



教育图书



功能学具



学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

经浙江省中小学教辅材料
评议委员会评议通过

全品智能作业

学·练·考

主编 肖德好

学习册

本册 主编 管改清

高中英语

必修第一册 RJ 浙江省

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编写依据

以最新教材为本，以课程标准（2017年版2025年修订）为纲。

选题依据

研究新教材新高考趋势下的同步命题特点，选题过程中注重落实基础的同时，更加强调试题的情境性、开放性。

一、夯实语言基础，搭建知识框架

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. exchange *n.* 交换；交流；互换 *vt.* 交换；交流；交易；兑换

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

◆佳句背诵

[译林必修一] 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去英国的中学学习。

【活学活用】

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

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (1) give/deliver a lecture (on/about sth) | 做(关于……的)演讲/讲座 |
| attend/go to a lecture | 参加讲座 |
| (2) lecture sb about/on sth | 就某事教训/训斥某人 |
| lecture sb for sth/doing sth | 因某事教训/训斥某人 |
| (3) lecturer <i>n.</i> | 演讲者；讲师 |

◆佳句背诵

(1) Professor Black will **give us a lecture on**

二、多维度设置练习，精选语篇，针对有效

基础巩固

I 单词拼写

- To her satisfaction, her guests emptied their p_____, showing how much they enjoyed the meal.
- The book, which was written for children, is also popular with _____ (成年人) now.

the children's book section checks **content** carefully and **designs** fun pictures.

- In spite of the heavy rain, the sports **movement** still went on as _____ (schedule).

- We _____ (young) should equip ourselves with knowledge, ready to **explore**

素养提能

IV 阅读理解

A

[2026·广东省广州市高一期中]

I am a multi-sport athlete and seasoned coach. When I was growing up, school wasn't

The programme required more than just adjusting my curriculum—it also meant some changes to the way I taught. I found myself opening up to my students and sharing my own hardships and successes with them. As a result,

▶ 三、筑牢词句根基，重视高考写作

Ⅴ 语篇词汇串记

注：黑体词为本单元词汇复现

Tom was an **exchange** student coming from America. In America he was a Grade 11 student at **senior high school**. He studied Chinese painting and pattern **design**. He **looked forward to** being 1. _____ **designer** in the future. Because it was the first time that he had been abroad, he felt **anxious** and even 2. _____ (frighten), trying hard to adapt to the life 3. _____ **campus**. However, Tom was **outgoing** and had a strong 4. _____ (person), which helped him overcome many **awkward** problems.

He was **curious** to **explore** new things. In class, he **concentrated** 5. _____ his studies, **took notes** frequently and 6. _____ (**revise**) his lessons in time, using different learning **styles** and **strategies** 7. _____ (**improve**) his performance. He even made

Ⅴ 应用文写作

假设你是李华，你的朋友小明在英国一所高中做交换生，他写了一封 e-mail 告诉你他不适应那里的学习与生活，希望你能够给他一些建议。请你给他写一封回信，内容包括：

1. 你的建议；
2. 你的安慰和鼓励。

注意：1. 词数 80 个左右；

2. 可以适当增加内容以使行文流畅。

Dear Xiaoming,

I was sorry to hear from your e-mail 1. _____ (你难以适应学习) and life in the British high school, 2. _____ (这对于每一位交换生来说都是完全正常的) who first arrives in a new country.

I suggest that you try to communicate more with your classmates and teachers, who are always willing to help you, and take part in after-school activities 3. _____ (以便你能交到更多朋友) and feel

▶ 四、试卷难度设置科学合理，稳步提升综合能力

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

[2026·江苏省昆山市高一期中]

阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Perhaps, you are a smart person with good knowledge and creative ideas, but when you move to a new environment or have to work with some new people, it is not always easy for them to recognize you or respect you immediately. How can you get along with others? 36. _____ Here are a few tips that might be helpful.

Be curious and willing to learn new things and gain knowledge and skills

Moving to a new working environment, you may need to deal with things that don't belong to your own field. 37. _____

Have a good sense of judgement on important aspects

Learning or working in a new environment, you need to have a good sense of judgement when joining a discussion or making a decision. 38. _____ Meanwhile, you shouldn't be distracted by small choices for the short term.

Be confident and make eye contact when talking to people

When you go out and meet people, it is important to look confident. For example, if you are going to an interview, but you don't feel confident, what can you do? Before you walk in, think to yourself, "I own the room." 39. _____ Remember to look other people in the eye—it's the key to creating a connection with

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

[2026·浙江省杭州市第二中学高一月考]

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

I've always thought of myself as an extrovert (外向者). I'm a 41 _____ storyteller and love making people laugh. My friends and family would call me a "people person". However, a recent test made me rethink my 42 _____.

In the test, when asked about being an introvert or extrovert, I quickly 43 _____ "E" for extrovert. But the instructor 44 _____ us to think carefully. She said many people think they are extroverts when they are 45 _____ introverts.

I didn't 46 _____. Me, an introvert? Me, who always worried that I talked too much?

But the instructor continued, "When 47 _____ this, think about what excites you. Do you want 48 _____ after being alone all day? Or do you feel like you need time to 49 _____ after being in a crowd?"

I was surprised. It perfectly 50 _____ me. I enjoy having my big family over, but I often feel tired afterward. My favourite way to recharge (休整) is to 51 _____ with a good book.

At that moment, it 52 _____ me that I had just misunderstood my own personality for my whole life. I discovered that I am what they call a social introvert. It's someone who is 53 _____, but also requires alone time to feel 54 _____. Understanding this about myself

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Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. **exchange** *n.* 交换; 交流; 互换 *vt.* 交换; 交流; 交易; 兑换

(1) in exchange	作为交换
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◆佳句背诵

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去年我有机会作为交换生去英国的中学学习。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① I need to exchange 2,000 *yuan* _____ US dollars before my business trip to New York.
- ② She chose to work overtime every weekend _____ exchange for an extra week of paid vacation.
- ③ _____ (exchange) gifts and sending greeting cards are common ways to celebrate this festival around the world today.

◆完成句子

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

这是我们学校武术队今年第二次与外国朋友交流经验!

◆巧学助记

Yesterday I **exchanged a few words with our manager**. He told me that he could **exchange** better pay **for** my long-term work. **In exchange for** it, I agreed to stay for at least another three years.

昨天我和我们经理谈了几句话。他告诉我他可以为我提供更高的薪酬,以换取我长期的工作。作为交换,我同意至少再留任三年。

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

(1) give/deliver a lecture (on/about sth)	做(关于……的)演讲/讲座
attend/go to a lecture	参加讲座
(2) lecture sb about/on sth	就某事教训/训斥某人
lecture sb for sth/doing sth	因某事教训/训斥某人
(3) lecturer <i>n.</i>	演讲者; 讲师

◆佳句背诵

- (1) Professor Black will **give us a lecture on English literature** tomorrow afternoon. 布莱克教授明天下午将给我们做关于英国文学的演讲。
- (2) She is always **lecturing me** (= **giving me a lecture**) **about** the way I dress, which makes me much annoyed. 她总是对我的穿着指手画脚,这使我很恼火。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① A lecture _____ global climate by Professor Lee from Peking University will be given in our school this Saturday morning.
- ② She is a popular _____ (lecture) at the university, known for her interesting teaching style.
- ③ After making a foolish mistake, she _____ (lecture) by her teacher, which made her very sad.

◆完成句子

④ To enrich students' after-class life, the Student Union will invite Professor Li to _____ Western Culture in the school hall at 3 pm this Friday. (应用文写作之通知)

为丰富学生的课余生活,学生会将邀请李教授于本周五下午 3 点,在校礼堂开展一场关于西方文化的讲座。

⑤The headmaster _____ directly; instead, he talked about his own school days when he cheated in a quiz, making Lily realize her fault deeply. (读后续写之成长经历)
校长没有直接因这个错误训斥她,反而说起自己上学时在一次测试中作弊的经历,让莉莉深刻认识到了自己的过错。

3. register *vt. & vi.* 注册;登记

- (1)register for 报名参加/注册……
(2)registration *n.* 注册;登记;挂号

◆佳句背诵

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

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[2024·浙江1月考] A survey found that 29 percent of college students _____ (register) for online courses.
②Please keep your _____ (register) paper safe because you will need it for checking.

◆完成句子

- ③As requested, students have to _____ by the end of April.
按照要求,学生必须在4月底之前注册这门新课程。

4. design *n.* 设计;设计方案 *vt.* 设计;筹划

- (1)be designed for sb/sth 为……而设计
be designed to do sth 目的是做……;为做……而设计

- (2)by design (= on purpose) 故意地,蓄意地
(3)designer *n.* 设计者,设计师

◆佳句背诵

The course is very easy for it **is designed for** beginners, which is very suitable for you.
这门课程非常简单,因为它是为初学者设计的,非常适合你。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[北师选必一] Talented fashion _____ (design) Vera Wang has built a global fashion empire, yet life wasn't always so straightforward.
②The library is designed _____ students and researchers, providing a quiet and comfortable study environment.
③The programme carried out by the government is designed _____ (help) those who have been out of work for a long time.

◆完成句子

- ④[2021·新高考全国I卷应用文写作] Many columns of the English newspaper *Youth* _____ senior high school students and they _____ enrich our boring campus life.
英文报《青春》中的许多专栏是专门为高中生设计的,旨在丰富我们乏味的校园生活。
⑤She arrived just as we were leaving, but I am not sure _____.

她刚好在我们正要离开时到达,但我不能确定这是出于偶然,还是有意安排。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. anxious *adj.* 焦虑的,不安的;渴望的

- (1)be anxious about sth 为某事担心/担忧
be anxious for sth 渴望某事物
be anxious to do sth 渴望做某事
(2)anxiety *n.* 焦虑,忧虑,担心
with anxiety 焦虑地
(3)anxiously *adv.* 焦急地;忧虑地;渴望地

◆佳句背诵

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

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ①[译林选必四] You must be both excited and anxious _____ the new experiences that are in store for you.

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

③ [沪教选必一] Exercising for 20 to 30 minutes a day helps to reduce stress and _____ (anxious) and makes you feel more positive.

◆完成句子

④ [2022·新高考全国I卷读后续写] David _____ the cross-country run, but he was afraid of being laughed at by others. So he stood there hesitantly, unsure of what to do. 戴维渴望参加越野跑,但是他害怕被别人嘲笑。于是他犹豫地站在那里,不知该怎么办。

⑤ [2025·浙江1月考读后续写] Frozen for a second, Kevin let out a sigh of regret and _____, “Hurry! Let’s go to the police station right now.” 凯文愣了一秒钟,发出一声悔恨的叹息,焦急地说:“快点!我们现在就去警察局。”

2. annoy vt. 使恼怒; 打扰

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) It annoys sb that... | 某事让某人生气/烦躁 |
| (2) annoyed <i>adj.</i> | 恼怒的; 生气的 |
| be/get annoyed (with sb) at/about sth | 因某事(对某人)生气 |
| (3) annoying <i>adj.</i> | 令人生气的; 恼人的 |
| (4) annoyance <i>n.</i> | 恼怒, 生气, 烦恼; 使人烦恼的事 |
| to one’s annoyance | 使某人生气的是 |

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

◆佳句背诵

(1) Don’t **get annoyed with** the kids—they’re just being curious.

别生孩子们的气, 他们只是好奇而已。

(2) **It annoys us that** our neighbour’s dog barks loudly every night.

邻居家的狗每晚都大声吠叫, 这让我们很心烦。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The noise outside made me _____ (annoy), and I couldn’t concentrate on my book.

② The _____ (annoy) part of living in a big city is dealing with the heavy traffic every day.

③ To his _____ (annoy), the sky turned cloudy suddenly, and a light rain began to fall just as he reached the campsite.

◆完成句子

④ Sally _____ the children about _____ that she angrily pounded the table with her fist. (读后续写之情绪描写)

萨莉对孩子们弄出这么烦人的噪声很生气, 以至于她愤怒地用拳头捶桌子。

◆巧学助记

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

他的玩笑开始惹她生气了。尽管他很烦人, 但我认为她不该生他的气。

3. frightened *adj.* 惊吓的; 害怕的

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| (1) be frightened of sth/doing sth | 害怕某事/害怕做某事 |
| be frightened at/by sth | 对……感到害怕 |
| be frightened to do sth | 害怕做某事 |
| be frightened to death | 吓得要死 |
| (2) frighten <i>v.</i> | 使惊吓; 吓唬 |
| (3) frightening <i>adj.</i> | 令人恐惧的 |

◆佳句背诵

She turned the corner and **was frightened at** what she saw—a dark figure standing in the moonlight.

她转过街角, 被眼前的景象吓了一跳——月光下站着一个黑影。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① He was frightened _____ (speak) up in front of so many strangers because he was afraid of making mistakes.

② The _____ (frighten) boy stepped back slowly, his body shaking like a leaf, too scared to even cry out.

③ Have you ever done something dangerous or _____ (frighten) without thinking about what happens next?

◆完成句子/一句多译

④ When giving her speech for the first time on the stage, she _____ she

could not fix her thoughts on anything. (读后续写之情绪描写)

当她第一次登台演讲时,她害怕得什么也想不起来。

⑤得知你害怕在公共场合做演讲,我写信给你一些建议。(应用文写作之建议信)

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

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

4. **impress** *vt.* 使钦佩 *vi.* 留下印象

(1)impress sth on/upon sb	使某人意识到某事
impress sb with sth	某事给某人留下深刻的印象
be impressed by/at/with	对……印象深刻
(2)impression <i>n.</i>	印象;感想
make/leave an impression on/upon	给……留下印象
(3)impressive <i>adj.</i>	令人赞叹的;令人难忘的

◆佳句背诵

The way she handled the difficult situation **impressed everyone** and **left a deep impression on** her colleagues. 她处理难题的方式让所有人都很佩服,也给同事们留下了深刻的印象。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

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

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

③ [2025·全国二卷] The Hereford Cathedral is the most _____ (impress) building in town. It's also home to an ancient library.

◆完成句子

④ [2022·浙江1月考应用文写作] _____
_____ was the culture salon at the China-Ireland Cultural Festival, which helped me gain a glimpse into the diversity and richness of the two cultures. 在中国——爱尔兰文化节中让我印象最

深的是文化沙龙,它帮助我体会到了这两种文化的多样性和丰富性。

⑤ Watching him help others, we _____
_____ his love, _____
us and encouraged us. 看着他帮助他人,我们被他的爱心打动,给我们留下深刻印象并激励着我们。

5. **concentrate** *vi. & vt.* 集中(注意力);聚精会神;使……聚集

(1)concentrate on (doing) sth	专心于(做)某事
concentrate one's mind/attention/effort(s)/oneself on...	集中注意力于;致力于; 专心于
(2)concentration <i>n.</i>	集中,专心
(3)concentrated <i>adj.</i>	专心致志的;全神贯注的;全力以赴的

◆佳句背诵

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

吵闹声不绝于耳,我无法集中精力学习。

(2) In the dry season, the animals tend to be **concentrated** in the areas where there is water. 在干旱的季节,动物常常聚集在有水的地区。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① There is a high _____ (concentrate) of factories in this area, which has led to serious air pollution.

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

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

◆完成句子

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

⑤ With her mind still wandering to the events of the day, she _____ her studies. (读后续写之心理描写)

她的思绪仍然徘徊在当天发生的事情上,她发现很难集中精力学习。

6. leave...alone 不打扰;不惊动

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

◆佳句背诵

- (1) **Leaving her alone** is the best choice right now—she needs time to calm down.
现在让她独处是最好的选择,她需要时间冷静。
- (2) She was too nervous to say a word, **let alone** give a speech in front of the whole school.
她紧张到说不出话,更别提在全校面前演讲了。

【活学活用】

◆用 leave 相关短语的适当形式填空

- ① The tourists are _____ the next destination after spending two days in this beautiful city.
- ② He begged his parents to _____ him _____ and let him make his own decisions.
- ③ If we want to make progress, we must _____ our differences and work together towards a common goal.

◆完成句子

- ④ Failing the important competition, he sat on the bench with his head down, so his teammates _____, waiting for him to cheer up.
输掉这场重要的比赛后,他垂着头坐在长椅上,队友们没有打扰他,等着他振作起来。

7. confident adj. 自信的;有把握的

(1) be confident about/of	对……有信心
be confident of doing sth	确信能做某事
(2) confidence n.	信心;信任
have confidence in	信任……;对……有信心
with confidence (= confidently)	满怀信心地
lose confidence	丧失信心
build up/boost confidence	增强信心

◆佳句背诵

- (1) The students **are confident of** their preparation for the exam and are looking forward to performing well. 学生们对自己的考试准备很有信心,期待着取得好成绩。
- (2) He stepped onto the field **with confidence** (= **confidently**), ready to lead his team to victory with his skill and determination. 他自信地踏上赛场,准备用自己的技能和决心带领团队取得胜利。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

- ① She often tells me that I can be anyone I want, as long as I'm confident _____ myself.
- ② [2024·浙江1月考] Her mouth curved up into a smile and her face lit up with a sense of _____ (confident).

◆完成句子

- ③ [2024·浙江1月考读后续写] With each step, she _____ and less lost.
每走一步,她都感觉更加自信,不再那么迷茫。
- ④ [2023·新高考全国I卷读后续写] I learned a lot from this contest, not only improving my writing skills but also _____.

我从这次比赛中学到了很多,不仅提高了我的写作能力,还增强了我的自信心。

句型透视

1. (教材P4) What if no one talks to me?

要是没人跟我说话该怎么办呢?

句型公式

What if...? 要是……将会怎么样?

◆句式点拨

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

[温馨提示] what if 也可用于虚拟语气,此时谓语用一般过去时或“should+动词原形”。

- (1) **What if** it rains when we can't find shelter?
假如下起雨来,我们又没处避雨可怎么办?(提出假设,用于陈述语气)

(2) **What if** you join us for lunch?

你同我们一起吃午饭怎么样? (提出邀请或建议, 用于陈述语气)

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

万一我生病不能工作了怎么办? (提出假设, 用于虚拟语气)

◆相关拓展

(1) How come...? 怎么会……? ……怎么回事?

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

(3) What for? 为什么/为何?

(4) So what? 那又怎么样?

(5) Why not do sth? 为什么不……?

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① What _____ we make a small change and try to solve the problem in a different way?

② [2021·北京卷] How about _____ (go) shopping next weekend? I really like to spend some time with you.

③ [2021·新高考全国 I 卷] The father felt a wave of warmth welled up in his heart, stating: “_____ not ask me to join in it?”

◆完成句子

④ Since China is the home of tea, _____ taking some black tea to your family? 既然中国是茶叶的故乡, 带点红茶给你的家人怎么样?

⑤ [2023·浙江 1 月考] The thought of leaving them fills me with fear. _____ ?

一想到要离开他们, 我就害怕。如果他们其中一个摔倒了怎么办?

2. (教材 P4) I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful.

我发现我的大多数同学和老师都很友好, 而且乐于助人。

句型公式

“find + 宾语 + 宾补”结构

◆句式点拨

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

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [译林选修二] As he drove through the night, he found himself _____ (look) forward to the journey ahead.

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

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

◆完成句子

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

⑤ [2024·浙江 1 月考读后续写] Having a poor sense of direction, Eva _____ to get around in such a huge building.

由于方向感差, 伊娃发现自己不可能在这么大的楼里四处走动。

Period Three Discovering Useful Structures

语法归纳

一、句子的基本成分

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

1. 主语: 表示句子所要说明或描述的人或事物, 一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词组或句子充

当, 通常置于句首。有时用 it 作形式主语。

① Who's knocking at the door?

② It's good to swim in summer.

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

① She loves him deeply in her heart.

② I will wait for you at the school gate.

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

①He looks very angry.

②The dictionary is in the bag.

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

①He wrote many plays.

②I saw a cat in the tree.

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

①I've never seen her dancing.

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

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

①Our country is a developing country.

②Do you have time to help us?

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

①We like English very much.

②He is playing under the tree.

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

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

①We students should study hard.

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

二、句子的八种基本句型

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

基本句型一:Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语)

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

1. We all breathe, eat, and drink.

主语 (平行)谓语

2. What he said does not matter.

主语 谓语

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

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

1. This is an English-Chinese dictionary.

主语 系动词 表语

2. The dinner smells good.

主语 系动词 表语

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

主语 系动词 表语

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

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

1. She thanked us.

主语 谓语 宾语

2. He has refused to help them.

主语 谓语 宾语

3. They ate what was left over.

主语 谓语 宾语

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

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

1. She ordered herself a new dress.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

2. We told him that the bus was late.

主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

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

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

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

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

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

1. New methods make the job easy.
主语 谓语 宾语 补语(形容词)
2. I often find him at work.
主语 谓语 宾语 补语(介词短语)
3. The teacher asks the students to close the windows.
主语 谓语 宾语 补语(动词不定式)
4. I saw a cat running across the road.
主语 谓语 宾语 补语(分词)

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

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

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

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

基本句型八: There be 句型

There are 50 students in our class.

【实战演练】

① 指出下列句子所属的句型

1. We are the master of our own future.

2. An old man was walking slowly and carefully.

3. Farmers grow lots of vegetables.

4. Friends made my life full of excitement.

5. The sun was shining.

6. Granny told me a very interesting story last night.

② 语法与写作

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

Period Four Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. curious adj. 好奇的;求知欲强的

- (1) be curious about sth 对某事好奇
be curious to do sth 急于做某事;极想做某事

- (2) curiosity *n.* 好奇心
with curiosity 好奇地
out of curiosity 出于好奇
meet/satisfy one's curiosity 满足某人的好奇心
(3) curiously *adv.* 好奇地

◆佳句背诵

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

对你周围的世界感到好奇是件好事,因为好奇心是最好的老师。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① _____ (curious) enough, the two strangers shared the same hobby and interest.

② Out of _____ (curious), he opened the old box and found something amazing inside.

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

◆完成句子

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

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

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

由于对中国传统文化感到好奇,她来到中国并很快爱上了汉语。

2. company n. 公司; 商行; 陪伴

in company with 和……一起

keep sb company 陪伴某人,与某人结伴

◆佳句背诵

When I am feeling lonely, my cat always comes to **keep me company**, which makes me feel so much better. 当我感到孤独的时候,我的猫总是来陪伴我,这让我感觉好多了。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① We visited the museum yesterday in company _____ several foreign tourists.

◆完成句子

② Bill is a reliable friend, _____ when I am down. (应用文写作之人物介绍)

比尔是一个可以信赖的朋友,当我情绪低落时,他总陪在我身边。

句型透视

(教材 P8) **You'll never see me without a book**

or a pen. 不论什么时候,你都会看到我捧着书或握着笔。

句型公式

not/never... without... 每一……必……

◆句式点拨

句中 never... without... 是英语中常见的一种双重否定结构,意思是“每一……必……”,用来表达一种必然的结果或条件。

[温馨提示] 常见的用否定形式表示肯定意义的结构还有:

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

cannot wait to do sth 迫不及待做某事

cannot help doing sth 禁不住/忍不住做某事

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① We could not help _____ (laugh) when we saw the funny performance in the English class.

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

③ I am a positive person who studies hard, so you will never see me _____ a smiling face.

◆完成句子

④ _____ when you are doing your homework. Every small mistake might affect your final grade.

做作业的时候你再仔细也不为过。每一个小错误都可能影响你的最终成绩。

⑤ Your kindness and generosity have touched my heart deeply. I _____ think back to this moment _____ a flood of gratitude and warmth filling my heart. (应用文写作之感谢信)

你的善良和慷慨深深地触动了我的心。每当我回顾这一刻,心中便充满了无尽的感激和温暖。

Writing aim: write a student profile

【写作指导】

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

1. 基础信息:姓名、性别、年龄、年级、所在学校。
2. 个性:性格、喜欢的科目、兴趣爱好、日常活动、未来打算及人生梦想等。

【常用词句】

1. 背景:

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

2. 外貌:

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

3. 品质和个性:

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

4. 爱好:

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

5. 教育背景:

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

6. 经历和事迹:

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

7. 评价:

one of the best, think highly of, set a good example

to..., be the pride of..., make great contributions to, be regarded as...

【常用句式】

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

【活学活用】

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

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

注意:1. 词数 80 个左右;

2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。
