

UNIT 1 TEENAGE LIFE

Section IV Listening and Talking & Reading for Writing

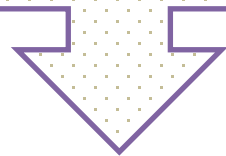
课前·基础认知

课堂·重难点突破

随堂训练

写作·触类旁通

课前·基础认知



词汇认知

重点单词

1.adventure *n.* _____

2. _____ *n.* 青年时期;青春

3. _____ *n.* 专家;行家 *adj.* 熟练的;内行的;专家的

4.generation *n.* _____

5. _____ *vi. & vt.* 集中(精力、注意力等);(使)调节焦距

n. 中心;重点;焦点

6. _____ *n.* 成年人 *adj.* 成年的;成熟的

词汇拓展

1. **survival** *n.* 生存; 幸存; 幸存事物 → *vi.* 生存; 存活, 继续存在 *vt.* 幸存; 幸免于难; 比.....活(或存在)的时间长

2. **behaviour** *n.* 行为; 举止 → *vi.* 表现

vi. & vt. 表现得体; 有礼貌

3. **attract** *vt.* 吸引; 引起.....的注意(或兴趣) → *n.* 吸引; 吸引力; 有吸引力的事物/人 → *adj.* 诱人的; 吸引人的

4. **addict** *n.* 对.....入迷的人; 吸毒成瘾的人 →
adj. 有瘾的; 上瘾的; 入迷的

重点短语

1. talk 谈论

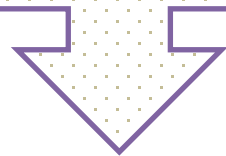
2. be worried 担忧

3. be attracted 喜爱

4. focus 集中;特别关注

5. addicted 对.....很入迷

课堂·重难突破



词汇精讲

1. 【教材原文】 We' ll learn how to live in the wild from some experts.(page 17)

我们将向一些专家学习如何在野外生存。

考点 expert *n.* 专家;行家 *adj.* 熟练的;内行的;专家的

an expert at/in 在.....方面的专家;能手

be expert at/in 在.....方面的专家

语境领悟

(1) He is an expert at/in playing golf.

他是打高尔夫球的高手。

(2) They are all expert in this field.

他们都是这个领域的行家。

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单句语法填空

(1) John is an expert in psychology.

(2) He's expert at/in cooking good cheap meals.

完成句子

(3) 她擅长做便宜但雅致的服装。

She is expert at but stylish clothes.

2. 【教材原文】 I recommend that you talk to your friend about his behaviour.(page 18)

我建议你和你的朋友谈谈他的行为。

考点behaviour *n.* 行为;举止

behave *vi.*表现 *vi.&vt.*表现得体;有礼貌

behave well/badly 表现好/差

behave oneself 守规矩;表现得体

语境领悟

(1) I think all of us should mind our behaviour in public places.

我认为我们大家都应该注意在公共场所的行为。

(2) Nobody before Jane fully understood chimp behaviour.

在简之前没有人能够全面了解黑猩猩的习性。

(3) Students should be encouraged to develop good habits and better behave themselves.

应当鼓励学生养成良好的习惯,行为更加规矩。

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单句语法填空

(1) Parents should teach their children to behave (behave) properly.

完成句子

(2) 他对自己在宴会上的举止很满意。

He is satisfied with his behaviour at the party.

3. 【教材原文】 It is not unusual for teenagers of your generation to be attracted to computer games and the online world.(page 18)

你们这一代的青少年被电脑游戏和网络世界吸引,这没有什么不正常。

考点 attract *vt.* 吸引;引起.....的注意(或兴趣)

be attracted to 喜爱;被.....所吸引

attraction *n.* 吸引;吸引力;有吸引力的事物/人

attractive *adj.* 诱人的;吸引人的

语境领悟

(1)It is a pity that the industrial cities built in the nineteenth century do not attract visitors.

很遗憾这些建于19世纪的工业城市对游客没有吸引力。

(2)I have no attraction for him.

我对他没有吸引力。

(3)The walled city is an important tourist attraction.

这座由城墙围绕的城市是个重要的旅游胜地。

(4)This is one of the most attractive places I've been to.

这是我到过的最迷人的地方之一。

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单句语法填空

(1) Chengdu has lots of delicious food and fancy hotels; but for tourists like me, pandas are its top attraction (attract).

(2) The store is starting a new advertising campaign to attract (attract) new customers.

完成句子

(3)美对每个人都有迷人的魅力。

Beauty has an attractive charm for everyone.

(4)我们被他精彩的表演吸引住了。

We were attracted to his wonderful performance.

4. 【教材原文】 But spending too much time online is unhealthy and makes it very difficult to focus on other things in life.(page 18)

然而,花费太多时间上网有损健康,也会让你们很难把精力放在生活中的其他事情上。

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

focus (...) on 集中(.....)于;聚焦(.....)于

focus(s)ed *adj.* 注意力集中的

语境领悟

(1)The focus of attention has changed.

关注的焦点已转移。

(2)We shall maintain our focus on the needs of the customers.

我们将继续关注顾客的需求。

(3)The focus on my camera isn' t working properly.

我的照相机上的调焦装置无法正常工作。

(4)The other team was brilliant and we really had to focus.

另一队很优秀,我们必须集中精力。

(5)Anxious all the time,I was unable to keep focused for more than an hour at a time.

我一直处于焦虑状态,每次集中注意力不超过一小时。

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单句语法填空

Most of us are more focused on our tasks in the morning than we are later in the day.

句型剖析

1. 【教材原文】 Susan Luo,an adviser for teenagers,has received a letter asking for some advice.(page 18)

苏珊·罗,一位青少年顾问,收到了一封寻求一些建议的信。

句法分析

Susan Luo, an adviser for teenagers , has



同位语,对主语Susan Luo进行解释和说明

received a letter asking for some advice.



动词 *-ing* 形式短语做后置定语,修饰 a letter

动词-*ing*形式表示主动或进行。单个的动词-*ing*形式做定语时,通常放在被修饰词之前;动词-*ing*形式短语做定语时,要置于被修饰词之后。

语境领悟

(1) A rolling stone gathers no moss.

滚石不生苔。

(2) Please don't wake up the sleeping baby.

请不要弄醒那个熟睡的婴儿。

(3) The man standing under the tree is our maths teacher.

站在树下的那个人是我们的数学老师。

(4) Can you show me a word beginning with the letter "X"?

你能告诉我一个以字母“X”开头的单词吗？

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完成句子

(1)工人们正在忙着修建一条通往山里的公路。

The workers are busy building a highway leading to the mountains.

(2)半路上我们碰到了一群放学回来的学生。

We met a group of students returning from school halfway.

2. 【教材原文】 Why not discuss the problem together?

(page 18)

(你们)为什么不一起讨论一下这个问题呢?

句法分析

这是一个由疑问副词why引导的简单句。

该句相当于Why don' t you discuss the problem together?用why not时,后面通常用不带to的不定式。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
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