



导学案

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全品

学练考

高中英语

必修第一册 YLNJ

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 prepare for the first day of senior high school



Beginning the first day of senior high school can be difficult. You will need to **adjust to** new **surroundings**, new teachers and new classmates. However, you need not worry about these changes. Here are a number of things you can do to make your first day of senior high school become a happy **memory**.

Schedule a visit to the school before classes start, if your senior high school allows this. Bring your class schedule and try to find all your rooms. You can learn to walk around your new surroundings in a short amount of time and long before your first day.

Set up travel **arrangements ahead of time**. You may need to take a bus. Ask your parent for a ride or ride a bike in order to get to senior high school. **Make sure you have this arranged ahead of time so you'll know exactly when to leave your house on the morning of your first day of senior high school.**

Plan a day to go back-to-school shopping. **Make a list of everything you need for each of your classes before you go.**

Schedule your morning activities. Set your **alarm** and plan on getting up earlier than **normal** so that you have plenty of time to get ready. Choose the clothes you will wear before you go to bed. **Any decision you can make or step you can take the night before will be one less thing to worry about in the morning.**

【主题词句背诵】

1. adjust to 适应
2. surroundings *n.* 环境
3. memory *n.* 回忆, 记忆
4. schedule *v.* 安排
5. arrangement *n.* 安排, 筹备
6. ahead of time 提前
7. make sure 确保; 弄清楚
8. alarm *n.* 闹钟
9. normal *adj.* 正常的; 平常的
10. Make sure you have this arranged ahead of time so you'll know exactly when to leave your house on the morning of your first day of senior high school. 确保你已经提前安排好这件事, 这样你就能在高中第一天的早上准确地知道什么时候离开家。
11. Make a list of everything you need for each of your classes before you go. 在你去(购物)之前, 把你每堂课所需要的所有东西列一个单子。
12. Any decision you can make or step you can take the night before will be one less thing to worry about in the morning. 前一天晚上你能做的任何决定或者你能做的每一步都将使你在早上少一件担心的事。

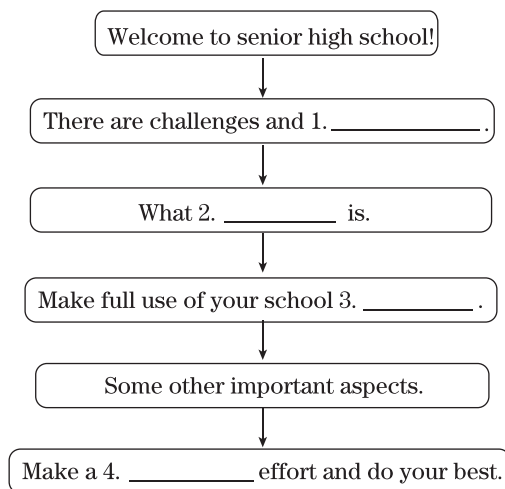
课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文原文	翻译助读
<p>①potential <i>n.</i> 潜力;可能性 <i>adj.</i> 潜在的,可能的</p> <p>②promising <i>adj.</i> 大有希望的;很有前途的;前景很好的</p> <p>③can't wait to do sth 迫不及待地要去做某事</p> <p>④senior <i>adj.</i> 中学的(招收11或13岁以上学生);级别高的;高级水平的;老年的 <i>n.</i> 级别(或地位)较高者;较……年长的人;高水平运动员</p> <p>senior high school 高中</p> <p>⑤path <i>n.</i> 道路;小路;成功的途径</p> <p>⑥lead to 通向;导致</p> <p>⑦challenge <i>n. & vt.</i> 挑战;质疑</p> <p>⑧thinking <i>n.</i> 思维,思想;想法</p> <p>⑨positive <i>adj.</i> 积极乐观的;良好的,正面的</p> <p>⑩opportunity <i>n.</i> 机会,时机</p> <p>⑪lie in 存在于,在于</p> <p>⑫rise to 能够处理</p> <p>⑬acquire <i>vt.</i> 获得,得到</p> <p>⑭most importantly 最重要的是</p> <p>⑮effort <i>n.</i> 努力,费力的事;试图</p> <p>⑯put simply 简单地说,简而言之(其中 put 意为“表达,叙述,说明”,类似的表达还有 to put it simply)</p> <p>⑰advance <i>n.</i> 进步,进展;前进,行进 <i>vt. & vi.</i> 发展,进步</p> <p>⑱amazing <i>adj.</i> 令人大为惊奇的,令人惊喜的</p> <p>⑲confidence <i>n.</i> 信心,信任;把握</p> <p>have confidence in 对……有信心,对……有把握</p> <p>⑳make a difference 起作用,有影响</p> <p>㉑over the next three years 在接下来的三年里</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Realizing your potential^①</p> <p>Hello, everyone! Welcome to senior high school! Today is the start of a new term, the start of a three-year journey and the start of a promising^② future.</p> <p>I can't wait to^③ describe to you [1] <u>what senior high school^④ life is like. The path^⑤ before you leads to^⑥ a world full of challenges^⑦: a new environment, new knowledge and new ways of thinking^⑧. However, for those of you with a positive^⑨ mind, opportunity^⑩ lies in^⑪ each challenge. [2] <u>When you rise to^⑫ the challenges</u>, you will have the opportunity [3] <u>to acquire^⑬ great knowledge and enjoy personal growth. Most importantly^⑭</u>, your time and effort^⑮ at senior high school will open the door to your potential.</u></p> <p>[1] what 引导宾语从句,作主句动词 describe 的宾语。 [2] when 引导时间状语从句。 [3] 不定式短语在句中作定语,修饰抽象名词 opportunity。</p> <p>“What is potential?” you may ask. Put simply^⑯, potential is your natural ability [4] <u>that can be developed when you try hard enough. Who knows [5] what beautiful works of art you will create, what medical advances^⑰ you will make or what amazing^⑱ technologies you will develop!</u> The possibilities are endless, and I have confidence in^⑲ your ability to make a difference^⑳ to your family, to your community and to our country. Over the next three years^㉑, you will discover your potential [6] <u>while you develop as a student and as a person.</u></p> <p>[4] that 引导定语从句,修饰名词 ability; when 引导时间状语从句。 [5] 三个 what 均引导宾语从句,均作主句谓语动词 knows 的宾语。 [6] while 引导时间状语从句。</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">发挥你的潜能</p> <p>大家好! 欢迎进入高中阶段学习! 今天,是新学期的开始,是一段三年旅程的开端,更是一个锦绣前程的起点。</p> <p>我迫不及待地想要向你们描述高中生活的模样。你们面前的路通向一个充满挑战的世界:新的环境、新的知识和新的思维方式。但是,对你们当中那些思维积极的人来说,机会存在于每一个挑战中。在迎接挑战的时候,你们将有机会掌握大量的知识,并享受个人的成长。最重要的是,你在高中阶段度过的时光、付出的努力将会为你打开潜能的大门。</p> <p>你们也许会问:“什么是潜能?”简而言之,潜能就是当你足够努力时才可以开发的天赋。谁知道你们会创作出哪些精美的艺术品,实现哪些医学突破,或者开发出哪些不可思议的科技! 你们有无限的可能,而且我相信你们有能力对你们的家庭、社区和我们的国家产生影响。在今后的三年里,你们作为学生和个体在成长的同时,将会发现自己的潜能。</p>

词汇助读	课文原文	翻译助读
<p>② make the most of 充分利用,尽情享受</p> <p>③ resource <i>n.</i> 资源;资料;谋略</p> <p>④ take advantage of 利用</p> <p>⑤ make use of 使用,利用</p> <p>⑥ facility <i>n.</i> 设施,设备;场所</p> <p>⑦ take an active part in 积极参加</p> <p>⑧ equal <i>adj.</i> 相同的,相等的;平等的;相当的,能胜任的 <i>n.</i> 同等的人(物)</p> <p><i>linking v.</i> 与……相等</p> <p><i>vt.</i> 比得上</p> <p>be of equal importance = be equally important 同样重要的 (be + of + 抽象名词 = be + 形容词)</p> <p>⑨ attitude <i>n.</i> 态度,看法</p> <p>⑩ goal <i>n.</i> 目标;进球得分</p> <p>⑪ balance <i>vt.</i> 同等重视;(使)保持平衡;权衡重要性 <i>n.</i> 均衡,平衡;平衡能力</p> <p>⑫ improve <i>vt. & vi.</i> 改进,改善</p> <p>⑬ last but not least 最后但同样重要的</p> <p>⑭ in time 最终,迟早</p> <p>⑮ well-rounded <i>adj.</i> 全面发展的;面面俱到的</p> <p>⑯ individual <i>n.</i> 个人 <i>adj.</i> 单独的,个别的</p> <p>⑰ continuous <i>adj.</i> 不断的,持续的,连续的</p> <p>⑱ character <i>n.</i> 品质,性格;特点;人物,角色;文字</p> <p>⑲ responsible <i>adj.</i> 有责任,负责;可靠的</p> <p>be responsible for 对……负责</p>	<p>[7] To fully realize your potential, [8] it is important for you to make the most of our school resources. Take advantage of your classes, learn from your teachers and classmates, and make use of our school facilities. There are also a lot of school activities for you. Join a club or two, and take an active part in different sports.</p> <p>[7]不定式短语在句中作目的状语。</p> <p>[8]it 作形式主语,不定式短语 to make the most of our school resources 作真正的主语。</p> <p>[9] Of equal importance are good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude. Carefully plan your study, set clear goals and balance your schoolwork with other activities. As a senior high school student, you must make efforts to improve your communication and problem-solving skills. Last but not least, always look on the bright side and never lose hope, even in difficult situations. In time you will [10] find yourself growing into a well-rounded individual.</p> <p>[9]完全倒装句,主语为 good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude.</p> <p>[10]“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构,现在分词短语 growing into a well-rounded individual 作宾语补足语。</p> <p>[11]As Lao-Tzu wisely said, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” You need to make a continuous effort to train your mind and develop your character. Senior high school will help you learn and grow, yet you alone are responsible for realizing your great potential. Be confident, do your best and make us proud!</p> <p>[11]as 引导的非限制性定语从句,as 意为“正如”。</p>	<p>要想全面发挥自己的潜能,充分利用我们学校的资源对你们来说是很重要的。要让学校课程为你所用,要向老师和同学请教,还要善用学校的各种设施。学校还为你们准备了许多活动。要加入一两个俱乐部,并且积极地参与各项体育运动。</p> <p>同样重要的还有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能以及积极的态度。认真规划你们的学习,设立清晰的目标,并且平衡好你们的学校作业和其他活动的关系。作为高中生,你们须努力提高人际沟通和解决问题的技巧。最后但同样重要的是,要一直看到事情好的一面,即便身处困境,也永远不要失去希望。最终,你会发现自已已逐渐成长为一个全面发展的人。</p> <p>正如老子睿智的箴言所说的那样:“千里之行,始于足下。”你们需要坚持不懈,努力去训练自己的头脑、培养自身的性格。高中阶段会帮助你们学习、成长,但是只有你们自己能肩负起发挥自身巨大潜能的责任。满怀信心,竭尽全力,让我们为你们感到骄傲吧!</p>

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.

()1. What will open the door to your potential at senior high school?

- A. Your new teachers.
- B. Your positive mind.
- C. Your time and effort.
- D. Your personal growth.

()2. How should you develop your potential at senior high school?

- A. By trying hard enough.
- B. By talking with your classmates.
- C. By discovering amazing things.
- D. By making a difference to your family.

()3. Why should you make full use of school resources?

- A. To find out what potential is.
- B. To get your potential fully realized.
- C. To take part in various sports activities.
- D. To develop different skills.

()4. The following tips can help you realize your potential except _____.

- A. learning from your teachers and classmates
- B. forming good study habits
- C. joining clubs as many as possible
- D. being positive towards life

Task 3: Micro-writing

Senior high school is a world full of 1. _____ (challenge): a new environment, new knowledge and new ways of thinking. However, for those 2. _____ have a positive mind, opportunity lies in each challenge. When you work hard to get over the challenges, you have the opportunity 3. _____ (acquire) great knowledge and enjoy personal growth.

Potential is your natural ability that can 4. _____ (develop) when you try hard enough. Over the next three years, you 5. _____ (discover) your potential while you develop as a student and as a person. To fully realize your potential, 6. _____ is important for you to make the most of our school resources. Take advantage of your classes, learn from your teachers and classmates, and make use of our school facilities.

7. _____ equal importance are good study habits, useful skills and 8. _____ positive attitude. Carefully plan your study, set clear goals and balance your schoolwork with other activities. Last but not least, always look on the bright side and never lose hope, even in difficult situations.

As Lao-Tzu 9. _____ (wise) said, "A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step." You need to make a 10. _____ (continue) effort to train your mind and develop your character.

Period Two Welcome to the unit & Reading—Language points

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. potential *n.* 潜力;可能性 *adj.* 潜在的,可能的

(教材 P2) Realizing your **potential** 发挥你的潜力

- (1) have the potential to do sth 有做某事的潜力/可能性
- potential for (doing) sth (做)某事的潜力/可能性
- (2) potentially *adv.* 潜在地

【活学活用】

(1) Only when you have a goal in life can you fulfill your **potential**.

只有当你有了人生目标时,你才能发挥自己的潜力。

(2) All children have limitless potential _____ success as long as they find what they are fond of.

(3) I believe the boy has the potential _____ (become) a world-class musician.

(4) Actually, sunburn is not only painful but also _____ (potential) dangerous.

(5) I believe I _____ greater progress in my new school.

我相信我有潜力在新学校取得更大的进步。

2. challenge *n.* & *vt.* 挑战; 质疑

(教材 P2) The path before you leads to a world full of **challenges**: a new environment, new knowledge and new ways of thinking.

你们面前的路通向一个充满挑战的世界: 新的环境、新的知识和新的思维方式。

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| (1) face/meet a challenge | 面临/迎接挑战 |
| accept/take up a challenge | 接受挑战 |
| (2) challenge sb to sth | 向某人挑战某事 |
| challenge sb to do sth | 向某人挑战做某事 |
| (3) challenging <i>adj.</i> | 有挑战性的; 考验能力的 |

【活学活用】

(1) I'm sorry to hear that you have **met some challenges** in learning English recently.

我很遗憾地听说你最近在英语学习中遇到了一些挑战。

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

经过慎重考虑后, 里克决定接受挑战。

(3) My brother challenged me _____ a game of chess and finally he won.

(4) The new position challenged him _____ (study) hard during his spare time.

(5) I know there will be many difficult and _____ (challenge) days ahead but I will never give up.

(6) Knowing that you _____ in the new school, I'm writing to give you my advice. 知道你在新学校正面临许多挑战, 我写信给你我的建议。(应用文写作之建议信)

3. lie in 存在于, 在于

(教材 P2) However, for those of you with a positive mind, opportunity **lies in** each challenge.

但是, 对你们当中那些思维积极的人来说, 机会存在于每一个挑战中。

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| (1) lie <i>vi.</i> | 位于; 说谎; 躺 |
| lie in bed | 躺在床上 |
| lie in the sun | 躺在阳光下 |
| lie down | 躺下 |
| (2) lie <i>n.</i> | 谎言 |
| tell a lie | 说谎 |

【温馨提示】

动词	释义	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
lie	躺; 位于	lay	lain	lying
lie	说谎	lied	lied	lying

【活学活用】

(1) The friend does not **lie in** many, but **lies in** bringing the light to you.

朋友不在于多, 而在于给你带来光明。

(2) Don't **lie in the sun** for too long.

不要在阳光下躺太久。

(3) The beauty of Beijing _____ bridging the ancient and the modern.

北京之美在于古今交融。(应用文写作之旅游景点介绍)

(4) He was so tired that he _____ to have an hour's rest under the tree.

他那么累, 以至于躺在树下休息了一个小时。

(5) As he had broken his leg, he had to _____ . 因为他的腿断了, 他不得不躺在床上。

4. effort *n.* 努力, 费力的事; 试图

(教材 P2) Most importantly, your time and **effort** at senior high school will open the door to your potential. 最重要的是, 你在高中阶段度过的时光、付出的努力将会为你打开潜能的大门。

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| make an effort/every effort/efforts to do sth | 尽力/努力做某事 |
| spare no effort to do sth | 不遗余力地做某事 |
| in an effort to do sth | 试图要做成某事 |
| with effort | 费劲地, 艰难地 |
| without effort | 容易地, 不费力地 |

【活学活用】

(1) I will **spare no effort to work** for my ideal major and make my dream come true.

我将不遗余力地为我理想的专业而奋斗, 让我的梦想成真。

(2) They've been working night and day _____ an effort to get the bridge ready on time.

(3) The government has promised to spare no effort _____ (help) those who are in poverty.

(4) The farmer was very glad that he got a rabbit _____. 农夫没费力气得到了一只兔子, 心里非常高兴。

(5) She climbed the steep hill _____, pausing to catch her breath every few steps.
她费力地爬上陡峭的小山,每隔几步就停下来喘口气。(读后续写之动作描写)

5. advance *n.* 进步,进展;前进,行进 *vt. & vi.* 发展,进步

(教材 P3) Who knows what beautiful works of art you will create, what medical **advances** you will make or what amazing technologies you will develop!
谁知道你们会创作出哪些精美的艺术品,实现哪些医学突破,或者开发出哪些不可思议的科技!

- (1) make an advance/advances in sth
在某方面有进步/发展
in advance = ahead of time 提前
in advance of 超前;在……之前
(2) advance on/towards 朝……前进
(3) advanced *adj.* 高级的;进步的;先进的

【活学活用】

(1) If you are well prepared for the coming exam, you are sure to be far **in advance of** your class.

如果你有充分准备即将到来的考试,你一定会在班上遥遥领先的。

(2) According to the weather report, a storm is advancing _____ the city.

(3) Having shown you around our school, I will introduce our _____ (advance) science lab to you.

(4) We _____ modern medicine in the last ten years.

在过去十年里,我们已经在现代医学领域取得了巨大的进步。

(5) I would appreciate it if you could _____ whether or not you will be coming.

如果您提前让我知道您是否会来,我会非常感激的。

【应用文写作之邀请信结尾】

6. amazing *adj.* 令人大为惊奇的,令人惊喜的

(教材 P3) Who knows what beautiful works of art you will create, what medical advances you will make or what **amazing** technologies you will develop!

谁知道你们会创作出哪些精美的艺术品,实现哪些医学突破,或者开发出哪些不可思议的科技!

- (1) amaze *vt.* 使吃惊
(2) amazed *adj.* 感到惊奇的;吃惊的
be amazed to find/learn/see...
惊奇地发现/了解到/看到
be amazed at/by... 对……很惊奇
(3) amazement *n.* 惊讶
(much) to one's amazement
令某人(非常)惊讶的是
in amazement 惊讶地;惊愕地

【温馨提示】 amazing 指“令人吃惊的”,强调某人/某事物给他人的感受;而 amazed 表示本身的感觉,并不强调对他人的影响,多指“(人)感到吃惊的”,有时也可修饰 look/expression/smile/tear/voice 等词。

【活学活用】

(1) Tom **was amazed at/by** the girl's calmness and quick mind.

汤姆惊讶于这个女孩的镇定和机智。

(2) It's _____ (amaze) to see how, despite all these unfortunate events, China stands strong and positive.

(3) He looked at me in _____ (amaze), and it seemed that he hadn't recognized me.

(4) _____, the defending champion lost the competition by 0 : 4 in the first round.

令我们大为吃惊的是,卫冕冠军在第一轮中就以 0 : 4 的比分输掉了比赛。(读后续写之心理描写)

(5) When Dad and Mum arrived a day earlier, they _____ everything in a mess.

当爸爸妈妈提前一天到达时,他们惊讶地发现一切都乱糟糟的。(读后续写之家庭生活)

7. confidence *n.* 信心,信任;把握

(教材 P3) The possibilities are endless, and I have **confidence** in your ability to make a difference to your family, to your community and to our country. 你们有无限的可能,而且我相信你们有能力对你们的家庭、社区和我们的国家产生影响。

- (1) have confidence in... 对……有信心
with confidence 肯定地;有把握地
(2) confident *adj.* 自信的,有信心的
be confident that... 相信……
be confident about/of (doing) sth
对(做)某事有信心/把握
(3) confidently *adv.* 自信地

【活学活用】

(1) Once you **have confidence in** yourself, you are sure to make remarkable progress with your study. 一旦你对自己有了信心,你在学习上就一定会取得显著的进步。

(2) I can say with _____ (confident) that such rumours are totally groundless.

(3) The teacher encourages every student to answer questions _____ (confident) in class.

(4) 一句多译

She _____ her public speaking skills and is not afraid to present in front of large audiences. (confident)

→ She _____ her public speaking skills and is not afraid to present in front of large audiences. (confidence)

她对自己的公共演讲技巧很有信心,不怕在广大观众面前演讲。

8. take advantage of 利用

(教材 P3) **Take advantage of** your classes, learn from your teachers and classmates, and make use of our school facilities. 要让学校课程为你所用,要向老师和同学请教,还要善用学校的各种设施。

(1) have/gain/win an advantage over sb

有胜过/优于某人的优势

(2) to one's advantage/disadvantage = to the advantage/disadvantage of sb

对某人有利/不利

(3) be at an advantage 处于优势地位

【活学活用】

(1) We should **take advantage of** the fine weather to go on a hike.

我们应该利用好天气去徒步旅行。

(2) You will be _____ an advantage if you have thought about the interview questions in advance.

(3) I believe that it is _____ our advantage to try new things and take risks.

(4) Last summer, we had two weeks off and we _____ to go on a trip to the Sanxia.

去年夏天,我们有两周的假期,我们决定利用这个机会去三峡旅行。(应用文写作之个人经历)

(5) I _____ other candidates because I have strong cross-cultural communication skills.

我有胜过其他候选人的优势,因为我有很强的跨文化沟通能力。(应用文写作之自荐信)

9. equal *adj.* 相同的,相等的;平等的;相当的,能胜任的 *n.* 同等的人(物) *linking v.* 与……相等 *vt.* 比得上

(教材 P3) Of **equal** importance are good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude.

同样重要的还有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能以及积极的态度。

(1) be equal to sth/doing sth (in sth)

(在……方面)与……相等;能胜任……;与……匹敌

(2) equal sb/sth in (doing) sth

(在……方面)比得上……;与……匹敌

(3) without equal 无与伦比

(4) equality *n.* 平等

(5) equally *adv.* 均等地;同样地

【活学活用】

(1) The happiness you feel **is equal to** the love you give.

你感受到的幸福与你付出的爱相等。

(2) His paintings are _____ equal in the Western world. That is, no one else equals him _____ painting.

(3) Anyone, whether he is an official or a bus driver, should be _____ (equal) respected.

(4) She devoted most of her life to fighting for the _____ (equal) between men and women.

(5) I am confident that I _____ because I have a good command of oral English.

我有信心胜任这份工作,因为我英语口语很好。(应用文写作之申请信)

10. attitude *n.* 态度,看法

(教材 P3) Of equal importance are good study habits, useful skills and a positive **attitude**.

同样重要的还有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能以及积极的态度。

an attitude to/towards 对……的态度(其中 to/towards 为介词,后跟名词或动名词作宾语)

have a positive/negative attitude to/towards 对……持积极的/消极的态度

【活学活用】

(1) Her efforts made us change our **attitudes to/towards** her.

她的努力使我们改变了对她的态度。

(2) He _____ life.

他对生活持积极的态度。

(3) _____ using cellphones at school?

你对在学校使用手机持什么态度?

11. balance *vt.* 同等重视; (使) 保持平衡; 权衡重要性 *n.* 均衡, 平衡; 平衡能力

(教材 P3) Carefully plan your study, set clear goals and **balance** your schoolwork with other activities.

认真规划你们的学习, 设立清晰的目标, 并且平衡好你们的学校作业和其他活动的关系。

(1) balance A with/and B	保持 A 和 B 平衡
(2) keep one's balance	保持平衡
lose one's balance	失去平衡
(3) balanced <i>adj.</i>	平衡的, 均衡的, 兼顾各方的
keep a balanced diet	保持均衡饮食

【活学活用】

(1) We should **balance** the development of economy **with** the protection of environment.

我们应该在发展经济和保护环境之间取得平衡。

(2) If you want to lose weight then you should have a _____ (balance) diet.

(3) All of a sudden, he _____ and fell from the ladder.

突然, 他失去平衡, 从梯子上摔了下来。(读后续写之动作描写)

(4) I had my heart in my mouth and tried my best to _____ on the beam.

我的心提到了嗓子眼, 尽全力在平衡木上保持平衡。(读后续写之心理 + 动作描写)

12. responsible *adj.* 有责任的, 负责的; 可靠的 (教材 P3) Senior high school will help you learn and grow, yet you alone are **responsible** for realizing your great potential.

高中阶段会帮助你们学习、成长, 但是只有你们自己能肩负起发挥自身巨大潜能的责任。

(1) be responsible for 对……负责; 是造成……的原因

(2) responsibility *n.* 责任, 义务

take responsibility for 对……负责

It is one's responsibility to do sth.

做某事是某人的责任。

a sense of responsibility 责任感

(3) responsibly *adv.* 明事理地; 合乎情理地; 可信赖地

【活学活用】

(1) As a judge, you would **be responsible for** listening to all the competitors' stories and decide who are winners.

作为一名评委, 你将负责听取所有参赛者的故事, 并决定谁是获胜者。

(2) _____ (responsible) is the price every man must pay for freedom.

(3) When he saw the crash, the young boy acted very _____ (responsible) and called the police.

(4) It is your responsibility _____ the children.

照看这些孩子是你的责任。

(5) 一句多译

Each of us must _____ our own acts. (responsible)

→ Each of us must _____ our own acts. (responsibility)

我们每个人都必须对自己的行为负责。

13. look forward to 盼望, 期待

(教材 P5) In fact, I'm **looking forward to** being more independent and responsible for my own learning. 事实上, 我期待着变得更加独立和对自己的学习更加负责。

look out for = watch out for 注意; 当心; 提防

look up to 钦佩; 仰慕; 尊敬

look back on/upon 回顾

look down upon/on... 轻视/看不起……

look into 调查

look on... as... 把……当作……

[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。(应用文写作之申请信结尾)

(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 I like to _____ my high school days, which were among the happiest in my life.

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 _____ the following cultural mistakes and try to avoid them while going abroad.

句型透视

1. (教材 P3) **To fully realize your potential, it is important for you to make the most of our school resources.**

要想全面发挥自己的潜能,充分利用我们学校的资源对你们来说是很重要的。

句型公式

It + be + *adj.* + (for sb) to do sth.

【归纳拓展】

(1) 在 “It + be + *adj.* + (for sb) to do sth.” 句型中, it 作形式主语, 不定式作真正的主语, 常用于这个句型的形容词有 easy, difficult, important, true, possible, probable, likely, certain, necessary, natural 等, 这些形容词多与事物的特征有关。

(2) 如果形容词表示的是主语的品行、性格、性质等, 如 nice, kind, considerate, stupid 等, 常用介词 of。

(3) it 作形式主语, 除了代替不定式外, 还可以代替动名词或主语从句; 另外形容词可以改为名词或过去分词。如:

It + be + no use/no good/useless/worthwhile/a waste of time/fun doing sth.

It + be + 名词 (a pity, a fact, a wonder, a shame, an honour, no wonder...) + 不定式/that 从句。

It + be + 过去分词 (said, thought, hoped, believed, supposed, reported...) + that 从句。

【活学活用】

(1) **It is necessary for every member to be familiar with these rules.**

每个会员都有必要熟悉这些规则。

(2) **It is a pity that** you missed the football match!
你错过了这场足球赛, 太遗憾了!

(3) It's no use _____ (cry) over spilt milk.

(4) _____ and to share with you the story of how music has had an impact on my life. 非常荣幸来到这里与大家分享音乐是如何影响了我的生活的。(应用文写作之演讲稿)

(5) _____ when I'm in trouble.

你真是太好了, 在我有困难的时候帮了我的忙。(应用文写作之感谢信)

2. (教材 P3) **Of equal importance are good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude.** 同样重要的还有良好的学习习惯、实用的技能以及积极的态度。

句型公式

I. 完全倒装句

【归纳拓展】

完全倒装是把整个谓语放到主语之前, 完全倒装句的主语必须是名词, 如果主语是人称代词则不能进行完全倒装。常使用完全倒装的情况如下:

(1) 为了保持句子平衡或上下文衔接紧密, 表示地点的介词短语作表语或状语并置于句首时, 句子进行完全倒装。

(2) 以副词 here, there, out, in, up, down, away, then, now 等开头, 后面的动词是 be, come, exist, fall, follow, go, lie, remain, seem, stand (表移动或动态的不及物动词) 等时, 句子进行完全倒装。

(3) 有时为了强调, 可将谓语部分的现在分词、过去分词置于句首, 句子进行完全倒装。

(4) there 引出完全倒装句, 除了最常见的 there be 句型以外, there 还可以接 appear, exist, lie, remain, seem to be, stand 等, 一般都译成“有”的含义, 句子进行完全倒装。

【活学活用】

(1) **Under the big tree stand** some students.
大树下站着一些学生。

(2) **Here are** some of my suggestions/advice.
以下是我的一些建议。(应用文写作之建议信)

(3) Hidden behind the door _____.

在门后面躲着的是几个顽皮的孩子。

句型公式

II. be + of + 抽象名词

【归纳拓展】

(1) be of importance 为“be + of + 抽象名词”结构, 相当于“be + 形容词”, 这一结构可以说明主语的性质, 常见的抽象名词有 importance, value, use, help 等。

(2) 为了强调某种抽象的含义, 在抽象名词前面可用 little, some, any, no, great, not much 等修饰。

(3) 有的可用同根形容词代替, 如 importance/important, use/useful, value/valuable 等。

【活学活用】

(1) The dictionary will **be of great value** to middle school students.

这本字典对中学生将很有价值。

(2) The old map will _____ while you are travelling.

在你旅行时, 这张旧地图是很有用的。

(3) I have the confidence that my advice will _____ to you.

我相信我的建议对你很重要。(应用文写作之建议信)

Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

语言精讲

1. focus n. 焦点, 重点 vt. & vi. 集中

(教材 P6) Setting goals gives you a **focus** in life.

设定目标能让你在生活中有重点。

(1) in focus 清晰的; 焦距对准的
out of focus 模糊的, 不清楚的; 焦距没有对准的

(2) focus on/upon 集中于……, 专注于……

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

(3) focused *adj.* 注意力集中的

【活学活用】

(1) You can't take a good photograph unless the object is **in focus**.

只有对准焦距你才能拍出好照片。

(2) In my opinion, friends should **focus** more on face-to-face communication, and less on online communication.

在我看来, 朋友应该更多地关注面对面的交流, 少关注在线交流。

(3) While rock-climbing, you need to remain very _____ (focus) so that you won't make any dangerous errors.

(4) Spending too much time online is unhealthy and makes it very difficult _____ studies.

花太多的时间上网是不健康的, 会让你很难集中精力在学习上。

(5) _____ performing the task at hand instead of worries, fears and doubts.

把你的注意力集中在完成手头的任务上, 而不是担心、恐惧和怀疑。(应用文写作之建议信)

2. as a result of 由于

(教材 P6) **As a result of** your action, your dream will come true and hopefully you will live a happy life. 由于你的行动, 你的梦想将会实现, 并且你有希望过上幸福的生活。

(1) as a result 结果; 因此
(2) result in 导致; 造成
result from 由……引起

【活学活用】

(1) The football match was put off **as a result of** the storm.

由于暴风雨, 足球赛推迟了。

(2) He studied hard last term and, _____, he made great progress.

他上学期学习很努力, 因此他取得了很大进步。

(3) The man has lost all his friends _____ his foolish behaviour.

这个人由于自己的愚蠢行为, 失去了所有的朋友。

(4) 一句多译

The terrible accident _____ a worker's carelessness.

→ A worker's carelessness _____ the terrible accident.

这起可怕的事是由一个工人的粗心造成的。

3. base vt. 以……为基础/依据 n. 根据; 基础; 基底; 总部, 大本营

(教材 P7) Instead, you should set goals **based on** your abilities and skills. 相反, 你应该根据你的能力和技能设定目标。

(1) base...on/upon...	把……置于……的基础之上
be based on/upon	以……为基础/根据
(2) basis <i>n.</i>	基础;原因;基准
on the basis of	以……为基础;根据……
on a daily/regular basis	每天/定期,经常
(3) basic <i>adj.</i>	基础的,基本的

【活学活用】

(1) It gives you a **base** on which to build your scientific knowledge. 它会为你建立自己的科学知识(体系)提供一个基础。

(2) The _____ (base) pay of the average worker has risen by 3 percent.

(3) The decision was made on the _____ (base) of incorrect information. Therefore, we refused to accept it.

(4) _____, learning English online is really a great way for English learners.

根据我自己的经验,在线学习英语对英语学习者来说真的是一个很好的方式。(应用文写作之语言学习)

(5) In order to maintain physical and mental health, I

_____。
为了保持身心健康,我定期锻炼。

4. remind *vt.* 提醒,使想起

(教材 P7) This will **remind** you of what you are working for and keep you focused.

这会提醒你为了什么而努力并且让你精力集中。

(1) remind sb that...	提醒某人……
remind sb (not) to do sth	提醒某人(不要)做某事
remind sb of/about sth	提醒某人某事;使某人想起某事
(2) reminder <i>n.</i>	引起回忆的事物;提醒人的事物

[温馨提示] 其他常见的由“及物动词+sb+of sth”构成的短语还有: inform sb of sth 通知某人某事; rob sb of sth 抢劫某人某物; warn sb of sth 警告某人某事; accuse sb of sth 控告某人某事; convince sb of sth 使某人相信某事。

【活学活用】

(1) Please **remind me that** there is an important meeting tomorrow morning.

请提醒我明早有个重要的会议。

(2) The exhibition is a _____ (remind) for us not to forget the past.

(3) I do hope my story can _____

_____ and make full use of it to improve ourselves. 我真的希望我的故事能提醒我们所有人珍惜时间,并充分利用时间来提高我们自己。(读后续写之个人感悟)

(4) When I was tidying my room, I came across a photo which _____ the days I spent in senior high school.

当我在整理我的房间时,我偶然看到一张照片,它使我想起了我在高中度过的日子。

5. aim *n.* 目的,目标 *vi. & vt.* 力争做到;目的是;针对

(教材 P9) Club **aim**: To improve short story writing skills 俱乐部的目标:提升短篇小说写作技能

(1) achieve one's aim	达到某人的目标
with the aim of...	目的是……,为了……
(2) aim to do sth	目标是做某事,旨在做某事
aim at (doing) sth	瞄准,对准某物;旨在(做)某事
be aimed at (doing) sth	目的是/旨在(做)某事
(3) aimless <i>adj.</i>	漫无目的的
aimlessly <i>adv.</i>	漫无目的地

[温馨提示] aim 作主语时,常用动词不定式作表语。

【活学活用】

(1) We **aim to arouse/aim at arousing** students' interest in reading.

我们旨在引起学生对阅读的兴趣。

(2) **Aimed at celebrating** this special occasion, the exhibition focuses on reflecting students' colourful daily life.

为了庆祝这一特殊的时刻,展览重点反映了学生丰富多彩的日常生活。

(3) My aim is _____ (do) well in every subject this term.

(4) The programme aims _____ (educate) and prepare students for a challenging career in fiercely-competed society.

(5) After several hours of _____ (aim) search for their lost belongings, they finally gave up.

(6) World Oceans Day, falling on June 8th, _____ people's awareness of ocean conservation.

6月8日是世界海洋日,旨在提高人们保护海洋的意识。(应用文写作之环保)

(7) The lecture is to be held in our school hall from 7:00 pm to 8:30 pm _____ giving us an opportunity to learn about different food cultures.

讲座将于晚上 7:00 至 8:30 在我们学校礼堂举行, 目的是让我们有机会了解不同的饮食文化。(应用文写作之活动介绍)

语法归纳

句子成分及句子结构

一、句子成分

构成句子的各个部分叫作句子成分。句子的主要成分有主语和谓语, 次要成分有宾语、表语、定语、状语、补语等。

1. 主语(subject)

主语定义	主语指句子所谈论的主体(祈使句中, 主语 you 常常省略)。
主语位置	主语一般位于句首, 但在 there be 结构、疑问句(当主语为疑问词时)和倒装句中, 主语位于谓语、助动词或情态动词后面。
主语构成	主语可以由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、名词化的形容词、主语从句等构成。 The village is very beautiful. (名词) Who is speaking, please? (代词) Two will be enough. (数词) To translate this ideal into reality needs hard work. (动词不定式) Skating is good exercise. (动名词) The young should respect the old. (名词化的形容词) What has happened proves that our policy is right. (主语从句)

2. 谓语(verb)

谓语定义	谓语通常说明主语所做的动作或主语的特征和状态。
谓语位置	谓语一般放在主语后面。
谓语构成	(1)简单谓语: 由一个动词或动词短语构成 He practises running every morning. (动词) He looked after two orphans. (动词短语) (2)复合谓语: ①由情态动词或其他助动词加动词原形构成 You may keep the book for two weeks. (情态动词 + 动词原形) He has caught a bad cold. (助动词 + 过去分词) ②由系动词加表语构成 We are students. (系动词 + 表语)

3. 宾语(object)

宾语定义	宾语通常指动作的对象。
宾语位置	宾语一般位于及物动词或介词后面。有的动词后可以接两个宾语, 通常把其中表示人的宾语称为间接宾语(indirect object), 把表示物的宾语称为直接宾语(direct object)。 Lend me your dictionary, please. 间接宾语 直接宾语
宾语构成	宾语可以由名词、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、动词不定式、动名词、宾语从句等构成。 She is doing her homework now. (名词) I like it very much. (代词) How many dictionaries do you have? I have five. (数词) They helped the old with their housework yesterday. (名词化的形容词) I want to play basketball. (动词不定式) I practise speaking English every day. (动名词) He told me that he was a teacher before. (宾语从句)

4. 补语(complement)

补语定义	补语分为主语补语(subject complement)和宾语补语(object complement), 用来补充说明主语或宾语的特征或情况。
补语位置	补语一般位于主语或宾语后面。
补语构成	主语补语可以由名词、形容词、分词(短语)、动词不定式、介词短语等构成。 The dog is called Karl. (名词作主语补语) The old man was found weak. (形容词作主语补语) He is often heard reading English. (现在分词短语作主语补语) The classroom was found crowded with people. (过去分词短语作主语补语) He was seen to come upstairs. (动词不定式作主语补语) The books in the study must be kept in good order. (介词短语作主语补语) 宾语补语可以由名词、形容词、副词、动词不定式、分词(短语)、介词短语等构成。 We must keep it a secret. (名词作宾语补语) They painted their boat white. (形容词作宾语补语) Please keep the dog out. (副词作宾语补语) You mustn't force him to lend his money to you. (动词不定式作宾语补语) We saw her entering the room. (现在分词短语作宾语补语) I had my bike repaired yesterday. (过去分词作宾语补语) Please make yourself at home. (介词短语作宾语补语)

5. 状语(adverbial)

状语定义	状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子,说明时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、方式、伴随等概念。
状语位置	状语可以位于句首、句中、句尾。
状语构成	<p>状语可以由副词、名词、数词、形容词、介词短语、动词不定式(短语)、分词(短语)、状语从句等构成。</p> <p>Light travels <u>very quickly</u>. (副词)</p> <p>Wait <u>a minute</u>. (名词)</p> <p>I've done it <u>hundreds of times</u>. (数词)</p> <p>I got home, <u>tired and thirsty</u>. (形容词)</p> <p>He has lived in the city <u>for ten years</u>. (介词短语)</p> <p>He is proud <u>to have passed the national college entrance examination</u>. (动词不定式短语)</p> <p>They came out of the classroom, <u>talking and laughing</u>. (现在分词)</p> <p>Mr Black came back <u>drunk</u> that night. (过去分词)</p> <p><u>Once you begin</u>, you must continue. (状语从句)</p>

6. 表语(predicative)

表语定义	表语指连系动词后的成分,通常说明主语的身份、特征和状态。
表语位置	一般位于连系动词(如 be, become, feel, get, look, grow, turn, seem 等)之后。
表语构成	<p>表语一般由名词、代词、形容词、分词、数词、动词不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)、介词短语、副词及表语从句构成。</p> <p>Our teacher of English is <u>an American</u>. (名词)</p> <p>Is it <u>yours</u>? (代词)</p> <p>The weather has turned <u>cold</u>. (形容词)</p> <p>The speech is <u>exciting</u>. (分词)</p> <p>Three times seven is <u>twenty-one</u>. (数词)</p> <p>His aim is <u>to become an English teacher</u>. (动词不定式短语)</p> <p>His hobby is <u>playing football</u>. (动名词短语)</p> <p>The machine must be <u>out of order</u>. (介词短语)</p> <p>Time is up. The class is <u>over</u>. (副词)</p> <p>The truth is <u>that he has never been abroad</u>. (表语从句)</p>

7. 定语(attributive)

定语定义	定语用来修饰、说明名词或代词的品质与特征。
定语位置	一般位于被修饰词的前面或后面。
定语构成	<p>定语一般由名词、代词、名词所有格、数词、形容词、分词、动名词(短语)、动词不定式(短语)、介词短语、定语从句构成。</p> <p>There are thirty <u>women</u> teachers in our school. (名词)</p> <p>Is this <u>your</u> bike? (代词)</p> <p>His son needs <u>Tom's</u> pen. (名词所有格)</p> <p>Two boys need <u>two</u> pens. (数词)</p> <p>Guilin is a <u>beautiful</u> city. (形容词)</p> <p>China is a <u>developing</u> country; America is a <u>developed</u> country. (分词)</p> <p>The <u>teaching plan</u> for next term has been worked out. (动名词)</p> <p>Our monitor is always the first <u>to enter the classroom</u>. (动词不定式短语)</p> <p>He is reading an article <u>about how to learn English</u>. (介词短语)</p> <p>The boy <u>who is talking with the teacher</u> is my brother. (定语从句)</p>

二、句子结构

1. 主语 + 谓语(SV) & 主语 + 谓语 + 状语(SVA)

特点:谓语动词是不及物动词,本身能表达完整的意思,后面不需要接宾语,但有时后跟状语修饰动词。状语一般放在句末,但也可放在句首或句中。

The rain stopped.

主语 谓语

The time passed quickly.

主语 谓语 状语

2. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语(SVO) & 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 状语(SVOA)

特点:谓语动词是及物动词,不能表达完整的意思,其后必须要接一个宾语,有时后跟状语修饰动词。

We are learning English.

主语 谓语 宾语

I don't like to stay at home on Sundays.

主语 谓语 宾语 状语

3. 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语(SVP)

特点:动词不能表达一个完整的意思,必须加上一个表明主语的身份、特征、类属、状态等的表语。连系动词除了 be 动词之外,还有:

①表示感官的动词:feel, appear, look, smell, taste, sound 等;

②表示状态延续的动词:remain, stay, keep, continue 等;

③表示转变、变化的动词:become, get, turn, go, run, fall, come, grow 等。

My sister is a nurse.

主语 连系动词 表语

4. 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语(SVOO)

特点:谓语动词后接有两个宾语,这两个宾语都是动作的对象或承受者,其中指人的是间接宾语,指物的是直接宾语。当间接宾语放在直接宾语之后时,其前通常需要加介词 for 或 to。

Her mother bought her a skirt.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

[温馨提示] 常跟双宾语的动词:①需借助于 to 的动词:bring, give, lend, hand, offer, pass, promise, return, send, show, teach, tell, write 等;②需借助于 for 的动词:buy, call, cook, choose, draw, find, get, make, order, save, spare 等。

5. 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(SVOC)

特点:谓语动词后虽然已接有一个宾语,但意思还不完整,必须再加上另外一个成分(宾语补足语)对宾语进行补充说明。

The news made us very sad.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

The teacher asked me to answer the question.

主语 谓语 宾语 宾语补足语

[温馨提示] 用 it 作形式宾语,而将真正的宾语放到宾语补足语的后面以使句子结构平衡,是英语常用的结构。即“主语 + 谓语 + it + 宾补 + 真正宾语”。it 作形式宾语,通常和下列动词连用:consider, think, make, find, believe, feel, guess, imagine, judge, prove, see, suppose, take 等。

6. there be 结构

特点:there be...意思是“有……”,表示“人或事物的存在”或“某地有某物”。there be...属于倒装结构,后面的名词是句子的主语。there be 中的 be 有时可以是 lie, stand, used to be, seem to be, appear to be 等。

There are two people waiting outside.

主语

【实战演练】

① 指出画线部分所作的句子成分

1. The aged are well taken care of in the village.

2. He managed to finish the work in time.

3. His wish is to become a scientist.

4. Great changes have taken place in China since 1980.

5. He noticed a man enter the room.

6. Would you tell me your advice?

7. I opened the window to let some fresh air in.

8. I'll never forget the day when I worked together with you.

① 选出下列句子属于哪种句子结构

①SV ②SVO ③SVP ④SVOO ⑤SVOC

⑥SVA ⑦SVOA ⑧There be...

1. Time flies.

2. He enjoys reading.

3. The sun keeps us warm.

4. The dinner smells good.

5. The red sun rises in the east.

6. There are 45 students in our class.

7. This is an English-Chinese dictionary.

8. I want to have a cup of tea very much.

9. Would you please pass me the dictionary?

10. She cooked her husband a delicious meal.

② 句型训练

1. The event _____ as scheduled.

该活动将按计划持续一周。

2. _____ 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。

3. Every afternoon _____ to borrow books.

每天下午都有许多学生到图书馆来借书。

4. _____ her childhood friend standing in front of her.

她惊讶地看到她儿时的朋友站在她面前。

5. _____ where you can learn painting skills.

有一个中国画班,你可以在那里学习绘画技巧。

6. _____ that took place on her first day at school.
我妹妹告诉了我一个她上学第一天发生的故事。

7. _____ with his first month's salary.

他用他第一个月的工资给他妈妈买了一件新大衣。

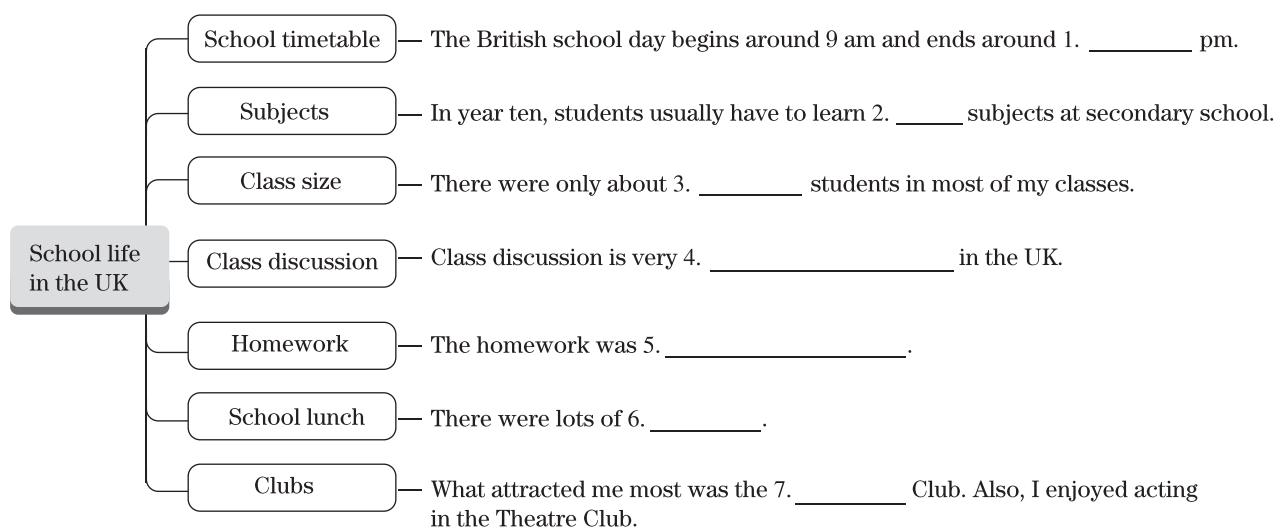
8. Every morning _____ aloud in the classroom.
每天早晨我们都听到他在教室里大声朗读英语。

Period Four Extended reading & Project & Assessment

词汇助读	课文原文	翻译助读
<p>① secondary <i>adj.</i> 中学的;次要的 secondary school 中学</p> <p>② exchange <i>n. & vt.</i> 交换;交流;兑换 exchange student 交换生</p> <p>③ host <i>n.</i> 主人;东道主;主持人 <i>vt.</i> 主办;主持 host family 寄宿家庭</p> <p>④ get on well 相处得好</p> <p>⑤ a.m. 上午,午前</p> <p>⑥ p.m. 下午,午后</p> <p>⑦ subject <i>n.</i> 学科,科目</p> <p>⑧ biology <i>n.</i> 生物学</p> <p>⑨ chemistry <i>n.</i> 化学</p> <p>⑩ physics <i>n.</i> 物理</p> <p>⑪ tough <i>adj.</i> 艰难的;严厉的;坚强的;坚固的</p> <p>⑫ challenging <i>adj.</i> 有挑战性的;考验能力的</p> <p>⑬ put... together 装配,组装;把……放在一起</p> <p>⑭ alarm <i>n.</i> 闹钟;恐慌;警报;警报器 <i>vt.</i> 使惊恐,使害怕</p> <p>⑮ enjoyable <i>adj.</i> 有乐趣的;使人快乐的</p> <p>⑯ advanced <i>adj.</i> (课程等)高级的;(技术等)先进的</p> <p>⑰ geography <i>n.</i> 地理</p> <p>⑱ contribution <i>n.</i> 贡献;捐款;捐赠 make a contribution 做贡献</p> <p>⑲ fortunately <i>adv.</i> 幸运地,幸亏</p> <p>⑳ encouragement <i>n.</i> 鼓励</p> <p>㉑ over time 随着时间的流逝,久而久之</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">School life in the UK</p> <p>Last year, I had the chance [1] to study at a British secondary school① as an exchange student②. I stayed with a lovely host family③ and went to school with their son, Daniel. We were both in year ten and we got on well④. He is learning Chinese and will come to stay with me this year in China!</p> <p>[1]不定式短语在句中作定语,修饰抽象名词 chance。have the chance to do sth 意为“有做某事的机会”。</p> <p>The British school day commonly begins around 9 a.m.⑤ and ends around 4 p.m.⑥ Every secondary school student in the UK must study English, Maths and the Science subjects⑦: Biology⑧, Chemistry⑨ and Physics⑩. In year ten, students usually have to learn nine subjects and they can also choose to study other subjects, such as History, Art and Business.</p> <p>[2] The classes are different from those in China. Each teacher has their own classroom and the students move around for every lesson. In most of my classes, there were only about 20 students. In the beginning, however, [3] it was still tough⑪ for me to remember everyone's name!</p> <p>[2] those 为替代词,替代前面提到的复数名词 classes。</p> <p>[3] it 作形式主语,不定式短语 to remember everyone's name 作真正的主语。</p> <p>I enjoyed most of the classes, but some of them were quite challenging⑫. Technology classes were fun. I made a clock to take home. The teacher helped me put the parts together⑬. [4] I like it so much that I still use it as my alarm⑭! [5] I found Maths quite easy and enjoyable⑮ because the material was less advanced⑯ in the UK than in China. However, [6] learning in English was a great challenge for me. There were a lot of difficult English words, especially in Geography⑰ and Biology. Class discussion is very important in the UK, but I could not make a great contribution⑱ [7] because sometimes I wasn't able to express myself clearly in English. [8] Although there was not as much homework as I was used to, it was still challenging. Fortunately⑲, my teachers and classmates were always helpful and gave me lots of encouragement⑳. My language skills improved over time㉑.</p> <p>[4] so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”, that 引导结果状语从句。</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">旅英学校生活</p> <p>去年,我有机会作为交换生在英国的一所中学学习。我寄宿在一个亲切友好的家庭,并与这家人的儿子丹尼尔一同上学。我们都读九年级,相处得很融洽。丹尼尔正在学习中文,今年要来中国与和我一起学习生活。</p> <p>英国的学校通常上午9点左右开始上课,下午4点左右放学。每个中学生都必须学习英语、数学,以及科学课(生物、化学、物理)。在九年级,学生们通常要学习九门功课,他们还可以选修其他课程,比如历史、艺术和商业。</p> <p>(英国的)课堂与中国的不同。每位老师都有自己的教室,学生们每节课走班上课。在我所上的大部分课上,都只有二十个学生左右。然而刚开始时,我仍然很难记住所有人的名字!</p> <p>大部分课程我都喜欢,但是也有一些非常有挑战性。技术课很有意思。我做了一只钟带回家。老师帮助我完成了零件组装。我太喜欢这只钟了,现在还在用它当闹钟呢!我觉得数学很简单,学起来很愉快,因为英国的教材没有中国的难。不过,用英语学习对我来说是一项巨大的挑战。难词很多,尤其是在地理和生物两门课中。在英国,课堂讨论很重要,但是我能做的贡献不多,因为有时候我没办法用英文清楚地表达自己的观点。尽管作业不像以前那么繁重,却仍旧很有挑战性。幸好,老师和同学们一直都乐于帮助我,并给予我很多鼓励。渐渐地,我的语言能力提高了。</p>

词汇助读	课文原文	翻译助读
② dining hall 食堂, 餐厅 ③ option <i>n.</i> 可选择的事物, 选择; 选修课 ④ butter <i>n.</i> 黄油 ⑤ chicken pie 鸡肉馅饼, 法式鸡肉派 ⑥ pudding <i>n.</i> 甜点; 布丁 ⑦ miss <i>vt.</i> 怀念, 思念; 错过 ⑧ attract <i>vt.</i> 吸引, 使喜爱; 招引; 引起(反应) ⑨ rugby <i>n.</i> 橄榄球运动 ⑩ once a week 一周一次 ⑪ William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚(英国文艺复兴时期剧作家、诗人) ⑫ <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> 《仲夏夜之梦》 ⑬ fantastic <i>adj.</i> 极好的; 了不起的; 很大的 ⑭ as well 也, 还	[5] found Maths quite easy and enjoyable 为“find + 宾语 + 形容词作宾补”结构; because 引导原因状语从句。 [6] 动名词短语在句中作主语。 [7] because 引导原因状语从句。 [8] although 引导让步状语从句。 During the hour-long lunchtime, I ate in the school dining hall ^② . There were lots of options ^③ including bread and butter ^④ , chicken pie ^⑤ and puddings ^⑥ , but I still missed ^⑦ my mum's cooking! After lunch, I often played on the school's huge sports field with Daniel and his friends. Sometimes we just relaxed under a tree or sat on the grass. After school, there were many clubs [9] to join. The one [10] that attracted ^⑧ me most was the Rugby ^⑨ Club. We played once a week ^⑩ , and it was great fun. Also, I enjoyed acting in the Theatre Club. I still have photos of myself acting in William Shakespeare's ^⑪ <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> ^⑫ . [11] <u>Joining clubs was a great way [12] to meet British students and make friends with them.</u> [9] 不定式短语在句中作定语, 修饰名词 clubs。 [10] that 引导定语从句, 修饰代词 one。 [11] 动名词短语在句中作主语。 [12] 不定式短语在句中作定语, 修饰名词 way。way to do sth 意为“做某事的方法”。 I am glad [13] <u>to have the opportunity to experience this different way of life.</u> I met some great people and learnt a lot about school life in the UK. Daniel and his family were fantastic ^⑬ hosts, and his friends were very nice as well ^⑭ . I can't wait for Daniel to visit China! [13] 不定式短语 to have the opportunity... life 作原因状语; 不定式短语 to experience this different way of life 作定语, 修饰抽象名词 opportunity。	在一小时的午餐时间, 我在学校餐厅用餐。选择很丰富, 有黄油面包、鸡肉馅饼和布丁等等, 但我还是想念妈妈做的菜! 吃完午餐, 我常常同丹尼尔, 还有他的朋友们去学校的大运动场活动。有时候, 我们就在树下小憩或者在草地上坐坐。 放学后, 有许多俱乐部可以参加。最吸引我的是橄榄球俱乐部。我们每周打一次球, 真的很有趣。我也喜欢去戏剧俱乐部表演。我还留着自已参演莎士比亚的《仲夏夜之梦》时的剧照。加入俱乐部是与英国学生相识、交友的好方法。 我很高兴有机会体验这种不同的生活方式。在英国我见到了一些很棒的人, 也了解了英国校园生活的方方面面。丹尼尔和他的家人是非常棒的东道主, 丹尼尔的朋友也十分友好。我迫不及待要让丹尼尔来中国了!

Task 1: Fast Reading



Task 2: Careful Reading

Read the text and then choose the best answer according to the text.

()1. Which of the following is a selective subject (选修科目) in the UK?

- A. English. B. Maths.
C. Physics. D. History.

()2. In what way are the classes in the UK different from those in China?

- A. The school day in the UK begins earlier than in China.
B. Students have their own classroom and each teacher moves around for every lesson.
C. Maths is easier and more enjoyable in the UK than in China.
D. There are only about 20 students in all the classes in the UK.

()3. Where did the writer make more friends with British students?

- A. In the classroom.
B. In the school dining hall.
C. In clubs.
D. At the school library.

()4. What is the writer's attitude towards his school life in the UK?

- A. Positive. B. Negative.
C. Doubtful. D. Indifferent.

Task 3: Micro-writing

Last year, I had the chance 1. _____ (study) at a British secondary school as an exchange

student. I stayed with a lovely host family and went to school with their son, Daniel.

The British school day 2. _____ (begin) around 9 am and ends around 4 pm. In year ten, students usually have to learn nine 3. _____ (subject) at secondary school. In the beginning, 4. _____ was tough for me to remember everyone's name!

I enjoyed most of the classes, but some of them were quite challenging, 5. _____ (especial) Geography and Biology, since I did not know many of the English words. Class discussion is very important in the UK, but I could not make a great 6. _____ (contribute). Fortunately, my teachers and classmates were always 7. _____ (help) and gave me lots of encouragement. My language skills improved over time.

During the hour-long lunchtime, I ate in the school dining hall. There were lots of options, 8. _____ I still missed my mum's cooking! After school, there were many clubs to join. 9. _____ attracted me most was the Rugby Club. We played once a week, and it was really fun. Also, I enjoyed 10. _____ (act) in the Theatre Club.

I was very lucky to experience this different way of life.

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. exchange *n. & vt.* 交换; 交流; 兑换

(教材 P11) Last year, I had the chance to study at a British secondary school as an **exchange** student. 去年, 我有机会作为交换生在英国的一所中学学习。

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| (1) exchange sth with sb | 与某人交换某物 |
| exchange... for... | 以……交换/兑换…… |
| (2) in exchange for | 作为交换 |
| an exchange student | 一名交换生 |

【温馨提示】 exchange 和 change 作动词时, 前者强调双方交换, 而后者则强调事物的属性或位置的变化。

【活学活用】

(1) I would appreciate it if you could **exchange** seats **with** me.

如果你能和我换下座位, 我将不胜感激。

(2) I'd like to exchange this dress _____ one in a smaller size.

(3) I've offered to paint the kitchen _____ a week's accommodation.

我主动提出粉刷厨房以换取一周的住宿。

(4) The activity gives us an opportunity _____.

这个活动给了我们与其他人交流想法的机会。(应用文写作之活动意义)

(5) I'm _____ from China and I am writing to express my interest in becoming a volunteer in your organization.

我是一名来自中国的交换生, 我写信是为了表达我对成为贵组织志愿者的兴趣。(应用文写作之申请信)

2. contribution *n.* 贡献;捐款;捐赠

(教材 P11) Class discussion is very important in the UK, but I could not make a great **contribution**... 在英国,课堂讨论很重要,但是我能做的贡献不多……

- (1) make a contribution/contributions to
为……做出贡献
- (2) contribute *vt.* 促成,造成;捐赠,捐献;(为报纸、杂志、电台或电视节目)撰稿
- contribute to 为……做出贡献;有助于,增进;导致;给……投稿
- contribute... to... 把……捐献给……;给……撰稿

【活学活用】

(1) The revolutionists of the older generation **made great contributions to** the country's struggle for the independence. 老一辈革命家为国家的独立斗争做出了巨大的贡献。

(2) 一词多义

- ① He **contributed** half of his savings to earthquake victims. _____
- ② Such rude riding **contributes** to the disorder of traffic. _____
- ③ Students are encouraged to **contribute** articles to the university magazine. _____

(3) 一句多译

The person I admire most is Yuan Longping, who _____ solving the global food problem. (contribution)

→ The person I admire most is Yuan Longping, who _____ solving the global food problem. (contribute)

我最敬佩的人是袁隆平,他为解决全球粮食问题做了巨大的贡献。(应用文写作之人物介绍)

3. fortunately *adv.* 幸运地,幸亏

(教材 P11—12) **Fortunately**, my teachers and classmates were always helpful and gave me lots of encouragement.

幸好,老师和同学们一直都乐于帮助我,并给予我很多鼓励。

- (1) fortune *n.* 运气;命运;财富,财产
make a/one's fortune 发财,赚钱
try one's fortune 碰运气
- (2) fortunate *adj.* 幸运的;吉利的
be fortunate to do/in doing...
做……很幸运
It is fortunate (for sb) to do/that...
(对某人来说)……是幸运的。
- (3) unfortunate *adj.* 不幸的

unfortunately *adv.* 不幸地

(4) misfortune *n.* 厄运

[温馨提示] fortune 作“机会,运气”讲时为不可数名词,作“财产”讲时为可数名词。

【活学活用】

(1) The next morning I was to leave New York and travel to the West to **make a/my fortune**.

第二天早上,我就要离开纽约,出发去西部赚大钱。

(2) I am fortunate _____ (know) a lot of friends who helped me through the process.

(3) _____ (fortunate), their neighbours often brought food and medicine to them, enabling them to survive the hardship of life.

(4) Later, the young man decided to _____ in this big city.

后来,这个年轻人决定在这个大城市里碰碰运气。

(5) I could find no words to express _____ I felt for your presence in my life.

我无法用言语表达我对你在我生活中的存在感到多么感激和幸运。(应用文写作之感谢信)

4. attract *vt.* 吸引,使喜爱;招引;引起(反应)

(教材 P12) The one that **attracted** me most was the Rugby Club.

最吸引我的是橄榄球俱乐部。

- (1) attract sb to sb/sth 引起某人对某人/某物的注意
attract/draw/catch one's attention/eyes
吸引某人的注意力/眼球
- (2) attractive *adj.* 吸引人的,有吸引力的
be attractive to 对……有吸引力
- (3) attraction *n.* 吸引;吸引人的事物;吸引力
tourist attraction 旅游胜地

【活学活用】

(1) The player's wonderful performance **attracted the coach's attention**.

这个运动员出色的表现引起了教练的注意。

(2) What first **attracted** me to her was her sense of humour.

首先吸引我的是她的幽默感。

(3) China is _____ (attract) to tourists for its beautiful scenery and historic sites.

(4) Boquerón, a beautiful and pleasant spot in the foothills of Peru, whose chief _____ (attract) is the main waterfall, about 100 feet high.

(5) The old man waved his hand, trying to _____ as they passed by.

当他们经过时,老人挥手试图吸引他们的注意。(读后续写之动作描写)

句型透视

1. (教材 P11) **The classes are different from those in China.** (英国的)课堂与中国的不同。

句型公式

替代词

【归纳拓展】

(1) those 表特指,代替上文出现的同类的复数名词,相当于 the + 复数名词;代替单数可数名词或不可数名词时使用 that。

(2) it 表特指,用来指代上文提到的同一个事物。it 可替代单数可数名词或不可数名词。

(3) one 表泛指,代替上文出现的同类的单数可数名词,相当于 a/an + 单数可数名词。代替复数名词时使用 ones。

【活学活用】

(1) These machines are much better than **those** we bought last year.

这些机器比我们去年买的那些要好得多。

(2) 用适当的代词填空

① The weather in Beijing is much cooler than _____ in Nanjing in summer.

② I bought a pen and _____ cost me 5 dollars.

③ I've lost my pen. I'm going to buy a new _____ tomorrow.

④ He likes American novels, especially twenty-century _____.

⑤ My new maths teacher's teaching methods are nothing like _____ of my previous teacher.

2. (教材 P11) **I like it so much that I still use it as my alarm!** 我太喜欢这只钟了,现在还在用它当闹钟呢!

句型公式

so... that... 如此……以至于……

【归纳拓展】

(1) 本句中的 so ... that ... 意为“如此……以至于……”。so 是副词,修饰形容词或副词;that 引导结果状语从句。具体有以下几种形式:

{ so + *adj./adv.* + that 从句
so + *adj.* + a/an + 可数名词单数 + that 从句
so + many/few/much/little + 可数名词复数或不可数名词 + that 从句

(2) such... that... 中的 such 常用来修饰名词。主要有以下几种形式:

{ such + a/an + *adj.* + 可数名词单数 + that 从句
such + *adj.* + 不可数名词 + that 从句
such + *adj.* + 可数名词复数 + that 从句

(3) so that 也可连在一起使用,引导结果状语从句或目的状语从句;引导目的状语从句时相当于 in order that。

【活学活用】

(1) He has made **such great progress that** the teachers are quite delighted for him.

他取得了很大的进步,老师们为他感到高兴。

(2) The Jiuzhaigou Valley is **so beautiful that** you won't regret visiting it.

九寨沟风景优美,你不会后悔游览的。(应用文写作之旅游景点介绍)

(3) I was _____ I just stood there, holding the notes in my hand.

我太惊讶了,以至于只是手里拿着纸条站在那里。(读后续写之心理描写)

(4) Their kindness made me relaxed and warm _____.

他们的善良让我感到放松和温暖,所以我很快适应了新的环境。

(5) 一句多译

He is _____ we all want to make him our example. (so... that...)

→ He is _____ we all want to make him our example. (such... that...)

他是个如此优秀的学生,以至于我们都想以他为榜样。

3. (教材 P11) **I found Maths quite easy and enjoyable because the material was less advanced in the UK than in China.**

我觉得数学很容易、学起来很愉快,因为英国的教材没有中国的难。

句型公式

find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

【归纳拓展】

“find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”通常用于以下结构中:

(1) find + 宾语 + 形容词/副词/介词短语

(2) find + 宾语 + 现在分词(表主动或正在进行)

(3) find + 宾语 + 过去分词(表被动或完成)

【活学活用】

(1) I found **most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful.** (find + 宾语 + 形容词作宾补)

我觉得我的大多数同学和老师都很友好,而且乐于助人。

(2) When he awoke, he **found himself in a room** he didn't recognize. (find + 宾语 + 介词短语作宾补)
他醒来时, 发现自己在一个陌生的房间。

(3) I turned to _____, his small body rocking from side to side. (find + 宾语 +

分词作宾补) 我转过身来, 发现他向我走来, 他的身体左右摇摆着。(读后续写之动作描写)

(4) I found _____ on the bus. (find + 宾语 + 分词作宾补)
我发现我的钱包在公交车上被偷了。

Period Five Writing

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

倡议书

假定你是校学生会主席李华。你校计划成立一个青年志愿者俱乐部, 组织学生每周六上午到市人民公园做一些志愿服务。请你代表学生会给全体同学写一封倡议书, 内容要点如下:

1. 该活动的目的;
2. 具体活动内容、携带物品等。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

参考词汇: 弘扬 carry forward 扫帚 broom

【高级词汇】

1. _____ *n.* 精神
2. _____ 打算, 计划
3. _____ *vt.* 组织
4. _____ *vt.* 志愿做 *n.* 志愿者
5. _____ 打扫
6. _____ 给……指路

【高级句式】

1. 完成句子

(1) 我们想要弘扬助人为乐、服务社会的精神。

We'd like to _____.

(2) 我们计划成立一个青年志愿者俱乐部。

We are going to _____.

(3) 我们打算组织学生到市人民公园做一些志愿服务。

We _____ to go to the People's Park in the city _____.

(4) 我们将帮助打扫公园或给游客指路等。

We'll _____ and so on.

(5) 现在就采取行动。

_____ now.

(6) 我们可以对未来产生很大的影响。

We can _____ in the future.

2. 句式升级

(7) 用非谓语动词合并(1)、(2)句, 以表示目的

(8) 用非谓语动词和 such as 合并(3)、(4)句

(9) 将(5)、(6)句合并为“祈使句 + and + 陈述句”

【连贯成文】

Dear fellow students,

I'd like to call on everyone to do some volunteering work every Saturday morning.

To carry forward the spirit of helping others and serving the society, we are going to set up a Youth Volunteer Club. We intend to organize students to go to the People's Park in the city to do some volunteering work, such as helping clean up the park or giving directions to visitors and so on. Each student should take a broom with them. I do hope everyone could join us. Every effort matters.

Take action now and we can make a big difference in the future.

Yours,

Li Hua

【活学活用】

假设你是红星中学高一学生李华。你校将举办以“创办京剧俱乐部”为主题的倡议活动。请你代表学生会给全体同学写一封倡议书, 内容要点如下:

1. 该俱乐部的意义;
2. 该俱乐部的具体活动;
3. 表示欢迎。

注意: 1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 标题已给出, 不计入总词数;

3. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Proposal for Peking Opera Club