



精锐教育学科教师辅导讲义

辅导科目：英语	年 级：高一	课时数：3
课 题	Unit 1. A trip to the theatre 基础知识梳理	
教学目标	1. 使学生能够基本掌握 unit1 中的基础词汇及其拓展用法； 2. 帮助学生梳理课文中的一些重点句型，并且会做一些基础的单选题。	
教学内容		
Step1: Greetings & Free talk Is there something interesting or important this week?		
Step2: Homework checking & Revision		
Step3: 知识梳理		
I. Key Words 重点单词		
1. opera n. 歌剧；歌剧院 Go down this road, then turn left and you will see the opera house. 沿着这条路线走，然后左拐，你就能看到歌剧院。 The Vienna State Opera and the Sydney Opera House are world-famous. 维也纳国家歌剧院和悉尼歌剧院是世界闻名的歌剧院。		
2. beneath prep. 在……下面（下方） The farmer sat beneath a tall tree to have a rest. 农夫坐在一棵大树下休息。		
【辨析】 beneath, below, under ★ beneath 在……的下面，相当于 under 或 below，正式语，还可指“隐藏在事物表面下”。 A four-storeyed parking lot beneath the theatre was not enough. 剧院底下四层楼的停车场不够停车。 ★below 在……的下面；低于（平面、温度、价值、程度等）		



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The boss ignores him, for his performance in the company is always below the average.



老板不重视他，因为他在公司的工作表现总在平均水平以下。

★under 在.....之下（正下方）；在.....的进行之中

When they woke up, they found a stream had formed and was flowing right under their tent.

半夜醒来他们发现一条小溪已经形成，而且正好从他们的帐篷底下流过。

3. mask n. 面具；面罩

The robbers all wore masks so that no one could recognize them.

强盗们都戴着面具，这样的话无人能认出他们。

【拓展】 mask v. 掩饰；掩藏

The thief masked his face with a stocking. 那个贼套上长筒袜遮住脸。

4. force v. 迫使，强迫

【搭配】 ① force sb. to do sth.=force sb. into doing sth.

force / get / expect / want sb. to do sth. 迫使 / 使 / 期望 / 要某人做某事

The robber forced her to hand over the money. 强盗逼她把钱交出来。

The President was forced into resigning.=The President was forced to resign. 会长被迫辞职。

② force+ n +adj. /adv. 用力气突破，强行进入

He forced the door open. 他用力推开门。

He forced his way back. 他费力地走了回去。

【辨析】 force, oblige 这两个动词都可表示“迫使”

★force意为“强迫”，含有强迫某人屈服于他人意志或威慑力的意思，其中暴力威胁的意义较强。

He was forced to leave his homeland for political reasons. 因为政治原因，他被迫离开了他的祖国。

★oblige意为“迫使，使.....不得不”，指某种强加的条件使行动成为必要，也常表示在道德责任等方面的迫使。其必要性的意义较强，强迫的意义较弱。

I was obliged to warn you of the dangers of cigarette smoking. 我有必要提醒你抽烟的危害。

【拓展】 force n. 物理上的)力，(身体的)力量，暴力，武力

the force of the wind 风力



The force of the explosion smashed the window. 那爆炸使得玻璃全部震碎了。

They had no way but to resort to force. 他们束手无策只能诉诸武力。

Peace can not be achieved by force. 使用武力不能实现和平。

5. wander v. 流浪; 漂泊

She wandered aimlessly around the streets. 她在大街上信步溜达。

He wandered in to see me as if he had nothing also to do. 他溜溜达达进来看我, 好像无事可做的样子。

6. monster n. 怪物

The little girl was frightened when she saw a monster with three heads on TV.

那个小女孩看到电视里的三头怪兽, 非常害怕。

A hideous monster attacked the helpless villagers. 有个丑恶的怪物袭击了手无寸铁的村民。

7. role n. 角色

Charles Liang played the role of Hamlet in our school play. 查尔斯, 梁在学校剧目中饰演哈姆雷特一角。

【搭配】 a leading role; the main role 主角

play an important role/part in 起重要作用

Katharine Hepburn played a variety of roles, which made her win four Leading Actress Oscars.

凯瑟琳赫本扮演过许多性格迥异的角色, 因此获得了四次奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。

8. kidnap v. 绑架; 劫持

Three men kidnapped a French doctor's son and forced his father to pay them a lot of money.

三个男人绑架了法国医生的儿子, 并迫使他父亲付给他们许多钱。

【拓展】 kidnapper n. 绑架者

9. audience n. 听众, 观众



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His book reached an even wider audience when it was filmed for television.



他的书拍成电视以后，使读者范围扩大到观众了。

The audience was/were enthusiastic on the opening night of the play.那出戏首次公演之夜观众非常热情。

【拓展】 audience为集合名词，表整体概念时，动词用单数；表个体概念时，动词用复数。

the whole audience全体观众

All the audience were laughing.所有的观众都在大笑。

Their wonderful performance attracted a big audience.他们精彩的表演吸引了许多观众。

10. rescue v.营救；援救

Peter rescued her from a horrible life.彼得把她从可怕的生活解救出来。

【拓展】 rescue n.援救，解救，营救

Each time people are in danger or trouble, the police will go to their rescue without hesitation.

每当人们处在危险或困境中，警察就会毫不犹豫地前去营救。

11. capture v.抓住

The advertisers were certain that the TV commercial would capture the attention of kids.

广告商肯定这个电视广告会吸引儿童的注意力的。

12. suffering n.痛苦

Tears came to her eyes when she talked of her suffering.她在讲述自己所受的苦难时流下了眼泪。

【拓展】 suffer v 受痛苦；受损失；患病

She is suffering from loss of memory.她患有遗忘症。

He suffers terribly with his stomach. 他的胃痛得不得了。

13. release v.释放；放走

I don't think the criminal will have the slightest hope of being released.我认为那个罪犯被释放的希望一丝都没有。

The energy released by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.连锁反应所释放的能量被转化成了热能。



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【拓展】 (1)release o. 发布新闻，向公众提供，发行



The police have released no further details about the crime. 警方没有透露这一罪案的进一步详情。

The singer's latest album has just been released. 这名歌星的最新唱片刚投放市场。

(2) release n. 释放, 解脱, 发行

- release from prison 出狱
- release from pain 痛苦的解脱
- the latest release 最新

II. Key Expressions 重点词组

1. fall in love with 爱上(某人)

They fell in love with each other at first sight. 他们俩一见钟情。

2. at birth 在出生时

介词at意为“在……时(刻)”

At that time she was just an innocent girl without a slightest idea of what might happen to the family.

那时, 她只是一个无知的小女孩, 对家里可能发生的事情一无所知。

It was at that point that I saw the very person I was looking for. 就在那时, 我看到了我要找的那个人。

3. pull off 撕下; 扯下

She pulled off his socks and put on his slippers. 她脱下袜子穿上拖鞋。

He pulled off my scarf. 他扯下了我的围巾。

【拓展】 pull off 使某事成功

The deal looked impossible, but he pulled it off. 这个交易看似不可能, 但他使它成交了。

I am hoping I can pull off a scholarship in this school. 我希望我能在这所学校获得奖学金。

- #### 【搭配】
- pull a long face 拉长着脸, 显出不高兴的神情
 - pull down a house 拆房子
 - pull in/into the station (车) 开进站
 - pull through 从重病中恢复过来, 渡过难关



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pull up (车) 停靠

【例句】 He pulled a long face when asked to do this work again. 当要求他把这项工作再做一遍时他显得很不高兴。

Many old houses have been pulled down to make space for the new development.

很多旧房子被拆毁，为新发展留出空间。

It was 9 o'clock when our train pulled into Shanghai. 当火车驶进上海时已经是九点钟了。

4. for oneself (为了某人)自己；亲自她；独自地

Teachers and parents should make it clear to the children that they study for themselves.

老师和家长们应该让孩子们明白学习是为了他们自己。

Anyone who saw the ring would like to keep it for themselves. 任何一个见过那只戒指的人都想把它据为己有。

5. be shocked at 对……感到震惊 shock Vt. (使某人)震惊，厌倦，恐惧等。

There is no need to be shocked at the weird sights of a foreign city.

没有必要因为陌生城市的一些奇怪现象而感到震惊。

I was shocked at the news of his death. 听到他去世的消息我十分震惊。

They were all shocked to hear that there was an earthquake in Wenchuan. 听到汶川发生地震的消息，他们很震惊。

【拓展】 shock还可作名词，表示强烈的冲击或震动，震惊，休克，电击。

After the doctor's emergency treatment, he came to from a shock. 经过医生的紧急抢救，他才从休克中苏醒。

6. feel sorry for 怜悯；同情

The girl felt very sorry for the lovely dog and gave it some food.

女孩非常可怜那只可爱的狗，于是给了它一些食物。

Don't feel sorry for those beggars for they are just pretending to be pitiful.

不要为那些乞丐感到难过，因为他们只是佯装可怜罢了。

7. take / carry sb(away) / bring sb to safety 把某人带到安全地带



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Without hesitation, the young man rushed out and carried the child to safety.



年轻人毫不犹豫地冲了出去把小孩抱到了安全地带。

The precious ring was taken to safety by a group of warriors. 这枚珍贵的戒指被一群武士带到了安全的地方。

8. burst in 闯进；突然破门而入

They didn't give any warning beforehand and directly burst in. 他们没有事先预警就直接闯了进来。

- 【搭配】**
- burst into sth 突然产生出某物
 - burst into tears, anger, laughter... 突然哭了，突然生气，突然笑了.....
 - burst out 突然开始做某事
 - burst out crying / laughing/singing... 突然哭起来 / 笑起来 / 唱起来.....
 - burst...open 突然使.....打开

He burst the door open by force. 他用蛮力把门撞开了。

III. Key Sentences 重难点句子

1. On this lake was an island. 湖上有一个小岛。

【解析】 此句为倒装结构，属于完全倒装。作地点状语的介词短语放在句首时，句子要用完全倒装结构，即谓语动词放到主语的前面。（注：此类句中的谓语动词多数是表示移动或状态的不及物动词，如come, go, walk, stand, sit, lie等。）与此句结构类似的还有课文中的“On that island, one hundred years ago, lived the Phantom. 一百年前，在那个小岛上，住着一个幽灵。”但当主语是人称代词时不需要倒装。

Under the tree sat a black-haired girl. 树下坐着一个黑发女孩。

Across the square stands a highrise. 广场对面矗立着一幢高层建筑。

【拓展】 除此之外，倒装还有以下情况：

(1) 句子谓语是go, come, run等表示位置的动词和be动词，句中又有表示方位的副词（如there, here, up, down, out, in, away等），为了强调该副词，可将其放于句首，而将谓语动词全部置于主语之前。

Here comes the train to Beijing. 去北京的火车来了。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Down came the rain. 下雨了。

【注意】 但主语是人称代词时，主语仍置于动词之前。

Away he comes. 他来了。

Here it comes. 它来了。



(2)为了强调only及其所修饰的状语（通常是副词、介词短语或从句），则将它们移到句首，句中的主谓作部分倒装。

Only then did we realize that the man was blind.直到那时我们才发现那个人是盲人。

(3)将含有否定意义的副词（never, seldom, not, little, hardly等）置于句首以示强调时，句中的主谓作部分倒装。

Seldom in my life have I met so determined a person.一生中我很少见到如此果断的人。

(4)Hardly...when, no sooner...than, not only...but also引导两个分句时，将前一个分句中的主谓作部分倒装，后一个分句中的主谓语序不变。

No sooner had I left my house than it began to rain.我刚刚离开家就下雨了。

活学活用：

1. Across the river _____ .

A. two new bridges lies

B two new bridges lie

C. lies two new bridges

D. lie two new bridges

2. Only in this way _____ progress in your English

A. you make

B can you make

C. you will be able to make

D. will you be able to make

Keys: DB

2. At birth he was so ugly that his own mother made him wear a mask.

so...that意为“如此.....以至”，连接一个结果状语从句，that有时可以省略。后面有名词时，可以用such...that引导结果状语从句，常见句型有：

so+	{	adj.	+that	such+	{	a/an+ adj. +n. (单)	+ that
		adv.				adj.+ n. (复)	
		adj.+a/an+ n. (单)				adj. +n.(不可数)	
		many/few+n.+(复)					
		much/little+ n. (不可数)					

【例句】 There is so little time left that I have to leave at once.剩下的时间不多了，我得马上离开。

There were such a lot of people in the street that we could hardly move on. 街上人太多，我们简直无法往前走。



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He shut the window with such force that the glass broke. 他关窗子的时候用力太猛，把玻璃都震破了。

3. He then spent years wandering the earth until he found his home on the island

wandering the earth是动名词结构，在句中充当介词宾语，原句应是 He then spent years(in) wandering the earth until he found his home on the island.

He had a difficult time(in) adapting himself to the strange environment. 他曾经很难适应这个陌生的环境。

The bride was engaged in preparing for the wedding ceremony. 新娘忙着为婚礼作准备。

【拓展】 下列动词或词组后面要求接动名词作宾语，而不能接不定式：mind, enjoy, avoid, finish, escape, practise, suggest, consider, forbid, advise, risk, miss, delay, admit, appreciate, understand, deny, excuse, imagine, give up, be used to, devote to, look forward to, insist on, put off, feel like, can't help, be busy, be worth, keep on, waste/spend... (in) doing sth, have trouble/difficulty (in) doing sth...

He insisted on my being punished. 他坚持让我受到惩罚。

We had little trouble (in) finding his house. 我们毫不费劲地找到了他的房子。

4. The Phantom fell in love with Christine, a beautiful young singer at the Opera.

(1) 句中a beautiful young singer at the Opera是名词词组作Christine的同位语，用于补充说明Christine的身份。课文中类似结构还有：He was Raoul, a young man who loved Christine. 他是拉乌尔，一个深爱着克里斯汀的年轻人。

又如：He can't help missing his lovely hometown, a little village in the valley.

他情不自禁地思念着他可爱的家乡——一座山谷中的小村庄。

(2) the Opera指巴黎歌剧院，所以要大写。

5because he was afraid of letting her see his face.

be afraid of害怕，后面可接名词，动名词或从句。

The little girl afraid of dogs. 这个小女孩害怕狗。

She was afraid of falling. 她怕摔倒。

He was afraid that he would lose. 他担心会输。

6. ...and saw the real man. real指事物的客观存在，或者指表里相符。



This is real gold.这是真金。

This is a true story in real life.这是现实生活中的真实故事。

【辨析】 actual, genuine, true

(1) actual指所形容的事物在事实上已经存在或已经发生。

I can't give you the actual figures.我不能给你确切的数字。

(2) genuine指所形容的东西是地道的，非人造的或伪造的，或是感情上是真诚的。

Genuine love exists between them.他们之间有真爱。

This is the genuine works of Monet.这是莫奈的真品。

(3) true指“与事实相符的”，“真实的”。

Is it true that you have got married? 你真的结婚了吗？

A true friend is one who will be on your side when you're in need of help.真正的朋友是当你需要时总是帮助你的人。

活学活用

Virginia bought a luxurious, long-wearing, _____ leather slippers in the shopping arcades.

A. true

B. actual

C. real

D. factual

Keys: C

7. At first, she was shocked at his horrible face with yellow eyes and no nose, but then she felt sorry for his suffering

face可用作动词，意思为“面向，面对”。

The window faces the sea.窗户对着海。

My house faces the park.我的房子面对着那个公园。

【搭配】 face up to大胆面对

She must face up to the fact that she is no longer young.她必须正视自己已不再年轻这一事实。

8. She understood how lonely his life had been

(1) how lonely his life had been是how引导的感叹句作宾语从句，结构为“how+ adj. /adv. +S+V”。如果what引导的感叹句作宾语从句，结构为“what +n. /noun phrase +S+V”。

She understood what a lonely life he had lived.



(2) lonely adj.孤独的，寂寞的，偏僻的。

虽然以-ly结尾，但不是副词，而是形容词，在句子中可充当定语或表语。

Working as a writer can be a very lonely existence.当作家会是一种很寂寞的职业。

The man wanted to fly to Rockall, a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean.

这个人要飞往洛卡尔——大西洋上的一个孤岛。

9. No woman had ever touched the Phantom before.

By now, a group of people had reached the Phantom's house.

第一句中的“before”是副词，指在过去的某个时间以前；第二句中的“by...”是指到过去的某个时间为止，所以两句主句都应该用过去完成时。

Before I could thank him, the boy had disappeared.我还未来得及感谢他，那男孩就不见了。

By four o'clock yesterday afternoon, we had visited two scenic spots.

到昨天下午4点为止，我们已经参观了两处景点。

10. They burst in, ready to kill him.

ready to kill him为形容词短语作伴随状语，可看作是现在分词结构being ready to kill him作伴随状语省略了being，因为不强调“正在准备好要杀他”。

They lay on the grass relaxed.他们躺在草地上，全身放松。

He looked at the police burst in, dumbfounded.他看着警察闯进来，吓得目瞪口呆。

活学活用：

The ascending(攀登)team took a long journey to one of the highest peaks(山顶)in the world, _____.

A. coldly and tiring

B coldly and tiredly

C. cold and tiring

D. cold and tired

Keys: D

More Reading



I. Key Words 重点单词

1. lift v. 升高, 举起, 消散

He was too weak even to lift his hand. 他虚弱得连手都抬不起来。

【拓展】 lift和raise有时可互换。

lift/raise a flag 升旗

lift/raise sb. to manager 将某人升职为经理

(1) lift强调物体的沉重, 举起来需要费些力气。

I can't lift it. It's too heavy. 我举不起它, 它太重了。

(2) raise常指提高价值、名誉、地位、税率等。

They want to raise the rent/price. 他们想提高租金 / 价钱。

2. originally adv. 本来, 原来, 最初重要的

He originally need not buy such a big house. 他本来不必买这样一座大房子。

I live here now, but I wonder who lived here originally. 我现在住在这儿, 但是我想知道最初是谁住在这儿的。

【拓展】 **origin** n.

1) 起源, 由来

The origins of the custom are unknown. 该风俗起源不详。

2) 出身; 血统

He is of Chinese origin/He is Chinese by origin. 他原籍中国。

original adj. 最初的; 原先的; 原创的

This is the original edition of the novel. 这是这本小说的原版本。

original music 原创音乐

3. violinist n. 小提琴演奏者

He practised every day because he wanted to be a famous violinist when he grew up.

他每天都练习, 因为他想长大后成为著名的小提琴演奏家。



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