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学生之家

基础教育行业专研品牌

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全品学练考

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导学案

高中英语

必修第一册 RJ

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WELCOME UNIT



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讲课智能体

主题素养积累

How to adjust to a new school

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

【主题词句背诵】

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

Period One Listening and Speaking

语言知识梳理

直击重点 突破考点

词汇点睛

1. exchange *n.* 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】

◆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 [2024·新课标 I 卷读后续写] I thanked him with the biggest smile and we _____ before I got on the bus. 我最灿烂的笑容向他表示感谢,在我上公交车之前我们交换了电话号码。

⑤ 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 my job for any other job** I liked. **In exchange for** it, I had to work here at least five years.

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

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

- (1) give/deliver a lecture (on/about sth)
做(关于……的)演讲/讲座
attend/go to a lecture 参加/出席讲座
- (2) lecture sb about/on sth
就某事而教训/训斥某人
lecture sb for sth/doing sth
因(做)某事教训/训斥某人
- (3) lecturer *n.* 演讲者;讲师

【佳句背诵】

(1) Professor Black will **give us a lecture on** English literature tomorrow afternoon.

布莱克教授明天下午将给我们做关于英国文学的演讲。

(2) She is always **lecturing me** (= **giving me a lecture**) **about** the way I dress, which makes me much annoyed.

她总是对我的穿着指手画脚,这使我很恼火。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

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

② 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 p. m. 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,在学校礼堂开展一场关于西方文化的讲座。

⑤ The 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……
register with 向……登记;通过……注册
- (2) registration *n.* 注册;登记;挂号

【佳句背诵】

Once you've successfully **registered for** a class, the computer will give you a message saying you are in. 一旦你成功注册了一个课程,电脑就会给你发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.

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

◆完成句子

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

按照要求,学生必须在4月底之前注册这门新课程。

④If you are interested in this lecture, don't miss it. You can _____

before June 16th. (应用文写作之通知)

如果你对这个讲座感兴趣,不要错过。你可以在6月16日之前到学生会注册。

4. design n. 设计;设计方案 vt. 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】

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

这门课程非常简单,因为它是为初学者设计的,非常适合你。

(2) The **design** of the new smartphone is fashionable

and modern, which makes it very popular among young consumers.

新款智能手机的设计时尚而现代,这使得它在年轻消费者中非常受欢迎。

【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,旨在丰富我们单调的校园生活。

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

她刚好在我们正要离开时到达,但我不能确定这是出于偶然,还是有意安排。

Period Two Reading and Thinking

课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

Task One Fast reading for the structure of the text

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

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

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 *adj.* 恼怒的; 生气的

be/get annoyed (with sb) at/about sth

因某事(对某人)生气

(3) annoying *adj.* 令人生气的; 恼人的

(4) annoyance *n.* 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/一句多译

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

莎莉对孩子们弄出这么烦人的噪声很生气, 以至于她愤怒地用拳头捶桌子。

⑤ 最让汤姆恼火的是, 他外出时妹妹翻他的书包。

→ _____, his little sister

went through his schoolbag while he was out. (用介词短语)

→ _____ his little sister went through his schoolbag while he was out. (用 it 形式主语)

→ _____ his little sister went through his schoolbag while he was out. (用 what 主语从句)

【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 *v.* 使惊吓; 吓唬

(3) frightening *adj.* 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 pulled the quilt over his head, his body shaking like a leaf, too scared to even cry out.

③ [沪教必修二] 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, 她害怕得脑子里一片混乱, 什么也想不清楚。

⑤得知你害怕在公共场合做演讲,我写信给你一些建议。(应用文写作之建议信)

→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	使某人铭记某事物
impress sb with sth	某事给某人留下深刻的印象
be impressed by/at/with	对……印象深刻
(2)impression n.	印象;感想
make/leave an impression on/upon	给……留下印象
(3)impressive adj.	令人赞叹的;令人难忘的

【佳句背诵】

The way she handled the difficult situation **impressed everyone** and **left a lasting impression on** her colleagues.

她处理难题的方式让所有人都很佩服,也给同事们留下了持久的印象。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

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

②Ever 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。

⑤The audience _____ her beautiful piano performance, and _____ in the hall more was her passion for music. Even her sincere bow at the end _____ every listener.

她用优美的钢琴演奏打动了全场观众,而更让在场所有人动容的是她对音乐的那份热忱。就连最后那个真诚的鞠躬,也给每位听众留下了深刻的印象。

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

【佳句背诵】

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

吵闹声不绝于耳,我无法集中精力学习。

(2)In the dry season, the animals tend to 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

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

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

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

◆完成句子

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 _____ his personal life _____ 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 She stormed out of the room, tears streaming down her face. “Just _____!” she shouted. (读后续写之动作与情绪描写)

她冲出房间,泪水顺着脸颊流下。“别管我!”她喊道。

⑤ 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. explore vt. & vi. 探索;勘探;探测;探究

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| (1)exploration n. | 探索 |
| space exploration | 太空探索;空间探索 |
| (2)explorer n. | 探险者 |

【佳句背诵】

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

我相信,我在这儿会结交到新朋友,并且在高中有很多可以探索的事物。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① [2025·北京卷] After all, _____ (explore) the world shouldn't come at the planet's expense.

② [沪教选必四] This is a big milestone in the history of the Chinese space programme, and also an important step in the _____ (explore) of the universe.

③ [上外选必三] Humans are born _____ and adventurers. We have this “desire” _____ new places and to go beyond. (explore)

◆完成句子

④ [2024·浙江1月考读后续写] After she had finished the 1 mile run successfully, there was no doubt that she could _____ by the same approach!

成功跑完一英里后,毫无疑问,她可以用同样的方法探索她的学校!

⑤ For those interested in art, _____ in the museums. (话题写作之艺术)

对于那些对艺术感兴趣的人来说,博物馆中有很多可以探索的东西。

【巧学助记】

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

在探索完这座孤岛之后,这位探险者稍事休息,然后决定做进一步的探索。

8. confident adj. 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**, ready to lead his team to victory with his skill and determination.

他自信地踏上赛场,准备好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).

③ Students who prepared thoroughly felt _____ (confident) during the exam than those who didn't review what they had learned.

◆完成句子

④ [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。

⑤ [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,不仅提高了写作能力,还增强了自信心。

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,此时从句谓语用一般过去时或“should + 动词原形”。

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

设,用于陈述语气)

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

你同我们一起吃午饭怎么样?(提出邀请或建议,用于陈述语气)

(3) **What if** I should fall sick and not be able to work?
万一我生病不能工作了怎么办?(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 [沪教选必四] When we look back on our lives, we sometimes talk about being in the right place at the right time. Well, what _____ you were in the wrong place at the wrong time?

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.

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

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

◆完成句子

④When 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。

⑤When she woke up, she _____
_____ by her friends, who were singing birthday songs for her.

她醒来时发现自己被朋友们围着,大家正在给她唱生日歌。

⑥[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

【探究发现】

阅读下列例句并感知其句型结构。

1. (教材 P2) My name is Amy.
2. (教材 P3) A boy meets a girl during a break.
3. (教材 P6) We must act.
4. (教材 P6) The teacher found the classroom empty.
5. (教材 P6) My mum bought me a new dictionary.
6. There is no need to argue about this matter.

【自主归纳】

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

语法归纳

一、句子的基本成分

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

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

① Who's knocking at the door?

② It's good to swim in summer.

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

① She loves him deeply in her heart.

② I will wait for you at the school gate.

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

① He looks very angry.

② The dictionary is in the bag.

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

① He wrote many plays.

② I saw a cat in the tree.

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

① I've never seen her dancing.

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

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

① Our country is a developing country.

② Do you have time to help us?

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

- ① We like English very much.
 ② He is playing under the tree.
 ③ When she was 12 years old, she began to live in Dalian.

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

- ① We students should study hard.
 ② Tom, a middle school student, comes from the USA.

二、句子的八种基本句型

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

基本句型一: Subject(主语) + Verb(谓语)

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

1. We all breathe, eat, and drink.
 主语 (平行)谓语
 2. What he said does not matter.
 主语 谓语

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

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

1. This is an English-Chinese dictionary.
 主语 系动词 表语
 2. The dinner smells good.
 主语 系动词 表语
 3. The trouble is that they are short of money.
 主语 系动词 表语

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

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

1. She thanked us.
 主语 谓语 宾语
 2. He has refused to help them.
 主语 谓语 宾语
 3. They ate what was left over.
 主语 谓语 宾语

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

在该句式中,谓语动词必须跟两个宾语才能

表达完整的意思。一个是表示人的间接宾语;一个是表示物的直接宾语。一般间接宾语在前面,直接宾语在后面。

1. She ordered herself a new dress.
 主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语
 2. We told him that the bus was late.
 主语 谓语 间接宾语 直接宾语

[温馨提示] 若要先说直接宾语(事物),后说间接宾语(人),则要借助介词 to 或 for。后面接双宾语时加的动词有: 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】

❶ 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.

❷ 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 within three weeks. (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. look forward to 期待; 盼望

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

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

【佳句背诵】

(教材 P6) Tom is **looking forward to** meeting the new exchange student.

汤姆期待着见到新来的交换生。

【活学活用】

◆ 单句填空

① I hope that you can give me some practical advice on how to improve my oral English and I look forward to _____ (hear) from you.

② We were very excited when hearing that the holiday we had been looking forward _____ finally came.

◆ 完成句子

③ I would be most grateful if you would accept my invitation. _____.

(应用文写作之邀请信)

如果你能接受我的邀请, 我将非常感激。期待你的早日答复。

④ The concert _____ has to be cancelled due to the sudden earthquake.

由于突然发生的地震, 我们期待的音乐会不得不取消了。

2. curious adj. 好奇的; 求知欲强的

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

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

【佳句背诵】

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

对你周围的世界感到好奇是件好事,因为好奇心是最好的老师。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

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

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

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

◆完成句子

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

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

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

她来到中国后,很快爱上了汉语,因为她对中国传统文化感到好奇。

3. company *n.* 公司;商行;陪伴

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

【佳句背诵】

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

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

◆完成句子

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

比尔是一个可以信赖的朋友,当我情绪低落时,他总陪在我身边。

4. revise *vt. & vi.* 修改;修订;复习

(1)revise/review lessons	复习功课
be revised from	根据……修订而成
revise one's opinion/impression of...	改变某人对……的看法/印象
(2)revision <i>n.</i>	修正;修改;复习
make revisions to	对……进行修正/修改
(3)revised <i>adj.</i>	修订的
revised edition	修订版

【佳句背诵】

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

鉴于目前这种情况,我们不得不修改原来的计划。

(2) She **made several revisions to** her speech just a few minutes before she began her speech.

就在她开始演讲前的几分钟,她对自己的演讲做了几处修改。

【活学活用】

◆单句填空

① The book went through several _____ (revise) before it was finally published.

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

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

◆完成句子

④[2020·全国卷Ⅲ书面表达] I was wondering if you could _____

adapted from our English textbook.

我想知道你是否能帮我修改一个根据我们的英语课本改编的短剧。

⑤The teacher returned the essays to the students, asking them _____ their work.

老师把论文发还给学生,要求他们对自己的作品进行修改。

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

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

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

③I 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。

⑤Your 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。

单元主题表达

审题立意 妙笔成篇

Writing aim: write a student profile

【写作指导】

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

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

【常用词句】

1. 背景:

... was born 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(n) ... 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

► 单元话题续写——高中第一天

【话题词汇】

情绪与动作描写			
情绪描写		动作描写	
anxious	焦虑的;不安的	exchange	交换;交流;交易;兑换
annoyed	恼怒的;生气的	design	设计;筹划
frightened	惊吓的;害怕的	make an impression	留下好印象
awkward	令人尴尬的;难对付的	flash	<i>vi.</i> 闪耀;闪光;发出信号 <i>vt.</i> 使闪耀;发出(信号)
confident	自信的;有把握的	explore	探索;勘探
curious	好奇的;求知欲强的	look forward to	盼望;期待
学校生活与活动			
campus	校园;校区	take notes	记笔记
senior high school	(美国)高中	improve	改进;改善
junior high school	(美国)初级中学	revise	修改;修订;复习
flash card	教学卡片;识字卡	concentrate on	集中精力于
experiment	实验;试验	organise	组织;筹备;安排
lecture	<i>n.</i> 讲座 <i>vi.</i> (开)讲座;讲课	register	登记;注册

【跟踪训练】

① 写作金句

- I was _____ the test paper.
我看到试卷的时候很害怕。
- I _____ on the noticeboard _____ behind me, "New here?" Turning around, I saw a white-haired man. (be doing sth when...)
我正在看公告牌上的照片,突然听见身后传来一个声音,“你是新生吗?”我转过身,看到一位白发老人。
- I am confident that I will _____, and I look forward to what I will learn from the experience.
我相信我会探索新的机会,并期待从中学到的东西。
- We _____ and smiled. (exchange)
我们相视一笑。
- The thought that I shouldn't give up _____ (flash)
我的脑海中闪过一个念头:我不应该放弃。

② 话题语段

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

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