



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

必修第一册 RJ

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

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主题素养积累

How to adjust to a new school

[导读] 学校是孩子们学习成功的基础。适应一所新学校会让人感到紧张和害怕。当你去上一所新学校的时候,你可能会担心你不认识任何人或者不能适应新的环境。阅读本文,或许你能从中感悟到应该怎样去适应一所新学校。

School is a child's base (基础), where they learn to succeed. Adjusting to a new school can make you feel nervous and scared. When you go to a new school, you might worry that you don't know anyone or that you won't fit in. As you get into your schoolwork and after-school activities, you'll find that you're making friends and that life is getting easier. Knowing about your school, **preparing for** the first day and knowing how to make friends can make this transition(过渡) a lot easier.

Take a tour of your school. Before you start school, go with your parents to visit the school. Find out where your classroom will be, as well as the cafeteria, auditorium (礼堂), gym and other important places.

Learn the rules of the school. Every school has its own set of rules that helps students stay safe and learn well. You may need a hall pass to use the bathroom during class, for example. Learning the rules of the school will help you adjust and will **keep you out of trouble**.

Do what your teachers say. When you are starting a new school, you should follow your

teachers' instructions very closely. **Making a good impression on** your teachers will go a long way towards **making a positive adjustment to** a new school.

Make good decisions about making friends. When you are in a new school, you have the chance to make friends with anybody. It can be tempting (诱人的) to try to **fit in with** cool kids. You should, however, spend most of your effort making friends with people that you're comfortable around.

Set goals for yourself. By setting goals for yourself every day or every week, you can see how you are adjusting to your new school in very real ways. For example, you can say "I'll attend one club meeting this week", so that when you attend the meeting, you'll know you're trying hard to adjust.

【主题词句背诵】

1. adjust to... = adapt to... 适应……
2. prepare for 为……做好准备
3. keep sb out of trouble 使某人远离麻烦
4. make a good impression on 给……留下好印象
5. make a positive adjustment to... 对……做出积极调整
6. fit in with 与……合得来,与……一致
7. set goals for 为……设定目标
8. School is a child's base(基础), where they learn to succeed.

学校是孩子学习成功的基础。

Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. exchange *n.* (an act of giving sth to sb or doing sth for sb and receiving sth in return) 交换; 交流; 互换 *vt.* 交换; 交流; 交易; 兑换

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| (1) in exchange | 作为交换 |
| in exchange for | 作为……的交换 |
| (2) exchange A for B | 拿 A 换 B |
| exchange sth with sb | 与某人交换某物 |

【佳句背诵】

Having spent the past year as an **exchange** student in Hong Kong, Linda appears more mature than those of her age.

由于琳达过去一年在香港做交换生,所以她看起来比同龄人更成熟。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Before she went abroad, Mary had exchanged her money _____ dollars.

② It is illegal for public officials to ask for gifts or money _____ exchange for favours.

③ _____ (exchange) gifts and sending Christmas cards are the modern ways of celebrating Christmas in the world.

◆完成句子

④ It is the second time this year that our school *wushu* team _____ !

这是我们学校武术队今年第二次与外国朋友交流经验!

⑤ Curious and excited, we _____ the foreign students, conveying our sincere friendship to each other.

我们好奇而兴奋,迫不及待地想要和外国学生交换礼物,以表达我们彼此真挚的友谊。

【巧学助记】

Yesterday I **exchanged** a few words with our manager. He told me that he could **exchange** my job for any other job I liked. **In exchange for** it, I had to work here at least five years.

昨天我和我们经理谈了几句话。他告诉我他可以把我的工作换成我喜欢的任何其他工作。作为交换,我必须在这里至少工作五年。

2. lecture *n.* 讲座;讲课;教训 *vi.* (开)讲座;讲课 *vt.* 训斥

(1) give/deliver a lecture (on/about sth)
做(关于……的)演讲/讲座

attend/go to a lecture
参加/出席讲座

(2) lecture sb (= give sb a lecture) about/on sth
因……教训/训斥某人

(3) lecturer *n.* 演讲者;讲师

【佳句背诵】

(1) Professor Black will give us a **lecture** on English literature tomorrow afternoon. 布莱克教授明天下午将给我们做关于英国文学的演讲。

(2) She is always **lecturing** me (= giving me a **lecture**) about the way I dress, which makes me much annoyed. 她总是对我的穿着指手画脚,这使我很恼火。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① A lecture _____ global climate by Professor Lee from Peking University will be given in our school this Saturday morning.

② My dad was a man of few words, and never _____ (lecture) me on the values of determination, perseverance, and faith.

③ It was a shame for me _____ (lecture) in front of the whole class.

◆完成句子

④ As far as I am concerned, we can invite some experts _____, which can make us have a better understanding of them and their situation. (应用文写作之建议信)

在我看来,我们可以邀请一些专家给我们做一些关于野生动物的讲座,这可以使我们更好地了解它们及其状况。

⑤ It was the first time that my father _____ how to be a real man. So I was finally determined to try it. (读后续写之成长经历)

这是父亲第一次教导我怎样做一个真正的男人。于是我终于下定决心要尝试一下。

3. register *vt. & vi.* (to record someone's name on an official list) 注册;登记

(1) register for 报名参加/注册……

register with 向……登记;通过……注册

(2) registration *n.* 注册;登记;挂号

【佳句背诵】

Once you've successfully **registered** for a class, the computer gives you a message saying you are in. 一旦你成功注册了一个课程,电脑就会给你一条注册成功的消息。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Many students register _____ these courses to widen skills for use in their future job.

②The _____ (register) of students for the course will begin on Thursday morning.

◆完成句子

③As requested, students have to _____ by the end of April.

按照要求,学生必须在4月底之前注册这门新课程。

④If you are interested in this lecture, don't miss it. You can _____ before June 16th. (应用文写作之通知)

如果你对这个讲座感兴趣,不要错过。你可以在6月16日之前到学生会注册。

4. design *n.* 设计;设计方案 *vt.* (to make or draw plans for something) 设计;筹划

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| (1) be designed for sb/sth | 为……而设计 |
| be designed to do sth | 目的是做……;为做……而设计 |
| (2) by design (= on purpose) | 故意地,蓄意地 |
| (3) designer <i>n.</i> | 设计者,设计师 |

【佳句背诵】

(1) The course is very easy for it **is designed for** beginners, which is very suitable for you.

这门课程非常简单,因为它是为初学者设计的,非常适合你。

(2) Allen is said to have been **designing** a new

computer program recently, but I don't know when she will finish it.

听说艾伦最近在设计一个新的电脑程序,但我不知道她什么时候能完成。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

①For Western _____ (design), China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

②In the wild, many cats hunt at night because their eyes are designed _____ low light.

③The programme carried out by the government is designed _____ (help) those who have been out of work for a long time.

◆完成句子

④[2021·新高考全国I卷应用文写作] Many columns of the English newspaper *Youth* _____ senior high school students and they _____ enrich our boring campus life.

英文报《青春》中的许多专栏是专门为高中生设计的,旨在丰富我们单调的校园生活。

⑤She arrived just as we were leaving, but I am not sure _____.

她刚好在我们正要离开时到达,但我不能确定这是出于偶然,还是有意安排。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task One Fast reading for the structure of the text

① Skim the passage to find out the general idea of the text by filling in the chart below.

Paragraph	Time	What did Han Jing do?
Paragraph 1	7:00 a. m.	Han Jing is not outgoing so she is a little 1. _____ right now. She wants to make a good first 2. _____.
Paragraph 2	12:30 p. m.	Han Jing found the maths teacher was kind and friendly. She found most of her classmates and teachers 3. _____.
Paragraph 3	5:32 p. m.	Han Jing had her chemistry class in the science lab, but the guy next to her tried to talk to her 4. _____. So she couldn't 5. _____ the experiment.
Paragraph 4	10:29 p. m.	Han Jing misses her friends from 6. _____ school. But she believes she will make new friends here, and there's a lot to explore at 7. _____.

II Skim the passage to find out the main idea of the text.

The passage is mainly about _____.

Task Two Careful reading for the details of the text

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

()1. Why did Han Jing feel anxious before school?

- A. Because she is shy and worried.
- B. Because she is brave and confident.
- C. Because she is outgoing and lovely.
- D. Because she is friendly and kind.

()2. What did Han Jing think of her maths teacher?

- A. Strict.
- B. Kind and friendly.
- C. Difficult.
- D. Outgoing.

()3. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Han Jing made a good impression on her classmates and teachers.
- B. Han Jing's maths teacher is very funny.
- C. Han Jing didn't tell the guy next to her to be quiet.
- D. Han Jing left the boy alone in her chemistry class.

()4. It can be inferred from the passage that Han Jing will _____.

- A. feel awkward and frightened in senior high school
- B. lose confidence in her future
- C. get used to her new school life
- D. not get along well with her classmates and teachers

Task Three Micro-writing

Read the text carefully and fill in the following blanks.

I'm Han Jing, 1. _____ senior high school student.

Here are my feelings on 2. _____ (me) first school day. In the morning, I 3. _____ (have) a maths class. The class was difficult, 4. _____ my teacher was kind and friendly. 5. _____ (make) his class interesting and lively, he even told us a 6. _____ (fun) story. In the afternoon, we had our chemistry class in the science lab. To my 7. _____ (sad), the guy next to me tried to talk to me the whole time. I couldn't concentrate 8. _____ the experiment. Now I believe I will make new 9. _____ (friend) and I feel much 10. _____ (confident) than I felt this morning. Tomorrow will be a great day!

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **anxious** *adj.* (worried, nervous or eager to do something) 焦虑的, 不安的; 渴望的

(1) be anxious about sth 为某事担心/担忧

be anxious for sth 渴望某事物

be anxious to do sth 渴望做某事

(2) anxiety *n.* 焦虑, 忧虑, 担心

with anxiety 焦虑地

(3) anxiously *adv.* 焦急地; 忧虑地; 渴望地

【佳句背诵】

Early morning saw hundreds of excited fans at the airport waiting **anxiously/with anxiety** for the arrival of the athlete. 清晨, 数百名兴奋的支持者在机场焦急地等待这个运动员的到来。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① There are plenty of graduates anxious _____ work in the job market.

② He walked back and forth at the seashore, _____ (anxious) waiting for the return of the fishing boats.

③ People who lack close friends have greater levels of _____ (anxious) and depression than those who are close to others.

◆完成句子

④ [2022·新高考全国I卷读后续写] David _____ the cross-country run, but he was afraid of being laughed at by others. He

_____ rolled down his cheeks.
大卫渴望参加越野跑,但是他害怕被别人嘲笑。他是如此不安以至于焦急的泪水顺着脸庞流了下来。

⑤ He is waiting for the results _____ as if he were sitting on pins and needles. (读后续写

之心理描写)

他焦急地等待着结果,如坐针毡。

2. annoyed *adj.* (slightly angry) 恼怒的;生气的

(1) be/get annoyed with sb at/about sth
因某事对某人生气

be/get annoyed at/about sth
因某事生气

(2) annoying *adj.* 令人生气的;恼人的

(3) annoy *vt.* 使恼怒;打扰

[温馨提示] -ing 常用来修饰事物,意为“令人……的”。如: exciting, surprising, frightening 等;
-ed 常用来修饰人,意为“感到……的”。如: excited, surprised, frightened 等。

【佳句背诵】

(1) We **are annoyed about** the heavy traffic, particularly during the rush hour.

我们对交通拥挤感到恼火,尤其是在交通高峰期。

(2) Does it **annoy** you to see cars blocking the road when you are travelling?

当你旅行时,看到汽车堵塞道路你会感到烦躁吗?

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① His mother was very annoyed _____ him at his being so rude to their neighbours.

② The noise outside made me _____ (annoy), and I couldn't concentrate on my book.

③ He cannot concentrate on the reading due to the _____ (annoy) screams outside the library.

◆完成句子

④ Sally was so angry with the children for making _____ that she angrily pounded the table with her fist.

莎莉对孩子们弄出这么烦人的噪声很生气,以至于她愤怒地用拳头捶桌子。

⑤ _____ is that children studying online have to spend a long time staring at the screen, which is harmful to their eyes.

令许多家长最烦恼的是,孩子们在网上学习时不得不长时间盯着屏幕,这对他们的眼睛有害。

【巧学助记】

His joking was beginning to **annoy** her. **Annoying** as he was, I thought she should not **be annoyed with** him.

他的玩笑开始惹她生气了。尽管他很烦人,但我认为她不该生他的气。

3. frightened *adj.* (feeling fear or worried) 惊吓的;害怕的

(1) be frightened of... 害怕……

be frightened to do sth 害怕做某事

be frightened to death 吓得要死

(2) frighten *v.* 使惊吓;吓唬

(3) frightening *adj.* 令人恐惧的

【佳句背诵】

The strong wind and heavy rain didn't scare me, but I was quite **frightened** during the power failure.
强风和大雨并没有吓到我,但停电时我很害怕。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① She was frightened _____ being left by herself in the house.

② I was very _____ (frighten) when I woke up in hospital last Thursday.

③ A sudden stop can be a very _____ (frighten) experience, especially if you are travelling at high speed.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ When giving her speech for the first time on the stage, she _____ she could not fix her thoughts on anything.

当她第一次登台演讲时,她害怕得脑子里一片混乱,什么也想不清楚。

⑤ 得知你害怕在公共场合做演讲,我写信给你一些建议。(应用文之建议信)

→ Learning that you _____ in public, I am writing to offer you some suggestions.

→ Learning that you _____ in public, I am writing to offer you some suggestions.

【巧学助记】

Frightened children looked at the **frightening** bears with **frightened** eyes.

受惊的孩子们用惊恐的眼神看着可怕的熊。

4. impress *vt.* (to cause someone to admire or respect you)使钦佩 *vi.* 留下印象

(1)impress sth on/upon sb

使某人铭记某事物

impress sb with sth 某事给某人留下深刻的印象

be impressed by/at/with

对……印象深刻

(2)impression *n.* 印象;感想

make/leave an impression on/upon

给……留下印象

(3)impressive *adj.* 令人赞叹的;令人难忘的

【佳句背诵】

What left me the deepest **impression** during my trip to Beijing was the snow of the Forbidden City and its high-quality tour guide service.

北京之行最令我印象深刻的是故宫的雪以及其优质的导游服务。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work where a good _____ (impress) is a must.

② Ever since my childhood, my father has been trying to impress _____ me the value of confidence for one's success.

③ Mr Wang, a professor from America, made an _____ (impress) speech on American literature in the lecture hall last night.

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ [2022·浙江1月考应用文写作] _____ was the culture salon at the China-Ireland Cultural Festival, which helped me gain a glimpse into the diversity and richness of the two cultures.

在中国—爱尔兰文化节中让我印象最深的是文化沙龙,文化沙龙帮助我体会到了这两种文化的多样性和丰富性。

⑤我坚信今年的学校音乐节会给你留下深刻的印象。

→I hold the firm belief that this year's school music festival will _____ . (impress)

→I hold the firm belief that you will _____ this year's school music festival. (impressed)

→I hold the firm belief that this year's school music festival will _____ . (impression)

5. concentrate *vi. & vt.* (to direct your attention or your efforts towards a particular activity, subject, or problem)集中(注意力);聚精会神;聚集

(1)concentrate on (doing) sth

专心(做)某事

concentrate one's mind/attention/effort(s)/

oneself on... 集中注意力于;致力于;

专心于

(2)concentration *n.* 集中,专心

(3)concentrated *adj.* 专心致志的;全神贯注的;全力以赴的

【佳句背诵】

(1)I can't **concentrate on** my study with all that noise going on.

吵闹声不绝于耳,我无法集中精力学习。

(2) In the dry season, the animals tend to **concentrate** in the areas where there is water.

在干旱的季节,动物常常聚集在有水的地区。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Playing computer games can give us some relaxation after school, but as students we must concentrate _____ our studies.

②I have trouble _____ (concentrate) when my roommate talks so loud on her mobile phone.

③When I was in high school, one day I was so _____ (concentrate) on my homework that I forgot to have my lunch.

◆完成句子/句式改写

④ [2021·全国乙卷书面表达] Besides, some students may not _____ without being monitored by the teachers face-to-face. 此外,如果没有老师面对面的监督,一些学生可能无法集中精力上课。

⑤ If you _____ your study, you will make much progress sooner or later.

→ _____ your study, and you will make much progress sooner or later. (用祈使句改写)

如果你专心学习,你迟早会取得很大的进步。

6. leave ... alone (not to bother or interfere with; not to touch) 不打扰;不惊动

(1)leave behind	遗留;把……抛在后面;超过
leave aside	忽视;不考虑
leave out	省略;遗漏;删去
leave for	出发去/前往某地
(2)let alone	更不必说

【佳句背诵】

She is busy with the report. We'd better **leave her alone**.

她正在忙那份报告,我们最好别打扰她。

【活学活用】

◆短语填空

① Baker as well as his parents is _____ New York tomorrow.

② _____ the vase _____, or you'll break it into pieces.

③ Tom was hardly walking at the age of four, _____ running.

◆完成句子

④ Unfortunately, her parents were killed in the earthquake, _____.

不幸的是,她的父母在地震中离世,只剩下她孤苦伶仃。

⑤ Seeing that they were leaving, Amy begged them not to _____ and even offered to buy her own ticket herself, but in vain. (读后续

写之场景描写) 看到他们要离开,艾米恳求他们不要让她一个人待着,甚至提出自己买票,但都是徒劳。

7. explore *vt. & vi.* (to search and discover more about something) 探索;勘探;探测;探究

(1)exploration <i>n.</i>	探索
space exploration	太空探索;空间探索
(2)explorer <i>n.</i>	探险者

【佳句背诵】

(教材 P4) I believe I will make new friends here, and there's a lot to **explore** at senior high.

我相信,我在这儿会结交到新朋友,并且在高中有很多值得探索的事物。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Her father moved their family from Canada to California when she was one year old, because he wanted them _____ (explore) a new place together.

② Christopher Columbus was seen as one of the greatest _____ (explore).

③ An astronaut will give a speech about his space _____ (explore) in the theatre this weekend.

◆完成句子

④ Besides its beautiful forests and sunny beaches, Hainan Province _____ . (应用文写作之地理介绍)

除了美丽的森林和阳光明媚的海滩,海南省还有很多你可以探索的地方。

⑤ We spent the Christmas holidays _____ and seeing the decorations that people have put up.

我们在圣诞节假期探索了这座城市,看到了人们布置的装饰品。

【巧学助记】

Having **explored** the lonely island, the **explorer** took a short rest and then decided to make further **explorations**.

在探索完这座孤岛之后,这位探险者稍事休息,然后决定做进一步的探索。

8. confident *adj.* (having confidence) 自信的;有把握的

(1)be confident about/of	对……有信心
be confident of doing sth	确信能做某事

(2) confidence <i>n.</i>	信心;信任
have confidence in	信任……;对……有信心
with confidence (= confidently)	满怀信心地
lose confidence	丧失信心
build up/boost confidence	增强信心

【佳句背诵】

(1) Outwardly she seemed **confident** but in reality she felt extremely nervous.

表面上看,她似乎信心十足,而实际上她紧张得要命。

(2) Nowadays, parents tend to offer lots of praise to their children, hoping to boost their **confidence**.

如今,父母往往会给孩子很多赞扬,希望能增强他们的信心。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Mother often tells me that I can be anyone I want, as long as I'm confident _____ myself.

② The young boy finished his speech with _____ (confident), which impressed the audience deeply.

③ A study shows if you are _____ (confident), you will more likely be successful.

◆完成句子

④ I _____ and I can communicate with exchange students in English _____ . (应用文写作之申请信)

我对我的英语口语有信心,我可以自信地用英语和交换生交流。

⑤ [2022·新高考全国 I 卷读后续写] Looking at his big toothy smile on his face, I was so proud of him. _____

made him a perfect runner.

看着他脸上灿烂的笑容,我为他感到非常骄傲。正是他的自信和决心使他成为一名完美的跑步者。

句型透视

1. (教材 P4) What if no one talks to me?

要是没人跟我说话该怎么办呢?

句型公式

What if...? 要是……将会怎么样?

【句式点拨】

what if 用于提出假设或提出邀请和建议时,意为“要是……将会怎么样? 如果……怎么样?”,其后句子要用陈述语气(用一般现在时)。

【温馨提示】 what if 也可用于虚拟语气,此时从句谓语用一般过去时或“should+动词原形”。

(1) What if it rains when we can't find shelter?

假如下起雨来,我们又没处避雨可怎么办?(提出假设,用于陈述语气)

(2) What if you join us for lunch?

你同我们一起吃午饭怎么样?(提出邀请或建议,用于陈述语气)

(3) What if I should fall sick and not be able to work?

万一我生病不能工作的话怎么办?(提出假设,用于虚拟语气)

【相关拓展】

(1) How come...? 怎么会……? 怎么回事……?

(2) How/What about sth/doing sth? ……怎么样?

(3) What for? 为什么/为何?

(4) So what? 那又怎么样?

(5) Why not do sth? 为什么不……?

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① What _____ they talked a long time about a painting you aren't interested in?

② It's still early; how about _____ (go) to get something to eat?

③ Our school will hold a photo contest named “Amazing China”. I know you love photography, so _____ not give it a try?

◆完成句子

④ Since China is the home of tea, _____ taking some black tea to your family?

既然中国是茶叶的故乡,带点红茶给你的家人怎么样?

⑤ The thought of leaving them fills me with fear. _____ ?

一想到要离开他们,我就害怕。如果他们其中一个摔倒了怎么办?

2. (教材 P4) **I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful.** 我发现我的大多数同学和老师都很友好,而且乐于助人。

句型公式

“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构

【句式点拨】

本句是“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,充当宾补的可以是形容词、副词、介词短语、现在分词或过去分词等,此处是形容词短语 friendly and helpful 作宾语补足语。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① However, when preparing for the English speech contest, I found it very _____ (challenge) to collect information and use language correctly.

② After she lost her job, she found herself _____ (home) and had to spend the night on friends' sofas.

③ My neighbour found her front door _____ (break) into and something _____ (steal) when she came back from shopping.

◆ 完成句子

④ When the teacher came into the classroom, he _____. 当老师走进教室的时候,他发现所有的学生都在说笑。

⑤ After entering high school, I _____, so I sincerely hope that you can provide me with some practical and workable advice. (应用文写作之求助信) 进入高中之后,我发现自己很难适应新的学校生活,因此,我诚恳地希望你能为我提供一些切实可行的建议。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

【探究发现】

阅读下列例句并感知其句型结构

- (教材 P2) My name is Amy.
- (教材 P3) A boy meets a girl during a break.
- (教材 P6) We must act.
- (教材 P6) The teacher found the classroom empty.
- (教材 P6) My mum bought me a new dictionary.
- There is no need arguing about this matter.

【自主归纳】

- 句 _____ 是“主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语 + 状语”结构。
- 句 _____ 是“主语 + 系动词 + 表语”结构。
- 句 _____ 是“主语 + 谓语(不及物动词)”结构。
- 句 _____ 是“主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语”结构。
- 句 _____ 是“There be...”结构。
- 句 _____ 是“主语 + 谓语(及物动词) + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构。

语法归纳

一、句子的基本成分

英语句子的成分可分为主语、谓语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语、状语、同位语及独立成分等。

1. 主语:表示句子所要说明或描述的人或事物,一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词组或句子充当,通常置于句首。有时用 it 作形式主语。

① Who's knocking at the door?

② It's good to swim in summer.

2. 谓语:说明或描述主语的动作、状态或特征,由动词或动词短语充当,位于主语之后。

① She loves him deeply in her heart.

② I will wait for you at the school gate.

3. 表语:表示主语的身份、性质、状态或特征,一般由名词、形容词,或相当于名词、形容词的词、短语或句子等充当,位于连系动词之后,与连系动词一起构成句子的谓语。

① He looks very angry.

② The dictionary is in the bag.

4. 宾语:指动作所涉及的人或事物,一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词组或句子充当,位于动词之后。

① He wrote many plays.

② I saw a cat in the tree.

5. 宾语补足语:用来对宾语进行补充或说明,一般由名词、非谓语动词、形容词等充当。

① I've never seen her dancing.

② Father will not allow us to play on the street.

6. 定语:对名词或代词进行修饰、限定或说明,一般由形容词、名词、代词、数词、介词短语、非谓语动词及句子等充当,位置可在所修饰的词之前,也可在所修饰的词之后。

① Our country is a developing country.

② Do you have time to help us?

7. 状语:用于修饰动词、形容词、副词、短语或整个句子等,一般由副词、介词短语、非谓语动词短语或句子充当。

① We like English very much.

② He is playing under the tree.

③ When she was 12 years old, she began to live in Dalian.

8. 同位语:若两个语法单位指同一个人或事物,并且句法功能也一样,那么后一项称为前一项的同位语。

① We students should study hard.

② Tom, a middle school student, comes from the USA.

二、句子的八种基本句型

英语句子的基本结构可以归纳成八种基本句型及其扩大、组合、省略或倒装。掌握这八种基本句型,是掌握各种英语句子结构的基础。

基本句型一:Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语)

在该句式中,句子的主语和谓语能表达完整的意思,后面可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等。

1. We all breathe, eat, and drink.

主语 (平行)谓语

2. What he said does not matter.

主语 谓语

基本句型二:Subject(主语) + Linking verb(系动词) + Predicative(表语)

在该句式中,常见的系动词有 be, feel/sound/taste/look, grow/become/get/turn, remain 等,其后常接名词、形容词、从句等作表语。

1. This is an English-Chinese dictionary.

主语 系动词 表语

2. The dinner smells good.

主语 系动词 表语

3. The trouble is that they are short of money.

主语 系动词 表语

基本句型三:Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语) + Object(宾语)

在该句式中,谓语为及物动词,宾语可以是名词、代词、动词不定式、动名词、从句等。

1. She thanked us.

主语 谓语 宾语

2. He has refused to help them.

主语 谓语 宾语

3. They ate what was left over.

主语 谓语 宾语

基本句型四:Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语) + Indirect object(间接宾语) + Direct object(直接宾语)

在该句式中,谓语动词必须跟两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。一个是表示人的间接宾语;一个是表示物的直接宾语。一般间接宾语在前面,直接宾语在后面。

1. She ordered herself a new dress.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

2. We told him that the bus was late.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

[温馨提示] 若要先说直接宾语(事物),后说间接宾语(人),则要借助介词 to 或 for。后面接双宾语时加 to 的动词有:bring, give, lend, hand, offer, pass, pay, promise, return, send, show, teach, tell, write 等;后面接双宾语时加 for 的动词有:buy, cook, choose, draw, find, get, make, order, save, spare 等。

如:Two years ago, my mother bought me a nice watch on my birthday.

→Two years ago, my mother bought a nice watch for me on my birthday.

基本句型五:Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语) + Object(宾语) + Complement(补语)

在该句式中,谓语动词加宾语再加宾补才能表达完整的意思,宾补可以是形容词、名词、介词短语、动词不定式、分词等。

1. New methods make the job easy.

主语 谓语 宾语 补语(形容词)

2. I often find him at work.

主语 谓语 宾语 补语(介词短语)

3. The teacher asks the students to close the windows.

主语 谓语 宾语 补语(动词不定式)

4. I saw a cat running across the road.

主语 谓语 宾语 补语(分词)

基本句型六: Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语) + Adverbial(状语)

- I live in Canada.
主语 谓语 状语
- The train leaves at six.
主语 谓语 状语

基本句型七: Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语) + Object (宾语) + Adverbial(状语)

I put the material in front of him.
主语 谓语 宾语 状语

基本句型八: There be 句型

There are 50 students in our class.

【实战演练】

① 指出下列句子所属的句型

- We are the master of our own future.

- An old man was walking slowly and carefully.

- Farmers grow lots of vegetables.

- Friends made my life full of excitement.

- The sun was shining.

- Granny told me a very interesting story last night.

② 句型训练

- The meeting _____ (将持续两个小时) because we can't cover that much ground in one hour. (last)
- _____ (我的家乡发生了巨大的变化) in the past ten years. (take place)
- Every afternoon _____ (许多学生来图书馆) to borrow books. (come)
- _____ (我给 Mary 写了一封信) last night, explaining what had happened. (write)
- _____ (我们制订了一个计划) to fulfil the project within three weeks. (make)
- _____ (我妹妹告诉了我一个事故) that happened on her first day at school. (tell)
- _____ (他给妈妈买了一件新大衣) with his first month's salary. (buy)
- Every morning _____ (我们听到他大声朗读英语) in the classroom. (hear)

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **look forward to** (to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen) 期待; 盼望

look into	往里看; 调查
look out (for)	注意; 当心; 提防
look on... as...	把……看作……
look through	浏览, 快速查看

【温馨提示】 look forward to 中的 to 为介词, 后接动词作宾语时, 要用 v.-ing 形式。

【佳句背诵】

(教材 P6) Tom is **looking forward to** meeting the new exchange student. 汤姆期待着见到新来的交换生。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

- I now look forward to _____ (go) back to work as soon as possible.
- We were very excited when hearing that the holiday we had been looking forward to finally _____ (come).

◆ 短语填空

③ A working party has been set up to _____ the problem.

④ We all _____ the day when the scientists can discover more secrets of the universe.

⑤ Researchers will be able to _____ their computer records for the answers to these questions.

◆ 完成句子

⑥ I would be most grateful if you would accept my invitation. _____.

(应用文写作之邀请信)

如果你能接受我的邀请,我将非常感激。期待你的早日答复。

⑦ The concert _____ has to be cancelled due to the sudden earthquake.

由于突然发生的地震,我们期待的音乐会不得不取消了。

2. curious *adj.* (interested in learning about people or things around you) 好奇的;求知欲强的

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| (1) be curious about sth | 对某事好奇 |
| be curious to do sth | 急于做某事;极想做某事 |
| (2) curiosity <i>n.</i> | 好奇心 |
| with curiosity (= curiously) | 好奇地 |
| out of curiosity | 出于好奇 |
| meet/satisfy one's curiosity | 满足某人的好奇心 |
| (3) curiously <i>adv.</i> | 好奇地 |

【佳句背诵】

It is good to **be curious about** the world around you because **curiosity** is the best teacher.

对你周围的世界感到好奇是件好事,因为好奇心是最好的老师。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① _____ (curious) enough, failure often serves as its own reward for many people!

② She gave in to _____ (curious) and opened my bag without my permission.

③ Readers seem to be _____ (curious) about the author's experiences over the course of his life than his novels.

◆ 完成句子/句式改写

④ _____, Frank stopped to get closer to the scene, only to find the man took a step forward and dropped into the dark river below. (读后续写之心理描写)

弗兰克既好奇又困惑,停下来靠近现场,却发现这名男子向前走了一步,掉进了下面黑暗的河里。

⑤ She came to China and soon fell in love with Chinese because she _____ traditional Chinese culture.

→ _____, she came to China and soon fell in love with Chinese.

(用形容词作状语改写)

由于对中国传统文化感到好奇,她来到中国并很快爱上了汉语。

3. company *n.* (a business organization that makes money by selling goods or services) 公司;商行; (the fact of being with sb else and not alone) 陪伴

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| for company | 做伴,陪伴 |
| in company with | 和……一起 |
| keep sb company | 陪伴某人,与某人结伴 |

【佳句背诵】

When you are old and lonely, it's better to raise a dog to **keep you company**.

当你年老孤独时,最好养条狗陪伴你。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① As the journey was a long one, he took a friend with him _____ company.

② We visited the museum yesterday in company _____ several foreign tourists.

◆ 完成句子

③ Bill is a reliable friend, _____ when I am down. (应用文写作之人物描写)

比尔是一个可以信赖的朋友,当我情绪低落时,他总陪在我身边。

4. revise *vt. & vi.* (to look at or consider again an idea in order to correct or improve it) 修改;修订; (to study again something you have already learned, in preparation for an exam) 复习

(1) revise/review lessons

复习功课

be revised from 根据……修订而成

revise one's opinion/impression of...

改变某人对……的看法/印象

(2) revision *n.* 修正;修改;复习

make revisions to 对……进行修正/修改

(3) revised *adj.* 修订的

revised edition 修订版

【佳句背诵】

(1) In view of the present situation, we'll have to **revise** our original plan.

鉴于目前这种情况,我们不得不修改原来的计划。

(2) She **made** several **revisions to** her speech just a few minutes before she began her speech. 就在她开始演讲的前几分钟,她对自己的演讲做了几处修改。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① Some girls in the class prefer to do their _____ (revise) at home rather than at school before the examination.

② The _____ (revise) edition of the dictionary is quite different from the previous one.

③ With the final exam around the corner, students are busy _____ (revise) their lessons.

◆完成句子

④ This dictionary _____ *Treasures of English Words*.

这本词典是根据《英语词库》修订而成的。

⑤ In order to progress their project smoothly, they _____ .
为了能顺利推进工程,他们修改了几次方案。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **You'll never see me without a book or a pen.** 不论什么时候,你都会看到我捧着书或握着笔。

句型公式

not/never... without... 每一……必……

【句式点拨】

句中 never... without... 为双重否定表示肯定,意为“每一……必……”。

【温馨提示】

常见的用否定形式表示肯定意义的结构还有:

cannot... too/enough... 越……越……; 无论……也不为过

cannot wait to do sth 迫不及待做某事

cannot help doing sth 禁不住/忍不住做某事

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① When we watched the clown performing, we could not help _____ (laugh).

② The audience were so excited that they could not wait _____ (talk) to the performers.

③ One can never succeed _____ enough confidence in himself.

◆完成句子

④ You _____ when making net friends/making friends online.

在交网络朋友时,你怎么小心也不为过。

⑤ Jim is bright and modest. In a word, I _____ him.

吉姆聪明又谦虚,总之,我怎么表扬他也不为过。

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

Writing aim: write a student profile

【写作指导】

个人简介就是对个人学历、经历、特长、爱好及其他有关情况所做的简明扼要的书面介绍。个人简介属于应用文的写作范畴,通常包括应聘信、申请信或个人介绍等。其内容包括以下信息:

1. 基础信息:姓名、性别、年龄、年级、所在学校。

2. 个性:性格、喜欢的科目、兴趣爱好、日常活动、未来打算及人生梦想等。

【常用词句】

1. 背景:

... was born in/into a poor/rich family in..., came from..., spent one's childhood in...

2. 外貌:

beautiful, pretty, good-looking, ordinary-looking, handsome, strong, fat, thin...

3. 品质和个性:

kind, determined, gentle, considerate, optimistic, easy-going, warm-hearted, hard-working, responsible, patient, helpful, friendly, generous...

4. 爱好:

be good at, have a gift for, be interested in, be fond of, be crazy about...

5. 教育背景:

graduated from, got a ... degree, majored in, went abroad to further one's study, studied hard at, took an active part in class...

6. 经历和事迹:

devote oneself to sth, with great determination and perseverance, fight for, make up one's mind to do sth, overcome many difficulties, try one's best to do sth...

7. 评价:

one of the best, think highly of, set a good example to..., be the pride of..., make great contributions to, be regarded as...

【常用句式】

1. My name is...
2. I am in Grade... at... school.
3. I am active/shy. I like reading/playing football...
4. My favourite subject is...
5. ...and... are my hobbies. /My hobbies are...
6. I plan to become ... in the future. My dream is to...

【范文鉴赏】

国际文化交流中心将组织一次由各国学生参加的“和平及友谊”夏令营活动,要求报名者提交英文个人简历。假设你是王珊,请根据下列信息写一篇个人简介。

姓名:王珊 性别:女 年龄:16岁 学校:北京阳光中学 其他:爱好音乐、摄影;善于与人交流,乐于助人;热爱自然,热爱和平。参加夏令营的目的:结交朋友,了解外国文化。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

【参考范文】

I'm Wang Shan, a girl of sixteen, presently attending Beijing Yangguang High School. I like music, especially classical music. I'm also **interested in** photography **because it allows me to record** the beautiful moments in my life. Through my hobbies, I've made many friends. In fact, I like meeting new people and enjoy talking with them. Believing we all need help from each other, I **appreciate** friends' help and I'm willing to help anyone **in need**.

I love life, I love Mother Nature, and I love peace. I hate any form of violence.

I would like to join the Peace and Friendship summer camp **since it would be a great opportunity to** make friends with young people from different countries and learn about their cultures.

【活学活用】

请以 My best friend 为题,用英文简要描写你的一位好朋友。要点如下:

1. 个人基本信息;
2. 兴趣爱好;
3. 性格品质。

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

My best friend

▶ 单元话题续写——高中第一天

【话题词汇】

情绪描写			
anxious	焦虑的;不安的	confident	自信的;有把握的
annoyed	恼怒的;生气的	curious	好奇的;求知欲强的
frightened	惊吓的;害怕的	eagerness	热切,渴望
awkward	令人尴尬的;难对付的	calm	镇静的,沉着的
in panic	惊慌地	look forward to	盼望着
butterflies in one's stomach	情绪紧张,心里发慌	make/leave an impression on	给……留下印象
场景与活动			
campus	校园;校区	experiment	实验;试验
senior high school	(美国)高中	lecture	<i>n.</i> 讲座 <i>vi.</i> (开)讲座;讲课
junior high school	(美国)初级中学	register	登记;注册
flash card	教学卡片;识字卡	take notes	记笔记

【跟踪训练】

❶ 写作金句

1. _____, I breathed deeply.

我心里发慌,深深地吸了一口气。

2. I was _____ the test paper.

我看到试卷的时候很害怕。

3. I _____ on the noticeboard _____ behind me, "New here?" Turning around, I saw a white-haired man. (be doing sth when...)

我正在浏览公告牌上的照片,突然听见身后传来一个声音。“你是新生吗?”我转过身,看到一位白发老人。

4. We _____ and smiled. (exchange)

我们相视一笑。

5. The thought that I shouldn't give up _____.

我的脑海中闪过一个念头:我不应该放弃。

❷ 话题语段

I got up this morning 1. _____ (感到兴奋但是很紧张). Today would be the first day of my senior high school life. Thousands of thoughts 2. _____ (闪过我的脑海). What if I can't fit in? Will I 3. _____ (给……留下好的印象) my classmates and teachers? I couldn't even enjoy the big breakfast my mum had made for me.

When I stepped into the school, I found the campus a bit bigger than I had imagined. As soon as I opened the classroom door, all I saw were other kids. Actually, they all 4. _____ (看起来很紧张,每个人的脸上充满了忧虑). I spent the rest of the day on the exploration of what everything was like. I got to know our teachers a bit more. Although senior high school may 5. _____ (看起来很可怕), I am looking forward to it now.