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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

主编 肖德好

## 导学案

### 高中英语

必修第一册 YLNJ

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# Unit 1 Back to school



讲课智能体

## 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. schedule *v.* 安排
4. arrangement *n.* 安排, 筹备
5. ahead of time 提前
6. make sure 确保; 弄清楚
7. normal *adj.* 正常的; 平常的
8. 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.** (宾语从句)  
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。
9. Make a list of everything **you need** for each of your classes before you go. (定语从句)  
在你去购物之前, 把你每堂课所需要的所有东西列一个清单。
10. Any decision **you can make** or step **you can take** the night before will be one less thing to worry about in the morning. (定语从句)  
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。

# Period One Welcome to the unit & Reading—

## Reading comprehension

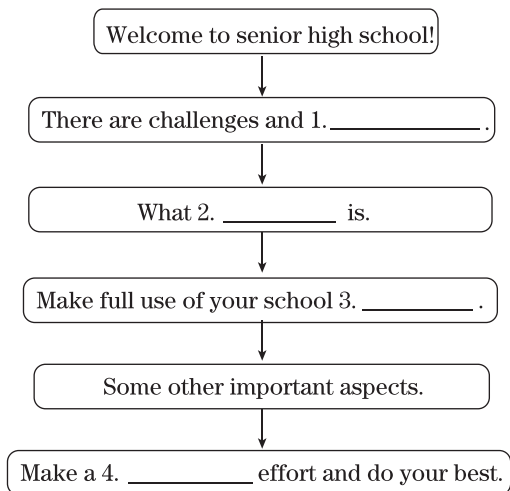
### 课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	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>②senior <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>③promising <i>adj.</i> 大有希望的;很有前途的;前景很好的</p> <p>④can't wait to do sth 迫不及待地要去做某事</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. &amp; 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. &amp; 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><b>Realizing your potential<sup>①</sup></b></p> <p>Hello, everyone! Welcome to <b>senior high school<sup>②</sup></b>! Today is the start of a new term, the start of a three-year journey and the start of a <b>promising<sup>③</sup></b> future.</p> <p>I <b>can't wait to describe<sup>④</sup></b> to you [1] <u>what senior high school life is like</u>. The <b>path<sup>⑤</sup></b> before you <b>leads to<sup>⑥</sup></b> a world full of <b>challenges<sup>⑦</sup></b>: a new environment, new knowledge and new ways of <b>thinking<sup>⑧</sup></b>. However, for those of you with a <b>positive<sup>⑨</sup></b> mind, <b>opportunity<sup>⑩</sup> lies in<sup>⑪</sup></b> each challenge. [2] <u>When you rise to<sup>⑫</sup> the challenges</u>, you will have the opportunity [3] <u>to acquire<sup>⑬</sup> great knowledge and enjoy personal growth</u>. <b>Most importantly<sup>⑭</sup></b>, your time and <b>effort<sup>⑮</sup></b> at senior high school will open the door to your potential.</p> <p>[1]what 引导宾语从句,作主句动词 describe 的宾语。</p> <p>[2]when 引导时间状语从句。</p> <p>[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. <b>Put simply<sup>⑯</sup></b>, potential is your natural ability [4] <u>that can be developed when you try hard enough</u>. Who knows [5] <u>what beautiful works of art you will create, what medical advances<sup>⑰</sup> you will make or what amazing<sup>⑱</sup> technologies you will develop!</u> The possibilities are endless, and I <b>have confidence in<sup>⑲</sup></b> your ability to <b>make a difference<sup>⑳</sup></b> to your family, to your community and to our country.</p> <p><b>Over the next three years<sup>㉑</sup></b>, 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 natural ability; when 引导时间状语从句。</p> <p>[5]三个 what 均引导宾语从句,均作主句谓语动词 knows 的宾语。</p> <p>[6]while 引导时间状语从句</p>	<p><b>发挥你的潜能</b></p> <p>大家好! 欢迎进入高中! 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>我迫不及待地要向你们描述一下高中生活是什么样子的。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,你们将有机会获得大量的知识,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的潜能打开大门。</p> <p>你们也许会问:“什么是潜能?” 简而言之,潜能是你与生俱来的能力,当你足够努力时,潜能就能得到开发。谁知道你们会创作出哪些精美的艺术品,取得哪些医学突破,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	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) <i>linking v.</i> 与……相等 <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. &amp; 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 be responsible for 对……负责</p>	<p>[7] <u>To fully realize your potential</u>, [8] <u>it is important for you to make the most of<sup>②</sup> our school resources<sup>③</sup></u>.</p> <p><b>Take advantage of<sup>④</sup></b> your classes, learn from your teachers and classmates, and <b>make use of<sup>⑤</sup></b> our school <b>facilities<sup>⑥</sup></b>. There are also a lot of school activities for you. Join a club or two, and <b>take an active part in<sup>⑦</sup></b> 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]<u>Of equal importance<sup>⑧</sup> are good study habits, useful skills and a positive attitude<sup>⑨</sup></u>. Carefully plan your study, set clear <b>goals<sup>⑩</sup></b> and <b>balance<sup>⑪</sup></b> your schoolwork with other activities. As a senior high school student, you must make efforts to <b>improve<sup>⑫</sup></b> your communication and problem-solving skills. <b>Last but not least<sup>⑬</sup></b>, always look on the bright side and never lose hope, even in difficult situations. <b>In time<sup>⑭</sup></b> you will [10] <u>find yourself growing into a well-rounded<sup>⑮</sup> individual<sup>⑯</sup></u>.</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]<u>As Lao-Tzu wisely said</u>, “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” You need to make a <b>continuous<sup>⑰</sup></b> effort to train your mind and develop your <b>character<sup>⑱</sup></b>. Senior high school will help you learn and grow, yet you alone <b>are responsible for<sup>⑲</sup></b> realizing your great potential. Be confident, do your best and make us proud!</p> <p>[11]as 引导非限制性定语从句, 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, 你们必须努力提高人际沟通和解决问题的技能。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, 你会发现自己逐渐成长为一个全面发展的人。</p> <p>正如老子睿智地说过: “千里之行, 始于足下。”你们需要坚持不懈, 努力去训练自己的思维、培养自身的品格。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. Why does the author mention Lao-Tzu's saying?

- A. To show the wisdom of Lao-Tzu.
- B. To prove that long journeys are difficult.
- C. To stress the value of step-by-step effort.
- D. To explain the origin of the famous saying.

### 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. 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 (do) sth 向某人挑战(做)某事

(3)challenging *adj.* 有挑战性的; 考验能力的

### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① I know there will be many difficult and \_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) days ahead but I will never give up.

② During the summer camp, the coach challenged us \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the mountain and reach the top before sunrise.

③ My brother challenged me \_\_\_\_\_ a game of chess and finally he won.

(2)写作金句

① (应用文写作之建议信) Knowing that you \_\_\_\_\_ in the new school, I'm writing to give you my advice. 得知你在新学校正面临许多挑战,我写信给你我的建议。

② (读后续写之动作描写) After a moment of hesitation, he nodded firmly and \_\_\_\_\_ . 片刻的犹豫后,他坚定地点了点头,接受了挑战。

**2. 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的潜能打开大门。

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/without effort 费劲地/容易地,不费力地

### 【佳句背诵】

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。

### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① The government has promised to spare no effort \_\_\_\_\_ (help) those who are in poverty.

② They've been working night and day \_\_\_\_\_ an effort to get the bridge ready on time.

(2)写作金句

① (话题写作之学习) True knowledge is not acquired \_\_\_\_\_ ; it is the fruit of countless hours of study.

真正的知识不是不费力气就能获取的;它是无数个小时学习的成果。

② (读后续写之动作描写) 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。

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

(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的潜能打开大门。

(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

### 【佳句背诵】

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。

### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① I believe the boy has the potential \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a world-class musician.

② Joining that school club is \_\_\_\_\_ (potential) a great way to discover your hidden talents and meet classmates with similar interests.

③ All children have limitless potential \_\_\_\_\_ success as long as they find what they are fond of.

(2)写作金句

(读后续写之动作+心理描写) He stepped onto the stage with a bright smile, believing that he \_\_\_\_\_ the competition. 他带着灿烂的微笑走上舞台,相信自己有赢得比赛的潜力。

**4. 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, 取得哪些医学突破, 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

#### 【佳句背诵】

(1) [外研版必修一] Thanks to **advances** in technology, how we make friends and communicate with them has changed significantly.

得益于技术的进步, 我们结交朋友、与朋友沟通的方式已经有了明显的改变。

(2) We should make travel plans **in advance of** the holiday to enjoy a smooth and happy trip.

我们要在假期前制订旅行计划, 从而享受顺利又愉快的旅程。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Having shown you around our school, I will introduce our \_\_\_\_\_ (advance) science lab to you.

② According to the weather report, a storm is advancing \_\_\_\_\_ the city.

(2) 写作金句

① (读后续写之心理描写) She felt a bit hesitant at first, but as she \_\_\_\_\_ learning the new language, her confidence grew steadily. 起初她有点犹豫, 但随着在学习这门新语言上取得进展, 她的自信心稳步增强。

② (应用文写作之邀请信结尾) I would appreciate it if you could \_\_\_\_\_ whether you will come or not.

如果您能提前让我知道您是否会来, 我会非常感激的。

**5. 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, 取得哪些医学突破, 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 do sth 对做某事感到惊奇  
be amazed at/by/that... 对……感到惊奇  
(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。

#### 【佳句背诵】

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敏捷的头脑。

#### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① [北师大必修二] In my opinion, the author did an \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze) job of creating a whole new world through this book.

② He looked at me in \_\_\_\_\_ (amaze), and it seemed that he hadn't recognized me.

(2) 写作金句

① (话题写作之学校生活) \_\_\_\_\_, our classmate who had always struggled with maths managed to solve the most difficult problem on the test.

令我们大为惊讶的是, 我们那位一直在数学上苦苦挣扎的同学设法解决了考试中最难的问题。

② (读后续写之家庭生活) 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。

**6. 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 about/of (doing) sth  
 对(做)某事有信心/把握  
 remain confident in 对……保持信心  
 (3) confidently *adv.* 自信地

### 【佳句背诵】

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

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Despite facing numerous challenges, she remained \_\_\_\_\_ (confidence) in her ability to succeed.

② The teacher encourages every student to answer questions \_\_\_\_\_ (confident) in class.

(2) 一句多译

She \_\_\_\_\_ her public speaking skills and is not afraid to give a speech in front of large audiences. (*adj.*)

→ She \_\_\_\_\_ her public speaking skills and is not afraid to give a speech in front of large audiences. (*n.*)

她对自己的公共演讲技巧有信心,不怕在广大观众面前演讲。

**7. take advantage of** 利用;欺骗;占……的便宜

(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。

have/gain/win an advantage over sb  
 有胜过/优于某人的优势  
 to one's advantage/disadvantage = to the advantage/disadvantage of sb 对某人有利/不利  
 be at an advantage 处于优势地位

### 【佳句背诵】

Festivals are becoming more and more commercial, with businesses **taking advantage of** the celebrations. 节日正变得越来越商业化,商家会利用这些庆祝活动(进行促销)。

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① You will be \_\_\_\_\_ an advantage if you have thought about the interview questions in advance.

② I believe that it is \_\_\_\_\_ our advantage to try new things and take risks.

(2) 写作金句

① (话题写作之个人经历) 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。

② (应用文写作之申请信) I \_\_\_\_\_ other candidates because I have strong cross-cultural communication skills. 我有胜过其他候选人的优势,因为我很强的跨文化交流能力。

**8. 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 in sth 在某方面比得上某人  
 (3) be without equal = have no equal  
 无与伦比  
 (4) equality *n.* 平等  
 (5) equally *adv.* 均等地;同样地

### 【佳句背诵】

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。

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Anyone, whether he is an official or a bus driver, should be \_\_\_\_\_ (equal) respected.

② Respecting \_\_\_\_\_ (equal) makes it easier for us to build good relationships with all classmates.

③ His paintings are \_\_\_\_\_ equal in the Western world. That is, no one else equals him \_\_\_\_\_ painting.

(2)写作金句

(应用文写作之申请信) I am confident that I \_\_\_\_\_ because I have a good command of oral English.

我有信心能胜任这份工作,因为我英语口语很好。

**9. 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;余额

(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
- balance... against... 权衡/比较……和……
- (2)keep/lose one's balance 保持/失去平衡
- (3)balanced *adj.* 平衡的,均衡的,兼顾各方的
- keep a balanced diet 保持均衡饮食

【佳句背诵】

[人教版必修二] Finding and keeping the right **balance between** progress **and** the protection of cultural sites can be a big challenge.

在发展与文化遗址保护之间找到恰当的平衡点,并加以保持,这可能是一项巨大的挑战。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空/熟词生义

①A successful education system should provide students with a \_\_\_\_\_ (balance) and well-rounded curriculum.

② After paying for lunch, Bill checked his bank account and noticed the **balance** was lower than expected. \_\_\_\_\_

(2)写作金句

① (读后续写之动作描写) 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。

② (读后续写之心理+动作描写) 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。

③ (应用文写作之建议信) I suggest that you should \_\_\_\_\_.

我建议你应该平衡你的学业与社交生活。

**10. 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/shoulder/bear 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;认真负责地;可信赖地

【佳句背诵】

[人教版必修一] I know I'll have to study harder as a senior high school student and get used to **being responsible for** a lot more.

我知道作为高中生我得更加努力地学习,学会习惯承担更多的责任。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

① \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) is the price every man must pay for freedom.

② When he saw the crash, the young boy acted \_\_\_\_\_ (responsible) and called the police.

(2)写作金句/一句多译

① (话题写作之环境保护) While we are enjoying the breathtaking beauty of nature, \_\_\_\_\_ we leave no garbage, protecting the environment from being polluted.

在欣赏大自然的惊人美景时,我们有责任确保不留下任何垃圾,保护环境免受污染。

② Each of us must \_\_\_\_\_ our own acts. (*adj.*)

→ Each of us must \_\_\_\_\_ our own acts. (*n.*)

我们每个人都必须对自己的行为负责。

**11. 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并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 on/upon...	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, 后接名词或 v. -ing 形式。

### 【佳句背诵】

I'm **looking forward to** having a wonderful time with you.

我期待着和你一起度过一段美好的时光。

### 【活学活用】

(1) 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 really \_\_\_\_\_ her and saw her as a role model.

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

⑤ \_\_\_\_\_ the following cultural mistakes and try to avoid them while going abroad.

(2) 写作金句

(应用文写作之申请信结尾) 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。

### 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。

### 【佳句背诵】

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

每个成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!

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) over spilt milk.

(2) 写作金句

① (应用文写作之演讲稿) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 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。人生的。

② (应用文写作之感谢信) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ when I'm in trouble.

你真是太好了, 在我有困难的时候帮我的忙。

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。

### 【佳句背诵】

(1) **Under the big tree stand** some students.

大树下站着一些学生。

(2) (应用文写作之建议信) **Here are** some of my suggestions/advice.

以下是我的一些建议。

### 【活学活用】

写作金句

(读后续写之动作+心理描写) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

when I opened the old photo album.  
当我打开那本旧相册时,所有关于快乐童年的回忆一下子涌了出来。

## 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。

#### 【佳句背诵】

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

这本字典对中学生将很有价值。

#### 【活学活用】

写作金句

① (话题写作之友谊) The support from my friends was \_\_\_\_\_ during that difficult period.

在那段艰难的时期,朋友们的支持有着重大的意义。

② (应用文写作之建议信) I have the confidence that my advice will \_\_\_\_\_ to you.

我相信我的建议将对你很重要。

## Period Three Grammar and usage & Integrated skills

### 语言精讲

**1. focus** *n.* 焦点,重点 *vt. & vi.* 集中;(使)调节焦距

(教材 P6) Setting goals gives you a **focus** in life.  
设立目标能让你在生活中有重点。

(1)focus on/upon 集中于……,专注于……  
focus/concentrate/fix one's attention/mind on/upon... 集中某人的注意力/心思于……

(2)the focus of attention 关注的焦点

(3)focused *adj.* 注意力集中的

#### 【佳句背诵】

[外研版必修一] I want to **focus on** my band and have a career in music when I leave school.  
我想专注于我的乐队,毕业后走音乐这条路。

#### 【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

While going rock climbing, you need to remain very \_\_\_\_\_ (focus) so that you won't make any dangerous errors.

(2)写作金句

① (读后续写之表情描写) She \_\_\_\_\_ the book in front of her, her face serious, as if she was trying to absorb every single word on the page.  
她专注于面前的书,表情严肃,仿佛正在努力把书页上的每一个字都吸收进去。

② (应用文写作之建议信) \_\_\_\_\_ performing the task at hand instead of worries, fears and doubts.

把你的注意力集中在执行手头的任务上,而不是担心、恐惧和怀疑。

## 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

### 【佳句背诵】

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

由于暴风雨,足球赛推迟了。

### 【活学活用】

(1) 用 result 相关短语的适当形式填空

① He studied hard last term and, \_\_\_\_\_, he made great progress.

② \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain, the road was flooded, which \_\_\_\_\_ traffic delays.

(2) 写作金句

(读后续写之个人感悟) From this experience, I understand that true friendship \_\_\_\_\_ and mutual support.

从这次经历中,我明白了真正的友谊源于共同的经历和相互支持。

**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立目标。

(1) base... on/upon...	以……为基础(或根据)
be based on/upon	以……为基础(或根据)
(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
(4) basically <i>adv.</i>	大体上;基本上;总的说来

### 【佳句背诵】

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提供一个基础。

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① It is important for us to master some \_\_\_\_\_ (base) living skills to prepare us for our future life.

② We should judge people on the \_\_\_\_\_ (base) of their actions and not their appearances.

③ What is moderation (适度)? \_\_\_\_\_ (basic), it means eating only as much food as your body needs.

(2) 写作金句

① (话题写作之语言学习) \_\_\_\_\_, 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。

② (话题写作之健康生活) 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。

### 【佳句背诵】

[北师大必修一] Audiences **are reminded to** turn off the phones or put them on silence.  
提醒观众关掉手机或把手机调成静音。

### 【活学活用】

(1) 单句填空

① Neighbours will bring me freshly made cheese and will come to my door to remind me \_\_\_\_\_ (close) the window in my car when rain is coming.

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

(2)写作金句

①(读后续写之个人感悟) 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升自己。

②(读后续写之主题升华句) It is these small gestures that \_\_\_\_\_ and goodness within all of us.

正是这些小小的举动提醒我们,每个人内心都存在着美好与善良。

**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/for sth	目标是做某事/旨在……
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】(1)aim at 的主语主要是人、团体、机构等,而 be aimed at 的主语一般是活动、措施等;(2)aim 作主语时,常用不定式作表语。

【佳句背诵】

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

我们旨在激发学生对阅读的兴趣。

(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。

【活学活用】

(1)单句填空

①[北师大必修一] My aim is \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well in every subject this term.

②The programme aims \_\_\_\_\_ (educate)

and prepare students for a challenging career in a highly competitive society.

③After several hours of \_\_\_\_\_ (aim) search for their lost belongings, they finally gave up.

(2)写作金句

①(话题写作之环境保护) World Oceans Day, falling on June 8th, \_\_\_\_\_ people's awareness of ocean conservation.

世界海洋日定于6月8日,旨在提高人们保护海洋的意识。

②(应用文写作之活动介绍) 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. (介词短语) 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。

## 语法探究

### 句子成分及句子结构

阅读以下有关“高中生活第一天”的短文,感知加黑部分,并回答其后的问题。

① **My first day at high school was really unforgettable.** ② **There were many new faces.** ③ **The teacher told us her name** and then ④ **she began to explain the classroom rules.** During the break time, ⑤ **I found a beautiful garden near our classroom.** ⑥ **The sight of it made my heart full of joy.**

【自主发现】

以上语段中,句①结构为“\_\_\_\_\_”,其中形容词 unforgettable 作\_\_\_\_\_;句②为“\_\_\_\_\_”结构,其中 many new faces 作\_\_\_\_\_;句③结构为“\_\_\_\_\_”,其中 us 作\_\_\_\_\_, her name 作\_\_\_\_\_;句④结构为“\_\_\_\_\_”,其中不定式短语 to explain the classroom rules 作\_\_\_\_\_;句⑤结构为“\_\_\_\_\_”,其中介词短语 near our classroom 作\_\_\_\_\_;句⑥结构为“\_\_\_\_\_”,其中形容词短语 full of joy 作\_\_\_\_\_。

## 语法归纳

### 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(主语为疑问词时除外)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 <u>village</u> is very beautiful. (名词) <u>Who</u> is speaking, please? (代词) <u>Two</u> will be enough. (数词) To translate this ideal into reality needs hard work. (动词不定式短语) 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 <u>practises</u> running every morning. (动词) He <u>looked after</u> 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构成 You <u>may keep</u> the book for two weeks. (情态动词 + 动词原形) He <u>has caught</u> a bad cold. (助动词 + 过去分词) ②由连系动词加表语构成 We <u>are</u> students. (连系动词 + 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 <u>me</u> <u>your dictionary</u> , 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 <u>her homework</u> now. (名词) I like <u>it</u> very much. (代词) How many dictionaries do you have? I have <u>five</u> . (数词) They helped <u>the old</u> with their housework yesterday. (名词化的形容词) I want <u>to play basketball</u> . (动词不定式) I practise <u>speaking English</u> every day. (动名词) He told me <u>that he was a teacher before</u> . (宾语从句)
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## 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 <u>Karl</u> . (名词) The old man was found <u>weak</u> . (形容词) He is often heard <u>reading English</u> . (现在分词短语) The classroom was found <u>crowded with people</u> . (过去分词短语) He was seen <u>to come upstairs</u> . (动词不定式) The books in the study must be kept <u>in good order</u> . (介词短语) 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 <u>a secret</u> . (名词) They painted their boat <u>white</u> . (形容词) Please keep the dog <u>out</u> . (副词) You mustn't force him <u>to lend his money to you</u> . (动词不定式) We saw her <u>entering the room</u> . (现在分词短语) I had my bike <u>repaired</u> yesterday. (过去分词) Please make yourself <u>at home</u> . (介词短语)

## 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
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(续表)

状语位置	状语可以位于句首、句中、句尾
状语构成	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。 Light travels <u>very quickly</u> . (副词) Wait <u>a minute</u> . (名词) I've done it <u>hundreds of times</u> . (数词) I got home, <u>tired and thirsty</u> . (形容词) He has lived in the city <u>for ten years</u> . (介词短语) He is proud <u>to have passed the national college entrance examination</u> . (动词不定式短语) They came out of the classroom, <u>talking and laughing</u> . (现在分词短语) Mr Black came back <u>drunk</u> that night. (过去分词) <u>Once you begin</u> , you must continue. (状语从句)

### 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	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、副词及表语从句等构成。 Our teacher of English is <u>an American</u> . (名词) Is it <u>yours</u> ? (代词) The weather has turned <u>cold</u> . (形容词) The speech is <u>exciting</u> . (现在分词) Three times seven is <u>twenty-one</u> . (数词) His aim is <u>to become an English teacher</u> . (动词不定式短语) His hobby is <u>playing football</u> . (动名词短语) The machine must be <u>out of order</u> . (介词短语) Time is up. The class is <u>over</u> . (副词) The truth is <u>that he has never been abroad</u> . (表语从句)

### 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

(续表)

定语构成	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、定语从句等构成。 There are <u>thirty women</u> teachers in our school. (名词) Is this <u>your</u> bike? (代词) His son needs <u>Tom's</u> pen. (名词所有格) <u>Two</u> boys need <u>two</u> pens. (数词) Guilin is a <u>beautiful</u> city. (形容词) China is a <u>developing</u> country; America is a <u>developed</u> country. (分词) The <u>teaching plan</u> for next term has been worked out. (动名词) Our monitor is always the first <u>to enter the classroom</u> . (动词不定式短语) He is reading an article <u>about how to learn English</u> . (介词短语) The boy <u>who is talking with the teacher</u> is my brother. (定语从句)
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### 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: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,是英语中常用的结构,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... 意为“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

- The aged are well taken care of in the village.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- He managed to finish the work in time. \_\_\_\_\_
- His wish is to become a scientist. \_\_\_\_\_
- Great changes have taken place in China since 1980. \_\_\_\_\_
- He noticed a man enter the room. \_\_\_\_\_
- 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. \_\_\_\_\_

##### ② 选出下列句子属于哪种句子结构

①SV ②SVO ③SVP ④SVOO ⑤SVOC

⑥SVA ⑦SVOA ⑧There be...

- Time flies. \_\_\_\_\_
- He enjoys reading. \_\_\_\_\_
- The sun keeps us warm. \_\_\_\_\_
- The dinner smells good. \_\_\_\_\_
- The sun rises in the east. \_\_\_\_\_
- There are 45 students in our class. \_\_\_\_\_
- This is an English-Chinese dictionary. \_\_\_\_\_
- I want to have a cup of tea very much. \_\_\_\_\_
- Would you please pass me the dictionary?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She cooked her mother a delicious meal.  
\_\_\_\_\_

##### ③ 语法与写作

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事故。

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

## 课前自主探究

预习新课 研读课文

词汇助读	课文	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. &amp; 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 sth together 装配, 组装; 把某物放在一起</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 随着时间流逝, 久而久之</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>School life in the UK</b></p> <p>Last year, I had the chance [1] to study at a British <b>secondary school</b> ① as an <b>exchange student</b> ②. I stayed with a lovely <b>host family</b> ③ and went to school with their son, Daniel. We were both in year ten and we <b>got on well</b> ④. 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 <b>a. m.</b> ⑤ and ends around 4 <b>p. m.</b> ⑥ Every secondary school student in the UK must study English, Maths and the Science <b>subjects</b> ⑦: <b>Biology</b> ⑧, <b>Chemistry</b> ⑨ and <b>Physics</b> ⑩. 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,</p> <p>[3]it was still <b>tough</b> ⑪ for me to remember everyone's name!</p> <p>[2]those 为代词, 替代前面提到的复数名词 classes。 [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 <b>challenging</b> ⑫. Technology classes were fun. I made a clock to take home. The teacher helped me <b>put the parts together</b> ⑬. [4]I like it so much that I still use it as my <b>alarm</b> ⑭! [5]I found Maths quite easy and <b>enjoyable</b> ⑮ because the material was less <b>advanced</b> ⑯ 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 <b>Geography</b> ⑰ and Biology. Class discussion is very important in the UK, but I could not <b>make a great contribution</b> ⑱ [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. <b>Fortunately</b> ⑲, my teachers and classmates were always helpful and gave me lots of <b>encouragement</b> ⑳. My language skills improved <b>over time</b> ㉑.</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;"><b>英国的学校生活</b></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。我们都读十年级, 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生活! 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。在英国, 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)。在十年级, 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, 学生们每节课都要换教室。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! 大部分课程我都喜欢, 但是也有一些非常有挑战性。技术课很有趣。我做了一个时钟带回家。老师帮助我完成了零件组装。我太喜欢这个时钟了, 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>