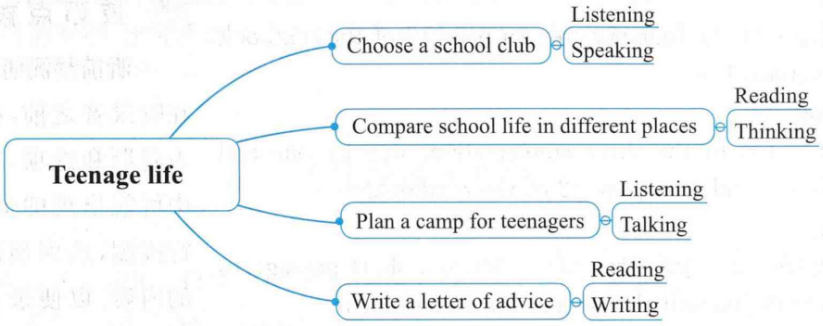
UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

主题语境·引领

本单元的主题语境是人与自我主题中的青少年生活。整个单元探讨了中外青少年在课堂学习、课外活动、兴趣爱好、人际交往等方面的状况及面临的问题。本单元各板块的活动主题如下：



Period 1 Listening and Speaking

学习目标

1. 通过与同伴交流及听录音，了解学校社团的种类及功能，训练听前利用题目有效预测听力内容的听力技能。
2. 通过对话活动，提高在讨论选择适合自己的学校社团时的口语表达能力，并能根据自己的兴趣爱好正确选择合适的俱乐部。
3. 通过跟读训练，复习“元音＋辅音”字母组合的发音规律，并利用这些规律准确辨音，有效记忆单词。

自主学习·铺垫

在括号里写出黑体部分在句中的含义

1. **Teenagers**（青少年） are boys or girls who are between 13 and 19 years old, that is, **teenage**（青少年的） boys or girls.
2. She wants to be a **ballet**（芭蕾舞） dancer.
3. A **volunteer**（志愿者） is a person who does a job without being paid.
4. A **debate**（辩论 ） is a discussion about a subject on which people have different views.
5. If you **prefer**（较喜欢） someone or something, you like that person or thing better than another, so you are more likely to choose them if there is a choice.
6. The **content**（内容 ） of a book, speech, or television programme refers to the subject that it deals with, the story that it tells, or the ideas that it expresses.

讲解提示（教师补充）
teenager是名词；teenage是形容词。先看句中位置，再定词性。
prefer表示“更喜欢”，比较对象常用to引出；content在本句指书、讲话或节目的内容。
subject：话题；讨论对象；看discussion判断话题。

7. It seemed to be dead, without any **eye movements**(眼球运动).
8. A **greenhouse**(温室) is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather.
9. I don't have anything **suitable**(合适的) for the party.
10. We're not American, **actually**(事实上). We're Canadian.

认知发展·探索

Pre-listening

(思维激活)Look at the four pictures on page 12 of the textbook and finish Exercise 1.

While-listening

(学习理解)Listen to the three conversations one by one and finish Exercises 2 and 3 on page 12 of the textbook.

Post-listening

1. (应用实践)Suppose you are Adam. Write a short passage to tell which club you will choose and the reason for it.

I'd choose the Volunteer Club because I enjoy helping others. [示例]

2. (迁移创新)Fill in the blanks according to the situation, and role-play with your partner.

W: You look worried, Paul.
M: I am, Ms Manson. I'm having trouble learning English.
W: You said you liked English. ①What's the problem ?
M: I can't get the pronunciation right.
W: Well, listening can help. Why don't you listen to English songs on the radio and repeat the difficult words?
M: That's a good idea. ②But what about all the new words ? I forget a lot of the new words.
W: You can always write the new words in your notebook and review them from time to time. You can even study on the way to school.
M: That might really help! Thanks.
W: ③Can you understand when people talk to you?
M: Well, not always. Sometimes I just don't understand what people are saying.
W: ④Why don't you join the English Club to practice speaking English? The English Club meets after school on Tuesdays and Thursdays.
M: Maybe I'll go. The only other problem is that I don't get much writing practice.
W: Maybe you should find a pen pal.
M: That sounds like a fun way to practice writing. Thanks, Ms Manson.

技巧点拨

听前预测听力内容

在听录音之前，提前扫视听力问题和选项，对听力材料中可能出现的词汇、句型进行推测，从而预测将要听到的内容，以便录音开始后集中注意力，快速敏锐地捕捉到和题干相关的信息，找出正确的答案。

知识链接

下面这个表达是在Conversation 3中出现的，你知道它的含义吗？学习一下吧！

have got two left feet 表示"笨手笨脚"。例如：

A: Do you want to dance?
你想跳舞吗？
B: I don't think so. I've got two left feet. I'll look like an idiot.
不想跳，我笨手笨脚的，跳起来像个傻子一样。

讲解提示（教师补充）
补全对话：问题→建议→回应；根据下一句判断所问内容。
听力题需配合教材第12页及录音；本资料不虚构录音细节。选社团短文为教师补充示例。
get ... right：把……弄正确；right说明宾语的状态。
have got two left feet：跳舞笨拙；不善跳舞；结合dance理解。

Period 2 Reading and Thinking (1)

学习目标

1. 通过阅读，了解国外高中新生的生活，了解同龄人的生活状态和情感世界，尤其是在成长过程中克服困难，努力进取的心路历程。
2. 通过阅读训练，掌握略读的阅读技巧，快速获取文本的主要信息。
3. 联系自己的经历，比较和思考中外高中生活的异同，运用本课所学语言，描述自己的学校生活。

认知发展·探索

Activity 1：学习理解

Step 1：Look at the title "THE FRESHMAN CHALLENGE" and the picture of a handsome boy.

1. Where do you think the boy is from?
   Maybe North America.（预测，非照片可证事实）
2. What is the text mainly about according to the picture and the title?
   The challenges of a senior high school freshman.
3. Skim the text and find out the topic sentence in each paragraph.
   Paragraph 1：A big challenge（主题句全文见答案页）
   Paragraph 2：*Choosing courses*
   Paragraph 3：*Extra-curricular activities*
   Paragraph 4：*Studying harder; taking responsibility*

阅读微技能

略读(Skimming)

略读是为了了解大致内容，比如文章的主旨大意、传达的主要信息或作者的基本观点，而进行的快速、粗略的阅读。

大体步骤是：先读文章标题，再读段落的开头和结尾部分，或者文章的第一段和最后一段，这样可以帮助我们快速掌握文章的主旨大意。

采用略读的方法可以帮助我们在迅速通读全文的过程中把握文章主旨、掌握大致结构，进而提炼段落内部层次，快速找到关键信息的对应位置，从而提炼出回答问题所需的信息。

Step 2：Read the text and choose the best answers. You can do this with your partner and tell each other your reasons for your answers.

1. How did Adam feel in the first week of his senior high school life?
   A. Excited.　　(B.) Confused.
   C. Worried.　　D. Relaxed.
2. Which subject is Adam good at?
   A. Maths.　　B. Chemistry.
   (C.) English.　　D. Chinese.
3. Why didn't Adam join the school football team?
   (A.) His performance was not good enough.
   B. He wanted to join a volunteer club.
   C. He liked helping homeless people.
   D. He felt unhappy with the teacher.

讲解提示（教师补充）
选择题1—3：B、C、A。先找首周感受、擅长学科及落选原因，再比对选项。
略读先抓各段首句：挑战→选课→课外活动→努力与责任。空内为速记，主题句全文见答案页。
performance：表现；球技表现；这里谈足球队选拔。

4. What kind of person is Adam according to the text?

A. Confident and strong-minded.

B. Careful and warm-hearted.

C. Quiet and clever.

D. Brave and generous.

Activity 2：应用实践

Role-play with your partner. One acts as a reporter of the school newspaper and the other acts as Adam. The reporter is asking Adam some questions about his new school life.

采访：挑战→选择→行动（完整示例见答案页）

Activity 3：迁移创新

Suppose you are Li Hua, a penfriend of Adam. Write an email to Adam to tell him about your school life at senior high school.

邮件：新校园→学习与社团→计划（见答案页）

课时评价 请使用课时评价作业(五)

Period 3 Reading and Thinking (2)

学习目标

1. 通过观察与合作探究，归纳并掌握以下词语的含义和用法：prefer，graduate，recommend，schedule，so that。
2. 运用所学主题词汇及相关句式对课文进行缩写。

自主学习·铺垫

Ⅰ. 根据汉语提示及构词法知识写出相应单词

词根	构词	单词
move (*v.*)	*v.*+-ment	1. movement (*n.*) 动作；运动；活动
actual (*adj.*)	*adj.*+-ly	2. actually (*adv.*) 事实上；的确
obvious (*adj.*)		3. obviously (*adv.*) 显然；明显地
confuse (*vt.*)	*v.*+-(e)d *v.*(去 e)+-ing	4. confused (*adj.*) 糊涂的；迷惑的 5. confusing (*adj.*) 难以理解的；不清楚的
advance (*v.*)	*v.*+-(e)d	6. advanced (*adj.*) 高级的；高等的；先进的

Ⅱ. 根据句意及汉语提示写出正确单词

1. The new government's first challenge (挑战) is the economy.
2. She has been awarded the title (职称) Professor.
3. She studied eight foreign languages but is fluent (流利的) in only six of them.
4. She graduated (毕业) in English and drama from Manchester University.
5. Can you recommend (推荐) a good hotel?
6. He didn't want to work here any longer, so he quit (辞职).
7. We need to take responsibility (责任) for looking after our own health.
8. There's no simple solution (解决办法) to this problem.

讲解提示（教师补充）
第4题A：面对挑战仍愿意努力，表现出信心与坚定。
confused：感到困惑；confusing：令人困惑。graduate在过去经历中用graduated。
title：职称；称号；Professor提示职称。

Ⅲ. 完成句子并背诵

1. 从初中过渡到高中确实是一项巨大的挑战。
Going from junior high school to senior high school is a really big challenge.

2. 我的指导老师建议我选修高级文学，因为我喜欢英语而且成绩不错。
My adviser recommended that I should sign up for advanced literature because I like English and I'm good at it.

3. 我知道作为高中生我得更加努力地学习，学会习惯承担更多的责任。
I know I'll have to study harder as a senior high school student and get used to being responsible for a lot more.

4. 我有点担心在高级课程上无法跟上其他同学，而且要适应所有的作业也不容易。
I'm a bit worried about keeping up with the other students in my advanced course, and it'll be quite difficult to get used to all the homework.

认知发展·探索

语言知识 探究

1. prefer

【观察思考】

▸I **prefer helping** others.（教材第 12 页）
我更喜欢帮助别人。

▸Would you **prefer me to play** volleyball with you? 你愿意我和你们一起打排球吗？

▸I **prefer** the green sweater **to** the red one.
与那件红色的毛衣相比，我更喜欢这件绿色的。

▸Tom **prefers reading** books **to surfing** the Internet. 汤姆宁愿看书也不愿上网。

▸My little sister **preferred to** stay at home **rather than** go out.
我的小妹妹宁愿待在家里也不想出去。

▸They **preferred that** the money (**should**) **be** used for building schools and hospitals.
他们更愿意拿这笔钱来建学校和医院。

【探究总结】

prefer *vt*. 较喜欢（preferred，preferred）
①prefer doing/to do sth 更喜欢做……
②prefer sb to do sth 愿意/宁愿某人做……
③prefer (doing) sth to (doing) sth 比起(做)……更喜欢(做)……
④prefer to do sth rather than do sth 宁愿做……而不愿做……
⑤prefer＋that … 更喜欢……(从句中谓语用“should＋动词原形”，should 可以省略)

【应用实践】

完成句子
①他毕业后宁愿返回家乡也不愿待在大城市里。
He preferred returning to his hometown after graduation to staying in a big city.
②他宁死也不向敌人屈服。
He preferred to die rather than give in to the enemy.
③我喜欢滑雪胜于滑冰。
I prefer skiing to skating.

2. graduate

【观察思考】

▸I know that Chinese is a very difficult language, but I hope to be fluent when I **graduate**.（教材第 14 页）我知道中文是一门十分难学的语言，但我希望在毕业时能说一口流利的汉语。

▸After **graduating from** college, we finally got the chance to take a bike trip. 大学毕业以后，我们终于有了这个骑自行车旅行的机会。

讲解提示（教师补充）
prefer doing A to doing B；prefer to do A rather than do B。两侧形式要对应。
get used to后接名词或doing：being responsible；这里的to是介词。
give in to：向……屈服；结合enemy理解。
get used to：逐渐习惯于；to后接名词或doing。

▸My nephew will **graduate in** law **from** Shandong University next year.
明年我外甥就要从山东大学法学系毕业了。
▸He is a **graduate** of Tokyo University.
他是东京大学的毕业生。

【探究总结】

(1)graduate *vi*. 毕业 *n*. 毕业生
①graduate from ... 毕业于……
②graduate in ... from ... 毕业于某校某专业
(2)graduation *n*. 毕业

【应用实践】

单句语法填空
①The graduates (graduate) who graduate from the key universities are popular with some famous companies.
②After graduation (graduate), he became an engineer in a big enterprise.

3. recommend

【观察思考】

▸My adviser **recommended that I should sign** up for advanced literature because I like English and I'm good at it. (教材第 14 页)
我的指导老师建议我选修高级文学，因为我喜欢英语而且成绩不错。
▸He **recommended** her **for** the job.
他推荐她做这份工作。
▸Can you **recommend me some good restaurants** where I can eat great Korean food? 您能给我推荐几家能吃到正宗韩国料理的好餐馆吗？
▸The doctor **recommended** him not **to** work too hard. 医生建议他不要玩命工作。
▸I **recommend going** to New York by air.
我建议坐飞机去纽约。

【探究总结】

(1)recommend *vt*. ①建议 ②推荐/介绍
(2)相关搭配
①recommend sb for 推荐某人担任……
②recommend sb sth 向某人推荐某物
③recommend sb/sth to sb 向某人推荐人/物
④recommend sb to do sth 建议某人做某事
⑤recommend doing sth 建议做某事
⑥recommend + that 从句（that 从句谓语用should+动词原形；should 可以省略）

【应用实践】

完成句子
①老师建议学生们按时完成作业。
The teacher recommended the students to finish their homework on time.
②他建议买那本词典。
He recommended buying that dictionary.
③你能给我儿子推荐一位好老师吗？
Can you recommend a good teacher to my son?
④人们强烈建议应该采取措施控制房价。
It's strongly recommended that measures should be taken to control house prices.

4. schedule

【观察思考】

▸... so I need to make a workable **schedule**. (教材第 15 页)……所以我需要制订一个可行的日程安排。
▸The early plane arrived **on schedule**.
早班飞机准点到达。
▸Thanks to your help, we finished the work **ahead of schedule**. 多亏了你们的帮助，我们提前完成了这项工作。
▸Work hard, or you will fall **behind schedule**.
努力工作吧，否则你会赶不上进度的。
▸He **was scheduled to** attend the party.
他预定出席那个聚会。
▸The meeting **is scheduled for** Friday afternoon. 会议安排在星期五下午。

【探究总结】

(1)schedule *n*. 工作计划；日程安排
① on schedule 按时间表；及时；准时
② ahead of schedule (=ahead of time)提前

讲解提示（教师补充）
graduate：from接学校，in接专业；graduates为复数名词，graduation为毕业。
recommend doing；recommend sb to do；recommend that ... (should) do。被动形式：(should) be taken。
graduate：毕业生（名词）；a后作名词。
measures：措施；记take measures。

③ behind schedule 进度落后

(2)schedule *vt*. 安排;预定

①be scheduled to do sth 预定做某事

②be scheduled for 预定为;安排在

【应用实践】

完成句子

①我们最好提前制订好计划。

We'd better make a plan ahead of schedule.

②这项工程已经晚了工期。

The project has already fallen behind schedule.

③我已经按时完成了任务。

I have accomplished the task on schedule.

④会议安排在两天后举行。

The meeting is scheduled to be held in two days.

5. so that

【观察思考】

▸I'll find a way to improve on my own **so that** I can make the team next year. (教材第14页)我会找到一个让自己提高球技的方法,这样明年我就能加入球队了。

▸The bus broke down **so that** we had to walk home. 公共汽车抛锚了,结果我们不得不走着回家。

【探究总结】

(1)so that 意为"为了/以便",相当于 in order that,后面接从句,从句中常有 can, could, may 等情态动词。

(2)so that 意为"以至于/结果",引导结果状语从句。

(3)in order to/so as to 后面跟动词原形,表示"目的"时与 so that 同义。in order to 可以放在句首,而 so as to 不能位于句首。

【应用实践】

(1)完成句子

①The little boy sat at the corner so that (结果) he survived the accident.

②Yesterday I bought a mobile phone for my sister so that we could (以便我们能) keep in touch any time.

(2)句型转换

I study hard in order not to fail in the examination.

=I study hard so as not to fail in the examination.

=I study hard so that I won't fail in the examination.

=I study hard in order that I won't fail in the examination.

语言知识 运用

课文概要写作

回顾课文,根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。(尽可能多地运用本部分所学词汇和句式)

概要:新生挑战→选课与社团→努力适应

60词参考示例见"答案与开放题示例"

课时评价 请使用课时评价作业(六)

Period 4 Discovering Useful Structures

学习目标

1. 在语境中观察探究名词短语、形容词短语和副词短语的功能与构成。
2. 通过多种形式和多层次的练习,能够灵活运用名词短语、形容词短语和副词短语进行口语交流或书面表达。

讲解提示(教师补充)

on schedule准时; ahead of schedule提前; behind schedule落后。

so that可表目的或结果,要结合语境; so as not to do与so that ... won't do形式不同。

make the team: 入选球队; 获得队员资格。

break down: 发生故障; 抛锚; 主语是bus。

认知发展·探索

名词短语、形容词短语和副词短语

一、名词短语

【观察思考】

- **These red roses** are for you.
- I really need **a new computer.**
- He is **my best friend.**
- We consider him (to be) **a good teacher.**
- **The boy** is my brother.(限定词 + 名词)
- **The cute boy** is my brother.(限定词 + 形容词 + 名词)
- **The cute boy in blue jeans** is my brother.(限定词 + 形容词 + 名词 + 介词短语)

【探究总结】

(1)名词短语的功能：名词短语在句中当作名词用，一般用作 主语 、宾语 、表语 或 宾语补足语 。

(2)名词短语的构成：(限定词) + (形容词、形容词短语、描述性名词)+ 名词 + (介词短语)

①限定词包括冠词(a/an/the)、指示代词(this，that，these，those 等)、物主代词(my，your，his，her，our，their 等)和不定代词(some，no，neither，both 等)，用于限定名词所指的范围，如特指或泛指、定量或不定量等。

②形容词，用于表示名词的性质或特征。

【应用实践】

短语翻译

①树上的那只鸟 *the bird in the tree*

②墙上的地图 *the map on the wall*

③一本有用的书 *a useful book*

④一张旧的圆石桌 *a round old stone table**

⑤我们学校的操场 *the playground of our school*

二、形容词短语

【观察思考】

- We came to a **very attractive** house.
- Have you found a man **suitable for the job**?
- The good news made us **very excited.**
- She was **seriously ill** that day.

【探究总结】

(1)形容词短语的功能：形容词短语在句中当作形容词用，可以修饰名词或代词，作定语，还可以用作 宾语补足语 或 表语 。

(2)形容词短语的构成：(副词) + 形容词 + (介词短语)

【应用实践】

完成句子

①今天很热。

It's *very* *hot* today.

②这条路够长的。

The road is *long* *enough* .

③这个瓶子里装满了水。

The bottle is *full* *of* *water* .

④这是我见过的最漂亮的鸟。

This is *the* *most* *beautiful* bird I have ever seen.

⑤一个好的老师总能让自己的课堂非常有趣。

A good teacher can always make his or her class *very* *interesting* .

三、副词短语

【观察思考】

- She spoke **very clearly** indeed.
- The question is **much too** difficult.
- He runs **much too fast.**

【探究总结】

(1)副词短语的功能：副词短语在句中当作副词用，可以修饰 动词 、形容词 或副词。

(2)副词短语的构成：(副词) + 副词

注意

副词 enough 在修饰形容词或者副词构成形容词短语或者副词短语时，一般放在所修饰的形容词或者副词后面。

讲解提示（教师补充）
先找中心词，再看功能：名词短语可作主宾表或宾补；形容词短语可作定表补；副词短语作修饰语。
*原答案为a round old stone table；一般中性排列也可写an old round stone table，注意a/an随首音改变。
long enough：足够长；放在形容词后。

【应用实践】

完成句子

①He stood up very politely（非常礼貌地）when the lady entered the room.

②She spoke too fast（太快），so we couldn't follow her.

课时评价 请使用课时评价作业(七)

Period 5 Reading for Writing

学习目标

1. 阅读苏珊·罗的建议信获知文章大意，并体会语篇在修辞和语言上的特点，学习建议信的相关主题词汇和句式。
2. 通过观察例句，探究归纳以下词语的含义和用法：attract，focus，并在语境中灵活运用。
3. 通过阅读范文，了解青少年面临的各种各样的问题及解决的方法，并根据具体情境运用所学知识写一封建议信。

认知发展·探索

Activity 1：语篇研读

Read Susan Luo's letter and do the following exercises.

1. What does Susan Luo think of spending too much time online?
   A. Interesting.
   B. Popular.
   (C.) Unhealthy.
   D. Difficult.
2. What suggestions does Susan Luo give to Worried Friend?
   A. Encourage Chen Lei to try new hobbies.
   B. Discuss the problem with Chen Lei.
   C. Talk to Chen Lei about his behaviour.
   (D.) All of the above.
3. What's the main idea of the passage?
   (A.) A letter of advice to Worried Friend.
   B. It's usual for teenagers to be attracted to computer games.
   C. Discuss the problem with Worried Friend.
   D. Believe in Worried Friend.

Activity 2：要点探究

1. attract

【观察思考】

▸It is not unusual for teenagers of your generation to **be attracted to** computer games and the online world.（教材第18页）你们这一代的青少年被电脑游戏和网络世界吸引，这没有什么不正常。

▸What first **attracted me to** her was her sense of humour.

她最初吸引我的是她的幽默感。

▸She tried to **attract the attention of** the waiter. 她试图引起服务员的注意。

【探究总结】

(1) attract *vt.* 吸引；引起……的注意（或兴趣）

①be attracted to 喜爱

②attract sb to sth 吸引某人关注某事

③attract the attention of = attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意力

④be attracted by ... 被……吸引

讲解提示（教师补充）
阅读1—3：C、D、A。第2题须核对每条建议；第3题概括整封建议信，不能只取其中一个细节。
not unusual = 并不少见；描述普遍现象并不等于赞成过度上网。
follow：听懂；理解；结合spoke判断。
generation：一代人；同代人；指同一时代的人。

(2)attraction *n*. 吸引力;吸引人的东西

(3)attractive *adj*. 吸引人的;有魅力的

【应用实践】

(1)完成句子

①喜欢美好的事物是人之常情。

It is natural for people to be attracted to beautiful things.

②游客们被它那一望无际的沙滩和宜人的气候所吸引。

Tourists are attracted by its endless sandy beach and pleasant weather.

(2)单句语法填空

They may refuse to trade, even when offered attractive (attract) prices.

2. focus

【观察思考】

▸But spending too much time online is unhealthy and makes it very difficult to **focus on** other things in life. (教材第 18 页)

然而,花费太多时间上网有损健康,也会让你们很难把精力放在生活中的其他事情上。

▸It's hard for children to **focus their minds on** one thing for a long time.

孩子们很难把注意力长时间集中在一件事情上。

▸Recently, the traffic jam has become **the focus of attention** in the city.

近来,交通堵塞问题已经成为这个城市关注的焦点。

【探究总结】

(1)focus *vi*. & *vt*. 集中(精力、注意力等);(使)调节焦距

① focus on 集中;特别关注

②focus one's attention/energy/mind on/upon 集中某人的注意力/精力/心思于……

(2)focus *n*. 中心;重点;焦点

① the focus of attention 关注的焦点

②bring ... into focus 使……成为焦点

【应用实践】

完成句子

①如果你想拍出好照片,就把物体对准在焦点上。

Bring the object into focus if you want a good photograph.

②如果总盯着过去,就永远看不见未来。

If you focus on what you've left behind, you will never be able to see what lies ahead.

③因为这个,我无法集中注意力做任何事。

Because of this, I can't focus my attention on anything.

Activity 3: 主题写作

范文赏析

假定你是李华,你的网友 David 刚随父母搬家并换了一所新学校,他希望在新学校交到新朋友,并希望得到你的帮助。请你给他写一封电子邮件,提供在新学校交朋友的建议。内容包括:

1. 对他搬新家表示祝贺;
2. 提供在新学校交朋友的建议(至少两点)。

注意:

1. 词数 80 左右;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

讲解提示（教师补充）
be attracted to喜爱；be attracted by被吸引。形容词attractive修饰prices。
focus既可作动词也可作名词：focus on集中于；bring ... into focus使成像清晰。
attractive prices：有吸引力的价格；不要直接等同于高价或低价。
bring ... into focus：使物体成像清晰；对准焦点；photograph提示摄影语境。
lie ahead：在前方；将要到来；与过去形成对照。

Dear David,

I'm really delighted to know you have moved. I know you are lacking in friends around you. Now, I give you some advice on how to make friends at a new school.

First, I suggest you join clubs and take part in after-school activities to find friends with similar interests. Next, you'd better talk to others actively. Talking to one or two people each day, you'll figure out who is interested in befriending you. After all, friendship starts with conversations.

I hope you will find these suggestions practical. Wish you good luck.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

开头：称呼语（顶格写，逗号结尾）

首段：表明写作意图——提建议

主体段：陈述具体的建议内容及理由

尾段：表达愿望

落款：结束语（首字母大写，最后加上逗号）+签名

素材积累

回顾本单元及以前学过的关于提建议的文章，总结一下常用表达。

1. 词汇

(1)建议：①征求某人的建议 *ask for sb's advice*

②提出建议 *give/offer advice*

③在某方面给某人提建议 *give sb advice on sth*

④接受某人的建议 *take/follow sb's advice*

(2)困难：①在某方面有困难 *have difficulty/trouble with sth*

②做某事有困难 *have difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth*

③在某方面有问题 *have problems with sth*

(3)在我看来 *in my opinion / in my view*

2. 句型

(1)表明写信的目的

I'm writing to offer you some advice on making friends.

(2)阐述建议

Why not join a club? You can meet people with similar interests.

(3)表达希望

I hope these suggestions will be helpful to you.

实践运用

假定你是李华，你的好朋友苏茹在交友方面存在着一些困难，请根据下面提示给她写一封建议信。内容包括：

1. 表示慰问；2. 具体建议；3. 祝福。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

素材为教师补充；苏茹建议信的完整示例见"答案与开放题示例"。

课时评价 请使用课时评价作业(八)

阶段评价 请使用单元检测(二)

讲解提示（教师补充）

写信三步：理解困难→具体建议与理由→表达祝愿。建议要写清"做什么、为什么"。

advice不可数；suggestion可数。原范文delighted已回应喜悦，也可明确补Congratulations on your move!

interests：兴趣；爱好；clubs提示爱好。

figure out：弄清楚；判断出；通过交谈了解。

practical：实用的；切实可行的；说明建议有用。