

Unit 1 Ancient Greece

知识梳理

教学重难点

教学目标
1) 掌握 9A U1 词汇语法, 能灵活运用 U1 词汇, 掌握并能区分一般过去时/现在完成时/过去完成时用法
2) 对话中标点符号的使用
3) 阅读、写作训练。
教学重点
1) 一般过去时/现在完成时/过去完成时用法。
2) 阅读训练: 借助上下文和构词法等阅读技巧理解生词的含义, 理解段落中句子间以及段落间的逻辑关系, 理解阅读材料的段落大意、文章主旨和作者意图



知识点一

9A U1 词汇详解

①9A U1 单词表

序号	英文	音标	词性	中文
1	*stair	/steə/	n.	楼梯
2	at a time			每次
3	*plain	/pleɪn/	n.	平原
4	no longer			不再
5	*Troy	/trɔɪ/	n.	特洛伊
6	beyond	/bi'jɒnd/	prep.	在(或向).....较远的一边
7	*Greek	/gri:k/	n.	希腊人
8	*capture	/'kæptʃə/	v.	攻占; 夺取
9	wheel	/wi:l/	n.	轮子
10	*Trojan	/'trɒdʒən/	n.	特洛伊人
11	drag	/dræg/	v.	(使劲而吃力地)拖, 拉

12	citizen	/'sɪtɪzən/	n.	居民；市民；公民
13	joke	/dʒəʊk/	n.	笑话；玩笑
14	enemy	/'enəmi/	n.	敌人
15	securely	/sɪ'kjʊəli/	adv.	牢牢地
16	go to sleep			入睡；睡着
17	*including	/ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/	prep.	包括……在内
18	midnight	/'mɪdnɑ:t/	n.	午夜；子夜
19	except for			除……之外
20	army	/'ɑ:mɪ/	n.	军队；部队
21	darkness	/dɑ:kni:s/	n.	黑暗；漆黑
22	*seize	/si:z/	v.	抓住；捉住
23	succeed	/sək'si:d/	v.	实现目标；成功
24	fit	/fɪt/	v.	适合
25	refuse	/rɪ'fju:z/	v.	谢绝；拒绝
26	manage	/'mænɪdʒ/	v.	完成（困难的事）
27	come on			得了吧
28	independent	/,ɪndɪ'pendənt/	adj.	独立的

②9A U1 词性转换整理

1	appear	v.	出现
	disappear	v.	消失

2	city	n.	城市
	citizen	n.	市民

3	dark	adj.	黑暗的
	darkness	n.	黑暗

4	depend	v.	依靠，依赖；取决于
	independent	adj.	独立的；有主见的
5	include	v.	包括；包含
	including	prep.	包括；包含

6	manage	v.	管理, 经营; 处理; 设法对付
	manager	n.	经理

7	succeed	v.	获得成功; 达到目的
	success	n.	成功
	successful	adj.	成功的

8	secure	adj.	安全的
	securely	adv.	牢牢地
	security	n.	安全

9	wood	n.	木头, 木材; (复) 树林
	wooden	adj.	木质的

③9A U1 词组归纳

1. at a time(=each time) 每次
2. no longer(=not....any longer) 不再
3. make jokes about sb. (=make fun of sb.) 取笑某人
4. succeed (in) doing sth. 成功做某事 (=manage to do sth.)

知识点二

一般过

时态复习: 一般过去时/现在完成时/过去完成时

时态	结构	常用的提示语
一般过去时: 发生在过去某 个特定的时间 点	was/were 动词过去式	ago, just now, before 2005, yesterday, last Friday, once, the other day, those days, come upon a time, long before 等。
现在完成时: 发生在过去, 强调对现在的 影响	have/has+动词过去分词	since, for, already, yet, just, in the past few years/months, in the last few weeks/months/days 等。

过去完成时： 强调过去之前	had+动词过去分词	by the end of last term/month/year, by yesterday, by 2004, by last Monday 等。
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Practice

★时态复习：一般过去时/现在完成时/过去完成时

1. Has your brother _____ (make) a lot of new friends in London?
2. The sun _____ (shine) brightly and it made me feel warm.
3. He _____ (worry) about the problem until he found an answer.
4. The kids went crazy when the film star _____ (appear).
5. I _____ (turn off) all the lights before I went to bed.
6. There _____ (be) a living room and two bedrooms here in the past.
7. Have you _____ (hear) that joke before?
8. Doris _____ (not join) the Science Club yet.
9. They _____ (try) many times to capture our city.
10. Because of the serious illness, Tina missed school and _____ (fall) behind.
11. They _____ (buy) the map of the country before they left.
12. It seemed that we _____ (speak) to you face to face.
13. Before I got to the bus stop, the bus _____ (leave).
14. Have you _____ (do) any shopping yet, Alice?
15. The teacher _____ the difficult phrases to us before the class was over. (explanation)

1. made

【详解】句意：你的哥哥在伦敦结交了很多新朋友吗？make friends“交朋友”；根据“Has”可知，此处应用 make 的过去分词形式，和助动词 has 构成现在完成时。故填 made。

2. shone

【详解】句意：阳光明媚，使我感到温暖。shine“发光，照耀”，动词；根据“and it made me feel warm”可知，句中时态为一般过去时，动词使用过去式。故填 shone。

3. worried

【详解】句意：他一直担心这个问题，直到他找到答案。worry“担心”，动词；根据“until he found an

answer.”可知，本句需用一般过去时。故填 **worried**。

4. appeared

【详解】句意：当那位电影明星出现时，孩子们欣喜若狂。根据“The kids went crazy”可知，此处指过去发生的事情，时态为一般过去时。故填 **appeared**。

5. had turned off

【详解】句意：我睡觉了之前会把所有灯都关了。根据句意可知，“关灯”发生在“我睡觉”之前，从句为一般过去时，故主句用过去完成时态。故填 **had turned off**。

6. was

【详解】句意：过去这里有一间客厅和两间卧室。根据“in the past”可知，空处用一般过去时，There be 句型遵循就近一致原则，靠近的主语是 **a living room**，be 动词用 **was**。故填 **was**。

7. heard

【详解】句意：你以前听过那个笑话吗？根据“Have”可知此处用现在完成时，空处填 **hear** 的过去分词 **heard**。故填 **heard**。

8. hasn't joined

【详解】句意：Doris 还没有加入科学俱乐部。根据“yet”与提示词可知，此句为现在完成时的否定句，构成 **have/has not done**，主语“Doris”为第三人称单数，因此用 **has**，**has not** 可缩写为 **hasn't**，**join**“加入”的过去分词为 **joined**。故填 **hasn't joined**。

9. have tried

【详解】句意：他们曾多次试图占领我们的城市。根据“many times”可知，此处应用现在完成时“**have/has done**”，主语是“**They**”，助动词应用 **have**，**try** 的过去分词是 **tried**。故填 **have tried**。

10. fell

【详解】句意：因为严重的疾病，蒂娜缺课并且落后了。**fall** 是动词，根据“**missed**”可知，句子是一般过去时，动词用过去式。故填 **fell**。

11. had bought

【详解】句意：他们离开之前已经买了那个国家的地图。根据“**before they left**”可知，此处是“他们买这个国家的地图”发生在“他们离开”之前。主句描述过去的过去发生的事情，用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时。过去完成时是 **had done** 的形式，**buy** 是动词，买，过去分词是 **bought**，故填 **had bought**。

12. had spoken

【详解】句意：好像我们已经和你面对面地谈过了。根据“**It seemed that we...to you face to**

face.”及提示词可知，seemed 似乎，过去式，为主句的谓语；从句的谓语动词为 speak，动作应发生在主句动作之前，应用过去完成时；过去完成时的结构为 had done；speak 的过去分词为 spoken。故填 had spoken。

13. had left

【详解】句意：在我到达公共汽车站之前，公共汽车已经开走了。根据“Before I got to the bus stop”与提示词可知，公共汽车在“我”到达公共汽车站之前已经开走了，got to“到达”为一般过去时，因此 leave“离开”应用过去完成时，表示过去的过去，结构为 had done。故填 had left。

14. done

【详解】句意：艾丽斯，你已经购物了吗？根据“Have you...any shopping yet”可知，时态为现在完成时“have done”，动词 do 应用过去分词形式。故填 done。

15. had explained

【详解】句意：下课前老师已经给我们解释了这些难的短语。根据从句“before the class was over”可知主句应用过去完成时 had done，表示过去某一时间前就已经发生或完成了的动作。explanation 的动词形式是 explain，过去分词是 explained。故填 had explained。

知识点三 对话中标点符号的使用

对话中标点符号的使用 (Using punctuation marks in a conversation)

在文章中加入对话时，要注意标点符号的使用。

1. 提示语 (speaker tag) 在说话内容之前，提示语后面使用逗号，说话内容使用引号。

Matilda said, “I would like a really good one that grown-ups read. A famous one. I don’t know any names.”

2. 提示语在说话内容之后，说明内容使用逗号、感叹号或者问号表示结束，并用引号。引号外单词首字母无需大写。如：

“She doesn’t care what I do,” the little girl said a little sadly.

“Where are the children’s books, please?” she asked.

3. 提示语在说话内容中间，前半部分说话内容使用逗号、感叹号或者问号表示结束，并用引号。提示语用句号，后半部分说话内容首字母需大写。如：

‘Not everything, sir,’ the soldier said. ‘They’ve left their horse.’

‘But why is it on wheels?’ the soldier asked. ‘I think that maybe the Greeks want us to ...’

4. 说话内容被提示语中断，前半部分说话内容使用逗号表示暂停，并用引号。提示语后用逗号，后半部分说话内容单词首字母无需大写。如：

‘Ah, yes,’ the captain said, ‘that wooden horse. It’s so big that they couldn’t take it with them.’

5. 当说话者进行更换的时候，可开始新的一段。如：

“Exactly how old are you, Matilda?” she asked.

“Four years and three months,” Matilda said.



Practice

I. Punctuate the sentences. (给句子加上标点符号。)

Exercise 1

1. Don’t you ever stop reading he said and snapped at her
2. Hello daddy she said pleasantly Did you have a good day
3. What is this trash he said snatching the book from her hands

【答案】

1. “Don’t you ever stop reading?” he said and snapped at her.
2. “Hello daddy,” she said pleasantly. “Did you have a good day?”
3. “What is this trash?” he said, snatching the book from her hands.

Exercise 2

The play may begin at any moment I said

It may have begun already Susan answered

I hurried to the ticket office May I have two tickets please I asked

I’m sorry we’ve sold out the girl said

What a pity Susan exclaimed

Just then, a man hurried to the ticket office

Can I return these two tickets he asked

Certainly the girl said

I went back to the ticket office at once

Could I have those two tickets please I asked

Certainly the girl said but they’re for next Wednesday’s performance Do you still want them

I might as well have them I said sadly

【答案】

‘The play may begin at any moment,’ I said.

‘It may have begun already,’ Susan answered.



I hurried to the ticket office. 'May I have two tickets please?' I asked.
'I'm sorry, we've sold out,' the girl said.
'What a pity!' Susan exclaimed.
Just then, a man hurried to the ticket office.
'Can I return these two tickets?' he asked.
'Certainly,' the girl said.
I went back to the ticket office at once.
'Could I have those two tickets please?' I asked.
'Certainly,' the girl said, 'but they're for next Wednesday's performance. Do you still want them?'
'I might as well have them,' I said sadly.



Homework

一、单项选择

- The black mouse with two large round ears _____ popular with people all around the world in the 1930s.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- When I was your age, I _____ a lot of housework to do after school.
A. has B. am having C. have D. had
- Luckily, I arrived home before it _____.
A. rains B. is raining C. rained D. will rain
- By the end of last month, I _____ nearly 200 CDs of Justin Bieber.
A. collected B. had collected C. have collected D. collect
- Last weekend I saw my cousin. We _____ each other for 2 years, so we chatted a lot.
A. haven't met B. didn't meet
C. wouldn't meet D. hadn't met
- She began to remember what _____ at the party.
A. has happened B. had happened C. happened D. will happen
- Ben and Sue aren't at home, are they?
—No. They _____ to London on business.
A. have gone B. go C. have been D. will go
- Her son _____ the army for two months. She misses him very much.

- A. has joined B. has been in C. joined D. was
9. Mr. Dong _____ actually _____ in Kowloon Walled City since he was very young.
- A. have; lived B. has; lived C. have; live D. has; living
10. Amy loves to talk about travel. She _____ many places of interest.
- A. has gone to B. has been to C. has been in D. will go
11. He _____ with us since he returned last month.
- A. has lived B. lived C. had lived D. lives
12. —Tim _____ the guitar very well in the School Talent Show yesterday.
—I think so. He practises _____ it every day.
- A. plays; play B. played; playing C. played; to play D. play; playing
13. Susan can't go out with us because she _____ her arm yesterday.
- A. break B. breaks C. is breaking D. broke
14. China _____ Japan 3: 0 and got the women's table tennis championship (冠军) at the 19th Asian Games.
- A. beat B. won C. beats D. wins
15. Adam didn't join in the summer camp to Australia this time because he _____ there before.
- A. has been B. had been C. was D. had gone

参考答案：

1. B

【详解】句意：20世纪30年代，有两只大圆耳朵的黑老鼠受到世界各地人民的欢迎。

考查 be 动词；is, be 动词的第三人称单数；was 过去式；are, be 动词的第二人称单复数现在式；were 过去式。根据 mouse 可知，mouse“老鼠”，可数名词，其复数为 mice，此处 be 动词用单数形式，再根据 in the 1930s 可知时态为一般过去时，用 was。故选 B。

2. D

【详解】句意：当我在你这个年龄时，放学后我有许多作业要做。

考查一般过去时。根据“When I was your age”可知句子时态为一般过去时，此处应用动词的过去式作谓语，故选 D。

3. C

【详解】句意：幸运地是，在下雨之前我就到了家。

考查一般过去时。本句描述过去发生的情况，用一般过去时。故选 C。

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