

WY英语(必修一)



Module 1 My First Day at Senior High





说写作——书面表达品经典

经典例文

(2014·福建卷)

如何理解“成功”，不同的人有不同的看法。请认真阅读下面的引语(quotation)，按要求用英语写一篇短文。

“Success is the ability to go from one failure to another with no loss of enthusiasm.”

——*Sir Winston Churchill*

内容要求：

1. 你对该引语的理解；
2. 你的相关经历；
3. 恰当的结尾。

注意：1.短文开头已给出，不计入总词数；

2. 文中不能出现考生的具体信息；
3. 词数：120 左右。

This quotation from Winston Churchill tells us that _____



范文背诵

This quotation from Winston Churchill tells us that we shouldn't get discouraged right after failures. Rather, we should keep trying with enthusiasm. Success consists in the ability to continue efforts through failures.



At the age of twelve, I got a nice bike as a birthday gift. So excited was I that I couldn't wait to try my hand at riding it. However, it was harder than expected. The bike seemed too heavy and difficult to control. Worse still, I took many falls off the bike. I was about to give up when my father came and encouraged me to keep going. With more practice, I did better and better. Looking back, I feel I wouldn't be able to ride a bike had I lost heart.

Actually, we can't succeed in everything we try. What's important is that we should stick at it.



说基础

SHUO JI CHU

课前预习读教材

基/础/梳/理

一、重点单词

1. information *n.* 信息

2. method *n.* 方法

3. attitude *n.* 态度

4. cover *n.* 包含

5. enthusiastic *adj.* 热心的 → enthusiasm *n.* 热情

6. amazing *adj.* 令人吃惊的; 令人惊讶的 → amazed *adj.*

吃惊的; 惊讶的 → amaze *vt.* 使……大为惊讶; 使惊愕

→ amazement *n.* 吃惊



7. **instruction** *n.* (常作复数)指示; 说明→**instruct** *vt.*
指导; 教导→**instructive** *adj.*有教育意义的; 指导的

8. **bored** *adj.*厌烦的; 厌倦的→**boring** *adj.*令人厌烦的
→**bore** *v.* 使厌烦

9. **embarrassed** *adj.*尴尬的; 难堪的; 困窘的
→**embarrassing** *adj.*令人尴尬的; 令人难堪的→**embarrass** *vt.*
使尴尬→**embarrassment** *n.* 尴尬

10. **behaviour** *n.* 行为; 举动→**behave** *v.* 行为, 举动



11. **technology** *n.* 技术→**technological** *adj.*科学技术的, 工艺学的→**technique** *n.* (同义词)技术; 技艺; 技法


12. **impress** *vt.*使印象深刻→**impression** *n.* 印象
→**impressive** *adj.*给人深刻印象的

13. **encouragement** *n.* 鼓励; 激励→**encourage** *vt.*鼓励
→**courage** *n.* 勇气; 胆量



14. **disappointed** *adj.* 失望的 → **disappointing** *adj.* 令人失望的 → **disappoint** *vt.* 使失望

15. **disappear** *vi.* 消失 → **disappearance** *n.* 消失 → **appear** *vi.* 出现 → **appearance** *n.* 出现; 外表



二、必备短语

1. be bored with 厌烦……
2. give a description of 描述……
3. be impressed with 对……印象深刻
4. far from 离……很远
5. be enthusiastic about 对……充满热情

6. in other words

换句话说

7. look forward to

盼望着

8. divide sth. into...

把……分成

9. take part in

参加

10. be similar to

和……相似



三、经典句式

1. —I've just been to my first language class.

我刚刚上了我的第一堂语言课。

—So have I.

我也是。

2. I don't think I will be bored in Ms Shen's class.

我认为上沈老师的课不会感到厌倦。



3. In other words, there are three times as many girls as boys.

换句话说，女孩是男孩的三倍。

4. The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December.

每一个学年分为两个学期，第一个学期从九月到十二月。

5. Would/Do you mind answering the question for me?

你不介意回答问题吧？



说考点

SHUO KAO DIAN

拓展延伸串知识

知/识/整/合

第一讲 重点单词



1. **attitude** *n.* 姿势；态度；看法

have a good attitude towards sb./sth.

对某人(或事物)持好的态度

take a/an...attitude 采取……态度

change one's attitude 改变态度



特别提示

(1)常用**attitude towards/to sb./sth.**(对……的看法/态度), 不用介词**of**。

(2)**altitude**意思是“海拔高度; 高处”。注意该词和**attitude**只有一个字母的差别, 书写时要注意。

Your attitude, not your aptitude, will determine your altitude.

是你的态度, 而不是你的天赋, 决定你的高度。

 ● 即境活用

即境活用

Maggie shows a very positive attitude _____ her work.

答案与解析 to/towards 句意：**Maggie** 对她的工作表现出了一种非常积极的态度。**attitude** 常与介词 **to/towards** 连用。

2. amazing *adj.*令人吃惊的；令人惊讶的

归纳拓展

be amazed at/by... 对……大为惊奇

be amazed to do sth. 因做某事而感到惊奇

be amazed that... 惊奇于……

to one's amazement 令某人惊讶的是

in amazement 惊愕地

My grandma, an amazing woman, graduated from college at the age of 65.

我的奶奶，一位了不起的女人，65岁高龄时获得了大学文凭。

The doctors were amazed at his rapid recovery.

医生对他这么快就康复感到惊奇。



Visitors are often amazed to discover how little the town has changed.

旅游者经常会惊讶地发现这个小城几乎没有什么变化。

To my amazement, he was able to recite the whole poem from memory.

使我大为惊奇的是，他把这首诗从头至尾背诵了出来。



特别提示

amazing “令人吃惊的”，多指让人吃惊的人或事物；而 **amazed** 多指人的情感，指“(人)感到吃惊的”。

注意，并非所有以 **ed** 结尾的词均和人连用，如果表示由于人的内心情绪变化反映到外表上，则仍需以 **ed** 结尾的词来修饰。

He was satisfied with the satisfying work result and a satisfied expression appeared on his face.

他对那个令人满意的工作结果感到满意，一丝满意之情溢在脸上。



 ● 即境活用

用 **amaze** 的正确形式填空

(1) It _____ me to hear that you were leaving.

(2) To our _____, he was still alive.

(3) We are all _____ at the _____ change that has taken place in our hometown.

答案 (1)amazed (2)amazement (3)amazed; amazing

3. introduce vt. 介绍，使相互认识；引进

Please allow me to introduce Mr. Smith to you.

请允许我向您介绍史密斯先生。

Buddhism was introduced into China in about A. D. 67.

佛教是在大约公元 67 年传入中国的。

introduce sb. to sb. 把……介绍给……

introduce oneself to sb. 向……作自我介绍

introduce sth. into... 把……引进……

a letter of introduction 介绍信

a brief introduction to... ……的简介





● 即境活用

The man _____ (introduce) the advanced technique into China _____ (introduce) himself to the people present at the meeting.

答案 introducing; introduced

4. **impress vt.** 使……留下深刻印象;使……铭记;让……明白……(的重要性等); 盖(印)于……

归纳拓展

impress sb. (with sth.) (某事物)给某人留下印象

impress sth. on/upon sb.使某人铭记某事

be impressed by/at/with 为……所感动;
对……有印象

leave/have/make a(n)...impression on sb.
给某人留下……的印象

Then he had to make some money to impress her.

那时他必须挣钱来打动她。

We're very impressed with the standard of the children's work.

这些儿童作品水平之高，给我们留下了深刻印象。

His trip to Africa made a strong impression on him.

他的非洲之行对他的触动很大。





● 即境活用

语法填空

(1) His father _____ (impress) on him his mother's words.

(2)—How was Robert's cooking?

—Oh, pretty good. I was quite _____ (impress).

答案 (1)impressed (2)impressed

5. cover

(1) *vt.* 包含； 涉及； 遮盖， 覆盖

The revision covered everything we learned last term.

这次复习包括上学期我们所学的全部课程。

His research covers a wide field.

他的研究涉及的领域很广。

The freeway was covered with snow.

高速公路被雪覆盖着。



(2)*vt.*(不用被动语态)行走(路程); 看完(多少页书)

We covered about 30 miles a day.

我们每天大约走三十英里。

How many pages have you covered?

你读多少页了?

(3)*vt.*占(面积)

The village covers ten square miles.

这个村庄占地 10 平方英里。



(4)*vt.*采访；报道

A reporter was sent to cover the accident immediately.

一名记者立即被派去采访这个事故。

This event will be covered live.

此事将被现场报道。

(5)*vt.*(钱)足够付

Is the money enough to cover the tuition?

这笔钱付学费够吗？



(6)*n.* 掩蔽物, 覆盖物; 罩子, 盖子; (书刊等的)封面;

伪装

The magazine has a picture of a horse on the cover.

这本杂志封面上画着一匹马。

易混辨析

cover与interview

(1)**cover**采访的对象是“事”，所以要跟表示事物的名词作宾语。

(2)**interview**采访的对象是“人”，所以要跟表示人的名词作宾语。



● 即境活用

用 **cover**, **interview** 填空

(1) She was _____ by reporters about her marriage.

许多记者采访她的婚姻生活。

(2) I want our best reporter to be sent to _____ the story.

我要派我们最优秀的记者去采访这个新闻。

答案 (1) interviewed (2) cover

6. **divide** *vt.*划分；分配；分享

divide between(among)在……之间分配

divide by 用……除(尽)；因……分裂

divide up 分开；划分

divided *adj.*分开的

divide...into... 把……分成……

be divided into...被分成……



divide(up). ..between/among...把……分给……

divide sth. by sth. 某数除以某数

The children divided up the candy among themselves.

孩子们分吃糖果。

He divided his energies between study and business.

他把一部分精力用来学习，一部分用来搞业务。



易混辨析

divide与**separate**

divide(into)指把整体分为若干部分。

separate(from)意为“使分开；使分离；分手”，指把原来结合在一起或混杂的东西分开，被分开的东西没有任何统一性，有时含有用暴力强行分开之意。

The apple was divided into two.

苹果被一分为二。

Ten divided by two is five.

10 除以 2 是 5。

We divided the money equally.

我们平分了这笔钱。

**I got separated from my friends after going out of the
cinema.**

出了电影院后我和我的朋友被分开了。



 ● **即境活用**

完成句子

**(1)When in discussion, it is a good way to _____
several groups.**

在讨论时，把全班同学分成几个小组是很好的方法。

**(2)Asia and Africa _____
by the Suez Canal.**

苏伊士运河把亚洲和非洲分开。

**答案 (1)divide the whole class into (2)are separated
from each other**

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