.get across 解释清楚,传达
- 5.transform...into... 把.....变成.....
- 6.at first 起初
- 7.in fact 事实上
- 8.on the edge of one' s seat 极为激动
- 9.tick all the right boxes 事情发展如人所愿,一切顺利

10. 熟悉.....

be familiar with

11. 在.....相似

be similar in

12. 相当多

quite a few

13. 把.....和.....结合起来

combine ... with ...

14. 查明, 弄清

find out

15. 比一比, 比较一下

make a comparison

II. 阅读导学

根据P38—P39课文内容,选择正确答案

1. What do we know from the first paragraph?

A. The author majored in English literature at university.

B. Shakespeare's *Hamlet* is popular all over the world.

C. The author had seen Peking Opera before.

D. The Peking Opera version of *Hamlet* spread worldwide.

答案 B

2. What made the author amazed when watching Peking Opera?

A. The traditional Chinese instruments.

B. An instrument with two strings called *jinghu*.

C. The costumes and masks of the actors.

D. The exaggerated movements and mime.

答案 C

3. What did the author like best about the play?

- A. The unique voice of the actresses.
- B. The movements of the performers.
- C. The music made by Chinese instruments.
- D. The screen with Chinese characters.

答案 B

4. What does the phrase “on the edge of my seat” probably mean?

- A. Very anxious.
- B. Really puzzled.
- C. Quite interested.
- D. Very excited.

答案 D

III. 语篇结构

阅读P38—P39课文内容,厘清文章架构

Two clues of the text:

1. The order of time: before the performance → during the performance → after the performance

2. Change of feelings: confident → curious → surprised → impressed



课堂篇 互动探究

重点词汇

1 Dating back to the 18th century, Peking Opera has over two hundred years of history. (教材P38)

京剧可以追溯到18世纪,已有200多年的历史。

◆ **date back to = date from** 追溯到.....; 始于.....

The old town **dates back to** the late seventeenth century.

这个古老的城镇始建于17世纪末。

My interest in stamp collecting **dates from/back to** my school days.

我从学生时代就开始爱好集邮。

★ 温馨提示

date back to/date from作后置定语时,用动词-*ing*形式。

There is a wooden tower **dating back to** the Qing Dynasty in the village.

村子里有一座清朝的木塔。

The South Lake Park in Changchun,**dating back to** 1933,is located in the southwestern part of the city.

长春南湖公园始于1933年,位于城市的西南部。

【词汇拓展】

out of date

过时的

up to date (with...)

赶上(……的)潮流;与……保持同步;最新的

We are keeping **up to date with** the latest developments.

我们保持掌握最新的发展情况。

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