



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 3 SPORTS AND FITNESS

知识清单破

I. 核心单词

(A) 写作词汇—写词形

1. soccer *n.* 足球; 足球运动
2. stadium *n.* 体育场; 运动场
3. boxing *n.* 拳击(运动)
4. badminton *n.* 羽毛球运动
5. marathon *n.* 马拉松赛跑
6. event *n.* 比赛项目; 大事; 公开活动
7. ski *adj.* 滑雪的 *vi.* 滑雪
8. track *n.* 跑道; 足迹; 铁路轨道 *vi. & vt.* 追踪; 跟踪
9. sweat *vt.* 使出汗; 出汗弄湿 *vi.* 出汗; 流汗 *n.* 汗水; 出汗
10. master *n.* 高手; 主人 *vt.* 精通; 掌握

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11. medal *n.* 奖章; 勋章
12. champion *n.* 冠军; 优胜者
13. apart *adv.* 分离; 分开; 成碎片
14. captain *n.* (运动队) 队长; 船长; 机长
15. pretend *vi. & vt.* 假装; 装扮
16. cheat *vi.* 作弊; 舞弊 *vt.* 欺骗; 蒙骗 *n.* 欺骗手段; 骗子
17. positive *adj.* 积极的; 正面的; 乐观的; 肯定的
18. slim *adj.* 苗条的; 单薄的
19. diet *n.* 规定饮食; 日常饮食 *vi.* 节食
20. audience *n.* 观众; 听众
21. rather *adv.* 相当; 有点儿
22. error *n.* 错误; 差错

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(B)阅读词汇—明词义

1. legend *n.* 传奇故事（或人物）；传说
2. glory *n.* 荣誉；光荣；赞美
3. championship *n.* 锦标赛；冠军赛；冠军称号
4. graceful *adj.* 优美的；优雅的
5. million *num.* 一百万
6. push-up *n.* 俯卧撑

(C)拓展词汇—灵活用

1. fitness *n.* 健康;健壮;适合→ fit *adj.* 健康的;适合的
2. host *vt.* 主办;主持 *n.* 主人;东道主;节目主持人→ hostess *n.* 女主人;女主持人
3. gym *n.* 健身房;体育馆→ gymnastics *n.* 体操(训练)

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4. athlete *n.* 运动员; 运动健儿 → athletic *adj.* 健壮的; 体育运动的
5. honour *n.* 荣誉; 尊敬; 荣幸 → honourable *adj.* 可敬的; 值得钦佩的
6. determination *n.* 决心; 决定 → determine *v.* 决定; 确定; 查明 → determined *adj.* 坚决的; 坚定的
7. injure *vt.* 使受伤; 损害 → injured *adj.* 受伤的; 有伤的 → injury *n.* 伤害; 损伤
8. strength *n.* 力量; 体力 → strengthen *v.* 加强; 巩固 → strong *adj.* 强壮的; 坚固的
9. failure *n.* 失败; 失败的人(或事物) → fail *v.* 失败; 不及格
10. compete *vi.* 竞争; 对抗 → competitor *n.* 竞争者; 参赛者 → competition *n.* 竞赛; 竞争 → competitive *adj.* 竞争的; 有竞争力的
11. jog *vi. & n.* 慢跑 → jogger *n.* 慢跑锻炼者

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12. stress *n.* 压力;紧张;重音 *vt.* 强调;重读;使焦虑不安 *vi.* 焦虑不安 → stressful
adj. 压力重的 → stressed *adj.* 焦虑不安的;重读的

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II.重点短语

1. come along 跟随;到达;进步;赶快
2. track and field 田径
3. work out 锻炼;计算出;解决
4. make it 获得成功;准时到达
5. set an example 树立榜样
6. at home and abroad 在国内外
7. fall apart 破裂;破碎;崩溃
8. lose heart 丧失信心;泄气
9. give up 放弃;投降
10. by the way 顺便说
11. make sense 有道理;合乎情理;表述清楚

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12. pretend to do sth. 假装做某事
13. millions of 数百万
14. make a difference 有作用或影响
15. rather than 而不是
16. cut...out 停止做(或使用、食用);剪下
17. now and then 有时;偶尔
18. compare...with/to... 与……比较
19. take part in 参与, 参加
20. be up to... 由……决定
21. even if/though 即使, 尽管
22. go bananas 发怒, 发疯
23. instead of 而不是

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24.add...to...将.....加到.....中

25.be positive about 对.....积极乐观，对.....有信心

26.be similar to 与.....相似

27.in common with...与.....一样

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III.经典结构

1.最优秀的队员中有一人受伤了,而且队长因为心脏问题不得不离开。

One of the best players had been injured, and the team captain had to leave because of heart problems.

2.失去两名重要球员是一个很大的挑战,但郎平没有失去信心。

Losing two important players was a big challenge, but Lang Ping did not lose heart.

3.当迈克尔·乔丹的双脚离开地面时,时间似乎静止了。

When Michael Jordan's feet left the ground, time seemed to stand still.

4.乔丹的技术令人印象深刻,但他所展现的精神力量使 he 与众不同。

Jordan's skills were impressive, but the mental strength that he showed made him unique.

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5.他在芝加哥创办的“男孩女孩俱乐部”自1996年以来一直在帮助年轻人。

The Boys and Girls Club which he started in Chicago has been helping young people since 1996.

6.我也一样。

So do I.

7.付给人们数百万元去进行体育运动是错误的。

It is wrong to pay people millions of yuan to play sports.

8.参加体育运动比赛的孩子们将学会如何应对失败,因为即使他们努力掌握一项体育运动所需要的技能,这也并不意味着他们总是会赢。

Children who compete in a sport will learn how to deal with failure, because even though they work hard to master the skills needed for a sport, it does not mean they will always win.

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9.在体育运动中,假装摔倒或受伤是没有用的,因为观众最终会看穿它。

In sports, there is no use pretending to fall down or to be hurt, because in the end, the audience will see through it.

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IV.长难句分析

1.She had faced difficulties before, and she knew that her young players could win if they worked together as a team.

分析:本句是一个并列复合句。句中and连接两个并列分句,在后一分句中that引导宾语从句,if引导条件状语从句。

句意:她曾面对过种种困难,她知道如果她的年轻的球员能团结起来,她们就能取得胜利。

2.I agree with the idea that a soccer player should never pretend to fall down even if it helps his or her team.

分析:本句是一个主从复合句。句中that引导同位语从句,解释说明the idea的具体内容,该从句中又包含even if引导的让步状语从句。

句意:我同意这个观点,即使假摔对他或她的球队有利,一个足球运动员也决不应该那样做。

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3. Taking part in sports events is fun but not always easy, so it helps children learn how to deal with stress, something that everyone must learn to face in life.

分析:本句为并列复合句。句中so连接两个并列分句。在后一个分句中,something that everyone must learn to face in life是stress的同位语,其中的that引导的是定语从句,修饰先行词something。

句意:参加体育赛事是有趣的但不总是容易的,所以它有助于孩子学会如何处理压力,压力是每个人在生命中必须学会去面对的事情。

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V. 必备语法

附加疑问句

1. It's not a real sport, is it?
2. That sounds interesting, doesn't it?
3. Then we can play football, can't we?
4. They need some volunteers, don't they?
5. By the way, our school soccer team won at last, didn't they?

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词汇 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1 | work out锻炼

Come and work out at a gym!(教材P37)

来健身房锻炼吧!



情景导学

Work out how much all these things will cost.

算算所有这些东西要花费多少钱。

She found it difficult to work out the problem.

她发现解决这个问题有困难。




归纳拓展

work out 解决; 计算出


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链接高考

写出下列句子中work out的含义

1-1 (2018课标全国 II, 七选五, ) If you work out bright and early in the morning, you will be more likely to stick to healthy food choices throughout the day.

锻炼

1-2 () To work out the difficult maths problem, I've consulted professor Russell several times. 解决

1-3 () We have to work out how much food we'll need for the party next week end. 计算出

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知识点

2| honour *n.* 荣誉;尊敬;荣幸

As a player, Lang Ping brought honour and glory to her country.(教材P38)作为一名运动员,郎平为她的国家带来了荣誉和光荣。

情景导学

It was a great honour to be invited here today.

今天承蒙邀请到此,深感荣幸。

The Dragon Boat Festival is celebrated in honour of the famous ancient poet—Qu Yuan. 庆祝端午节是为了纪念古代著名的诗人——屈原。

I felt very honoured to be included in the team.

能加入这支队伍,我深感荣幸。

(*China Daily*, 2020年11月) The club entirely fan-owned, was honoured in October 2020 by the government for its community work during the pandemic. 这家完全为球迷所有的俱乐部在2020年10月因其在疫情期间的社区工作而受到政府的表彰。

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归纳拓展


①honour vt. 给予荣誉; 尊敬

②in honour of sb.=in sb.'s honour 为了向某人表示敬意; 为了纪念某人

③It is/was an honour (for sb.) to do sth. (对某人来说) 做某事是荣幸的

④be/feel honoured to do sth. 做某事感到荣幸


单句语法填空

2-1 (2020江苏, 35, )—Do you know anything about Zhang Zhongjing?


—By all means. He has been honored (honor) as a master doctor since the Eastern Han Dynasty.

解析 考查动词的时态和语态。句意：——你知道张仲景吗？——当然知道了。自东汉以来，他一直被尊为“医圣”。分析句子结构可知，设空处应填谓语动词，由时间状语since the Eastern Han Dynasty可知，应用现在完成时态；He与honor之间为被动关系，应用被动语态，故填has been honored。

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2-2 (2016课标全国 I ,语法填空 ) So it was a great honour to be invited backstage(私下) at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research.


解析 考查冠词。句意：因此，被私下邀请到非营利性熊猫基地是一种莫大的荣幸，那里的门票收入用于支付研究费用。固定句型：It is/was a great honour (for s b.) to do sth.(对某人来说)做某事很荣幸。

2-3 (2016课标全国 II ,阅读理解D ) Scott's last journey, completed as he lay in a tent dying of cold and hunger, caught the world's imagination, and a film made in his honor drew crowds.

解析 考查介词。句意：斯科特的最后一次旅行以他躺在帐篷里死于饥寒交迫而结束，（这）引起了世人的想象，一部为了向他致敬的电影吸引了大批观众。固定短语：in sb.'s honor为了向某人表示敬意。

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完成句子

2-4 () 我很荣幸能够代表我的学校在这里发言。

I am honoured to deliver/give/make a speech here representing my school.

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知识点

3| determination *n.* 决心; 决定

When the Chinese team was preparing for the 2015 World Cup, her determination was tested. (教材P38) 当中国队正在备战2015年世界杯时, 她的决心受到了考验。

情景导学

They determined to start early. 他们决定早点出发。

A determined person always tries to finish the job, no matter how hard it is. 无论工作有多困难, 一个有决心的人总是会设法完成它。

She was determined to become a doctor and her hard work paid off. 她决心成为一名医生, 她的努力取得了成功。

归纳拓展

① determine *vt. & vi.* 决定; 确定

② determine to do sth. 决心做某事

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③ determined *adj.* 坚定的;有决心的

④ be determined to do sth. 决心做某事

单句语法填空


3-1 (2020全国新高考 I ,阅读理解A ) Write a poem about how courage, determination (determine), and strength have helped you face challenges in your life.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：写一首关于勇气、决心和力量如何帮助你面对生活中的挑战的诗。分析句子结构可知，句中并列连词and连接并列成分，由courage、strength可知设空处应填名词determination。


3-2 (2020天津,书面表达, ) We are determined (determine) to follow the examples of our excellent schoolmates and make ourselves useful to the whole society.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：我们下定决心以我们优秀的同学为榜样，使自己对整个社会有用。be determined to do sth.意为“下定决心做某事”。故填determined。

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3-3 (2019天津,阅读理解D, ) Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write (write) a book.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：在天知道什么动机的驱使下，他决定写一本书。
determine to do sth. 决心做某事，是固定用法，故填to write。

3-4 (2018天津,阅读表达, ) She was a brave and determined (determine) girl with rich imagination.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：她是个勇敢且有决心的女孩，有着丰富的想象力。determined 坚定的；有决心的。

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知识点

4 | injure vt.使受伤;损害

One of the best players had been injured, and the team captain had to leave because of heart problems. (教材P38)最优秀的队员中有一人受伤了,而且队长因为心脏问题不得不离开。

情景导学

James could have done better in the 2020 NBA Finals if he hadn't been injured.

如果没有受伤的话,詹姆斯本可以在2020年NBA总决赛中表现得更好。

The injured in the accident were rushed to the hospital.

事故中的伤员被迅速送到了医院。

Taking this drug too much can lead to injury to the brain.

过度服用此药可能对大脑造成损害。

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归纳拓展

① injury *n.* 伤害; 损伤

② injured *adj.* 受伤的


③ the injured 伤员

易混辨析


injure	多指意外事故造成的伤害,也可指对名誉、地位的损害
wound	通常指在战斗、攻击中受伤,多指枪伤、刀伤、刺伤等皮肉之伤
hurt	可指身体上的疼痛,还可指精神或情感上受到伤害

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单句语法填空

4-1 (2020全国 I ,阅读理解C ) Race walking(竞走) shares many fitness benefits with running, research shows, while most likely contributing to fewer injuries (injury).

解析 考查名词单复数。句意：研究表明，竞走和跑步一样对健康有很多好处，然而很可能竞走对身体的损伤更少。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中作介词to的宾语，且由fewer修饰，故用复数形式。

4-2 (2018北京,阅读理解A, ) A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles (脚踝) was injured (injure) and this meant not running for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train(训练).


解析 考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：在我第一次参加马拉松比赛的一个月前，我的一个脚踝受伤了，这意味着我两周不能跑步，只剩下两周的时间训练。分析句子结构可知，设空处在句中充当谓语，由设空处后的meant可知此处应用一般过去时，one of my ankles与injure之间是被动关系，故用一般过去时的被动语态。主语为one of my ankles,所以谓语用第三人称单数形式。

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4-3 (2017课标全国 II, 阅读理解D. ) These chemicals(化学物质) come from the injured (injure) parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm.


解析 考查形容词。句意：这些化学物质来自植物受伤的部位，似乎是一种警报。分析句子结构可知，设空处作定语修饰名词parts，故填形容词injured。

用hurt, injure或wound的正确形式填空


4-4 (2018北京, 阅读理解A. ) By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle(脚踝) hurt badly.

解析 句意：到17英里时，我上气不接下气，而且曾经受伤的脚踝疼得很厉害。表示意外事故造成的伤害常用injure，第一个设空处在句中作定语修饰ankle，且ankle与injure为被动关系，故用过去分词形式；分析句子结构可知，第二个设空处在句中作谓语，且表示身体上的疼痛，故用hurt。

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4-5 (2016天津,15, ) I was wearing a seat belt. If I hadn' t been wearing one, I would have been injured.

解析 句意：我系着一个安全带。如果我没有系着它，我可能就会受伤了。表示意外事故造成的伤害常用injure，且主语I与injure为被动关系，故用injured。

4-6 () When World War I began, Irene went to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities(设备) to help save the lives of wounded soldiers.

解析 句意：第一次世界大战开始的时候，Irene去帮助她的母亲，她的母亲正用X射线设备帮助挽救受伤士兵的生命。在战斗、攻击中受伤，常用wound，设空处在句中作定语修饰soldiers，且soldiers与wound为被动关系，故用过去分词形式。

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知识点

5 | strength *n.* 力量;体力;优点,优势;力度

Jordan's skills were impressive, but the mental strength that he showed made him unique. (教材P38) 乔丹的技能令人印象深刻,但他表现出来的精神力量使他与众不同。

情景导学

We should know the strengths and weaknesses of this person.

我们应该知道这个人的优缺点。

The parent-child activities can strengthen the relationship between parents and children. They are also good for children's physical and mental health.

亲子活动能够加强父母和孩子之间的关系。它们对儿童的身心健康也有好处。

归纳拓展


① strengths and weaknesses 优缺点 _____

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② strengthen v.加强;增强

③ strong *adj.*强壮的;有力的;强大的;坚强的

单句语法填空


5-1 (2020全国 I ,七选五, ) Turn to a page in your journal to your list of strengths (strength) and achievements. See how awesome you are?

解析 考查名词单复数。句意：翻到你的日记中你的强项和成就清单的一页。看到你有多棒了吗？分析句子结构可知，并列连词and连接设空处与achievements，故应填strengths。


5-2 (2019课标全国 II ,七选五, ) First, you need to evaluate yourself, your values, your strengths (strength), your weaknesses, your achievements, your desires, etc.

解析 考查名词单复数。句意：首先，你需要评估你自己，你的价值观、你的优点、你的缺点、你的成就、你的愿望，等等。根据设空处前后的名词可知此处应用名词的复数形式，故填strengths。

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5-3 (2017北京,七选五, ) One idea is that sleep helps us to strengthen/strengthen
(strength) new memories.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：一种观点是睡眠帮助我们增强新的记忆。help sb.
(to) do sth.帮助某人做某事，故填to strengthen或strengthen。

5-4 () Tiger sharks are so strong (strength) and aggressive that they can
easily hit a person.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：虎鲨非常强壮且具有攻击性，以至于它们可以很轻易地攻击一个人。由并列连词and以及设空处后面的形容词aggressive可知，设空处应填形容词strong。


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知识点

6 | compete vi. 竞争; 对抗

An athlete should think about honour and his/her fans if he/she is competing for his/her country. (教材P41) 如果是为了国家参赛, 运动员应该考虑荣誉和他/她的粉丝们。

情景导学

 He's hoping to compete in the London marathon.

他期盼着参加伦敦马拉松比赛。

They competed with/against each other to attract more customers.

他们互相竞争以吸引更多的顾客。

Nobody can keep away from this competitive world.

没有人能够远离这个充满竞争的世界。

Twenty competitors took part in the competition.


20个竞赛者参加了这次比赛。

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归纳拓展


- ① competitor *n.* 竞争者; 参赛者
- ② competition *n.* 竞争; 比赛
- ③ competitive *adj.* 有竞争力的; 竞争的
- ④ compete for... 为.....而竞争
- ⑤ compete against/with ... 和.....竞争
- ⑥ compete in 参加.....比赛

单句语法填空


6-1 (2020天津5月, 完形填空, ) However, later when I learned from my friends that my dad defeated all competitors (compete) and won everyone's admiration, I found that mixed in with my embarrassment was a touch of pride.

解析 考查名词及其单复数。句意：然而，后来当我从朋友那里得知我的父亲击败了所有的对手，赢得了所有人的赞赏时，我发现自己在尴尬中夹杂着一丝骄傲。分析句子结构可知，设空处作动词defeated的宾语，由修饰词all和句意可知，应填复数名词competitors。

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6-2 (2019浙江, 阅读理解C, ) Aggressive(激进的) wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with/against big trees for resources(资源).

解析 考查介词。句意：激进的野火控制使得加利福尼亚的森林里挤满了小树，它们会与大树争夺资源。compete with/against...和.....竞争，符合句意。


6-3 (2017天津, 阅读表达, ) Working in such a competitive (compete) industry, I've sometimes thought, “I can't do this any more.”

解析 考查形容词。句意：在这样一个竞争的行业中工作，我有时会想：“我不能再这样做下去了。”修饰名词 industry 应该用形容词，故填competitive, 意为“竞争的”。

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6-4 () Our class won first prize in the English oral competition (compete) held this Monday.

解析 考查词性转换。句意：在本周一举行的英语口语比赛中，我们班获得了一等奖。分析句子可知，设空处应填名词competition，意为“比赛，竞赛”。

6-5 () After he attended Yale University he joined a sports team that competed in boating.

解析 考查介词。句意：进入耶鲁大学后，他加入了一个参加划船比赛的运动队。compete in...参加.....比赛，符合句意。

UNIT 3 SPORTS AND FITNESS

知识点

7 | make sense 有道理;合乎情理;表述清楚

That doesn't make any sense!(教材P41)那个完全行不通/没有任何意义!

情景导学

Organic waste goes to the landfill, which makes no sense.

有机垃圾被送往垃圾填埋场,这毫无道理。

What you said is true in a sense.你所说的在某种意义上是真实的。

Can you make sense of this poem? 你能理解这首诗吗?

The Big Dipper can give you a sense of direction when you are lost. 当你迷路时北斗七星可以给你方向感。

归纳拓展

①sense *vt.* 感觉到;意识到 *n.* 感觉官能;感觉;意识

②make sense of sth. 理解某事物


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③make no sense 没意义,讲不通


④ in a sense 就某种意义而言;在某种意义上


⑤a sense of direction/humour/duty 方向感/幽默感/责任感

完成句子

7-1 (2020江苏,任务型阅读, ) Studies show that a good sense of humor (幽默感) even makes you seem smarter.

7-2 (2019课标全国 II,阅读理解B改编, ) Doing volunteer work gives her a sense of duty (责任感).

7-3 (2018浙江,阅读理解B, ) His strange habit makes sense (讲得通) when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter...

7-4 () Planning so far ahead makes no sense (无意义)—so many things will have changed by next year.

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知识点

8 | make a difference 有作用或影响

I had no idea a letter could make such a difference! (教材P42) 我不知道一个字母会有这么大的影响!

情景导学

A small kindness can indeed make a difference to others.

小小的善举确实能对他人产生影响。

Can you tell the difference between the Sichuan giant panda and the Qinling giant panda?

你能区分四川大熊猫和秦岭大熊猫的区别吗?

We measured the difference in temperature.


我们测量了温度的变化。

Coffee drinking can make a difference to heart failure? You can search for some arti-

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cles about it and find an answer.

喝咖啡对心力衰竭有影响?你可以查找一些关于它的文章,然后找到一个答案。

 归纳拓展

- ① make a difference to /in... 对.....产生影响
- ② tell the difference between A and B 分辨A和B之间的区别
- ③ the difference in sth. 在某方面的差别/变化
- ④ different *adj.* 不同的;有区别的;分别的;各种的
- ⑤ be different from... 与.....不同

完成句子


8-1 (2020浙江,阅读理解B改编, ) Other cities are so jammed(拥挤的) that only a sharp reduction in the number of cars on the road will make a meaningful difference (产生有意义的影响).

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单句语法填空


8-2 (2018课标全国III,阅读理解 C, ) The style of the campus is quite different (difference) from that of most Chinese universities.

解析 考查形容词。句意：这所校园的风格与大多数中国的大学的风格有很大的不同。be different from...与.....不同。

8-3(2017江苏,阅读理解B, ) Before birth, babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices.


解析 考查冠词。句意：在出生前，婴儿就能分辨出巨大声响和人声之间的区别。

固定短语： tell the difference between A and B 分辨A和B之间的区别。

8-4(2016四川,阅读理解B, ) They have a different (difference) kind of superpower that all of us possess: the power to make a difference (different) in the lives of others.

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解析 考查形容词和名词。句意：他们拥有我们所有人都拥有的另一种超能力：影响他人生活的能力。第一个空位于名词之前作定语，所以填形容词；第二个空位于冠词a之后，所以填单数名词。**make a difference**有影响。

8-5 () We try to create work experience opportunities that will really make a difference to our youth.

解析 考查介词。句意：我们努力创造会真正对我们的青年产生影响的实习机会。**make a difference to sb.**对某人产生影响。

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知识点 9 | compare...with/to...与……比较

Finally, I stopped comparing myself with actresses and models and looking for things that were wrong with my face or body. (教材P42)最后,我不再拿自己跟女演员和模特比较,也不再对我的脸或身体挑毛病了。

情景导学

We often compare a teacher to a candle.

我们常把老师比作蜡烛。

The second half of the game was pretty dull by/in comparison with the first. 与上半场相比,比赛的下半场十分沉闷。

In Thailand, more than 10 percent of citizens now live on land that is likely to be inundated by 2050, compared with just 1 percent according to the earlier technique. 在泰国,超过10%的居民现在生活的土地很可能在2050年之前被淹没,而据早期技术估测,该比例仅为1%。

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归纳拓展

① compared with /to... 与……比起来(作状语)

② compare... to ...把……比作……

③ comparison *n.* 比较; 对比


④ in/by comparison with... 与……相比较

单句语法填空


9-1 (2020浙江, 阅读理解C改编, ) Francisca then explains her findings by making a comparison (compare).

解析 考查词性转换。句意：然后Francisca通过作比较的方式来解释她的发现。分析句子结构可知，设空处位于不定冠词a之后，且作making的宾语，故填名词comparison。make a comparison意为“作比较”。

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9-2 (2020全国III,阅读理解C, ) It is said that about 20% of 25-34-year-olds live with their parents, compared (compare) with 16% in 1991.

解析 考查非谓语动词。句意：据说大约20%的25—34岁的人和父母住在一起，而1991年这一比例是16%。compared with...表示“与……相比”，作状语。

9-3 (2018江苏,阅读理解D, ) As their world expanded, she said, children compared themselves to/with others online in a way that was “hugely damaging in terms of their self-identity, in terms of their confidence, but also in terms of their ability to develop themselves” .

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：她说，随着他们交际圈的扩大，孩子们在网上把自己与其他人进行比较，以一种会“极大地损害他们的自我认同、自信心及发展自我的能力”的方式。compare...to/with...将……与……比较,是固定搭配。

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9-4 () Both are based on the mistaken belief that one's self-respect relies on how well one performs in comparison (compare) with others.

解析 考查固定搭配。句意：两者都是基于这种错误的信念，即一个人的自尊取决于与他人比较他的表现有多好。in comparison with...与.....相比较。

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结构 ▸ 情景破

知识点

1 | 过去完成时

One of the best players had been injured, and the team captain had to leave because of heart problems.(教材P38)最优秀的队员中有一人受伤了,而且队长因为心脏问题不得不离开。

情景导学

Most of the guests had left when he arrived at the party.

当他到达派对时,大多数客人已经离开了。

When Jack arrived, he learned Mary had been away for almost an hour.当杰克到达时,他得知玛丽已经离开差不多一个小时了。

I had meant to take a good holiday this year, but I was not able to leave.我本打算今年好好去度假,但是我脱不开身。


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归纳拓展

- ①过去完成时的形式为 had+过去分词。
- ②过去完成时指先于过去某动作发生前完成的动作,即“过去的过去”;也可表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到过去另一时间的动作或状态。
- ③过去完成时表示过去未曾实现的希望、打算或意图,适用于动词expect、hope、intend、mean、suppose等。


链接高考

单句语法填空


1-1 (2019天津,2, ) I had hoped (hope) to send Peter a gift to congratulate him on his marriage, but I couldn't manage it.

解析 考查时态。句意:我本希望送彼得一个礼物祝贺他结婚了,但是我没能做到。根据句意可知,此处表示“过去未曾实现的希望”,应用过去完成时。

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1-2 (2018北京,9, ) A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who had been trapped (trap) in the mountains for two days.


解析 考查时态和语态。句意：一位救援人员冒着生命危险营救了两名已经在山中被困两天的游客。根据主句的谓语动词risked可知事情发生在过去，而“被困”发生在risked之前，故用过去完成时。定语从句的先行词是two tourists，与trap之间是被动关系，因此设空处应用过去完成时的被动语态。

1-3 () —Did you have difficulty finding Ann's house?

—Not really. She had given (give) us clear directions and we were able to find it easily.

解析 考查时态。句意：——你们找安的家有困难吗？——不难找。她已经给了我们清晰的方位，我们很容易就能找到。“给”发生在were able to find之前，故用过去完成时。

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1-4 () Just as I got to the school gate, I realized I had left (leave) my book in the cafe.

解析 考查时态。句意：就在我到达校门口的时候，我才意识到我把书落在咖啡馆里了。根据语境可知“落下”发生在realized之前，所以用过去完成时。

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知识点

2| even if 引导让步状语从句

I agree with the idea that a soccer player should never pretend to fall down even if it helps his or her team.(教材P41)我同意这个观点,即使假摔对他或她的球队有利,一个足球运动员也决不应该那样做。

情景导学

Though/Although he was exhausted, he still kept on working.

虽然他精疲力竭了,但他仍然继续工作。

While I like the color, I don't like the shape.

我虽然喜欢那种颜色,但不喜欢那个形状。

He speaks English perfectly as if/though he had lived in England for many years.他英语讲得好极了,好像在英国生活了很多年一样。


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归纳拓展

- ①even if/though引导让步状语从句,意为“尽管,即使”。
- ②while除了表示“当……时”,引导时间状语从句外,还可表示“虽然”,引导让步状语从句,一般要位于句首。
- ③though/although表示“虽然,尽管”,在一般情况下可以互换使用。二者都可以与yet、still连用,但不能与but连用。
- ④as if/though意为“似乎,好像”,引导表语从句或方式状语从句。

选词填空


(even if/though, as if/though)

2-1 (2020全国 II, 阅读理解D ) I always read, using different voices,

as if/though I were acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it!

解析 句意: 我总是用不同的声音阅读, 就好像我在用我的声音表演故事, 他们很喜欢!


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2-2 (2020天津,10, )—Why do people like pop music? I hate it so much.

— Even if/though it is not your style, that doesn't mean it is bad.

解析 句意：——为什么人们喜欢流行音乐？我很讨厌它。——即使它不是你的风格，那也并不意味着它就是不好的。

单句改错


2-3 (2019北京,阅读理解B, ) Although she founded her company early on in life, but she wasn't driven primarily by profit.

去掉but

解析 考查although引导让步状语从句的相关用法。句意：虽然她很早就创立了自己的公司，但她不是主要被利润驱使的。though/although可以与yet、still连用，但不能与but连用。故去掉but。

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完成句子

2-4 (2018天津,完形填空, ) I felt that it would be a victory for us even though/if
we lost the game (尽管我们输掉了比赛).

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语法 ▸ 精讲破

附加疑问句

附加疑问句,又称反意疑问句,用于说话人向对方验证自己的陈述或判断,也可用于祈使句表示请求或者建议。

1. 附加疑问句的组成

【观察】

She was ill yesterday, wasn't she?

He can hardly write his name, can he?

It sounds boring, doesn't it?

【归纳】

附加疑问句由“陈述部分+附加疑问部分”组成,分为“肯定的陈述部分+否定的附加疑问部分”和“否定的陈述部分+肯定的附加疑问部分”两种。附加疑

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问部分一般由① 助动词、② be动词 或③ 情态动词 和表示主语的④ 代词 构成。

2. 附加疑问句的回答

【观察】

—He likes playing football, doesn't he?——他喜欢踢足球,不是吗?

—Yes, he does./No, he doesn't.——是的,他喜欢。/不,他不喜欢。

—His sister didn't attend the meeting, did she?

——他的妹妹没有参加会议,是吗?

—Yes, she did./No, she didn't.

——不,她参加了。/是的,她没参加。

【归纳】

在回答附加疑问句时,答语要与事实情况一致,肯定回答就用⑤ yes+主语+动词,

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否定回答就用⑥ no+主语+动词+not。但是在前否后肯的附加疑问句中, no译成“⑦ 是”;而yes译成“⑧ 不”。

3.附加疑问句的注意事项

【观察】

He seldom came here, did he?

【归纳】

(1)陈述部分含有never、hardly、seldom、no、nothing、nobody、few、little等表示否定或半否定意义的词语时,附加疑问部分一般用⑨ 肯定式。若陈述部分用了带否定前缀或后缀的派生词,后面的附加疑问部分仍用否定式。

【观察】

Everything has gone wrong today, hasn't it?

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【归纳】

(2)陈述部分的主语是表示物的不定代词something、anything、nothing、everything时,附加疑问部分的主语为⑩ it。

【观察】

Nobody likes to be laughed at, does he/do they?

【归纳】

(3)陈述部分的主语是表示人的不定代词someone、anyone、everyone、no one、nobody等时,附加疑问部分的主语如果强调全部用⑪ they,强调个体则用⑫ he。

【观察】

You must send for a doctor immediately, mustn't you?

Tom must be at home, isn't he?

He must have studied English for many years, hasn't he?

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You must have got up late this morning, didn't you?

【归纳】

(4)当陈述部分含有must时:must意为“必须,禁止”时,附加疑问部分借助于must; must用于表示对现在的情况的推测时,借助于must后的be动词或助动词do、does; must用于表示对过去情况的推测时,借助于助动词did;must表示对已经完成情况的推测时,借助于助动词has或have。

【观察】

He said that he was late for the lecture, didn't he?

I don't believe he cares about clothes, does he?

【归纳】

(5)如果陈述部分是一个主从复合句,附加疑问部分一般要与⑬ 主句 保持一致;当陈述部分是“I am sure,I am afraid, I don't think/suppose/believe+宾语从句”

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结构时,附加疑问部分要与从句保持一致,而且要注意陈述部分的否定转移现象。

【观察】

Come and join us, will/won't you?

Don't open the door, will/can you?

Let us stop to rest, will you?

Let's go home together, shall we?

【归纳】

(6)陈述部分是肯定的祈使句时,附加疑问部分一般用will you或won't you;陈述部分是否定的祈使句时,附加疑问部分一般用will you或can you。陈述部分是以Let's开头的祈使句时,附加疑问部分用⑭ shall we;陈述部分是以Let us或Let me开头的祈使句时,附加疑问部分用⑮ will you。

注意:当陈述部分为存现句时,其后的附加疑问部分仍用there。当陈述部分含有had better时,附加疑问部分用hadn't或shouldn't。

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链接高考

单句语法填空

1.(2016江苏,完形填空改编,★☆☆)—You don't have a personal plan for growth, do you?

—No, I don't.

解析 句意：——你没有个人成长计划，是吗？——是的，我没有。根据I don't可知，说话人没有计划，根据实际情况回答，所以填No。

2.(★☆☆)You recognized the man in the car, didn't you?

解析 句意：你认出了汽车里面的那个男人，不是吗？陈述部分是肯定形式，所以附加疑问部分用否定形式，由recognized可知应填didn't。

3.(★☆☆)There is little doubt in your mind that he is innocent, is there?

解析 句意：在你的心目中几乎没有疑问他是无辜的，是吗？there be句型的附加疑问部分用“be+there”结构，陈述部分主句中little表否定，所以填is。

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4. (★☆☆) This is a really lively party. There's a great atmosphere, isn't there?

解析 句意：这是一个十分有趣的聚会。气氛很好，不是吗？there be句型的附加疑问部分用“be+there”结构，陈述部分是肯定形式，所以此处填isn't。

5. (★☆☆) I told them not everybody could run as fast as you did, didn't I?

解析 句意：我告诉他们并非每个人都能像你那样跑得那么快，不是吗？陈述部分是一个主从复合句，附加疑问部分一般要与主句保持一致。陈述部分中，主句谓语动词为told，故附加疑问部分应该用didn't。

6. (★☆☆) It doesn't matter if they want to come to your party, does it?

解析 句意：他们是否想要来你的聚会不要紧，是吗？陈述部分是一个主从复合句，附加疑问部分一般要与主句保持一致。主句是否定形式，所以附加疑问部分用肯定形式。

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7. (★☆☆) You and I could hardly work together, could we?

解析 句意：你和我几乎不能在一起工作，是吗？陈述部分有hardly，所以附加疑问部分用肯定形式。

8. (★☆☆) Let's work out a plan that we all can agree on, shall we?

解析 句意：我们制订出一个大家都会同意的计划，行吗？陈述部分是以Let's开头的祈使句时，附加疑问部分用shall we。

9. (★☆☆) When you've finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, will/can you?

解析 陈述部分是一个主从复合句，附加疑问部分一般要与主句保持一致。陈述部分中主句是否定的祈使句，所以附加疑问部分用will you或can you。

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10. (★★★) Sarah had her washing machine repaired the day before yesterday, didn't she?

解析 陈述部分为肯定形式，所以附加疑问部分用否定形式，陈述部分中的had为实义动词，所以填didn't。

11. (★★★) It's the first time that he has been to Australia, isn't it?

解析 陈述部分是一个主从复合句，附加疑问部分一般要与主句保持一致。陈述部分中主句为肯定形式，所以附加疑问部分用否定形式，故填isn't。

12. (★★★) —I spent two weeks in London last summer.

—Then you must have visited the British Museum during your stay, didn't you?

解析 句意：——去年夏天我在伦敦待了两周。——那你肯定在你逗留期间参观了大英博物馆，是不是？句中的must have visited表示对过去的肯定推测，所以此处用didn't。

13. (★★★) He must be helping the old man to water the flowers, isn't he?

解析 句意：他肯定在帮助那位老人浇花，是吗？句中的must be helping表示对现在情况的推测，陈述部分是肯定形式，所以填isn't。

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完成下面的附加疑问句

14. (★☆☆) People shouldn't drop litter on the pavements, should they?
15. (★☆☆) You found the key in the bedroom, didn't you?
16. (★☆☆) They'd rather go by bus, wouldn't they?
17. (★☆☆) Everybody knows the answer, don't they/doesn't he?
18. (★☆☆) Nothing is serious, is it?
19. (★☆☆) There wasn't enough time at that moment, was there?
20. (★☆☆) He has few friends, does he?
21. (★☆☆) Don't be late next time, will/can you?
22. (★☆☆) It is impossible, isn't it?
23. (★☆☆) They seldom clean the room, do they?

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24. (★) You'd better change your wet skirt, hadn't/shouldn't you ?
25. (★) Jack must have arrived here yesterday, didn't he ?
26. (★) Nobody will believe how difficult his work has been, will they ?
27. (★) You never told me that you had been ill, did you ?