



主题 语境 读与 写

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高中英语 必修第一册



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一、产品设计背景

在“新课标、新教材、新高考”的体系下，英语教学急需按照“主题语境”要求组织的素材。

- **新课标**（2017版）：明确提及的核心是主题语境，分为三大主题，32个子主题，主题下结合语篇载体进行纵深的挖掘，语言知识及其他则附着在主题语境和语篇类型中。
- **新教材**：每册新教材均按照新课标主题语境编写，纯新课文等急需大量拓展教材之外的语言素材训练载体。
- **新高考**：新高考最大特点是加大了写作分值和比重（共40分），新高考卷最大的分值比重就在于阅读和写作。新高考导向清晰明确，这就要求同步教学要以主题语境和语篇为载体展开深入教学。

二、产品理念

本书是对接“三新”方向的素材抓手，匹配新教材单元主题语境，科学划分题型，每天一小练（10~15分钟），重心突出语篇阅读与写作，稳步提升语言素养。

三、产品特点

1. 结构：内容对接“三新”——依据新课标理念（2017版）精心编排，匹配新教材单元主题语境，吻合新高考考查导向。

2. 以单元主题语境引领的拓展方向的阅读 + 写作

• **阅读**：本书所选训练的试题均为原创新题，素材来自外文网站，用词地道，选材新颖。本书所选材料均经过精挑细选，是高中英语读写训练的最佳素材。

• **写作**：突出精读训练，“读后有练，读后有写”。

在阅读中精深词汇，通过在语篇中学习词汇进而学会运用来培养学生的语用能力。写作能力的培养也是通过对语篇中出现的句型进行仿写来达到的。以读促学，以读促写。

3. 写作进阶：本书的写作具备两种维度——渐进写作微技能和主题语境写作。每册图书既结合新教材又同时结合新高考写作题型，均从微技能角度切入，循序渐进，全面助力提升学生的写作水平。

校园生活

Monday 阅读理解

练新鲜时文 拓主题语境

词数 316

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

So what's high school really like? Is there more work? More stress? If you're having thoughts like these, you're not alone: lots of other **freshmen** are feeling the same way. With that in mind, here are some topics that commonly worry freshmen and some things you might want to learn about.

Learning inside the classroom

The work in high school **builds on** what you learned in middle school, giving you a more advanced knowledge of many **academic** subjects. So you may find you have more work to do or that it's more challenging. But these challenges can make you feel less bored with the usual routine. And while you have more **independence** as a high school student, there are still many resources(资源) to fall back on if you feel the work is too much or if there's something you don't understand.

After-class activities

High school also has more after-class activities than middle school did, such as clubs, music and theatre groups, and sports teams. These activities may take place before or after school, or during free periods or in study halls. Because of this, it helps to sharpen your time management skills in your first year. After-class activities are great, but remember to leave free time for yourself. Everybody needs some downtime(休息).

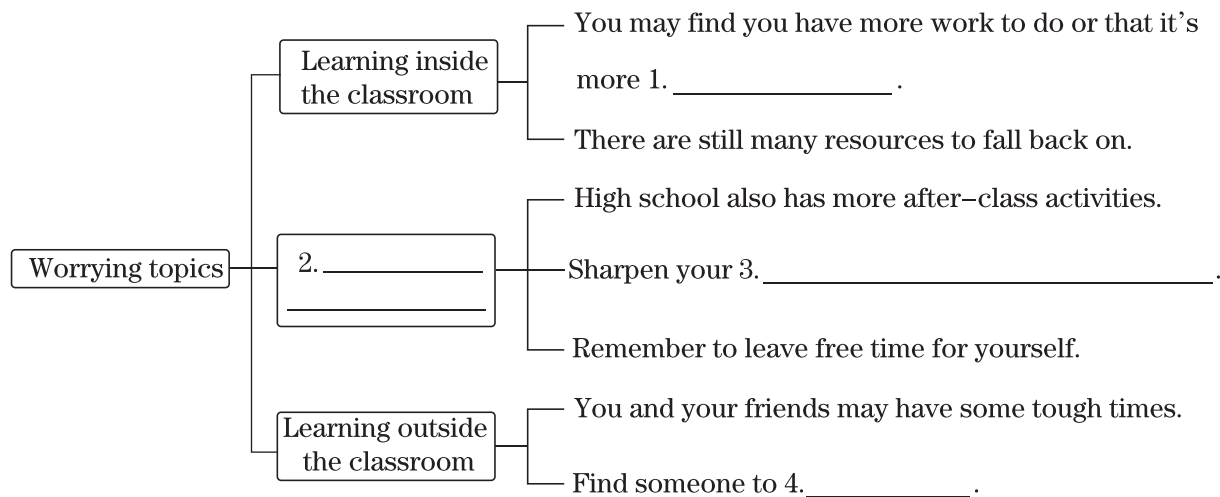
Learning outside the classroom

High school is a time of increasing independence and responsibility. As in middle school, you or your friends may have some **tough** times. But if you ever find that personal issues get really **stressful**, find someone, such as your friends, your parents or even school teachers, to talk to. That you're becoming more independent doesn't mean you're alone.

It's perfectly OK if you're nervous as a freshman at first. Just be patient and keep trying. Once you get used to your new independence, you may find you can go farther than you ever imagined.

- () 1. **What can we know about many freshmen from the text?**
- A. They are anxious about their new school life.
B. They feel excited about getting to a new school.
C. They aren't used to the new learning environment.
D. They succeed in dealing with their high school life.
- () 2. **What does the underlined part "fall back on" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?**
- A. Look for. B. Depend on. C. Pick out. D. Learn from.
- () 3. **What should a new high school student do according to the text?**
- A. Trust other students. B. Be helpful to teachers.
C. Learn to ask for help. D. Try to help himself.
- () 4. **What is the purpose of the text?**
- A. To encourage high school students to study hard.
B. To show the importance of independence at school.
C. To teach students to enjoy their high school life.
D. To show how to get used to the new high school life.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. freshman *n.* 一年级新生
2. build on 建立于;以……为基础
3. academic *adj.* 学业的,学术的
4. independence *n.* 独立;自主,自立 → _____ *adj.* 独立的,自主的
5. tough *adj.* 艰苦的,艰难的
6. stressful *adj.* 压力大的;紧张的 → _____ *n.* 压力;紧张;重音 *v.* 强调;重读;(使)焦虑不安 → _____ *adj.* 焦虑不安的

【举一反三】

词缀-en

后缀-en 加在形容词或名词后构成动词,表示“使;使成为;变得”。

例:quick→quicken 使加快;fright→frighten 使害怕;使受惊

[原句再现] Because of this, it helps to **sharpen** your time management skills in your first year.

正因为如此,它有助于在第一年提高你的时间管理技能。

[猜测词义]

- (1)The letter is too long. Can you **shorten** it a little? ()
- (2)The play can **broaden** my mind and enrich my life. ()
- (3)The exercises are designed to **strengthen** your stomach muscles. ()
- (4)She **fastened** her belt tightly around her waist. ()

句型透视

[原句] And while you have more independence as a high school student, there are still many resources(资源) to fall back on if you feel the work is too much or if there's something you don't understand.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。句中 while 引导 _____ 从句,主句中不定式短语 to fall back on 作后置定语修饰 many resources;or 连接两个并列的 _____ 从句 if you feel the work is too much 和 if there's something you don't understand。

[翻译] _____,但如果你觉得课业太繁重或者有什么你不明白的地方,仍然有很多资源可以依靠。

[仿写] 尽管因特网有巨大的帮助,但是对于我们来说,花太多时间在网上是不明智的。(while)

_____, it is unwise for us to spend too much time on it.

词数 310

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 _____/4

All I wanted was to sit with them. Jill had the best clothes. Brett had the coolest haircut. Aimee was a **cheerleader** and Shannon could boss people around. I sure didn't have that kind of power, but then again, I wasn't popular.

Everyone else called them the “popular girls” and at lunch I'd watch them wondering how I could get a seat at their table. I imagined how much fun they had sitting there while I ate my sandwich at the table near the trash cans. This wasn't how I thought middle school was going to be at all.

Eating with my three friends, I looked towards the popular table. Aimee **appeared** to be fighting with Jill, while the others were laughing at a red-haired boy. He was **in tears** and took his tray to an empty table to eat alone.

That was when it hit me. Why would I want to be friends with people who were so mean(刻薄)? My friends were far nicer and we had a lot more fun. None of us fought or made fun of people.

“Hey,” I said **gesturing** towards the red-haired boy, “maybe I should ask him to come and eat with us.”

“Sure,” said my friends.

From then on, we invited everyone the popular girls made fun of to eat at our lunch table. Soon our table was filled and we had to add more chairs. I started to look forward to lunchtime. Middle school was **turning out** to be a lot of fun **after all**.

Later, I **looked up** the word “popular” in the dictionary. It meant to be liked by a lot of people. When I looked at my group of friends, which seemed to grow every day, I understood where the true “popular table” was in our middle school cafeteria and knew that I had gotten my wish after all.

() 1. **How did the author feel about her school life at first?**

- A. Unusual. B. Dissatisfying.
C. Interesting. D. Easy.

() 2. **What helped the author attract many friends?**

- A. Being friendly.
B. Being confident.
C. Showing power.
D. Offering free meals.

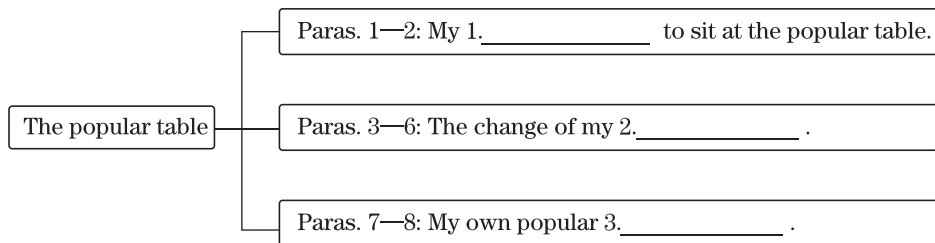
() 3. **What was the author's wish according to the text?**

- A. To make a lot of friends.
B. To stay with her friends.
C. To win everyone's respect.
D. To sit at the popular table.

() 4. **What is the best title of this passage?**

- A. The ways to become popular
B. The popular girls in my school
C. The true meaning of “popular”
D. The popular table everyone wants to sit at

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. cheerleader *n.* 拉拉队队员
2. appear *v.* 看起来; 出现 → _____ *n.* 出现, 露面 → _____ *vi.* 消失; 灭绝; 消亡
3. in tears 眼泪汪汪
4. gesture *v.* 做手势; 用动作示意
5. turn out 结果是
6. after all 毕竟; 终归
7. look up 查阅; 抬头看

【举一反三】

1. 一词多义 boss

[原句再现] ...Shannon could **boss** people around. ……香农可以对人颐指气使。

boss *n.* 老板, 工头 *v.* 对……发号施令, 对……颐指气使

[猜测词义]

(1) If you do that, the **boss** should be pleased with you. ()

(2) You'd better stop **bossing** them into doing more. ()

2. 一词多义 hit

[原句再现] That was when it **hit** me. 就在这时, 我突然明白了。

hit *vt.* 打, 击; 袭击; 碰撞; 使突然想起 *n.* 打; 击中; 成功而轰动(或风行)一事物

[猜测词义]

(1) A terrible earthquake **hit** the area. ()

(2) It **hit** me that I had a choice when waiting for the bus. ()

(3) Unluckily, we **hit** our ball over the fence. ()

(4) Every one of their CDs has been a **hit**. ()

(5) That **hit** on the head gave Jim a bad headache. ()

句型透视

[原句] When I looked at my group of friends, which seemed to grow every day, I understood where the true “popular table” was in our middle school cafeteria and knew that I had gotten my wish after all.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。when 引导时间状语从句; which 引导 _____ 从句, 修饰 my group of friends; 主句主语是 I; and 连接两个并列的谓语部分, 其中 _____ 和 _____ 是并列谓语, where 和 that 都引导 _____。

[翻译] 当我看着那群似乎每天都在增加的朋友时, 我明白了我们中学自助餐厅里真正“受欢迎的桌子”在哪里, 我知道我终归实现了我的愿望。

[仿写] 当我看着父亲给我买的自行车时, 我明白了他在默默地支持着我, 也意识到了他是多么爱我。

When I looked at the bike, _____, I understood _____ and realized how much he loved me.

词数 329

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

We put limits on ourselves when the fear of failure grows stronger than our will to succeed. That's why we all need a push to help us **overcome** fear and reach further than we ever thought possible.

That is the purpose of NubAbility Athletics Foundation, a **nonprofit** organization aiming to get “limb(肢体) different” teens “out of the stands, off the bench, and into sports”. The organization holds camps around the country, pairing teens and coaches with similar limb differences to help them reach their full physical potential(潜力).

Tim, who was born without arms, certainly didn't believe he could **pull off** a 20-inch box jump before he joined. This month, the 14-year-old took part in the weight-lifting and training programme at a camp.

In a video on Twitter, we see Tim's coaches encouraging him to jump onto a box. With no arm **strength**, it seems like a daunting task. While Tim pushes through his self-doubt and jumps, he still holds back on his first two tries and doesn't **stick** the **landing**.

Then, one of the coaches puts her hands onto the box, shouting, “All the people who told you you can't—right here, jump on them. Now!” This time, Tim puts all his energy into the jump. Still, it isn't enough to **make it** all the way onto the box.

Understandably, Tim grows disappointed and turns away as if to give up. But he's not done yet. Tim turns back to the box with confidence and then jumps onto the box successfully! As his coaches **cheer** him **on**, Tim jumps down and straight into his coach's arms, excited at what he just **achieved**. That day, Tim learned he is capable(有能力的) of so much more than he knew.

Tim's success shows that we can all achieve greatness, no matter our limits. All we have to do is keep trying. Never give up, and never let the word “can't” hold you back!

() 1. **What is the aim of NubAbility Athletics Foundation?**

- A. To pick out excellent young sportsmen.
- B. To develop the potential of those without limbs.
- C. To hold camps helping the disabled in the world.
- D. To encourage teens with different limbs to do sports.

() 2. **What does the underlined word “daunting” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?**

- A. Difficult.
- B. Simple.
- C. Great.
- D. Common.

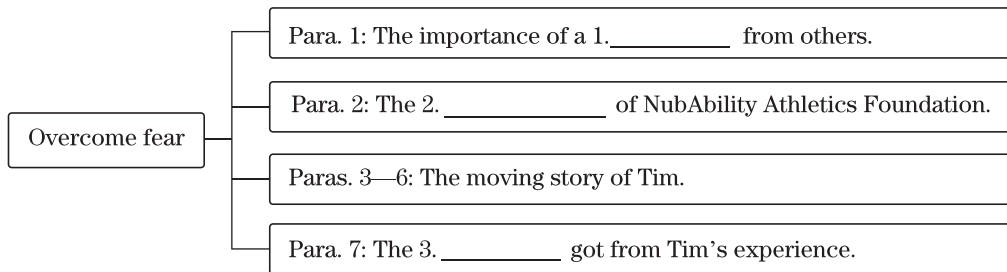
() 3. **How did the coach's words sound?**

- A. Frightening.
- B. Funny.
- C. Encouraging.
- D. Disappointing.

() 4. **What lesson might Tim get through this experience?**

- A. Nothing is impossible.
- B. Pride goes before a fall.
- C. Many hands make light work.
- D. A good beginning is half done.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. overcome *vt.* 克服 (overcame, overcome)
2. nonprofit *adj.* 非营利的
3. pull off 做成, 完成(困难的事情)
4. strength *n.* 力气 → _____ *v.* 加强 → _____ *adj.* 强大的
5. stick *v.* 粘, 扎, 卡 (stuck, stuck)
6. landing *n.* 着陆, 降落
7. make it 成功做到
8. cheer on 为……加油
9. achieve *vt.* 实现 → _____ *n.* 实现, 成就

【举一反三】

一词多义 stand

【原句再现】...a nonprofit organization aiming to get “limb(肢体) different” teens “out of the **stands**, off the bench, and into sports”.

……一家非营利组织,旨在让“肢体与众不同”的青少年“走出看台,离开休息区,投身体育运动”。

stand *n.* 看台;售货亭;摊位;台;(支撑或摆放物品的)架,座;(尤指公开的)观点,立场,态度 *v.* 站立;直立;位于,处于;高度为,高达;忍受;承受,经得起

【猜测词义】

- (1)The tower in our city **stands** 30 metres high. ()
- (2)**Stand** still while I take your photo. ()
- (3)I can't **stand** being laughed at even if I am wrong. ()
- (4)Modern plastics can **stand** very high and very low temperatures. ()
- (5)He had the chance of looking at the exhibits on the display **stand**. ()
- (6)Thousands of audience watched the performance from the **stands**. ()

句型透视

【原句】As his coaches cheer him on, Tim jumps down and straight into his coach's arms, excited at what he just achieved.

【分析】本句是一个主从复合句。as 引导 _____ 从句; excited at what he just achieved 是形容词短语作 _____, 其中 what 引导 _____ 从句。

【翻译】当他的教练为他加油时,蒂姆跳了下来,直接扑到教练的怀里,对他刚刚取得的成就感到激动不已。

【仿写】当裁判宣布结果时,他跳了起来,对他刚刚听到的结果感到激动不已。

_____, he jumped up, _____.

词数 301

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/4

When most of us make a trip to a grocery store, we pay with money. But for a store that's been set up at a North Texas high school, the cost of food is good **deeds**. And the change? Human kindness and valuable life lessons.

The store, **set up** with the help of Texas Health, Albertsons, and First Refuge Ministries, has been helpful to the students, families, and teachers that form the close-knit Linda Tutt High School **community** in Sanger, Texas. In the store, students buy food using a point strategy. They can earn points by helping clean up around the school and doing other work.

"A lot of our students come from poor families," school headmaster Anthony Love said in an interview. "It's a way for students to earn the ability to shop for their families."

But except for being able to help families do with food **insecurity**, students who take part in the programme on the sales side are also learning about everything from maths and supply management to customer service and lessons that will stand them in good stead when they start to look for first jobs.

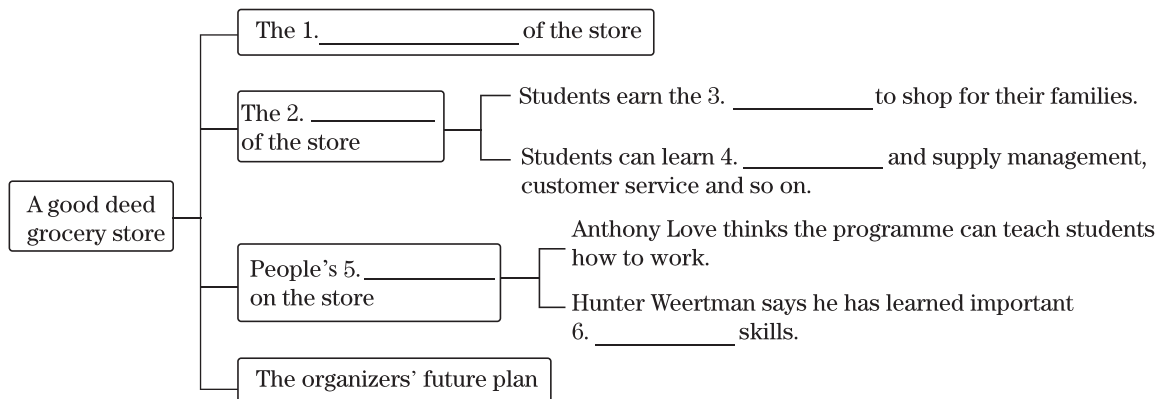
"We all had our first job and it taught students how to work, and what you got for your work," said Anthony Love. "I think this will do that for them too, and also meet an **immediate** need."

Hunter Weertman, the grocery store's student manager says he's already learned important life skills such as making good spending choices **based on** what you've got.

In addition to partnering local food drives and other neighbourhood activities, its organizers hope that once the programme makes progress, this "good deed grocery store" can serve as a pilot programme for other small communities where food insecurity has become an **all-too-common** way of life.

- () 1. Which word can describe the store in the North Texas high school?
- A. Large. B. Busy. C. Unusual. D. Expensive.
- () 2. What do the students do in the programme?
- A. They get points through their work.
B. They exchange valuable life lessons.
C. They help do the housework at home.
D. They learn to design activities together.
- () 3. Which can replace the underlined part "stand... in good stead" in Paragraph 4?
- A. Make an impression on. B. Be of great use to.
C. Be suitable for. D. Be difficult for.
- () 4. What might the programme organizers plan to do?
- A. To teach students something about food.
B. To explore and improve the campus life.
C. To educate students to help each other.
D. To help solve food insecurity problems.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. deed *n.* 行为, 行动; 契约 → _____ 做好事
2. set up 成立, 建立
3. community *n.* 社区
4. insecurity *n.* 无保障; 不安全 → 反义词: _____ *n.* 安全, 安全感; 保障; 保安人员
5. immediate *adj.* 立即的 → _____ *adv.* 立即, 马上
6. be based on 根据
7. in addition to... 除……以外
8. all-too-common 极其常见的

【举一反三】

一词多义 change

[原句再现] And the **change**? 那么找给的零钱呢?

change *n.* 变化; 改变; 找给的零钱 *v.* 改变; 更换; 兑换

[猜测词义]

- (1) Here's a five-dollar bill—please keep the **change**. ()
- (2) I think it is necessary to make a **change** to the plan. ()
- (3) I believe life will **change** for the better this year. ()
- (4) You will pay the bank some money every time you **change** money. ()

句型透视

[原句] In addition to partnering local food drives and other neighbourhood activities, its organizers hope that once the programme makes progress, this “good deed grocery store” can serve as a pilot programme for other small communities where food insecurity has become an all-too-common way of life.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。第一个逗号前是介词短语作 _____, its organizers 是主句的主语, hope 后是 that 引导的宾语从句, 在宾语从句中 once the programme makes progress 是 _____ 从句, 而 where food insecurity has become an all-too-common way of life 是 _____ 从句, 修饰先行词 other small communities.

[翻译] 除了与当地的食品(募捐)活动和其他社区活动合作, 它的组织者希望一旦项目取得进展, 这个“善行杂货店”可以作为一个试点项目, 为其他食物短缺已成为一种极其常见的生活方式的小社区服务。

[仿写 1] 除了打扫房子, 用红灯笼和对联装饰房子也是春节的一种习俗。

_____, it is also a custom to decorate it with red lanterns and couplets for the Spring Festival.

[仿写 2] 一旦你给他人留下不好的印象, 就很难改变了。

_____, it is hard for you to change it.

词数 258

难度 ★★★

建议用时 7 分钟

正确率 ____/5

High school students have a lot of choices for what they can do once the school day ends: they can study, do homework, **participate in** a sport, watch TV, work at a job, play video games, attend a club meeting and more. 1. _____ Spending your time after school wisely can help you become better prepared for college and your future.

Students who participate in after-school activities often perform better in class **compared to** those who don't. A study conducted in 2021 showed that high school students attending after-school programmes **are less likely to drop out**, have better attendance records, and **have a** more positive **attitude towards** school. They also often had an increase in the standardized test scores. 2. _____

After-school activities can also increase your chances of being accepted into college because you can include your participation on your college **applications**. 3. _____ Participating in an after-school activity is a great way to show your interests and academic(学术的) motivation.

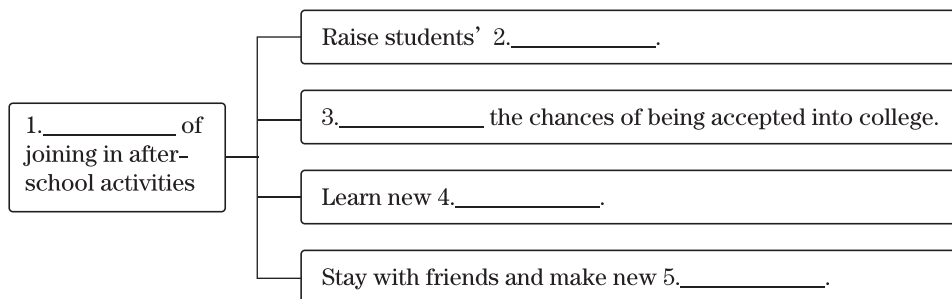
4. _____ For example, if you are interested in being a doctor, you can be a part of your school's Science Olympiad team or **volunteer** at a hospital. You can find one that matches your interests from many after-school activities available, and learn some skills through practice.

Most importantly, participating in after-school activities gives you an opportunity to spend time with your friends as well as make new ones. Your participation often means you have a shared interest, such as volunteering or playing a sport. 5. _____

So, as a student in high school, why not **get involved in** the after-school activities?

- A. These activities are constructive and meaningful.
- B. Colleges love to see students who are active in activities.
- C. Moreover, you can realize your dreams through these activities.
- D. Besides, you will learn new skills from after-school activities.
- E. So participating in an after-school programme can raise your grades.
- F. Some of these activities are more useful and productive than others.
- G. That can make it easier to be friends because you have something in common.

语篇分析



词海拾珠

1. participate in 参加
2. compared to... 与……相比
3. be likely to... 可能……
4. drop out 辍学
5. have a(n)...attitude towards/to 对……有着……的态度
6. application *n.* 申请;请求;申请书;申请表 → _____ *v.* 申请
7. volunteer *v.* 自愿做;义务做 *n.* 志愿者 → _____ *adj.* 志愿的;自愿的
8. get involved in 参加;涉及

【举一反三】

一词多义 match

[原句再现] You can find one that **matches** your interests from many after-school activities available, and learn some skills through practice.

你可以在许多可参与的课外活动中找到一个符合你爱好的,并通过练习学到一些技能。

match *n.* 比赛;火柴;敌手,旗鼓相当的人;相配的人(或物) *v.* 比得上,敌得过;相配;相似

[猜测词义]

- (1) It will be difficult to **match** the service this airline gives its customers. ()
- (2) Fans packed the stadium to watch the final **match**. ()
- (3) The doors were painted blue to **match** the walls. ()
- (4) I was no **match** for him at tennis. ()

句型透视

[原句] A study conducted in 2021 showed that high school students attending after-school programmes are less likely to drop out, have better attendance records, and have a more positive attitude towards school.

[分析] 本句是一个主从复合句。a study conducted in 2021 showed 为主句,其中过去分词短语 conducted in 2021 作后置 _____,修饰主句主语 a study,与之 _____ 关系;that 引导宾语从句,从句中现在分词短语 attending after-school programmes 作后置 _____,修饰从句主语 high school students,与之 _____ 关系。从句中动词 are 和两个 have 构成并列谓语。

[翻译] 2021年进行的一项研究表明,参加课外活动的高中生辍学的可能性较小,出勤记录更好,对学校的态度更积极。

[仿写] 他们说,参加这次音乐节的学生进行了音乐短剧表演,演奏了乐器,以及参加了歌唱比赛。(分词作后置定语)

They said _____ had short musical performances, played musical instruments and _____.

词数 234

难度 ★★★

建议用时 15 分钟

正确率 ____/15

I still remembered the day when I first met Sophia. Being a 1 freshman, once again I forgot to take my Smile Cards to school, but that didn't stop me on my 2.

On the way to school, I picked up a bag of 3 to **give away** at school. During the day, whenever I found myself 4 in a corridor(走廊), I'd put a chocolate into a **locker** quietly. After school finished, I 5 an extra hour, so that I could send out the chocolates without getting 6.

I was making my way down with my chocolates when someone 7 behind me made me jump. "Stop!" It was a girl who looked 8. I knew it must be her 9 that I was holding open, and I looked like I was going through her stuff. She thought of me as a thief.

I 10 **explained** that I was just putting a chocolate into the locker and 11 her the bag of chocolates as proof(证据). She smiled and the angry look disappeared. We sat down and I 12 to her that I did this just to give others a great surprise. 13 this, she **couldn't wait to join** me. And then we finished 14 away the chocolates in others' lockers. This time we **kept a lookout for** one another. And from then on, we became close 15.

- ()1. A. beautiful B. careful C. forgetful D. successful
- ()2. A. action B. homework C. duty D. test
- ()3. A. cakes B. chocolates C. candies D. cookies
- ()4. A. uncertain B. unknown C. untouched D. unnoticed
- ()5. A. hung around B. left out C. looked into D. got over
- ()6. A. caught B. beaten C. cheated D. lost
- ()7. A. laughing B. shouting C. asking D. singing
- ()8. A. anxious B. delighted C. sad D. angry
- ()9. A. desk B. bag C. locker D. bookcase
- ()10. A. quickly B. finally C. formally D. confidently
- ()11. A. threw B. showed C. returned D. fetched
- ()12. A. replied B. reported C. added D. explained
- ()13. A. Feeling B. Seeing C. Hearing D. Considering
- ()14. A. taking B. hiding C. putting D. carrying
- ()15. A. partners B. classmates C. friends D. cooperators

词海拾珠

1. give away 分发;赠送;泄露
2. locker *n.* 有锁存物柜,寄存柜
3. explain *v.* 解释;说明;阐明 → _____ *n.* 解释;说明
4. can't wait to do sth 迫不及待做某事
5. keep a lookout for sb/sth 注意;警戒;留心

【举一反三】

1. 一词多义 pick up

[原句再现] On the way to school, I **picked up** a bag of chocolates to give away at school.

在上学的路上,我买了一袋巧克力糖去学校分发。

pick up 捡起;接载;(不费劲地)获得或学会;(跌倒后)自己慢慢站起来;购买;(健康)好转;改善;整理,收拾;接收(信号或声音)

[猜测词义]

- (1) If you go to England you'll soon **pick up** English. ()
- (2) Anthony **picked himself up** and set off along the track. ()
- (3) We drove to the airport the next morning to **pick up** Susan. ()
- (4) The man **picked up** his cap from the floor and stuck it back on his head. ()
- (5) Make sure you are getting all your vegetables and fruits in during the day, which will help you to **pick up**! ()
- (6) I **picked up** some fruit at the local supermarket. ()

2. 一词多义 go through

[原句再现] I knew it must be her locker that I was holding open, and I looked like I was **going through** her stuff. 我知道我打开的一定是她的储物柜,我看起来好像在翻她的东西。

go through 经历,经受(尤指苦难或艰难时期);通读;翻找;仔细检查,翻阅;穿过,走过

[猜测词义]

- (1) It was evident that someone had **gone through** my possessions. ()
- (2) It took us a whole week to **go through** one of the great forests. ()
- (3) It is said that two professors **went through** those papers together. ()
- (4) He was **going through** a very difficult time, but he insisted on his dream. ()
- (5) If you **go through** a list, story, or plan, you read or check it from beginning to end. ()

句型透视

[原句] I was making my way down with my chocolates when someone shouting behind me made me jump.

[分析] 这是一个主从复合句。句中 when 引导时间状语从句,句型 be doing... when... 意为“_____”; shouting behind me 是现在分词短语作_____,修饰 someone。

[翻译] 我正拿着巧克力糖往下走,这时突然有人在我身后大喊,把我吓了一跳。

[仿写] 我正在看布告栏上的照片,突然听见身后传来一个声音。

_____ I heard a voice behind me.

渐进写作微技能：掌握句子的基本成分(一)主语、谓语

学 写作知识

要写出完整、正确的句子,前提是掌握句子的成分和结构。

句子有若干个组成部分,分别承担着不同的作用,这些组成部分叫作句子成分。英语中的句子成分分为:主语(Subject)、谓语(Predicate)、宾语(Object)、表语(Predicative)、定语(Attribute)、状语(Adverbial)、补语(Complement)和同位语(Appositive)。

► 主语——发号施令于句首

主语是谓语所表示动作或状态的执行者。主语一般位于句子开头,且不能省略。

但在某些特定的句式里,如:疑问句、倒装句、祈使句、感叹句等,句子主语也可以位于谓语动词之后或省略。

[主语与词类的对接] 主语——1. 名词(短语)

2. 主格代词 3. 数词 4. 动名词(短语)

5. 动词不定式(短语) 6. 从句

1. A good friend should be kind and patient. 好朋友应该是善良的和有耐心的。(名词短语作主语)
2. Everyone needs friends.
每个人都需要朋友。(代词作主语)
3. Seven-tenths of the earth surface is covered with water. 地球表面的十分之七被水覆盖。(数词作主语)
4. _____ improves your mind.
和智者聊天提高你的思想水平。(动名词短语作主语)

5. _____ is to help yourself.
帮助别人就是在帮助你自己。(不定式短语作主语)

6. _____ was moving a lot.
我记得最多的是经常搬家。(从句作主语)

► 谓语——主语言出谓必行

谓语用来描述主语的行为动作、状态或具有的特征,常位于主语之后。谓语有时态、语态和语气的变化,同时又受到主语人称和数的制约。

注意:

涉及谓语动词的问题,一定要注意动词的时态和语态,这是谓语动词的核心问题;其次是主谓一致,句子要遵循主谓一致的原则。

[谓语与词类的对接] 谓语——1. 实义动词

2. 动词短语 3. “系动词+表语”结构 4. “助动词/情态动词+实义动词”结构

1. I often imagine what my life would be like in the future. 我常常想象未来我的生活会有什么样子。(实义动词作谓语)
2. I always focus on the positive side of life. 我总是关注生活中积极的一面。(动词短语作谓语)
3. My English teacher was patient. 我的英语老师很有耐心。(“系动词+表语”作谓语)
4. I can fly and I can touch the sky.
我能飞,我能够着天。(“情态动词+实义动词”作谓语)

练 写作技能

① 根据句意完成下列句子

1. 我们可以在学校参加各种各样的课外活动。

We can _____
_____ in our school.

2. 我现在感觉我比今天早上更自信。

I now _____ than I felt
this morning.

3. 你在高中的时间和努力将会开启你通往未来的大门。

_____ at senior high school will open the door to your future.

4. 千里之行,始于足下。

_____ with a single step.

5. 树立目标使你更加自信。

_____ makes you more confident.

II 根据汉语提示完成下面的语篇,并背诵全文

Dear Adam,

1. _____ (我写信想要告诉你一些关于我在新学校的的生活的事). At first, I find it a little difficult to get used to the senior high school life. The subjects we are learning are obviously more difficult. Besides, with endless homework to do, we

almost have no time for exercise and other activities.

2. _____ (我感到压力很大) but I'm determined to go through all the difficulties and learn every subject well.

Fortunately, the teachers and classmates are all helpful and kind. And I'm glad to make a new friend—Wang Lin, who is very outgoing and always ready to help others. Although he helped me with my English study, I still 3. _____ (没有取得很大进步) in this subject. So I would appreciate it 4. _____ (如果你能给我一些有用的建议).

How about your school life? 5. _____ (我盼望着早日收到你的回信).

Yours,
Li Hua

主题语境写作：校园生活

话题总述

校园生活是最常见的写作话题,包括入学第一天,学校的各种活动,学校的课程,如何处理与老师、同学的关系等。这些都是常见、常考的校园生活的话题,通常以通知、学校活动、与外国朋友交流等形式出现。

词句复现

[常见词块]

1. 感到有压力的

2. 焦虑害怕的

3. 集中精力

4. 留下好印象

5. 期盼,期待

6. 课后活动

7. 对……有自信

8. 获益于

9. 与……交流

10. 记笔记

11. 过丰富多彩的生活

12. 有影响,有作用

13. 积极参加各种活动

14. 辍学

15. 落后

[常见表达]

1. 欢迎那些对这个活动感兴趣的人。

Those _____
are welcome.

2. 每当我灰心丧气的时候我的老师总是给予我信心。

My teacher always _____
every time I lost heart.

3. 我们做得如此好,以至于被邀请和学校所有学生分享我们的想法和经验。

We did _____
_____ all the students of our
school.

4. 为了充分体验不一样的学校生活,我建议你充分利用学校的资源,积极参加学校的活动。

To fully experience a different school life, _____

_____.

主题范文背诵

假如你是李华,新学期开学两个月了,你的英语老师要求你在课堂上和同学们分享一下你来到新学校后的感想。内容包括:

1. 校园环境和教学设施;
2. 师生给你的印象;
3. 给学校的两点建议。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 内容可适当发挥,要注意行文连贯。

【精彩美文】

Hello, everyone,

I'm honoured to stand here to share with you my school life in the past two months.

First of all, our campus is very beautiful and **walking in it** can make me feel relaxed. **Besides**, the equipment in the classroom and the lab is really

advanced, **which makes our class more interesting**. **What impresses me most** is my friendly teachers and diligent classmates. **It is they who** often encourage me **whenever I lose heart**. **I am** really **grateful to** them. **However, as to** the food in the cafeteria, it is a little disappointing. I hope it can get improved. I also wish we could have less homework and more time for physical exercise!

Thank you!

主题写作仿写

假如你是李华,你的好朋友 Steven 写信来询问你在新学校的生活,请给他写一封回信,内容包括:

1. 学校环境;
2. 师生情况。

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】

Dear Steven,

How are you? 1. _____
_____ (我写信告诉你我的生活) in the new school.

2. _____ (有一个大操场) and green trees and all kinds of sweet flowers 3. _____ (全年),

our school is both large and beautiful. The teachers 4. _____ (对我们很严格) in

study, but after class, they 5. _____ (友好的) and care about us very much. My new classmates are all very excellent and always 6. _____

(学习很努力). They help me a lot with my lessons as well as many things in my daily life and we 7. _____
_____ (彼此相处融洽).

8. _____
(虽然学校生活是有压力的), I am 9. _____

_____ (充满信心). I think with the help of the teachers, I will 10. _____
(取得很大的进步).

Yours,

Li Hua