



导学案

主编 肖德好

全品

学练考

高中英语

必修第一册 WY

细分课时

分层设计

落实基础

突出重点

目录 Contents

01 Unit 1 A new start

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 116
Period Two	Using language	导 120
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 123
Period Four	Writing	导 128

02 Unit 2 Exploring English

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 131
Period Two	Using language	导 133
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 137
Period Four	Writing	导 140

03 Unit 3 Family matters

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 144
Period Two	Using language	导 147
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 151
Period Four	Writing	导 154

04 Unit 4 Friends forever

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 157
Period Two	Using language	导 161
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 164
Period Four	Writing	导 168

05 Unit 5 Into the wild

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 172
Period Two	Using language	导 175
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 177
Period Four	Writing	导 181

06 Unit 6 At one with nature

Period One	Starting out & Understanding ideas	导 184
Period Two	Using language	导 187
Period Three	Developing ideas	导 189
Period Four	Writing	导 192

◆ 参考答案	导 195
--------	-------

主题素养积累

进入新学校的第一天难免令人有些紧张,但是我们也会遇到友好的老师和同学,来听听“我”第一天在新学校的经历吧!



What a day! I started my new school this morning and had the best time. I made lots of new friends and really liked my teachers. I was nervous the night before, but I had no reason to be. Everyone was so friendly and polite. They made me feel at ease. **It was like I'd been at the school for a hundred years!**

The day started very early at 7:00 am. I had my breakfast downstairs with my mum. She could tell that I was very nervous. Mum kept asking me what was wrong. **She told me I had nothing to worry about and that everyone was going to love me.** If they didn't love me, Mum said she would have a good talk with them in her own way. I couldn't stop laughing.

My mum **dropped me off** at the school gate about five minutes before the bell. A little blonde(金发的) girl got dropped off at the same time and started **waving at me**. She ran over and told me her name was Abigail. **It turned out that** we were in the same class. She was very nice and we became

close straight away. We spent all morning together and began to talk to another girl called Stacey. The three of us sat together in class all day and we even made our way home together! **Time went by so quickly.** Our teacher told us that tomorrow we would really start learning and developing new skills.

I cannot wait until tomorrow and feel as though I am really going to enjoy my time at my new school. I only hope that my new friends feel the same way, too.

【主题词句背诵】

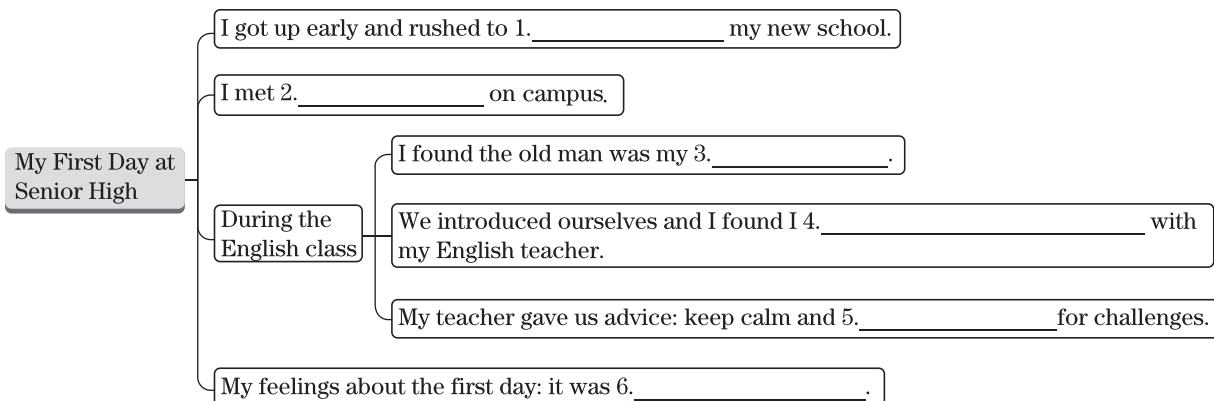
1. drop sb off 让某人下车
2. wave at sb 向某人招手
3. It turns out that... 结果是……
4. What a day! 多么美好的一天啊!
5. It was like I'd been at the school for a hundred years!
就像我在这个学校待了很久了!
6. She told me I had nothing to worry about and that everyone was going to love me.
她告诉我没什么好担心的,每个人都会爱我的。
7. Time went by so quickly. 时光飞逝。
8. I cannot wait until tomorrow and feel as though I am really going to enjoy my time at my new school.
我等不及明天了,我觉得我好像真的要享受在新学校的时光了。

Period One Starting out & Understanding ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

() 1. Which word can best describe the author's feelings when the first day at senior high finally arrived?

- A. Nervous. B. Excited.
C. Relaxed. D. Worried.

() 2. What do you think of the white-haired man according to the passage?

- A. Positive and brave.
B. Strict and honest.
C. Kind and easy-going.
D. Confident and calm.

() 3. By saying "With butterflies in my stomach", the author wanted to say that _____.

- A. he was very nervous
B. something was wrong with his stomach
C. he felt very hungry
D. he was embarrassed

() 4. From the passage we can learn _____.

- A. the author's English teacher showed him around the campus
B. the author didn't get along well with his classmates

C. the author was pleased with his first day

D. the author's mind often wandered in the English class

Task 3: Micro-writing

My first day at senior high 1. _____ (final) arrived after I 2. _____ (picture) it over and over again in my mind. The campus was still quiet when I arrived, so I decided 3. _____ (explore) a bit. I was looking at the photos on the noticeboard 4. _____ I heard a voice behind me. 5. _____ (turn) around, I saw a white-haired man. When my English teacher stepped into the classroom, I was surprised to see 6. _____ same man I had met earlier. He asked us to introduce 7. _____ (we) to the class one by one. When I introduced my name, everyone started laughing. At last I found I shared the same name 8. _____ my English teacher.

People say, "Well begun, half 9. _____ (do)." I guess this was a good 10. _____ (begin) to my new school life.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. curious *adj.* (wanting to know about something) 好奇的,求知欲强的;(strange or unusual)稀奇古怪的

- (1) be curious about 对……感到好奇
be curious to do sth 很想做某事

- (2) curiously *adv.* 好奇地
(3) curiosity *n.* 好奇心
with curiosity 好奇地
out of curiosity 出于好奇

【活学活用】

(1) She **was curious about** how the truth was uncovered.

她很好奇事实是怎么被揭示的。

(2) Mandy **was curious to** know what it was that prevented her joining the club.

曼迪很想知道究竟是什么原因使她不能加入这个俱乐部。

(3) She opened the black box lying in the corner just out of _____ (curious).

(4) He looked at me _____ as if he had some doubt about it.

他好奇地看着我, 似乎对此有些疑惑。

(5) I know you _____, so I recommend this book to you.

我知道你对中国文化充满了好奇, 因此向你推荐这本书。

2. impression *n.* (an idea or opinion of what something or someone is like) 印象; 感想

impressive *adj.* (making you feel admiration, because they are very large, good, skilful, etc.) 令人钦佩的; 给人深刻印象的

(教材 P1) What was your first **impression** of your new school?

你对你的新学校的第一印象是什么?

(教材 P1) What have you found most **impressive** about senior high?

关于高中, 你觉得什么让你印象最深刻?

(1) make/leave an impression on/upon...

给……留下印象

(2) impress *vt.*

使钦佩; 使敬仰; 给……

留下深刻的好印象

impress sb with sth

使某人对……印象深刻

be impressed with/by sth (某人)对……印象深刻

impress sth on/upon sb 使某人意识到某物的重要性或严重性等

What impresses sb most is...

让某人印象最深的是……

【活学活用】

(1) An **impressive** collection of modern paintings will be displayed in the local museum.

一批令人赞叹的现代绘画收藏品将在当地博物馆展出。

(2) Gonzales, a quiet and very polite young man, **made a favourable impression.**

冈萨雷斯是个文静而又很有礼貌的年轻人, 给人留下了很好的印象。

(3) The building looked as _____ (impress) in actuality as it did in photographs.

(4) _____ was your encouragement to me when I met with difficulties.

让我印象最深刻的是当我遇到困难时你对我的鼓励。

(5) 句式转换

The little girl **impressed** the viewers **with** her wonderful performance at the evening party.

→ The viewers _____ the little girl's wonderful performance at the evening party.

(impress)

→ The little girl's wonderful performance at the evening party _____

the viewers. (impression)

3. eagerness *n.* (a positive feeling of wanting to push ahead with something) 热切, 渴望

(教材 P2) I woke up early and rushed out of the door in my **eagerness** to get to know my new school.

我醒得很早, 急忙冲出了家门, 迫不及待地想要了解我的新学校。

(1) with eagerness 急切地, 热切地

in one's eagerness to do sth

某人急切地想做某事

(2) eager *adj.*

渴望的; 热切的

be eager for...

渴望……

be eager to do sth

渴望做某事

(3) eagerly *adv.*

渴望地, 热切地

【活学活用】

(1) The students are looking forward to the coming sports meeting **with eagerness.**

学生们正热切地盼望着即将到来的运动会。

(2) When the well-known lecturer came in, he found that there were many students waiting _____

(eager) for his academic speech.

(3) He pushed his way through the crowd in his _____ (eager) to see what was happening.

(4) I am so delighted that the opportunity I have _____ so long to visit the museum

has finally come.

我很高兴我渴望了很久的参观博物馆的机会终于来了。

(5) 句式转换

I tore off the wrapping **in my eagerness to see** my birthday present.

→ I _____ my birthday present that I tore off the wrapping.

4. breathe *v.* (to move air into and out of the lungs)呼吸

(教材 P4) With butterflies in my stomach, I **breathed** deeply.

心里七上八下的,我深深地吸了一口气。

- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1)breath <i>n.</i> | 呼吸 |
| take a (deep)breath = breathe (deeply) | (深)吸一口气 |
| hold one's breath | 屏住呼吸,憋气 |
| out of breath | 喘不过气 |
| (2)breathless <i>adj.</i> | 气喘吁吁的 |

【活学活用】

(1)The air was so cold that we could hardly **breathe**.
空气非常寒冷,以至于我们难以呼吸。

(2)We _____ while the final results were announced.

宣读最终结果的时候我们屏住了呼吸。

(3)Walking up on the small stage, I _____ and sat at the drum set.

我走上小舞台,深吸一口气,坐在架子鼓前。

(4)By the time I reached the top of the hill, I was quite _____ and felt worn out.

等到达山顶的时候,我已经是上气不接下气了,很是疲惫。

5. panic *n.* (a sudden feeling of great fear that cannot be controlled and prevents you from thinking clearly)惊慌,恐慌 *v.* (使)惊慌,惊慌失措(panicked, panicked, panicking)

(教材 P4)I looked at them in **panic**. 我惊慌失措地看着他们。

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| in panic | 惊慌地 |
| get into a panic | 陷入恐慌 |
| panic sb into doing sth | 使仓惶行事;使仓促行动 |

【活学活用】

(1) An earthquake hit the capital, causing **panic** among the local people.

首都发生了地震,引发当地民众恐慌。

(2)Don't **panic**! We'll soon get you out of there.

别慌! 我们很快就会把你弄出来。

(3)I _____ (panic) when I saw heavy smoke coming out of the engine.

(4)The audience _____ when the theatre caught fire all of a sudden.

剧院突然起火时,观众陷入恐慌。

(5)He jumped to his feet _____ at the

sight of the snake.

看到蛇,他惊慌地跳了起来。

6. depend on/upon 依靠; 信赖; 取决于,根据……决定

(教材 P4)But it all **depends on** what you do. 但是一切都取决于你自己的努力。

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| depend on/upon sb to do/doing sth | 指望/依赖某人做某事 |
| depend on/upon it that... | 指望/依靠…… |

【知识拓展】

It/That depends. 那得看情况而定。如:

—How often do you eat out?

—It depends, but usually once a week.

“你多久在外面吃一次饭?”

“看情况而定,不过通常一周一次。”

【活学活用】

(1)“Thank you! I don't want to **depend on** others to do/doing things for me,” he smiled.

“谢谢你! 我不想依赖别人为我做事,”他笑着说。

(2)一词多义

①You can't just **depend on** your parents to give you whatever you want. _____

②Choosing the right dictionary **depends on** what you want to use it for. _____

(3)We can depend on/upon William _____ (carry) out this task, for his judgement is always good.

(4)You may depend on/upon _____ that your package will be delivered to you safely within the required time.

(5)Our world and our lives _____ the balance in nature between animals and plants.

我们的世界和我们的生命依赖于自然界中动植物之间的平衡。

7. calm *adj.* (peaceful, quiet, and without worry)平静的;镇静的;沉着的;[(of the sea)without large waves;(of the weather)without wind](海洋)风平浪静的;(天气)无风的 *v.* (to stop someone feeling upset, angry, or excited)使平静;使镇定
(教材 P4)Keep **calm** and be prepared. 保持冷静,做好准备。

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (1)remain/keep/stay calm | 保持冷静 |
| (2)calm (...)down | (使)平静下来;(使)镇定下来 |
| (3)calmly <i>adv.</i> | 安静地;平静地;镇静地 |
| calmness <i>n.</i> | 安静,平静,冷静 |

【活学活用】

(1) Whatever happens, the most important thing is to **keep calm**.

不管发生什么事,最重要的是保持冷静。

(2) The sea is blue and **calm** today.

今天的海是蓝色的并且风平浪静。

(3) Mum smiled, patting me on the shoulder and comforting me until I **calmed down**.

妈妈微笑着,拍着我的肩膀安慰我,直到我平静下来。

(4) Faced with sudden changes, we think _____ (calm) is of great importance.

(5) We can solve problems in a better way only when we react to emergencies in life _____ (calm).

(6) He took a few deep breaths _____ before stepping onto the stage.

在上舞台前,他深深地吸了几口气来使自己平静下来。

8. make the most of 充分利用

(教材 P4) That way, you'll **make the most of** your time at senior high. 那样的话,你们就能充分利用高中的时光。

make the best of	充分利用
make (full/good) use of	
put sth to good use	
take (full) advantage of	

【活学活用】

(1) Could you give me some practical advice on how to **make the most of** my limited time?

关于如何充分利用我有限的时间,你能给我些实用的建议吗?

(2) There are many reference books for you to **make use of**.

有好多参考书可供你使用。

(3) 一句多译

For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can _____.

→ For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can _____.

→ For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can _____.

→ For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can _____.

为了一场精彩的演讲,你可以好好利用一些规则。

9. confident *adj.* (feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful) 自信的,有自信心的

(教材 P4) He was not sure about life at senior high, but after the English class, he felt more **confident**. 他对高中生活没有把握,但是英语课后,他感到更自信了。

(1) be/feel/become confident about	对……有信心
be/feel/become confident (that) ...	确信……
(2) confidence <i>n.</i>	自信,自信心
develop/build (up)/strengthen/improve/lift/raise confidence in	培养/树立/增强/提高……的信心

【活学活用】

(1) **I am confident that** I have done nothing wrong. 我确信我没有做错什么。

(2) The contest has helped us to **build confidence in** pursuing our dreams.

这场比赛帮助我们树立了追求梦想的信心。

(3) Focusing on your strengths also helps you build your _____ (confident).

(4) By participating in these activities, I _____ my future.

通过参加这些活动,我对自己的未来更有信心了。

(5) In the next three years of senior high, I hope I will _____.

在接下来的高中三年里,我希望我能培养说英语的信心。

句型透视

1. (教材 P2) **I was looking at the photos on the noticeboard when I heard a voice behind me.** 我正在看布告栏上的照片,突然听到身后有个声音。

(教材 P3) **I was organising my words in my head when the girl next to me gave me a nudge.** 我正忙着在脑海中组织语言,这时我旁边的那个女孩轻轻推了我一下。

句型公式

be doing... when...

【句式点拨】

when 在句中是并列连词,连接并列句,意为“这时”。when 作并列连词,表示“就在这/那时”时,常位于主句之后,主句中的谓语动词往往表示正在做、刚做完或将要做。常用结构还有:

be about to do + when... 正要做……这时……
 be on the point of doing + when... 正要做……这时……
 had (just) done + when... 刚做了……这时……

【活学活用】

(1) I **was driving down to London when** I suddenly found that I was in the wrong direction.

我正在开车去伦敦,这时我突然发现自己开错了方向。

(2) We **were about to leave**(= **were leaving** = **were on the point of leaving**)**when** a big noise came from the next room.

我们正要离开,这时隔壁房间突然传出了巨大的声响。

(3) She **had just finished her homework when** her mother asked her to practise playing the piano yesterday.

昨天她刚做完作业,她妈妈就叫她去练习弹钢琴。

(4) I was about _____ (phone) Joe at work when he walked into the house.

(5) He _____ (walk) for about a mile when he found help from a search party.

(6) We _____ suddenly it began to rain cats and dogs.

我们正在湖里游泳,突然间下起了倾盆大雨。

(7) 一句多译

We _____ the door when he rushed in.

→ We _____ the door when he rushed in.

我们刚要关门,他就冲了进来。

2. (教材 P4) With butterflies in my stomach, I breathed deeply. 心里七上八下的,我深深地吸了一口气。

句型公式

“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

【句式点拨】

句中 with butterflies in my stomach 是“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构,意为“感到非常紧张,觉得很心慌”,用作原因状语。“with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”也称为 with 复合结构,可位于句首或句尾,常作时间、原因、方式、伴随状语,亦可作后置定语。

【归纳拓展】

常见的 with 复合结构:

(1) with + 宾语 + 形容词/副词/介词短语

(2) with + 宾语 + doing(表主动、进行)

(3) with + 宾语 + done(表被动、完成)

(4) with + 宾语 + to do(表未做)

【活学活用】

(1) **With so much work to do**, I don't even afford the time to eat.

有那么多工作要做,我连吃饭的时间都没有。

(2) **With all the things bought**, she went home in a hurry, for her son was at home alone. 买了所有的东西,她匆忙回家,因为她的儿子独自在家。

(3) She felt uncomfortable **with so many people staring at her**.

这么多人盯着她,她感到很不自在。

(4) She had to walk home with her bike _____ (steal).

(5) With the crowds _____ (cheer), they drove directly to the palace.

(6) With two exams _____ (worry) about, I have to work really hard this weekend.

(7) 用 with 复合结构改写

① It is bad manners to speak **when your mouth is full**.

→ It is bad manners to speak _____.

② I opened the door and saw him standing there, **carrying a big box in his hand**.

→ I opened the door and saw him standing there _____.

Period Two Using language

语言精讲

1. argue *v.* (to speak angrily to sb because you disagree with them) 争论, 争辩

(教材 P7) **Argue** about the week's hottest topics with the school's sharpest minds! 和学校最聪明的人就一周最热的话题进行辩论!

(1) argue with sb on/about/over sth

与某人争论/辩论某事

argue for

为……辩论;赞成

argue against

反对/据理力争

argue sb into/out of doing sth = persuade sb into/out of doing sth

说服某人做/不做某事

(2) argument *n.*

争论, 辩论, 争吵

have an argument with sb

与某人争论

【活学活用】

(1) Some **argued for** her plan while others **argued against** it.

有些人赞成她的计划,而另一些人则反对。

(2) We **argued him out of** going on such a dangerous journey.

我们说服他不去进行那样危险的旅行。

(3) They had an _____ (argue) with the waiter about the bill after they finished their meal.

(4) It is unwise _____ those stubborn people. Instead, you should try your best to make them understand you.

和那些固执的人争辩是不明智的,相反,你应该尽你最大的努力让他们理解你。

2. apply *vi. & vt.* (to make a formal request) 申请,请求; (to use sth or make sth work in a particular situation) 适用,应用

(教材 P8) After-school activities also play a part when students **apply** to college. 当学生申请大学的时候,课外活动也会起作用。

(1) apply (to sb/sth) for sth	(向某人/某组织)申请某物
apply to do sth	申请做某事
apply sth to sth	将某物应用于某物
apply to...	适用于……
(2) application <i>n.</i>	申请,申请书
applicant <i>n.</i>	申请人

【活学活用】

(1) You must **apply for** a passport before going abroad.

出国前你必须申请护照。

(2) He **applied** the knowledge he gained at university to his new job.

他把在大学学到的知识应用到新工作中。

(3) Any _____ (apply) interested in the position could submit your _____ (apply) form to the school office.

(4) I am writing _____ the position of volunteer during the coming Art Festival.

我写信是为了申请即将到来的艺术节的志愿者这个职位。

(5) Since you are interested in Chinese chess, you can _____ this club.

既然你对中国象棋感兴趣,你可以申请加入这个俱乐部。

3. take up 占据(时间或空间);开始从事;接受(建议或挑战);继续,把……接着进行下去

(教材 P8) However, they can **take up** a lot of time, so students have to learn to organise their busy schedules.

然而,它们可能会占据很多的时间,所以学生们得学会规划自己繁忙的日程安排。

take off	脱下;起飞;成功
take over	接管,接任,接替
take out	取出;拿出
take down	记下,写下
take away	带走
take in	吸收;欺骗;理解
take on	承担;雇用;呈现,具有

【活学活用】

(1) As a responsible young man, I hope to **take up** a job which is beneficial to society.

作为一个有责任感的年轻人,我希望从事一份对社会有益的工作。

(2) I am awfully sorry for your trouble. But the situation can be improved if you **take up** the following suggestions.

对于你的麻烦,我深表遗憾。但如果你采纳以下建议,情况就会有所改善。

(3) 一词多义

① I **took up** a position in a university library after a career break. _____

② After thinking carefully, Rick decided to **take up** the challenge. _____

③ I know how busy you must be and naturally I wouldn't want to **take up** too much of your time. _____

④ Harry **took up** the tale at the point where John had left off. _____

(4) 用 take 相关短语的适当形式填空

① Two hamburgers to _____ please.

② Her career _____ after she won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress.

③ The reporters _____ key words of his speech.

④ The manager asked me _____ the company while he was away.

⑤ Children under 18 are more easily _____.

⑥ Our hometown _____ a new look recently after twenty years' development.

Seven basic sentence structures

七种基本句型

英语中有七种最基本的句型。掌握这七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)

主语: 作主语的通常有名词、主格代词、动词不定式、动名词等。主语一般在句首。

谓语: 谓语由动词构成, 是英语时态、语态变化的主角, 一般在主语之后。不及物动词后不接宾语, 后面可以跟副词、介词短语、状语从句等, 形成主谓结构。此句型的句子有一个共同特点, 即句子的谓语动词都能表达完整的意思。如:

1. We all | breathe, eat, and drink.

我们都呼吸、吃和喝。

2. What he said | does not matter.

他所讲的不重要。

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

常见的系动词: be, feel/sound/taste/look/smell, grow/become/get/turn, remain 等。如:

1. This | is | an English-Chinese dictionary.

这是本英汉词典。

2. The dinner | smells | good.

晚餐闻起来很香。

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

充当宾语的代词必须是代词的宾格形式, 如: me, him, them 等。如:

1. She | smiled | her thanks.

她以微笑表示感谢。

2. They | ate | what was left over.

他们吃了剩饭。

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

如:

1. She | cooked | her husband | a delicious meal.

她给她丈夫做了一顿美味的饭菜。

2. He | showed | me | how to run the machine.

他教我怎样操作这台机器。

但若要先使用直接宾语(事物), 后使用间接宾语(人), 则要借助于介词 to 或 for。

常跟双宾语需借助 to 的动词有: bring, give, lend, hand, offer, pass, pay, promise, return,

send, show, teach, tell, write, ask 等。

常跟双宾语需借助 for 的动词有: buy, call, cook, choose, draw, find, get, make, order, sing, save, spare 等。

如:

He brings cookies to me every day.

他每天都给我带曲奇饼。

She made a beautiful dress for me.

她为我做了一件漂亮的连衣裙。

基本句型五: Subject (主语) + Verb (谓语) + Object (宾语) + Complement (宾语补足语)

此结构由“主语 + 及物的谓语动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”构成。宾语与宾语补足语之间有逻辑上的主谓关系或主表关系, 往往补充说明宾语所处的情况或状态。

有时, 为了使句子结构平衡, 通常会使用 it 作形式宾语, 而将真正的宾语放到宾语补足语的后面。此时常用的句型结构为: “主语 + 谓语 + it + 宾补 + 真正的宾语”。如:

1. The war | made | him | a soldier.

战争使他成为一名战士。(名词/代词宾格 + 名词)

2. New methods | make | the job | easy.

新方法使这项工作变得容易。(名词/代词宾格 + 形容词)

3. I | often find | him | at work.

我经常发现他在工作。(名词/代词宾格 + 介词短语)

4. The teacher | asked | the students | to close the windows.

老师让学生们关上窗户。(名词/代词宾格 + 动词不定式)

5. I | saw | a cat | running across the road.

我看见一只猫跑过了马路。(名词/代词宾格 + 分词)

6. I found it very pleasant to be with your family.

我觉得和你的家庭在一起很愉快。

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

如:

1. I | live | in Canada. 我住在加拿大。

2. The train | leaves | at six. 火车于六点发车。

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

如:

I | put | the material | in front of him.

我把材料放在他面前。

【实战演练】

❶ 指出下面句子是哪一类句型

- The little girl cried.

- I don't know what I should do.

- All the students are listening carefully.

- The man raised his hands above his head.

- He looked worried just now.

- Her father bought her a dictionary as a birthday present.

- You should keep the room clean and tidy.

❷ 句型训练

- He can _____ in any situation.
他能在任何情况下保持镇静。

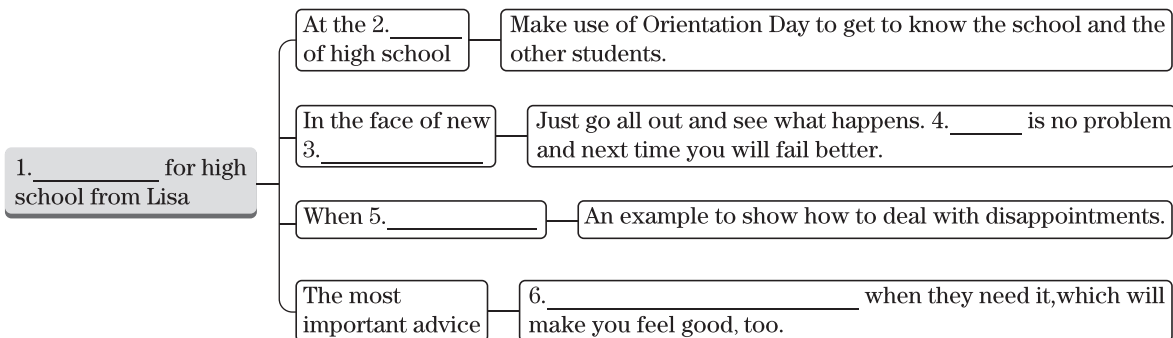
- _____ in e-commerce in the past ten years.
在过去的十年里电商行业已经发生了巨大的变化。
- Every afternoon _____
_____ to review their lessons.
每天下午有许多学生到图书馆来复习功课。
- _____ to fulfill the project within three weeks.
我们已经制订了三周内完成该项目的计划。
- He _____ everybody he saw.
他逢人便讲这个令人兴奋的消息。
- Every morning _____ aloud in the classroom.
每天早晨我们都听到他在教室里大声朗读英语。
- _____ that every member should attend the meeting.
我们认为每个成员都有必要参加会议。
- I _____ and couldn't know what to say.
我惊慌地看了一下他们,不知该说什么。

Period Three Developing ideas

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

- () 1. Where was the interview most likely to take place?
- In a local TV station.
 - In a campus radio studio.
 - In the Students' Union of a college.
 - In the English corner.
- () 2. What can we know about Orientation Day from the passage?
- It is meant for students who want to make new friends.
 - It helps students to know about their new school life.

- It gives students advice on how to deal with challenges.
 - It is a special day suitable for all the students in the school.
- () 3. What did Lisa learn from her failure to be selected for the end-of-year competition?
- It is OK for her to quit the team.
 - Winning is not necessary for a sport.
 - She could find other ways to enjoy the sport she loved.
 - Sport is not for all.

() 4. Which statement will the author probably agree with about “fail better”?

- A. Each failure can bring us closer to our goal.
- B. Trying again may cause bigger failure.
- C. Try again and we will certainly make it next time.
- D. Failure can guarantee our success.

() 5. In the quote “Be a rainbow in somebody else’s cloud.”, what may “cloud” imply?

- A. Wonderful memories.
- B. Beautiful scenery.
- C. Rough times.
- D. Terrible weather.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Lisa 1. _____ (graduate) from our school last June and is about 2. _____ (go) to college. She came to share her suggestions for high school 3. _____ us. Lisa said Orientation

Day was really 4. _____ (help) when she first started high school, and it is a fantastic opportunity for new students to get to know the school and the other 5. _____ (student). Though Lisa was a member of the school volleyball team, she wasn’t selected for the end-of-year competition. At first, she was really sad, 6. _____ later she realized that she joined the team for the love of the sport. It wasn’t just about winning. So she kept 7. _____ (work) hard to support her teammates during their training. Lisa 8. _____ (total) agrees with the wonderful words from the writer Maya Angelou, “Be 9. _____ rainbow in somebody else’s cloud.” So she suggested that we 10. _____ (give) our friends a hand when they need it. And this will make us feel good, too.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. view *n.* (an opinion or idea about something) 观点, 见解; 风景; 视野; (一次) 观看 *v.* (to look at sth, especially when you look carefully) 观看, 注视; 考虑

(教材 P11) 1,231 **views** 1231 人收看

(1) come into view	映入眼帘
in view	在视线之内
out of view	在视线之外
get/have a good view of	清楚地看到
in one’s view	在某人看来
in view of	鉴于……
(2) view sb/sth as...	把……视为……

【活学活用】

(1) Stand on the top of the tower, and you will **get a good view of** the city.

站在塔顶, 你会清楚地看到这个城市的景色。

(2) The cloud lifted, and the tops of the mountains suddenly **came into view**.

云散了, 山顶突然映入眼帘。

(3) 用 view 相关短语的适当形式填空

① As there was nobody _____ she could turn to for help, she felt hopeless and chose to walk on.

② When a new beginning unfolds in the story of your life, wonderful things can _____.

③ _____ the late hour, we’ll have to put off that discussion until our next meeting.

(4) The Internet _____ by many _____ a revolutionary educational tool. But _____, it is unwise to rely too much on the Internet for study.

互联网被许多人视为一种革命性的教育工具。但是在我看来, 过度依赖互联网来学习是不明智的。

2. graduate *v.* (to complete school, college, or university successfully) 毕业 *n.* 大学毕业生

(教材 P11) Lisa **graduated** from our school last June and is about to go to college in New York.

莉萨去年六月从我校毕业, 即将前往纽约上大学。

(1) graduate from	从……毕业
(2) graduation <i>n.</i>	毕业; 毕业典礼

【活学活用】

(1) Preference will be given to those **graduates** of this university with much experience.

这所大学的有丰富经验的毕业生会获得优先考虑。

(2) My name is Liu Ling. I **graduated from** Nankai University majoring in mathematics.

我叫刘玲, 毕业于南开大学数学系。

(3)一句多译

After he _____ high school, Herriot made up his mind to be a volunteer in that poor village. (v.)

→After his _____ high school, Herriot made up his mind to be a volunteer in that poor village. (n.)

→After _____ high school, Herriot made up his mind to be a volunteer in that poor village. (v.-ing)

高中毕业后,赫里奥特决定到那个贫穷的山村当一名志愿者。

3. frightened *adj.* (feeling fear) 受惊的,害怕的

(教材 P11)I was **frightened** at the sight of the test paper. 我看到试卷的时候好害怕。

(1)be frightened by...	被……吓坏
be frightened of...	害怕……
be frightened to do sth	害怕做某事
be frightened to death	被吓坏了
(2)frighten <i>vt.</i>	使惊吓;吓唬
frighten sb/sth off/away	将某人/某物吓跑
(3)frightening <i>adj.</i>	令人恐惧的,骇人的

【易混辨析】

frightening 和 frightened

frightening, frightened 是 frighten 的分词形式,通常也可用作形容词。frightening 意为“令人惊恐的,恐怖的”,表示主动含义,常用来说明事物的特征。frightened 意为“恐惧的,害怕的,受惊的”,表示被动含义,常用来说明人的特征。

【巧学助记】

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

受惊的孩子们用惊恐的眼神看着那可怕的海啸。

【活学活用】

(1)**Frightened by** the flames, I ran out of the tent immediately.

我被火焰吓坏了,立即跑出帐篷。

(2)Hearing the gunshot, everyone was too _____ (frighten) to open their curtains.

(3)It was such a _____ (frighten) snake that no one dared to get close to it.

(4)Firecrackers were set off _____

evil spirits in China's new year.

在中国的新年里,人们燃放鞭炮来吓走恶魔。

(5)When he saw the bear in the forest he _____

当他在森林里看见熊时,他被吓坏了。

(6)She was _____ making a small mistake.

她害怕犯小错误。

4. sight *n.* (the act of seeing sb/sth) 看见;景象;视力;(复数)名胜,风景

(教材 P11)I was frightened at the **sight** of the test paper. 我看到试卷的时候好害怕。

(1)come into sight = come into view	出现在眼前,进入视野
catch sight of...	望见/看到……
lose sight of...	看不到……
(2)at the sight of...	一看到……就……
in/within sight = in/within view	在视线内,可以被看见
out of sight = out of view	看不见,不被人看见

【活学活用】

(1)When I was walking along the narrow road, a figure appeared in my **sight**.

当我走在狭窄的路上时,一个身影出现在我的视线中。

(2)The flowers at the annual flower show were a beautiful **sight**.

年度花卉展上的鲜花是一幅美丽的景象。

(3)一词多义

①His **sight** is falling sharply as he grows old.

②His heart sank at the **sight** of the injured child.

③The familiar **sight** of the place carried her back to her childhood.

④We toured the **sights** of Paris accompanied by friends yesterday.

(4)用 sight 相关短语的适当形式填空

①At the railway station, the mother waved goodbye to her daughter until the train was _____.

②Among the crowds on the street, I _____ an old friend whom I had not seen for years.

③The mountain town we had been looking for _____ as we turned around the corner.

④He looked around the house, but there was no one _____.

⑤Only those short-sighted men will _____ the importance of college education.

(5) 句式转换

The mother burst into tears **when she saw** her long-lost son, who was sent back by two policemen.

→The mother burst into tears _____ her long-lost son, who was sent back by two policemen.

5. figure *v.* (to expect or think that something will happen) 认为, 以为 *n.* 数字; 身材; 画像; 人物; 人影

(教材 P11) But then I **figured** I'd better just go all out and see what happens. 不过接着我就觉得, 最好还是全力以赴, 然后看看会发生什么。

(1) a leading/central figure	重要人物
keep one's figure	保持身材
(2) figure out	发现; 解决; 计算出; 弄明白

【巧学助记】

I couldn't **figure out** how she managed to **keep her figure**. She told me she **figured** that exercise was the best way to lose weight.

我不知道她是如何保持身材的。她告诉我她认为运动是最好的减肥方法。

【活学活用】

(1) I **figure** that if we can keep up, we will make it sooner or later.

我认为如果我们坚持下去, 迟早有一天我们会成功。

(2) We entered the store to **figure out** whether it was our dog.

我们走进店里想弄清楚那是不是我们的狗。

(3) 一词多义

①Regular exercise helps the film star get into shape and keep a slim **figure**. _____

②I could see a **figure** in the distance, but I couldn't make out who it was. _____

③ Zhang Guimei is regarded as one of the most inspiring **figures** in our nation. _____

④She **figures** that living a low carbon life will _____

contribute to environment protection. _____

⑤Every time he adds up the **figures**, he gets a different answer. _____

(4)It took them quite a while _____ what had happened.

他们花了好一阵子才弄明白发生了什么事。

6. go all out (to put all your energy into what you are doing) 全力以赴

(教材 P11) But then I figured I'd better just **go all out** and see what happens. 不过接着我就觉得, 最好还是全力以赴, 然后看看会发生什么。

go in for	参加; 爱好
go against	违背
go by	(时间) 流逝, 过去
go down	下降, 降低
go up	上涨; 升高
go for	努力争取; 适用于

【活学活用】

(1) We must **go all out** if we are to make a success of it.

如果要取得成功, 我们必须全力以赴。

(2) 用 go 相关短语的适当形式填空

①We're glad to see that more and more people are _____ table tennis.

②We are sure to achieve final success so long as we _____.

③My grandmother was becoming increasingly weak as the years _____.

④With prices _____, I find it hard to make ends meet.

⑤They spared no effort _____ their goals to double their sales.

(3) In order to win the championship at the season, our football team _____ now.

为了在本赛季中夺得冠军, 我们的足球队现在正在全力以赴地训练。

7. refer to 提到, 谈及; 涉及, 与……有关; 查阅, 参考; 指的是

(教材 P13) **Refer to** the interview for ideas. 参考这个采访以获取一些想法。

(1) refer to... as...	把……称作……
(2) reference <i>n.</i>	提及, 涉及; 参考书目

【活学活用】

(1) He never **referred to** his sisters in his letters.

他在信里从未提到过他的姐妹。

(2) He is **referred to as** a living Lei Feng, for he is always helpful.

他被称作活雷锋,因为他总是乐于助人。

(3) 一词多义

① What I have to say **refers to** all of the key points in the lecture.

② Please don't **refer to** his embarrassing experience.

③ When you come across new words, you can **refer to** the dictionary.

④ Comfort food **refers to** any food that makes us feel better.

(4) You'd better write down the phone number of that restaurant for future _____ (refer).

(5) People from the UK are called "British", which means the UK is also often referred to _____ Britain or Great Britain.

(6) For more detailed information, please _____ today's school newspaper.

欲知更详细的信息,请参看今天的校报。

8. look forward to (to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen)(兴奋地)期待,盼望

(教材 P14) I'm **looking forward to** it! 我很期待!

look out (for...) = watch out (for...)

look up	注意,当心,提防
look up to	向上看;查阅
look back on	钦佩,仰慕,尊敬
look down upon/on...	回顾,回忆
look into	轻视/看不起……
look through	调查
	快速查看,浏览

[温馨提示] look forward to 中的 to 为介词,遇到动词作宾语时,要用 v. -ing 形式。

【活学活用】

(1) I'm **looking forward to** having such a wonderful time with you.

我期待着和你一起度过这样一段美好的时光。

(2) Thanks for your consideration and I _____ your earliest reply.

感谢您的考虑,我盼望早日收到您的回复。

(3) 用 look 相关短语的适当形式填空

① Don't _____ others, as everybody has his own strengths.

② When I _____ my years there, I think I am lucky enough to have such a chance with them, studying and working together.

③ The kids were very friendly to her and even _____ her as if she were their own mother.

④ A working party has been set up to _____ the problem.

⑤ Try to develop a habit of _____ unfamiliar English words after reading a passage.

句型透视

(教材 P14) **...but the teacher spoke so fast that I couldn't take everything down.** ……但是老师说得太快了,我无法把所有的内容都记下来。

句型公式

so + *adj./adv.* + that...

【句式点拨】

so + $\begin{cases} \text{adj./adv.} \\ \text{adj. + a/an + n.} \\ \text{few/many/much/little + n.} \end{cases}$ + that 从句

such... that... “如此……以至于……”也可用来引导结果状语从句。常构成如下结构:

such + $\begin{cases} \text{a/an + adj. + n.} \\ \text{adj. + 复数名词/不可数名词} \end{cases}$ + that 从句

注意: so + *adj.* + a/an + *n.* + that... = such + a/an + *adj.* + *n.* + that..., 冠词的位置不同。

[温馨提示] little, few, many, much 的中心词虽为名词,但是表示数量的多少时,需要使用 so。

little 特殊,“小”用 such,“少”用 so。

【活学活用】

(1) I was **so surprised that** I just stood there, holding the notes in my hand.

我太惊讶了,以至于只是站在那里,手里拿着纸条。

(2) There are **so many books in the store that** we find it not easy to choose.

商店里有如此多的书,我们选择起来并不容易。

(3) They are **such excellent students that** they make great progress.

他们是如此优秀的学生以至于取得了很大的进步。

(4) 用 so 或 such 填空

① This sentence is _____ difficult that I can't understand it.

② They are _____ interesting novels that I want to read them once again.

③ There are _____ many students in the class that the teacher can't get familiar with them all at once.

(5) The Jiuzhaigou Valley is _____ you won't regret visiting it.

九寨沟风景优美,你不会后悔游览的。

(6) 一句多译

① John is _____ every student in

our class wants to make friends with him. (so)

→ John is _____ every student in our class wants to make friends with him. (such)
约翰是个出色的男孩儿,我们班每个学生都想和他交朋友。

② He has made _____ the teachers are pleased with him. (用 great 修饰)

→ He has made _____ the teachers are pleased with him. (用 much 修饰)

他取得了很大的进步,老师们对他感到满意。

Period Four Writing

单元主题表达

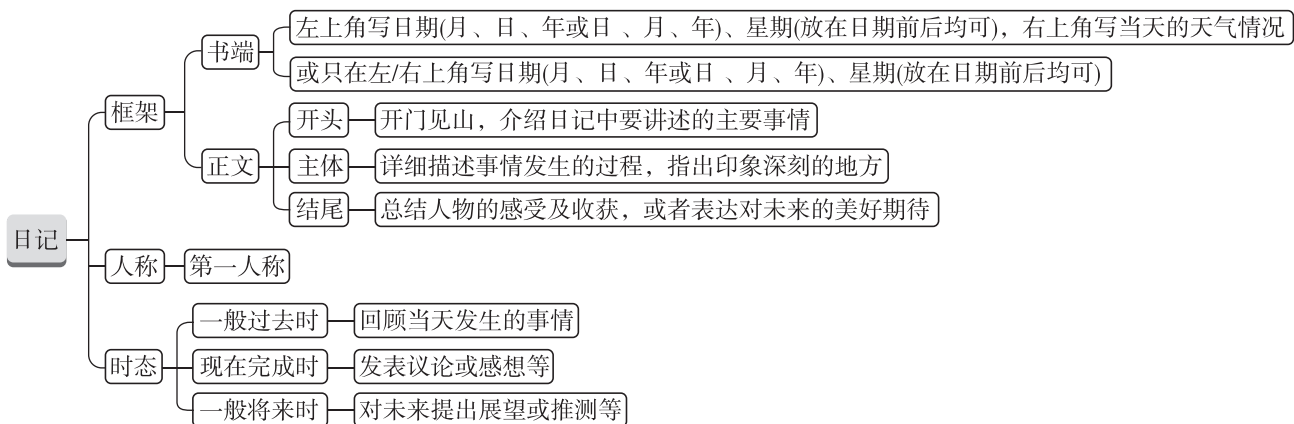
审题立意 妙笔成篇

如何写日记

【写作指导】

日记是用来记录一天中所发生的有意义的、值得记录的事件。在日记中,人们会对事件发表议论,阐述一下自己的观点。日记中所记录的事情可以是自己的直接经历也可以是描述他人的事情。日记的种类有很多种,从体裁角度,可以分为记事型日记和议论型日记。记事型日记是以某种顺序描述某一件事情发生发展的过程。而议论型日记是针对当天的某一事件或某一现象表明自己的看法或态度。

写日记可以从以下几个角度入手:



【词句模板】

1. 描写天气的常用语: fine, sunny, rainy, snowy, windy, cloudy, showery(有阵雨的), hot, cold 等。

2. 表达先后顺序的常用语: at first, then, later on, soon, afterwards, finally, at last 等。

3. 谈论体会和感受的常用语: From..., I learned...; set a(n) ... example; be ready to help others; In the morning when I ..., I suddenly found ..., which reminded me of ...; What happened today has left a deep impression on my memory.

【典例鉴赏】

假如你叫李华,是龙潭中学刚入校一天的高一新生。请你根据以下信息用英语写一篇日记,叙述

你入校后对学校的印象和感受,以便发表在校刊英语园地上。

1. 英语课的主要活动:自我介绍,玩猜谜游戏;
2. 对学生们的印象:礼貌友善;
3. 高中课程的特点:更难以理解,要求多思考;课堂活动多,学习与娱乐并进;

4. 公共设施:图书馆周五全天开放。

要求:1. 句子结构严谨,信息完整;

2. 可适当发挥,以使行文连贯;

3. 词数 80 个左右。

【写作点拨】

第一步:审题

1. 确定体裁:本文为一篇英文日记;
2. 确定中心人称:本文主要人称为第一人称;
3. 确定主体时态:以一般过去时和一般现在时为主。

第二步:构思

第一段:概括日记的目的;

第二段:具体记叙对学校的印象和感受:

- ①印象最深的课
- ②对学生的印象
- ③对课程的印象
- ④对图书馆的印象

第三段:总体感受。

第三步:选词

1. 使钦佩,使留下深刻印象 impress
2. 玩猜谜游戏 play guessing games
3. 做自我介绍 make self-introduction/introduce oneself
4. 熟悉 get familiar with
5. 难以理解 be difficult to understand
6. 学习与娱乐并进 add enjoyment to learning
7. 对……开放 be open to...
8. 喜欢上;爱上 fall in love with
9. 逻辑词汇: firstly, secondly, in one word, in addition

第四步:组句

1. 不知不觉,一天已经过去了。(before 引导状语从句)

One day has passed _____.

2. 给我印象最深的是第一节英语课。(what 引导主语从句)

_____ was the first English class.

3. 我们每个人都要求用英语做自我介绍,然后玩猜谜游戏。(不定式结构)

Each of us was asked _____ and then we played guessing games.

4. ①科目似乎更难理解,需要更多的思考。

The subjects seem _____ and require more thinking.

- ②老师们设计了各种各样的课堂活动,增加了学习

的乐趣。(非限制性定语从句)

The teachers design various class activities, _____.

5. 学校图书馆在星期五全天对我们开放,在那里我们可以免费阅读我们喜欢的任何一本书。(whichever 引导宾语从句)

The school library _____ all day long on Friday, where we can have free access to _____.

第五步:成文

One possible version:

Friday September 1st

How time flies! One day has passed **before** I realize it. I have a lot to write down about my new school.

Firstly, what impressed me most was the first English class. Each of us was asked to make self-introduction in English and then we played guessing games. **Secondly**, students here are very polite and friendly. **In addition**, the subjects seem more difficult to understand and require more thinking, but the teachers design various class activities, **which add enjoyment to learning**. The school library is open to us all day long on Friday, **where we can have free access to whichever book we like**.

In one word, I am confident to say I'm falling in love with everything in my new school.

【活学活用】

假定你是李华,上周六你跟你的交换生朋友 Mike 一起去当地的养老院当志愿者。请写一篇日记,记录此次活动,内容包括:

1. 活动的过程;
2. 你的感受。

注意:写作词数应为 80 个左右。
