



曲一线科学备考



疑难破

千疑万难 破则不难

高中英语 必修第一册 人教版

WELCOME UNIT

知识清单破

I. 核心单词

(A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. exchange *n.* 交换; 交流 *vt.* 交换; 交流; 交易; 兑换
2. lecture *n.* 讲座; 讲课; 教训 *vi.* (开) 讲座; 讲课 *vt.* 训斥
3. campus *n.* 校园; 校区
4. senior *adj.* 级别(或地位) 高的 *n.* 较年长的人
5. outgoing *adj.* 爱交际的; 外向的
6. experiment *n.* 实验; 试验
7. awkward *adj.* 令人尴尬的; 难对付的
8. junior *adj.* 地位(或职位、级别) 低下的 *n.* 职位较低者; (体育运动中) 青少年
9. forward (s) *adv.* 向前; 前进 *adj.* 向前的; 前进的
10. flash *n.* 光; 信号 *vi.* 闪耀; 闪光; 发出信号 *vt.* 使闪耀; 发出(信号)

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11. goal *n.* 目标;球门;射门
12. strategy *n.* 策略;策划
13. partner *n.* 同伴;配偶;合伙人
14. company *n.* 公司;商行;陪伴
15. style *n.* 方式;作风

(B) 阅读词汇—明词义

1. sex *n.* 性别
2. p.m. *abbr.* (源自拉丁语) 下午; 午后
3. a.m. *abbr.* (源自拉丁语) 上午; 午前; 午夜至正午
4. guy *n.* 小伙子; 男人; 家伙

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(C)拓展词汇—灵活用

1. register *vt. & vi.* 登记;注册 → registration *n.* 登记;注册;挂号
2. female *adj.* 女(性)的;雌的 *n.* 雌性动(植)物;女子 → male *adj.* 男(性)的;雄的 *n.* 雄性动(植)物;男子
3. nationality *n.* 国籍;民族 → nation *n.* 国家;民族;国民 → national *adj.* 国家的;国民的;民族的
4. design *n.* 设计;设计方案 *vt.* 设计;筹划 → designer *n.* 设计者
5. formal *adj.* 正式的;正规的 → formally *adv.* 正式地;正规地 → informal *adj.* 非正式的
6. anxious *adj.* 焦虑的;不安的 → anxiously *adv.* 焦虑地;忧虑地 → anxiety *n.* 焦虑;忧虑
7. annoy *vt.* 使恼怒;打扰 → annoyed *adj.* 恼怒的;生气的 → annoying *adj.* 令人恼怒的;令人生气的

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8. frightened *adj.* 惊吓的;害怕的→ frightening *adj.* 引起恐惧的;令人恐惧的→
frighten *v.* 使惊吓;使惊恐
9. impression *n.* 印象;感想→ impress *vt.* 使钦佩;给……留下深刻的好印象 *vi.*
留下印象;引人注目
10. concentrate *vi. & vt.* 集中(注意力);聚精会神→ concentration *n.* 专心;专注;集中;
聚集
11. explore *vt. & vi.* 探索;勘探→ explorer *n.* 探险者;勘探者→ exploration *n.*
勘探;勘查
12. confidence *n.* 信心;信任→ confident *adj.* 自信的;有把握的
13. organisation *n.* 组织;团体;机构→ organise *vt.* 组织;筹备;安排;组建 *vi.* 组建;成
立→ organiser *n.* (活动等的)组织者;筹备者
14. improve *vi. & vt.* 改进;改善→ improvement *n.* 改善;改进

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15. curious *adj.*好奇的;求知欲强的→ curiously *adv.*好奇地;令人不解地→
curiosity *n.*好奇心;珍品

16. personality *n.*性格;个性→ personal *adj.*个人的;私人的→ person *n.*人;
个人

17. revise *vt. & vi.*修改;修订;复习→ revision *n.*修改;修订;复习;温习

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II.重点短语

1. exchange student 交换生
2. lecture hall 演讲厅
3. on campus 在校园里
4. senior high school (美国)高中
5. at last 终于;最终
6. make an impression 留下好印象
7. concentrate on 集中精力于
8. leave...alone 不打扰;不惊动
9. junior high school (美国)初级中学
10. make friends 交朋友
11. look forward to 盼望;期待

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12. take notes 记笔记
13. flash card 教学卡片; 识字卡
14. exchange...with... 与.....交换.....
15. be curious about 对.....好奇
16. plan to do sth. 计划做某事
17. be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事
18. registration office 登记处; 注册中心
19. student ID card 学生证
20. dining hall 餐厅; 食堂
21. school adviser 学校咨询师; 指导老师
22. right now 现在; 立刻; 马上
23. next to 紧挨着

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24.at the same time 同时

25.come true (梦想等)成真;实现

26.give feedback on 给出对.....的反馈

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III.经典结构

1.要是没人跟我说话怎么办呢?

What if no one talks to me?

2.我觉得我的大多数同学和老师很友好且乐于助人。

I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful.

3.我感觉比今天早上更有信心了。

I feel much more confident than I felt this morning.

4.我在听和读的同时记笔记。

I take notes while listening and reading.

5.你永远不会见我不带书或笔。

You'll never see me without a book or a pen.

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6.如果我不上课,我要么在图书馆,要么在计算机实验室。

If I'm not in class, I'm either in the library or in the computer lab.

7.我的梦想是创办自己的IT公司!

My dream is to start my own IT company !

8.不管你想学什么,重要的是在制订计划之前确定你的目标。

No matter what you want to learn, it is important to decide on your goal before you make a plan.

9.如果你正在学习生词,使用上面写有单词的小卡片是明智的。

If you are learning new words, it is wise to use small cards with the words written on them.

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IV.长难句分析

1.I miss my friends from junior high school, but I believe I will make new friends here, and there's a lot to explore at senior high.

分析:本句是一个由并列连词 but 连接的表示 转折 意义的并列复合句。第一个分句为 简单句;第二个分句中believe后为 宾语从句。

句意:我想念我初中的朋友,但我相信我会在这里交到新朋友,并且在高中有很多东西可以探索。

2.Her first impression was that English was difficult and people spoke too quickly, but soon she found that if she concentrated on the ideas, not the single words, she could understand!

分析:本句是由并列连词 but 连接的并列复合句。第一个分句中 that 引导的是 表语从句;第二个分句中 that 引导的宾语从句中又含有由从属连词 if 引导的条件状语从句。

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句意:她的第一印象是英语很难,人们说得太快,但很快她就发现,如果她专注于句意,而不是单个的词,她能够理解!

3.Studying and doing homework seem much more fun when you are at sea!

分析:本句是主从复合句。从属连词 when 引导时间状语从句;主句中动名词短语 Studying and doing homework 作主语。

句意:在海上学习和做作业似乎更有趣!

4.How you like to learn depends on what kind of person you are.

分析:本句为主从复合句。连接词 How 引导主语从句;连接词 what 引导宾语从句。

句意:你喜欢如何学习取决于你是什么样的人。

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V. 必备语法

句子成分和基本句型

(A) 写出下列句中画线部分所作的句子成分

1. He even told us a funny story, and everyone laughed so much! 定语; 谓语
2. This afternoon, we had our chemistry class in the science lab. 状语
3. This morning, I was worried that no one would talk to me. 宾语
4. Her new friends were happy to explain things to her after class. 主语; 直接宾语;
间接宾语

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(B)连线匹配(例句符合哪种句型)

-
- 1....I play computer games... a.主+谓(SV)
- 2.I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful. b.主+谓+宾(SVO)
- 3....there's a lot to explore at senior high. c.主+系+表(SP)
- 4....she could understand! d.主+谓+间宾+直宾(SV IO DO)
- 5.She is excited! e.主+谓+宾+宾补(SVOC)
- 6.My mum bought me a new dictionary. f.主+谓+状(SVA)
- 7.I use dictionaries to check for new words. g.主+谓+宾+状(SVOA)
- 8.He talked too much. h.there be...

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词汇 ▸ 情景破

知识点

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

Hi, I'm Max Jackson. I'm an exchange student from the UK. (教材P2) 嗨,我是马克斯·杰克逊。我是一名来自英国的交换生。

情景导学

I will teach you Chinese in exchange for your teaching me English. 我将教你汉语,作为你教我英语的交换。

I shook hands and exchanged a few words with the manager.

我与经理握了握手,并交谈了几句。

You can exchange your money for dollars in the hotel.

你可以在旅馆里将你的钱换成美元。

(*China Daily*, 2020年10月) The China-Africa Youth Festival, since its first opening in

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2016, has become an event that enhances exchanges and mutual understanding among Chinese and African youth. 中非青年节自2016年首次举办以来,已成为中非青年增进交流和相互了解的盛会。


归纳拓展

- ① in exchange for 作为对……的交换
- ② exchange... for ...把……兑换成/更换成……
- ③ exchange sth. with sb. 与某人交流/交换某物
- ④ exchange student 交换生


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链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2019天津,完形填空, ) I've never exchanged words with those moms beyond small talk, but they wanted to help.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：除了闲聊，我从来没有和那些妈妈们交流过，但她们想帮忙。exchange...with...意为“与.....交流.....”。故填with。

1-2(2017课标全国 II,阅读理解D改编, ) So by accident, information was exchanged - (exchange), but it wasn't a true, intentional(有意的) back and forth.


解析 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：所以，偶然地，信息被交换了，但那不是真正的、有意的来回。此处指信息实现了交换，由题干中的but it wasn't a true...可知此处用一般过去时；information与exchange之间为被动关系。故用一般过去时的被动语态。

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1-3 (2017浙江,阅读理解C, ) Italy is the latest Western European country trying to control a growing immigrant(移民) population by demanding language skills in exchange for work permits, or in some cases, citizenship(公民身份).

解析 考查固定短语。句意：意大利是最新一个试图通过要求用语言技能来交换工作许可证，或者在某些情况下，来交换公民身份，以控制不断增长的移民人口的西欧国家。**in exchange for**为固定短语，意为“用来交换.....，作为对.....的交换”。

完成句子

1-4 (2019江苏,书面表达, ) 一群来自英国的交换生下个月要来我校参观。
A group of exchange students from the UK are visiting our school next month.

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知识点 2 | frightened *adj.* 惊吓的;害怕的

情景导学

I was frightened of being left alone in the house.

我害怕一个人被留在房子里。

The frightening scene in the film frightened him into crying.

电影中那可怕的一幕把他吓哭了。

I frightened the bird away by moving suddenly.

我突然一动,把鸟吓跑了。

归纳拓展

①frighten *v.* 使惊吓;使惊恐

②frighten sb. into /out of doing sth. 把某人吓得做/不做某事

③frighten... away /off 把……吓跑

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④frighten sb. to death把某人吓得要死

⑤ frightening *adj.* 可怕的;令人害怕的

⑥be frightened to do sth.不敢做某事

⑦be frightened of (doing)sth.害怕(做)某事


⑧fright *n.* 惊吓,恐怖;使人惊吓的经历

易混辨析

frightening	指事物本身具有使人害怕的性质,表示“令人害怕的”
frightened	指人“感到害怕的”,指人的主观感受

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单句语法填空

2-1 (2020 浙江,读后续写, ) Although frightened (frighten), Elli and I took some pictures of the angry bear.

解析 考查形容词。句意：尽管害怕，Elli和我还是拍了几张那只发怒的熊的照片。逗号前省略了主语Elli and I和be动词were，表示人感到害怕，应使用形容词frightened。


2-2 (2019课标全国 II,完形填空 ) He had tried to coax(哄)the dog to him,but, frightend (frighten),it had run off.

解析 考查形容词。句意：他曾试图哄那只狗到他跟前，但由于害怕，它跑掉了。此处表示狗感到害怕，应用frightened。此处为-ed形式的形容词作原因状语。

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2-3 (2018课标全国III,语法填空, ) When the gorillas and I frightened (frighten) each other, I was just glad to find them alive.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：当我和大猩猩互相吓到对方时，我很高兴发现它们还活着。根据主句中的was可知此处应用一般过去时，故填frightened。


2-4 (2016浙江,13, ) A sudden stop can be a very frightening (frighten) experience, especially if you are travelling at high speed.

解析 考查形容词。句意：突然停下可能是一次非常可怕的经历，尤其是在你正在高速行驶时。frightening令人害怕的；可怕的。

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2-5 () She has now begun placing speakers(喇叭) in the fields to see if elephants are frightened away/off.

解析 考查副词。句意：她现在已经开始在地里安放喇叭了，看看大象是否会被吓走。frighten...away/off把.....吓走/吓跑。此处为该短语的被动形式。

2-6 () The other two boys jumped up with fright (frighten), staring at Tom.

解析 考查名词。句意：其余两个男孩吓得跳了起来，盯着汤姆看。介词with后用名词形式。

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知识点

3| *anxious adj.* 焦虑的;不安的

I'm not outgoing so I'm a little anxious right now.(教材P4)

我不外向,所以我现在有点焦虑。

情景导学

(BBC Learning English, 2020年7月) Bucket lists have helped some people beat anxiety which would have stopped them following their dreams.

人生愿望清单帮助一些人克服了可能阻止他们追寻梦想的焦虑。

They are anxious to know the result of the examination.

他们急于知道考试结果。

She looked up anxiously as he came in.

他进来的时候,她焦虑不安地抬起头来看了看。

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归纳拓展

① be anxious to do sth. 渴望做某事; 急于做某事

② be anxious for... 非常希望.....


③ be anxious about sth./for sb. 为某事/某人忧虑/担心

④ anxiously *adv.* 焦虑地; 忧虑地

⑤ anxiety *n.* 焦虑; 渴望

⑥ with anxiety 焦虑地

单句语法填空


3-1 (2019天津, 阅读理解B, ) She was anxious to know (know) what had happened.

解析 考查固定用法。句意: 她急于知道发生了什么事。be anxious to do sth. 意为“急于做某事”。


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3-2 (2019课标全国 II, 阅读理解A, ) There's tension and anxiety (anxious) from the beginning as Nick and Amy battle for your trust.

解析 考查名词。句意：因为尼克和埃米为了你的信任较量，紧张和焦虑从一开始就有。**and**连接并列成分，故设空处用名词形式与**tension**构成并列关系。

3-3 (2018天津, 阅读表达, ) Anxiously (anxious) I went to bed dreaming about what I would find at the top of this magical mountain.

解析 考查副词。句意：我急切地躺上床，想象着我会在这个神奇的山顶上发现什么。此处修饰谓语动词，用副词形式作状语。

3-4 (2016北京, 阅读理解A改编, ) As I was anxious (anxiety) all the time, I was unable to keep focused for more than an hour at a time.

解析 考查形容词。句意：因为我一直很焦虑，所以每次我都不能保持注意力集中超过一个小时。**was**为系动词，后接形容词作表语。故填**anxious**。

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完成句子

3-5 (2018课标全国III,短文改错,



)Some of us were confident and eager to take part in the class activity;others were nervous and anxious (紧张且焦虑).

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知识点

4 | impression *n.* 印象;感想

I want to make a good first impression.(教材P4)

我想(给人)留下一个好的第一印象。

情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2020年1月) I visited this beautiful land in 2009, and was deeply impressed by its peaceful landscape, diverse cultures and hardworking people. 2009年我到访过这片美丽的土地,对它的宁静的风光、绚丽多彩的文化和勤劳的人民印象很深刻。

My teacher impressed the need for immediate action upon/on me. 我的老师让我认识到立刻采取行动的必要。


It's a very impressive performance by a group of students of that age. 一群那个年龄段的学生的表演给人印象非常深刻。

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归纳拓展


- ①leave/make/create a/an...impression on sb.给某人留下一个……的印象
- ②impress *vt.*使钦佩;给……留下深刻的好印象 *vi.*留下印象;引人注目
- ③impress sth. on/upon sb.使某人意识到某事的重要性
- ④impress sb. with sb./sth.使某人钦佩某人/某事;某人/某事给某人留下深刻的好印象
- ⑤be impressed by /with...对……印象深刻;钦佩……
- ⑥impressive *adj.*给人深刻印象的;令人敬佩的

单句语法填空


4-1 (2020浙江,阅读理解A改编, ) In each play, a few characters are used to create a single impression (impress) growing out of the theme.

解析 考查名词。句意：在每一部戏剧中，都有几个角色被用来创建一个单一的围绕主题的印象。a single 后应加名词，故用impression。


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4-2 (2019江苏,书面表达,) Their Chinese peers in the typical Chinese dress would be highly impressive (impress).

解析 考查形容词。句意：他们穿着典型的中国服装的中国同伴会给人留下非常深刻的印象。此处应用形容词作表语。impressive意为“给人深刻印象的”。


4-3 (2019江苏,阅读理解C,) Why does it matter that people are more impressed (impress) by the most recent changes?

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：人们对最近的变化印象更深刻为什么会很重要?be impressed by...意为“对.....印象深刻”。

4-4(2017浙江,阅读理解A,) Williams was impressed with/by Benjamin and gave him two classic books on painting to take home.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：Williams对Benjamin印象深刻，给了他两本关于绘画的经典著作让他带回家。be impressed with/by...意为“对.....印象深刻”。故填with或by。

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4-5 () He left a deep impression on me and gave me the inspiration to pick up my pen again.

解析 考查介词。句意：他给我留下了深刻的印象，给了我重新拾笔的灵感。

leave a deep impression on sb. 给某人留下深刻的印象。故填on。

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知识点

5 | leave...alone不打扰;不惊动

I really wanted to tell him to please be quiet and leave me alone! (教材P4) 我真想告诉
他请安静,别打扰我!

情景导学

Let's leave the matter aside for a moment.

让我们把这件事搁一会儿再说。

They're leaving for Shanghai.他们即将动身去上海。

It won't rain;you can leave your raincoat behind.

不会下雨;你可以把雨衣留下。

归纳拓展

① leave for... 前往.....

② leave...for...离开.....到.....去


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③ leave...aside 把……搁置一边;不考虑……


④ leave...behind 留下……;把……抛在后面

⑤ leave...out 不包括;不提及;漏掉

单句语法填空


5-1 (2019天津,阅读理解B, ) By opening a novel, I can leave behind my burdens and enter into a wonderful and mysterious world where I am now a new character.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意:通过打开一本小说,我就可以放下负担,进入一个奇妙而神秘的世界,在那里我现在是一个新的角色。leave behind意为“把……抛在后面”,符合题意。

5-2 (2016天津,阅读理解D改编, ) Applying my own rule, I determined to write them in alphabetical order(按字母顺序), never letting myself leave out an idea.

WELCOME UNIT

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：运用我自己的规则，我决定把它们按字母顺序写下来，绝不让自己漏掉一个想法。leave out意为“漏掉”，符合题意。

5-3 () Leave him alone. He can solve the math problem himself. You know, he is a math genius.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：不要打扰他。他能够自己解决这道数学难题。你知道的，他是一个数学天才。leave...alone不打扰。故填alone。

WELCOME UNIT

知识点

6 | confident *n.* 自信的;有把握的

I feel much more confident than I felt this morning. (教材P4)

我感觉比今天早上自信了很多。

💡情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2020年3月) A group of medics born after 1985 and 1990 from Beijing's China-Japan Friendship Hospital are confident in their ability to do a good and safe job in Wuhan.

北京的中日友好医院的一群1985年和1990年以后出生的医生相信他们有能力在武汉把工作做好并保证安全。

She has every confidence in her students' abilities.

她完全相信她学生的能力。

She walked confidently across the hall.


她自信地走过大厅。

WELCOME UNIT

归纳拓展


- ① be confident in ...对……有信心
- ② be confident of/about...确信……;对……有把握
- ③ confidently *adv.*有信心地
- ④ confidence *n.*信心;把握
- ⑤ have confidence in sb./sth.对某人/某事有信心
- ⑥ build one's confidence 建立某人的自信心

单句语法填空


6-1 (2020天津,阅读理解B, ) Her voice was soft but confident (confidence) as she pointed to the corner near the windows.

解析 考查形容词。句意: 当她指向窗户旁边的街角时, 她的声音温柔但自信。soft 和设空处为两个并列的形容词作表语, 故填形容词confident。

WELCOME UNIT


6-2 (2020北京,语法填空A, ) Because of the confidence (confident) she inspired in me, I've carved out a successful profession as a journalist.

解析 考查名词。句意：因为她激发了我的信心，我开辟了成功的记者职业。冠词the后应接名词，故填confidence。

6-3 () The presenter will show how students can use Prezi to confidently (confident) present a variety of topics, including introducing family, friends, and hobbies.

解析 考查副词。句意：主持人将展示学生如何使用Prezi来自信地介绍各种话题，包括介绍家人、朋友和爱好。设空处修饰动词present，需用副词，故填confidently。

完成句子

6-4 (2018天津,3, ) At first Robert wouldn't let his daughter go diving, but eventually he gave in as she was so confident about/of (对……有把握) her skills.

WELCOME UNIT

知识点

7 | look forward to盼望;期待

Tom is looking forward to meeting the new exchange student.(教材P6)汤姆正盼望着见到这位新来的交换生。

情景导学

Eating too much sugar can lead to health problems.

食用过多的糖会引起健康问题。

I am not used to eating so much at lunchtime.

我不习惯午饭吃那么多。

归纳拓展

look forward to+n./pron./v.-ing,to是介词,类似的短语还有:

lead to 导致;引起 pay attention to 注意


stick to 坚持 contribute to 有助于;促成

WELCOME UNIT


get down to 开始认真做 be used to 习惯于

adapt (oneself) to 适应(新情况)

单句语法填空

7-1 (2020全国II, 七选五, ) Studies show that friendlier communication leads to a happier workplace.

解析 考查介词。句意：研究表明，更加和睦的沟通能够引起一个更加快乐的工作场所。短语lead to 表示“引起，导致”，to为介词。

7-2 (2020全国III, 阅读理解D, ) People in Ethiopian highlands have adapted to living (live) at high altitudes(海拔高的高地).

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：在埃塞俄比亚高原的人们已经适应了居住在海拔高的高地。短语adapt to意为“适应……”，to是介词，后接动名词，故填living。

WELCOME UNIT

7-3 (2017课标全国III,语法填空, ) Sarah Thomas is looking forward to the challenge of her new A-level course.

解析 考查动词短语。句意：Sarah Thomas期待着她的新的A级课程的挑战。look forward to意为“盼望；期待”。

WELCOME UNIT

知识点 8 | *curious* *adj.*好奇的;求知欲强的

I'm curious about everything.(教材P8)我对一切都感到好奇。

情景导学

He was curious to know the people who lived upstairs.

他极想认识住在楼上的人。

Just out of curiosity, she opened the letter.

她只是出于好奇打开了这封信。

She was looking at me curiously. 她好奇地看着我。

归纳拓展

①be curious to do sth.极想做某事

②be curious about ...对……感到好奇


③curiosity *n.*[U]好奇心

WELCOME UNIT


④ out of curiosity出于好奇

⑤ curiously *adv.*好奇地=with curiosity


单句语法填空

8-1 (2020天津,阅读理解D, ) She was curious about how the experts did it.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：她好奇专家是如何做到的。be curious about...意为“对……感到好奇”。


8-2 (2020浙江1月,读后续写, ) She lowered her head to watch it curiously (curious).

解析 考查词性转换。设空处为状语，修饰watch,故填副词curiously。

8-3 (2020全国III,语法填空, ) Filled with curiosity (curious), the artist packed his bags and left.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：（心中）充满了好奇，这位画家收拾好行囊就出发了。设空处是with的宾语,要用名词形式,故填curiosity。

WELCOME UNIT

8-4 () He was curious to know (know) what gift nature was about to give him.

解析 考查动词不定式。句意：他极想知道大自然会给他什么礼物。be curious to do sth.意为“极想做某事”。

WELCOME UNIT

结构 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1 | find+宾语+宾语补足语

I found most of my classmates and teachers friendly and helpful.(教材P4) 我觉得我的大多数同学和老师很友好且乐于助人。

情景导学

He found it difficult to learn English.

他发现学英语很难。

When he woke up, he found himself in hospital.

当他醒来时,他发现自己在医院里。(表示状态)

I found a number of people already lining up there.

我发现很多人已经在那里排队了。(表示主动或正在进行)

The man found his hometown much changed.

这个人发现他的家乡有了很大的变化。(表示被动或完成)

WELCOME UNIT


归纳拓展

- ①在“find+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构中,宾语通常为名词或代词,宾语补足语可由形容词、名词、副词、介词短语、不定式(短语)、现在分词(短语)或过去分词(短语)充当。
- ②当不定式短语、现在分词短语或从句作宾语时,为了保持句子的结构平衡,通常用it作形式宾语,而将真正的宾语放在宾补后面。
- ③若“find+宾语+宾语补足语”结构变为被动形式,则原来的宾语变为主语,宾语补足语变为主语补足语。


WELCOME UNIT

链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2020天津,阅读理解A, ) And you might find it relaxing (relax) to bring your small kid to a half-hour Story Time while you sit quietly in a corner with a good book.

解析 考查形容词作宾语补足语。句意：并且，你也许会发现，带你年幼的孩子去参加半小时的Story Time的同时，你安静地坐在角落里读一本好书是令人放松的。该句中it作形式宾语，真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式短语to bring...，所以此处应填relaxing，意为“令人放松的”。

1-2 (2020 天津,阅读理解A, ) While libraries still loan out(出借)books, you'll find it easier to get a copy of whatever you're looking for, thanks to a co-operative(合作的) network of area libraries.

解析 考查it作形式宾语。句意：虽然图书馆仍然出借图书，但你会发现，由于区域图书馆的合作网络，你可以更容易地得到你正在找的任何一本图书。分析句子可知此处为“find+形式宾语(it)+宾语补足语(easier)+真正宾语(不定式短语to get...)”结构。故填it。

WELCOME UNIT

1-3 (2018 北京,完形填空改编, ) When the car's owner John Anderson and his colleague(同事) Carol Lawrence returned to the car, they were shocked to find two policemen standing (stand) next to it.

解析 考查现在分词作宾语补足语。句意：当车主John Anderson和他的同事Carol Lawrence回到车那里时，他们非常震惊地发现两个警察正站在车旁边。find sb. doing sth.发现某人正在做某事。故填standing。

WELCOME UNIT

知识点

2| either...or...要么……要么……

If I'm not in class, I'm either in the library or in the computer lab.(教材P8)如果我不上课,我要么在图书馆,要么在计算机实验室。

情景导学

Either you or he is to go to the laboratory.

不是你就是他要到实验室去。

Neither he nor his children like staying at home on weekends.


他和他的孩子们都不喜欢周末待在家里。

归纳拓展


either...or... 意为“要么……要么……;不是……就是……;或者……或者……”,常用来连接两个 平行结构。若连接两个主语,其谓语动词应与最近的一个主语在 人称和数 上保持一致,即“就近原则”。有类似用法的还有neither...nor...、not only...but also...、not...but...、...or...、there be句型等。

WELCOME UNIT


单句语法填空

2-1 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解C ) As the author explains, this is neither a travel nor a history book, or even a piece of reportage(报告文学).

解析 考查连词。句意：正如作者解释的那样，这既不是一本旅游书，也不是一本历史书，更不是一篇报告文学。**neither...nor...**意为“既不.....也不.....”。

2-2 (2019课标全国 II ,七选五, ) Without motivation you can neither set a goal nor reach it.

解析 考查连词。句意：没有动力，你既不能设定目标，也不能实现它。**neither...nor...**意为“既不.....也不.....”。

2-3 (2018江苏,完形填空, ) It had also given me a choice, either to leave that page blank or to keep writing the story with hope.

解析 考查连词。句意：它也给了我一个选择，要么让那一页空白，要么带着希望继续写这个故事。**either...or...**意为“要么.....要么.....”，连接的不定式短语为并列成分，作同位语。

WELCOME UNIT

语法 ▸ 精讲破

句子成分和基本句型

一、句子成分

构成句子的各个部分称为句子成分。句子成分有主要成分与次要成分之分。主要成分是主语(The Subject)和谓语(The Verb),次要成分有表语(The Predicative)、宾语(The Object)、定语(The Attribute)、状语(The Adverbial)、补足语(The Complement)和同位语(The Appositive)。

(一)主语

【观察】

The students are playing volleyball now.

To read in the sun is bad for your eyes.

When we are going to have an English test has not been decided.

Smoking does harm to the health.

WELCOME UNIT

【归纳】

主语表示句子所要说明或描述的人或事物,一般为名词(短语)、代词、数词、动名词(短语)、不定式(短语)或 ① 从句。

(二)谓语

【观察】

You may keep the book for two weeks at most.

He didn't listen to my advice.

【归纳】

谓语说明或描述主语的行为动作或所处的状态,由动词或 ② 动词短语 充当。

WELCOME UNIT

(三)表语

【观察】

I'm an astronaut.

She looks pale.

My job is teaching English.

【归纳】

表语说明主语的身份、特征或状态,在③ **系动词** (be、become、get、look、grow、turn、seem等)之后,可以由④ **名词**、代词、形容词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)、介词短语及从句充当。

(四)宾语

【观察】

He wrote a play.

WELCOME UNIT

She enjoys living in China.

He insists on finishing the task ahead of time.

【归纳】

宾语表示动作的对象、行为的承受者或动作的结果,一般位于⑤ 及物动词 和⑥ 介词 后面。宾语有单宾语、双宾语、复合宾语等。双宾语又分为直接宾语和间接宾语。复合宾语为“宾语+宾语补足语”。宾语可以由名词(短语)、代词、数词、名词化的形容词、不定式(短语)、动名词(短语)、从句等充当。

(五)宾语补足语

【观察】

New technologies make life easy and convenient.

【归纳】

有些及物动词除有一个宾语外,还要有一个宾语补足语,才能使句子的意义完整。宾语补足语可由名词、⑦ 形容词、副词、不定式(短语)、分词(短语)或介词(短语)等充当。

WELCOME UNIT

一般结构:及物动词(如make、see、find等)+宾语+宾语补足语。

注意:“make/see/find/...sb. do sth.”结构变为被动形式时,不定式符号to要还原。

He was seen to enter the classroom.

(六)定语

【观察】

The black bike is mine.

They made paper flowers.

The boy in the classroom is Jack.

Our monitor is always the first to enter the classroom.

【归纳】

修饰名词或代词的词、短语或从句称为定语。定语就其与被修饰词的位置来看,可分为前置定语和后置定语。可以充当前置定语的有形容词、代词、数词、名

WELCOME UNIT

词、名词所有格、现在分词、过去分词等;可以充当后置定语の有形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式(短语)、现在分词、过去分词、从句等。

(七)状语

【观察】

He knows a lot.

She is lying in bed thinking.

When I was young, I often listened to the radio.

【归纳】

修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子,说明动作或状态特征的句子成分称为状语。充当状语的有副词、介词短语、不定式、⑧现在分词、过去分词、形容词、⑨从句等。

WELCOME UNIT

(八)同位语

【观察】

We have two children, a boy and a girl.

The news that he had passed the exam delighted his mother.

【归纳】

同位语通常位于名词或代词之后,对该词作进一步解释说明。可以作同位语的有

⑩ 名词、代词、数词、⑪ 从句 等。

二、八种基本句型

(一)主语+不及物动词(S+V)

【观察】

The car won't start.

They laughed.

WELCOME UNIT

【归纳】

此类句子有一个共同特点:句子的谓语动词都能表达完整的意思,都是^⑫ 不及物动词。

(二)主语+系动词+表语(S+P)

【观察】

The flowers smell sweet.

Tom looks thin.

【归纳】

一些系动词单独作谓语时不能表达一个完整的意思,需要接上表明主语身份或状态的^⑬ 表语构成复合谓语。

(三)主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语(S+V+O)

【观察】

They ate what was left over.

WELCOME UNIT

She hates spiders.

He admitted that he had made a mistake.

【归纳】

此类谓语动词都有实际意义,都是由主语产生的动作,但后面必须加一个⑭ 宾语,即动作的承受者。

(四)主语+谓语(及物动词)+间接宾语+直接宾语(S+V+IO+DO)

【观察】

She cooked her husband a delicious meal.

=She cooked a delicious meal for her husband.

【归纳】

有些动词可以有两个宾语。通常情况下间接宾语(多指人)在前,直接宾语(多指物)在后;有时也可把间接宾语置于直接宾语后,此时间接宾语前需加介词⑮ for 或 to。

WELCOME UNIT

(五)主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语+宾语补足语(S+V+O+C)

【观察】

They made her happy.

She kept us waiting for her answer for over a week.

【归纳】

句子谓语为及物动词,有时只跟一个宾语不能表达完整意思,需要用宾语补足语对宾语进行补充说明。宾语补足语可以由名词、^{①⑥} 形容词、副词、介词短语、不定式(短语)和分词(短语)等充当。

(六)主语+谓语(不及物动词)+状语(S+V+A)

【观察】

The children stayed in the room.

WELCOME UNIT

John has gone to buy books.

【归纳】

句子谓语为不及物动词,需要跟状语对谓语动词进行补充说明或限定。状语常常是副词、介词短语、非谓语动词等。

(七)主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语+状语(S+V+O+A)

【观察】

They know us very well.

They put the dish here.

【归纳】

句子谓语为及物动词,跟宾语后句意还不完整,需要跟状语进行补充说明或限定。状语常常是副词、介词短语、非谓语动词等。

WELCOME UNIT

(八)There be...

【观察】

There is a book on the table.

There are some apples and a pear in the bowl.

There was a sports meeting in our school yesterday.

【归纳】

There be后面的名词是句子的主语,属倒装结构,其中be动词可以替换为live、lie、stand、exist、appear等。

注意:(1)在There be句型中,be的单复数与离它最^⑪ 近 的名词的单复数保持一致,并且There be句型有不同的时态。

(2)There be表示“存在;有”。这里的there没有实际意义,不可与副词there(那里)混淆。

WELCOME UNIT

链接高考

写出下列句子的主语

1.(2020天津,阅读理解B, )The deep,gentle voice helped calm the nervous girl.

The deep, gentle voice


2.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解A )The deadlines and what you need to apply depend on the program.

The deadlines and what you need to apply


3.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解I )Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience.

Learning English as a second language

WELCOME UNIT


4.(2019课标全国 II ,语法填空 )Her years of hard work have finally been acknowledged after a customer nominated(提名)her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

Her years of hard work;a customer

5.(2018课标全国 I ,阅读理解C )Languages have been coming and going for thousands of years...

Languages

写出下列句子的谓语

6.(2020全国 II ,阅读理解B )Some parents will buy any high-tech toy if they think it will help their child.

will buy;think;will help

WELCOME UNIT

7.(2019课标全国 II ,阅读理解A )This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around.

is


8.(2018课标全国III,阅读理解A, )For just a small donation you can take a tour with our garden guide.

can take

写出下列句子的表语


9.(2020全国 II ,完形填空 )It was just after sunrise on a June morning.

after sunrise on a June morning

10.(2019课标全国 I ,短文改错 )I became interested in playing football thanks to a small accident.


interested in playing football

WELCOME UNIT


11.(2019课标全国 II,七选五, ) Another way of setting realistic goals is to analyze your short and long term objectives, keeping in mind your beliefs, values and strengths.

to analyze your short and long term objectives

写出下列句子的宾语

12.(2020全国 III,完形填空, ) As a businesswoman, I care deeply about my customers.


a businesswoman; my customers


13.(2018课标全国 II,阅读理解C, ) The report data shows that pleasure reading levels for younger children, ages 2—8, remain largely the same.

that pleasure reading levels for younger children, ages 2—8, remain largely the same; younger children

WELCOME UNIT


写出下列句子的宾语补足语

14.(2020浙江,完形填空, ) Obviously, Don had somehow made the vehicle **move**.

15.(2019天津,阅读理解D, ) A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison.
stop functioning

16.(2018课标全国III,阅读理解D, ) What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?
agree to sell some of her objects

写出下列句子的定语

17.(2020全国III,七选五, ) A housewarming party is a special party to be held when someone buys or moves into a new apartment or house.
housewarming; special; to be held; new

WELCOME UNIT

18.(2019天津,阅读表达,★☆☆)One card from a student stood out to him.
from a student

19.(2019课标全国III,语法填空,★☆☆)They were well trained by their masters who had great experience with caring for these animals.
their;who had great experience with caring for these animals;great;these

写出下列句子的状语

20.(2020北京,语法填空A,★☆☆)Until I joined her class, I hadn't believed in my ability as a writer.
Until I joined her class


21. (2019浙江,完形填空,★☆☆)Usually, the stranger the idea is, the more it gets noticed.
Usually;the stranger the idea is

WELCOME UNIT

22.(2018课标全国 II,阅读理解A改编, ) Before choices are finalised, parents will be asked to sign to confirm their child's choices.


Before choices are finalised; to confirm their child's choices

写出下面句子的同位语

23.(2019浙江,阅读理解A, ) Corrado, a translator for the Army during WW II, was killed in action in Europe.

a translator for the Army during WW II

指出下列句子的基本句型

24.(2020天津,完形填空, ) Jones got the idea after he had talked with an elderly lady...

SVOA

WELCOME UNIT

25.(2019江苏,阅读理解D,)The house lights faded.

SV

26.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解D)I was the queen of the playground.

SP

27.(2019课标全国 I ,七选五)It gives us a great feeling of peace.

SV IO DO

28.(2019课标全国 II ,阅读理解B,)She may just need a little persuading.

SVO

29.(2019课标全国 II ,阅读理解D改编,)There is no graded homework.

There be...

WELCOME UNIT

30.(2019课标全国III,阅读理解C, ) This development did not take place overnight.

SVA

31.(2018课标全国 II,阅读理解A ) Thursday sees us make the short journey to Paris...

SVOC
