



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

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识清单破

I. 核心单词

(A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. volunteer *n.* 志愿者
2. debate *n.* 辩论; 争论 *vt. & vi.* 辩论; 争论
3. content *n.* 内容; [pl.] 目录; (书、讲话、节目等的) 主题
4. title *n.* (书、诗歌等的) 名称; 标题; 职称; 头衔
5. topic *n.* 话题; 标题
6. extra *adj.* 额外的; 附加的
7. quit *vi. & vt.* (quit, quit) 停止; 戒掉; 离开(工作职位、学校等)
8. schedule *n.* 工作计划; 日程安排 *vt.* 安排; 预定
9. plate *n.* 盘子; 碟子
10. expert *n.* 专家; 行家 *adj.* 熟练的; 内行的; 专家的

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

11. generation *n.* 一代(人)

12. focus *vi. & vt.* 集中(精力、注意力等); (使)调节焦距 *n.* 中心; 重点; 焦点

13. adult *n.* 成年人 *adj.* 成年的; 成熟的

(B) 阅读词汇—明词义

1. ballet *n.* 芭蕾舞

2. greenhouse *n.* 温室; 暖房

3. freshman *n.* (中学) 九年级学生; (大学) 一年级新生

4. literature *n.* 文学; 文学作品

5. extra-curricular *adj.* 课外的; 课程以外的

(C) 拓展词汇—灵活用

1. teenager *n.* (13至19岁之间的) 青少年 → teenage *adj.* 十几岁的(指13至19岁); 青少年的

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

2. prefer *vt.* 较喜欢 → preference *n.* 偏爱; 喜爱
3. movement *n.* 动作; 运动; 活动 → move *v.* 移动; (使) 改变位置; 搬家
4. suitable *adj.* 合适的; 适用的 → suit *n.* 套装 *v.* 适合; 适宜; 满足; 匹配
5. actually *adv.* 事实上; 的确 → actual *adj.* 真实的; 实际的
6. challenge *n.* 挑战; 艰巨任务 *vt.* 怀疑; 向……挑战 → challenging *adj.* 具有挑战性的
7. confused *adj.* 糊涂的; 迷惑的 → confusing *adj.* 难以理解的; 不清楚的 → confuse *vt.* 使糊涂; 使迷惑
8. fluent *adj.* (尤指外语) 流利的; 熟练的 → fluently *adv.* 流利地, 流畅地 → fluency *n.* (尤指外语) 流利, 流畅
9. graduate *vi. & vt.* 毕业; 获得学位 *n.* 毕业生 → graduation *n.* (大学或美国高中的) 毕业; 毕业典礼

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

10. recommend *vt.* 建议;推荐;介绍→ recommendation *n.* 提议;推荐;介绍;推荐信
11. advance *n.* 前进;发展 *vi.* 前进;发展 *vt.* 发展;促进→ advanced *adj.* 高级的;高等的;先进的
12. obviously *adv.* 显然;明显地→ obvious *adj.* 明显的;显然的
13. responsible *adj.* 负责的;有责任的→ responsibly *adv.* 明事理地;认真负责地;可信赖地→ responsibility *n.* 责任;义务
14. solution *n.* 解决办法;答案→ solve *v.* 解决
15. editor *n.* 主编;编辑;编者→ edit *v.* 编辑,校订(文章、书籍等)→ edition *n.* 版本(出版形式);(报纸、杂志的)一份
16. adventure *n.* 冒险;奇遇→ adventurer *n.* 冒险者;冒险家
17. youth *n.* 青年时期;青春→ youthful *adj.* 年轻人的;显得年轻的→ young *adj.* 年轻的;幼小的

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

18. survival *n.* 生存; 幸存; 幸存事物 → survive *v.* 生存, 存活; 幸存, 幸免于难
→ survivor *n.* 幸存者
19. behaviour *n.* 行为; 举止 → behave *v.* 表现; 表现得体
20. attract *vt.* 吸引; 引起……的注意(或兴趣) → attractive *adj.* 有吸引力的 →
attraction *n.* 吸引力; 有吸引力的事
21. addicted *adj.* 有瘾的; 上瘾的; 入迷的 → addict *n.* 对……入迷的人; 吸毒成瘾的人

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

II.重点短语

1. prefer...to... 喜欢……多于……
2. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净
3. be suitable for 对……适合的
4. sign up(for sth.) 报名(参加课程)
5. on one's own 独自,单独;独立地
6. hand out 分发
7. be responsible for... 对……负责
8. keep up with 跟上,赶上
9. be attracted to 喜爱
10. focus on 集中,特别关注
11. addicted to... 对……很入迷

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

12. encourage...to do sth. 鼓励……做某事

13. prefer doing sth. 喜欢做某事

14. be good at 擅长

15. make the team 成为队员；加入队伍

16. get used to 习惯于

17. be worried about 担心

18. deal with 处理

19. do well in... 在……方面干得好

20. try out for... 参加……选拔（或试演）

21. make a fire 生火

22. work out 计算出；解决；理解，弄清

23. drop out of school 辍学

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

III.经典结构

1.从初中到高中真是一个巨大的挑战。

Going from junior high school to senior high school is
a really big challenge.

2.因为我喜欢且擅长英语,我的指导老师建议我选修高级文学。

My adviser recommended that I should sign up for advanced literature because I like English and I'm good at it.

3.我会自己找到一个提高的方法,以便我明年可以加入球队。

I'll find a way to improve on my own so that I can make the team next year.

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

4.努力学习并不总是有趣的,但我会为大学或未来的任何其他事情做好准备。

Studying hard isn't always fun, but I' ll be well prepared for university or whatever else comes in the future.

5.对于你们这一代的青少年来说,被电脑游戏和网络世界吸引并不罕见。

It is not unusual for teenagers of your generation to be attracted to computer games and the online world.

6.但是在网上花太多的时间是不健康的,并且(让人)很难集中精力在生活中的其他事情上。

But spending too much time online is unhealthy and makes it very difficult to focus on other things in life.

7.为什么不一起讨论一下这个问题呢?

Why not discuss the problem together?

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

8.我班上有个我喜欢的女孩,但是我太害羞了,不敢和她说话。

There is a girl I like in my class, but I'm too shy to talk to her.

9.所以下次你觉得不想做无聊的、困难的家庭作业或者不想去上课的时候,想想那些没有接受良好教育机会的孩子吧。

So the next time you feel like you do not want to do boring, difficult homework or go to class, think about the children who don't have the chance to get a good education.

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

IV.长难句分析

1.I know that Chinese is a very difficult language, but I hope to be fluent when I graduate.

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 引导宾语从句;第二个分句中 when 引导时间状语从句。

句意:我知道汉语是一门很难的语言,但我希望我毕业时能达到很流利的程度。

2.I'm a bit worried about keeping up with the other students in my advanced course, and it'll be quite difficult to get used to all the homework.

分析:本句是并列复合句。句中并列连词and连接两个并列的分句。第一个分句中keeping up with...为动名词短语作about的 宾语;第二个分句中,it作 形式主语,后面的动词不定式短语to get used to...作 真正的主语。

句意:我有点担心自己在高级课程中能否跟上其他同学,而且适应所有的家庭作业是件很难的事情。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

3.If you are one of the lucky ones who can go to a senior high school, you should be grateful for the opportunity.

分析:该句是一个主从复合句。句中If引导的是条件状语从句,在该从句中又含有一个who引导的定语从句,修饰先行词ones。

句意:如果你是能上高中的幸运儿之一,你应该感谢这个机会。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

V. 必备语法

名词短语、形容词短语和副词短语

请写出下列句子中画线部分属于什么短语及其在句中所作的成分

1. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

(第一、二个短语属于名词短语,在句中由并列连词and连接作主语;第三个短语属于名词短语,在句中作宾语补足语)

2. Going from junior high school to senior high school is a really big challenge. (画线短语属于名词短语,在句中作表语)

3. The first week was a little confusing. (第一个短语属于名词短语,在句中作主语;第二个短语属于形容词短语,在句中作表语)

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

4.I tried to join the school football team, but the coach told me that I didn't play well enough. (第一个短语属于名词短语,在句中作宾语;第二个短语属于副词短语,在句中作状语)

5.I understand quite well that you are anxious and feel terrible.(属于副词短语,在句中作状语)

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

词汇 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1 | prefer vt.(preferred, preferred)较喜欢

I prefer helping others.(教材P12)我更喜欢帮助别人。

情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年10月) Although shared bikes are sweeping the country, Guangxi people still have a preference for electric bicycles. 尽管共享单车风靡全国, 但广西人仍偏爱电动车。

I prefer you to wait for me at the bus stop.

我宁愿你在那个公共汽车站等我。

Most people prefer buying clothes to sewing by themselves.

大多数人喜欢买衣服而不愿意自己缝制。

I prefer to work at home rather than work in the office.

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

我宁愿在家工作也不愿在办公室工作。

I prefer tea to coffee. 比起咖啡,我更喜欢茶。



归纳拓展

①prefer to do sth./doing sth. 更喜欢做某事(doing表示经常性的动作;to do表示具体的动作)

②prefer... to ... 喜欢.....多于.....

③prefer doing A to doing B 喜欢做A而不喜欢做B

④prefer to do A rather than do B 宁愿做A也不愿做B

⑤prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事

⑥preference *n.* 喜爱;偏爱

⑦have a preference for ... 偏爱.....

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

链接高考

单句语法填空

1-1 (2020浙江1月,听力,★★★) I prefer smaller companies to bigger ones, because a smaller business has the ability to be more flexible...

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：比起大的公司，我更喜欢小的公司，因为一家更小的公司能更加灵活……。prefer...to...喜欢……多于……。

1-2 (2019课标全国 II,阅读理解C改编★★★) I prefer to go (go) out and be out. Alone, but together, you know?

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：我更喜欢到外边去，待在外边。一个人，而不是一起，你知道吗？prefer to do sth.更喜欢做某事。and后的be为省略to的形式。


1-3 (2018江苏,阅读理解B,★★★) Unlike fast-food places, fine dining shops prefer customers to stay (stay) longer and spend.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：与快餐店不同的是，好的饭店更愿意顾客能待得久一点并进行消费。prefer sb. to do sth.宁愿某人做某事。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


1-4 (2016 课标全国III,阅读理解D, ) They needed to be aroused(激发) one way or the other, and they preferred (prefer) good news to bad.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：他们需要以这样或那样的方式被激发，而且比起坏消息，他们更喜欢好消息。and连接两个并列分句，根据前一分句中的谓语动词needed可知，此处也应使用一般过去时。prefer的过去式要特别注意，需要双写字母r，故填preferred。

1-5(2016北京,阅读理解A, ) As for the working environment, Tanis prefers working (work) by herself.

解析 考查动名词。句意：至于工作环境，Tanis更喜欢一个人工作。prefer doing/to do sth.更喜欢做某事，doing表示经常性的动作，而to do表示具体的动作。根据语境可知，此处应为经常性的动作，故填working。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

1-6 () The teenagers think their parents don't understand them so they prefer to talk (talk) to their friends rather than tell their parents their problems.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：青少年认为他们的父母不理解他们，所以他们宁愿和他们的朋友聊天，而不愿把他们的问题告诉父母。prefer to do...rather than do...宁愿做.....而不愿做.....，故填to talk。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

2 | suitable *adj.* 合适的; 适用的

Which club do you think is suitable for Adam?(教材P12) 你认为哪个俱乐部适合亚当?

情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年11月) Anji's air, water and soil are very suitable for growing tea. 安吉的空气、水和土壤非常适合种茶。

The shoes are suitable to travel. 这双鞋适合旅行。

That color doesn't suit her. 那种颜色不适合她。

The hot weather doesn't suit me. 天这么热,我真受不了。

归纳拓展


① be suitable for ... 适合.....

② be suitable to do sth. 适合做某事


UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

③ suit *vt.*(衣服、款式、颜色等)适合(某人);适宜,有利于 *n.*套装;西服

单句语法填空


2-1 (2020江苏,22, ) If you look at all sides of the situation, you'll find probably a solution that suits (suit) everyone.

解析 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意:如果你全面地分析形势,你可能会找到一个适合每一个人的解决方案。设空处表示的行为没有一定的时间性,应该使用一般现在时。**that everyone**是定语从句,先行词是**a solution**,是单数,关系词在定语从句中作主语,故从句谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。故填**suits**。

2-2 (2019江苏,书面表达, ) Li suggests the traditional Chinese dress while Su thinks the school uniforms are more suitable (suit).

解析 考查形容词。句意:李推荐中国传统服装,而苏则认为校服更合适。设空处作表语,表示“合适的”,故用形容词形式。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

2-3() Many of the fish caught for sport are not suitable for eating, so they are thrown away.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：许多以运动为目的捕的鱼不适合吃，所以它们被扔掉了。be suitable for...适合.....。故填for。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

3| challenge *n.*挑战;艰巨任务 *vt.*怀疑;向……挑战

Going from junior high school to senior high school is a really big challenge.(教材P14)
从初中到高中真是一个巨大的挑战。

情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2021年1月) China's food supply will remain stable during the Spring Festival, despite challenges caused by COVID-19 risks. 尽管新冠肺炎风险带来了挑战, 中国的粮食供应将在春节期间保持稳定。

There will be many difficult and challenging days ahead.

今后将会有很多艰苦和充满挑战的日子。

In public, Michael challenged him to a dance contest.

在公开场合, 迈克尔挑战他进行舞蹈比赛。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

归纳拓展


① face/meet/accept/take up a challenge 面临/接受挑战

② challenge sb. to sth. 向某人挑战某事

③ challenge sb. to do sth. 向某人挑战做某事


④ challenging *adj.* 具有挑战性的

单句语法填空


3-1 (2019北京,语法填空A改编, ) Nervously facing many challenges (challenge), I know I will whisper to myself the two simple words “Be yourself” .

解析 考查名词单复数。句意：紧张地面对许多挑战时，我知道我将对自己低语这两个简单的词“Be yourself”。设空处意为“挑战”，由设空处前的many可知此处应用名词复数形式。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

3-2 (2018课标全国 II, 阅读理解D, ) It's more likely that none of us start a conversation because it's awkward(令人尴尬的) and challenging (challenge), or we think it's annoying and unnecessary.

解析 考查形容词。句意：更可能的是，我们中没有一个人开始交谈，因为那是令人尴尬和具有挑战性的，或者我们认为那是令人讨厌且没有必要的。and连接并列成分，由and前的awkward可知，设空处应用形容词作表语。此处指“具有挑战性的”，故填challenging。

3-3 (2016浙江, 七选五改编, ) Surround yourself with positive individuals who challenge you to be (be) better while loving you for who you are.

解析 考查不定式。句意：让你的周围都是积极向上的人，他们会在爱你本来的样子的同时挑战你（让你）变得更好。challenge sb. to do sth. 挑战某人做某事。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

4 | recommend vt. 建议; 推荐; 介绍

My adviser recommended that I should sign up for advanced literature because I like English and I'm good at it. (教材P14) 因为我喜欢且擅长英语, 我的指导老师建议我选修高级文学。

情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2021年1月) People are recommended to have several chopping boards so they can use them for different types of food. 人们被建议备几个切菜板, 这样就可以把它们用于(切)不同类型的食物。

Our English teacher strongly recommended *China Daily* to us.

我们的英语老师向我们强烈推荐《中国日报》。

The judge recommended that he serve 20 years in prison.

法官建议判他入狱服刑20年。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

It's strongly recommended that you should report this to the teacher. 强烈建议你
把此事报告给老师。

归纳拓展

- ① recommend sth. to sb. 向某人推荐某物
- ② recommend doing sth. 建议做某事
- ③ recommend sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事
- ④ recommend sb./sth. as... 推荐某人/某物当/作为……
- ⑤ recommend that... 建议……(that从句用虚拟语气,即从句谓语用 “ (should+) 动词原形 ” 形式,其中should可以省略)
- ⑥ It's recommended that... 建议……(that从句用虚拟语气,即从句谓语用 “ (should+) 动词原形 ” 形式,其中should可以省略)
- ⑦ recommendation *n.* 推荐;介绍;推荐信;介绍信

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

单句语法填空


4-1 (2019课标全国III,语法填空,★)Our hosts shared many of their experiences and recommended (recommend) wonderful places to eat, shop, and visit.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：我们的东道主分享了许多他们的经历，并推荐了一些可以吃饭、购物和参观的好地方。第一个连词and连接并列成分，由shared可知设空处应该用一般过去时。

4-2 (2017北京,阅读理解B,★)Take a look online—evidence shows that thousands of teachers and parents know a good thing when they see it and recommend *TOKNOW* to their friends.


解析 考查介词。句意：上网看看吧——证据表明，成千上万的老师和家长在看到它时就知道它是一种好东西，并向他们的朋友推荐TOKNOW。recommend sth. to sb. 向某人推荐某物。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

4-3 (2016四川,阅读理解D改编, ) Nutritionists(营养学家) recommend skimmed milk(脱脂牛奶) as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening(易使人发胖的).

解析 考查介词。句意：营养学家推荐脱脂牛奶作为睡前最好的选择,因为它是~~最~~不容易使人发胖的。recommend sth. as...推荐某物作为.....。

句型转换

4-4(2019北京,阅读理解B, ) He recommended her to do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

→He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.(用虚拟语气)

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

5 | advanced *adj.* 高级的;高等的;先进的;(国家)发达的

My adviser recommended that I should sign up for advanced literature...(教材P14)我的指导老师建议我选修高级文学……

💡情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年11月) In response to climate change, most advanced nations have been reducing their dependence on fossil fuel-based power production. 作为对气候变化的回应,大多数发达国家一直在减少对以化石燃料为基础的发电的依赖。

Only those who had booked the ticket in advance were allowed in. 只有那些预先订票的人允许进去。

Science has made great advances in the last fifty years.

在过去的五十年里,科学取得了巨大的进步。


UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

Galileo's ideas were well in advance of the age in which he lived.伽利略的思想远远超越了他所处的时代。

归纳拓展

- ① advance *n.* 前进;发展 *vi.* 前进;发展 *vt.* 发展;促进
- ② in advance (of)(时间上)在……前;预先;事先
- ③ make an advance/advances 取得进步/进展

单句语法填空

5-1 (2020天津, 3, )—Next time you visit Bob, remember to give him a call in advance.

—Good point. I will.


解析 考查固定搭配。句意:——下次你拜访Bob的时候,记得提前给他打电话。——好主意。我会的。in advance 意为“提前;预先”。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

5-2 (2020全国新高考 I ,阅读理解E ) She decided to go back to college

to advance (advance) her career and to be able to better support her family while doing something she loves: nursing.

解析 考查动词不定式。句意：她决定重返大学以发展自己的事业，并能更好地养活她的家庭，同时做着她热爱的事情：护理。根据句意可知，她决心回到大学的目的是发展自己的事业，所以此处应用动词不定式作目的状语。

5-3 (2017北京,阅读理解B, ) *TOKNOW* makes complex(复杂的) ideas attractive and accessible(浅显易懂的) to children, who can become involved in advanced (advance) concepts(理念) and even philosophy(哲学).

解析 考查形容词。句意：*TOKNOW*使复杂的观点变得有吸引力和易于儿童理解，儿童们便能接触高级的理念，甚至是哲学。设空处修饰名词concepts，应使用形容词，故填advanced，意为“高级的”。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

6 | responsible *adj.* 负责的;有责任的

I know I'll have to study harder as a senior high school student and get used to being responsible for a lot more.(教材P14) 我知道作为一名高中生,我得更加努力地学习,并习惯于承担更多的责任。

情景导学

(*Global Times*, 2020年11月) “Students should not be treated as free labor, and schools ought to take responsibility for teaching,” one netizen commented on Sina Weibo. 一位网友在新浪微博上评论道: “学生不应该被视为免费劳动力,学校应该承担教学的责任。”

She feels a strong sense of responsibility towards her students.

她对学生有很强的责任感。

It's every citizen's responsibility to keep our city clean.


保持城市清洁是每个公民的责任。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

归纳拓展


- ① be responsible for ... 对……负责
- ② responsibility *n.* 责任; 义务
- ③ have/take responsibility (for ...) 对……负责
- ④ It's one's responsibility to do sth. 做某事是某人的责任
- ⑤ a sense of responsibility 责任感

单句语法填空


6-1 (2020全国 I , 书面表达 ) He is so humorous, responsible (responsibility) and selfless that I respect and love him very much.

解析 考查形容词。句意：他是如此幽默、负责和无私，以至于我非常尊重和喜欢他。设空处作表语，由前后的humorous和selfless可知，此处应用形容词，故填responsible。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


6-2 (2018江苏,阅读理解D, ) She said social media companies must also “take more responsibility (responsible)” .

解析 考查名词。句意：她说社交媒体公司也必须“负更多的责任”。take responsibility 为固定搭配，意为“负责”。

6-3 (2017天津,阅读理解C, ) Who is responsible for the operation of such vehicles is not clear among car makers, consumers and lawyers.

解析 考查介词。句意：在汽车制造商、消费者和律师中，谁该为这样的交通工具的运行负责是不清楚的。be responsible for...意为“为.....负责”。

完成句子

6-4 () We are all deeply moved by the ceremony, from which we realize that the process of our growth is always accompanied(伴随)by the sense of responsibility (责任感).

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

7 | schedule *n.* 工作计划;日程安排 *vt.* 安排;预定

...I need to make a workable schedule.(教材P15)

.....我需要制订一个可行的时间表。

情景导学

(*China Daily*, 2021年1月) China's first solar probe is scheduled to be launched into space in the first half of 2022.

中国第一个太阳探测器计划在2022年上半年发射到太空。

The new bridge has been finished two years ahead of schedule.

这座新桥提前两年落成。

We expect the work to be completed on schedule.

我们希望这项工作能按照预定时间完成。

The sports meeting is scheduled for Saturday.


运动会安排在周六。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

归纳拓展


- ① ahead of schedule 提前
- ② behind schedule 迟于预定时间
- ③ on schedule 按时;准时
- ④ be scheduled for +时间点 预定/安排在……(时间)
- ⑤ be scheduled to do sth. 安排做某事;预计做某事

单句语法填空


7-1 (2020浙江1月,应用文写作, ) The contest, which is scheduled to be held (hold) in our school hall on January 18th, will focus on the traditional Chinese culture.

解析 考查不定式。句意: 本次大赛定于1月18日在我校大厅举行, 将以中国传统文化为重点。be scheduled to do sth. 安排做某事。The contest与hold之间为被动关系, 故填to be held。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


7-2 (2019江苏,阅读理解D, ) The family rented a former church in downtown Portland and scheduled (schedule) a concert.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：这家人在波特兰市中心租了一座昔日的教堂，并安排了一场音乐会。设空处与并列连词and连接的动词rented为平行结构，均为谓语部分。故用一般过去时。


7-3 (2016课标全国 I ,书面表达 ) I know you have a very busy schedule, but I'd be very grateful if you could take some time to go through them and make necessary changes.

解析 考查冠词。句意：我知道您的日程安排很紧，但如果您能花点时间通读一下它们，并做些必要的修改，我将不胜感激。schedule为可数名词，意为“工作计划；日程安排”。此处表泛指，故填不定冠词a。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

7-4 () Having worked for two days, Steve managed to finish his report on schedule.

解析 考查介词。句意：工作了两天，史蒂夫设法如期完成了他的报告。on schedule如期；准时。


7-5 () The following events are scheduled for the 2019—2020 academic year.

解析 考查介词。句意：以下活动安排在2019—2020学年。“be scheduled for+时间点”表示“预定/安排在……（时间）”。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点 8 | attract vt.吸引;引起……的注意(或兴趣)

It is not unusual for teenagers of your generation to be attracted to computer games and the online world.(教材P18)对于你们这一代青少年来说,被电脑游戏和网络世界吸引并不罕见。

 情景导学

There is a big house with an attractive garden.

有一处带有美丽花园的大宅子。

Her new clothes have attracted our attention.

她的新衣服吸引了我们的注意。

What do you think attracts people to big cities?


你认为是什么把人们吸引到了大城市?

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

归纳拓展


- ① attract one's attention 吸引某人的注意力
- ② attract sb. to sth. 引起某人对某物的兴趣
- ③ be attracted to... 喜爱……, 为……所吸引
- ④ attraction *n.* 吸引; 吸引力; 诱惑力 *n.* [C] 有吸引力的地方; 有吸引力的事物
- ⑤ attractive *adj.* 有吸引力的

单句语法填空


8-1 (2020 天津, 阅读理解C, ) This can be useful for businesses such as restaurants and stores because it offers a new way to attract (attract) customers.

解析 考查动词不定式。句意：这会对像餐馆和商店这样的企业很有用，因为它提供了一种新的吸引顾客的方法。设空处作a new way的后置定语，故填to attract。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


8-2 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解C改编 )It's this strange form that makes race walking such an attractive (attract) activity.

解析 考查形容词。句意：正是这种奇怪的形式使竞走成为一项如此有吸引力的活动。设空处修饰名词activity，应使用形容词，故填attractive，意为“有吸引力的”。

8-3 (2020全国新高考 I ,阅读理解C )A few years later, still attracted to the country, he returned to Uzbekistan to write an article about the disappearance of the Aral Sea.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：几年后，仍然被这个国家吸引，他回到乌兹别克斯坦去写一篇关于咸海的消失的文章。be attracted to...意为“为.....所吸引”。此处为过去分词短语作状语。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

8-4 (2019浙江,七选五, ) The concert was broadcast live and attracted (attract) the largest one night audience in the history of television up to that time.

解析 考查动词的时态。句意：那场音乐会进行了现场直播，吸引了直到那个时候电视史上最多的一晚观众（的数量）。设空处与并列连词and连接的was broadcast为平行结构，均为谓语部分，所以此处用一般过去时。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

9 | focus *vt.& vi.* 集中(精力、注意力等);(使) 调节焦距 *n.* 中心; 重点; 焦点

But spending too much time online is unhealthy and makes it very difficult to focus on other things in life.(教材P18)但是花太多的时间上网是不健康的,而且(让人)很难把精力集中在生活中的其他事情上。

💡情景导学

The accident brought this problem into focus.

这一事故使这个问题成为焦点。

This issue of terrorism has come into focus recently.

这个有关恐怖主义的议题最近成了焦点问题。

📎归纳拓展

① **focus on** 把注意力集中于; 关注 = focus upon

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


②focus...on...把……集中在……上

③come into focus 成为焦点

④bring...into focus 使……成为焦点


⑤focused *adj.* 注意力集中的;目标明确的

单句语法填空

9-1 (2020全国新高考 I ,七选五 ) Too often, when you stand up to give a speech, you focus on the “public” at the expense of(在牺牲……的情况下) the “speaking” .

解析 考查介词。句意：很多时候，当你站起来演讲时，你关注的是“公众”，而忽略了“演讲”。focus on 特别关注。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

9-2 (2018天津,阅读理解C, ) There's a new frontier(新领域) in 3D printing that's beginning to come into focus: food.

解析 考查固定短语。句意：3D打印有一个新的领域开始成为焦点：食品。come into focus成为焦点。

9-3(2018课标全国III,阅读理解C, ) Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing (focus) on Chinese traditions.

解析 考查动名词。句意：现在，许多中国人正在学习西方的风格和理论，而不是关注中国的传统。rather than后接动名词作宾语。故填focusing。

9-4 (2016课标全国 II,语法填空, ) Most of us are more focused (focus) on our tasks in the morning than we are later in the day.

解析 考查形容词。句意：我们大多数人在早上比在一天的早些时候更专注于我们的工作。此处应用形容词作表语，故填focused。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

结构 ▸ 情景破

知识点 1 | so that...为了,以便

I'll find a way to improve on my own so that I can make the team next year.(教材P14)

我会自己找到一个提高的方法,以便我明年可以加入球队。

情景导学

He works hard so that he can pass the exam.

=He works hard in order that he can pass the exam.

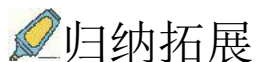
=He works hard in order to/so as to pass the exam.

他努力学习,以便能通过考试。

I took an early bus, so that I got there in time.

我乘了早班公共汽车,及时赶到了那里。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE




①so that引导 目的状语从句, 意为“为了, 以便”, 从句中常含有can/could/may/might/will/would/should等情态动词, 可与in order that, in order to, so as to等形式进行转换。

②so that 引导 结果状语从句, 意为“以至于; 结果”, 从句中一般不用情态动词, 常用逗号与主句隔开。

链接高考


指出下列句中so that 引导的从句类型

1-1 (2020江苏, 23, ) They decide to have more workers for the project so that it won't be delayed. 目的状语从句

1-2 () Stephen was excellent in many ways, so that he got the job. 结果状语从句

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

句型转换

1-3 (2019天津,阅读理解B. ) I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so that I could read all of the road signs we passed.

→ I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, in order that I could read all of the road signs we passed.

→ I often found myself telling my mom to drive more slowly, so as to/in order to read all of the road signs we passed.

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

知识点

2 | 动名词(短语)作主语

Studying hard isn't always fun, but I'll be well prepared for university or whatever else comes in the future.(教材P14)努力学习并不总是有趣的,但我会为大学或未来的任何其他的事情做好准备。

情景导学

It's no use crying over spilt milk.覆水难收。

Playing with fire is dangerous.玩火危险。(泛指玩火)

To play with fire is dangerous.玩火危险。(指某一次具体的动作)

归纳拓展

①动名词(短语)作主语多表示一种 抽象的 或 泛指的 动作。

②单个动名词(短语)作主语,谓语动词用 第三人称单数形式。

③常用动名词作主语的句型:

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


It is no good doing sth. 做某事没有好处

It is no use /useless doing sth. 做某事没有用处


It is a waste of time doing sth. 做某事是浪费时间的

④不定式(短语)也可作主语,但多表示某一次具体的动作。

单句语法填空


2-1 (2020全国 II, 七选五 ) Sending (send) smiling faces to colleagues (同事) may seem strange.

解析 考查动名词短语作主语。句意: 给同事们发送笑脸可能看起来是奇怪的。设空处在句中作主语, 表示泛指的动作, 故填 **Sending**。


2-2 (2019天津, 4, ) Learning (learn) to think critically (批判地) is an important skill today's children will need for the future.

解析 考查动名词短语作主语。句意: 学会批判性思考是当今的孩子未来需要的一项重要技能。此处表示抽象的泛指动作, 应用动名词短语作主语, 故填 **Learning**。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

2-3 (2018北京,3, ) Traveling along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience.

解析 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意：沿着古老的丝绸之路旅行是一次有趣且有益的经历。此处描述事实，应用一般现在时，设空处的主语为动名词短语Traveling along the old Silk Road，所以应用单数形式，故填is。

2-4 () Understanding your own needs and styles of communication is as important as learning to convey your affections and emotions.

解析 考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意：了解自己的需求和沟通方式与学会表达自己的感情和情绪同样重要。此处描述事实，应用一般现在时，设空处的主语为动名词短语Understanding your own needs and styles of communication，所以应用单数形式，故填is。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

语法 ▸ 精讲破

名词短语、形容词短语和副词短语

短语或词组是具有一定意义但不构成句子或从句的一组词。本单元主要介绍的是名词短语、形容词短语和副词短语。

一、名词短语(noun phrases)

名词短语指以一个名词为中心构成的短语。

1. 名词短语的组成及功能

【观察】

The English teacher in red will go abroad next year.

这位穿红色衣服的英语老师明年将出国。

I want to take part in some interesting school clubs.

我想参加一些有趣的学校社团。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

He is the most handsome boy in the class.

他是班里最帅的男孩。

【归纳】

(1)组成:名词短语由(限定词+)(形容词、形容词短语、描述性名词+)名词(+介词短语)组成。

(2)功能:名词短语在句中可作①主语、②宾语、③表语或
宾语补足语。

2.名词的修饰语与名词的位置关系

【观察】

The boy is my brother.

这个男孩是我的弟弟。

The cute boy is my brother.

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

这个可爱的男孩是我的弟弟。

The cute boy in blue jeans is my brother.

这个穿蓝色牛仔褲的可爱男孩是我的弟弟。

The cute boy wearing blue jeans is my brother.

这个穿蓝色牛仔褲的可爱男孩是我的弟弟。

The cute boy who is wearing blue jeans is my brother.

这个穿蓝色牛仔褲的可爱男孩是我的弟弟。

【归纳】

(1)名词的修饰语与名词有两种位置关系:一是放在被修饰名词的前面,叫作

④ 前置定语;二是放在被修饰名词的后面,叫作⑤ 后置定语。

(2)在英语中,修饰名词的定语的位置是有规律的,下面是一个被称为“左二右六”规律的“黄金公式”:

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

限定词(冠词/指示代词/物主代词/不定代词)+形容词/形容词性短语/描述性名词+中心名词+六类后置定语(介词短语、分词短语、不定式短语、形容词短语、定语从句、同位语从句)。

二、形容词短语(adjective phrases)

形容词短语指以一个形容词为中心构成的短语。形容词短语的组成及功能如下:

【观察】

He was a very influential performer of modern jazz.

他是一名非常有影响力的现代爵士乐表演者。

Seeing her win the gold medal at the Olympics, we were all wild with joy.

看到她在奥运会上赢得了金牌,我们真是欣喜若狂。

His hard work made him very successful.

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

他的勤奋工作使得他非常成功。

After the war, the soldiers returned home, safe and sound.

战争结束后,士兵们安然无恙地回到了家。

Tom is old enough to take care of himself.

汤姆足够大了,可以照顾他自己了。

【归纳】

(1)组成:(副词+)形容词(+介词短语),形容词+enough,形容词+and/but+形容词。

(2)功能:形容词短语在句中可以修饰名词作⑥定语,还可以用作⑦表语、

⑧宾语补足语或状语。

形容词(短语)作状语时,通常说明⑨主语的情况,即表示其状态、性质、特征等,可位于句首、句末或句中,通常和句子的其他部分用逗号隔开。

三、副词短语(adverb phrases)

副词短语指以一个副词为中心构成的短语。副词短语的组成及功能如下:

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

【观察】

I can't catch up with him. He runs very fast.

我追不上他,他跑得非常快。

The window was far too small for him to get through.

这扇窗户对他来说实在太小,他钻不过去。

I do not know her well enough to ask her for help.

我对她不够熟悉,不好求她帮忙。

He would go over his work again and again.

他会反复检查他的工作。

【归纳】


(1)组成:(副词)+副词;副词+enough;副词+and/but+副词。

(2)功能:副词短语可以修饰⑩ 动词、⑪ 形容词 或副词,作状语,也可作定语、表语、补足语等。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

链接高考

请写出下列句子中画线部分属于哪类短语,在句中作什么成分

1.(2020全国 I ,阅读理解B ) The language is almost intoxicating(令人陶醉的), an aging writer looking back on an ambitious yet simpler time.

形容词短语; 表语


2.(2019课标全国 II ,阅读理解A ) This is an excellent fantasy novel from one of the best storytellers around.

名词短语; 表语


3.(2019课标全国 II ,阅读理解B改编 ) The author likes doing volunteer work because it makes her very happy.

形容词短语; 宾语补足语


UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

4.(2019课标全国 II ,短文改错)Then, when I was in the fifth grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher so much.


副词短语; 状语

5.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解)At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

形容词短语;表语

6.(2019课标全国 I ,阅读理解)Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device (装置) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard.

名词短语;宾语

7.(2018浙江11月,概要写作,)While visiting an online college fair can't take the place of an actual campus visit, it can be a very useful tool.

形容词短语; 定语


UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

8.(2018课标全国III,阅读理解D, ) The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

名词短语; 主语

9.(2018课标全国III,阅读理解D, ) It was totally, completely enough for him.

形容词短语;表语

10.(2018 天津,6, ) The possibility that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.

名词短语;主语

单句语法填空

11.(2020全国 I ,语法填空 ) Landing on the moon's far side is extremely (extreme) challenging.

解析 考查副词。句意：在月球背面着陆极具挑战性。修饰形容词challenging要用副词，故填extremely。extremely challenging为形容词短语。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

12.(2020 北京,完形填空,★☆☆)He practised again and again until he could move quite quickly (quick) across the sand.

解析 考查副词。句意：他一遍一遍地练习，直到他能在沙地上很快地滑动。修饰动词move要用副词，此处quite quickly为副词短语。


13.(2019课标全国II,语法填空,★☆☆)But then we got an official (office) letter and we were blown away.

解析 考查形容词。句意：但后来我们收到了一封官方的信，我们非常高兴。设空处作定语修饰其后的名词letter。故用形容词形式。


14.(2019课标全国III,语法填空,★☆☆)They also shared with us many traditional stories about Hawaii that were hugely (huge) popular with tourists.

解析 考查副词。句意：他们还和我们分享了许多关于非常受游客欢迎的夏威夷的传统故事。设空处修饰后面的形容词，故用副词hugely。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE


15.(2019课标全国III,语法填空,)When they were free from work,they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting competition (compete)to watch, together with the story behind it.

解析 考查名词。句意：当他们没有工作的时候，他们邀请我们参加当地的活动，让我们知道一个看起来很有趣的比赛，并告诉我们它背后的故事。an interesting 为名词短语，形容词后应接名词，故填competition。


16.(2019北京,语法填空C,)Students should have a proper attitude towards college before thinking about which college to attend, and it's never too early to make necessary preparations for a healthy and meaningful (meaning) college experience.

解析 考查形容词。句意：.....为健康且有意义的大学经历做必要的准备，越早越好。college experience 是名词短语，且设空处所填词和healthy并列，故设空处应用meaning的形容词形式 meaningful。

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

17. (2018课标全国 I ,阅读理解) The distribution of these languages is hugely (huge) uneven.

解析 考查副词。句意：这些语言的分布极不平衡。本句中uneven为形容词短语，在句中作表语，故本空应用副词hugely（非常）修饰形容词uneven。

18. (2018课标全国 II ,阅读理解D, ) The key to successful (success) small talk is learning how to connect with others, not just communicate with them.

解析 考查形容词。句意：成功的闲谈的关键是学会如何与他人建立关系，而不只是与他们交流。本句中small talk为名词短语，故应用形容词successful（成功的）修饰small talk。

19. (2018课标全国 III ,阅读理解C, ) He asked the workers to use traditional (tradition) techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors.

解析 考查形容词。句意：他要求工人们用传统技术把砖做成墙、屋顶和走廊。techniques为名词短语，故本空应用形容词traditional（传统的）修饰名词techniques。