

英语学科寒假作业（复习） Day 4 (练习时长：40 分钟)

姓名： 完成评价：

一、核心知识的归纳总结和梳理模块（选修 Book1 Unit 3）

【重点词汇】

1.set out 动身，出发 set aside 留出（时间或金钱等）

set off 动身，出发，引发，引爆，使爆炸，拉响（警报）

set out to do sth 着手做某事，开始做某事 set about doing sth 着手做某事，开始做某事

be set in 以...为背景

2.be worth doing sth 值得做某事 be worthy of being done 值得做某事

be worthy to be done 值得做某事 It is worthwhile doing sth 值得做某事

It is worthwhile to do sth 值得做某事

3.accompany vt 陪同；陪伴；伴随→accompanied adj 伴随的；相伴的→accompaniment n 伴随物，（音乐）伴奏
→company n. 公司，陪伴→companion n.同伴

4.stretch v 延伸；延续；舒展→stretched adj 拉伸的→stretcher n.担架

5. appeal v. 有吸引力；呼吁；恳求；上诉 n. 吸引力；呼吁；上诉；请求

appeal to sb. for sth. 呼吁某人某事 appeal to sb. to do sth. 呼吁某人做某事

appeal to sb. /sth against sth (向.....)上诉..... make an appeal 呼吁

6.wander vt. & vi.闲逛 n. 闲逛

wander around/about 徘徊；四处闲逛 【同】hang out 闲逛

wander off the point 跑题 wander aimlessly 漫无目的地闲逛

【区】wonder

No wonder that... /It's no wonder that... 难怪.....

It's a wonder that=It's amazing that... 令人惊奇的是.....

7..up to 达到(某数量、程度等)；直到；不多于；(体力或智力上)能胜任

①up to +数字 达到 ② be up to (doing) sth. 能胜任(做)某事

③ be up to sb. to do sth. 由某人决定做某事 ④It's up to you. 取决于你

⑤ up to now 直到现在（与现在完成时连用）

【重点语法】

V-ing 做主语

一、概念：动词 ing 形式是动词的一种非谓语形式，包括现在分词和动名词两种。

二、动词 ing 形式在句中的语法作用：动名词在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语，本单元重点讲解动名词作主语的情况。

1. 动名词作主语时，往往表示经常性、习惯性的动作，通常置于句首。

Reading aloud is a good way to learn a language.

大声朗读是学习语言的一种好方法。

注意：(1)不定式作主语表示具体的或一次性的动作。

To lie to her is wrong.对她撒谎不对。

(2)动名词作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

Climbing mountains is really difficult for the old.对于老人来说爬山确实困难。

2. 形式主语 it 代替动名词作主语。

此类句式常见的有：

It's a waste of time doing sth.做某事是浪费时间。

It's worthwhile doing sth.做某事是值得的。

It's no good/use/fun doing sth.做某事没用/没意思。

It is worthwhile reading such a wonderful novel.

这么好的书很值得一读。

注意：动名词作主语用 it 充当形式主语的情况很少，上表中是最常见的句式结构。不定式作主语时，常用 it 充当形式主语，如：

It's not easy to learn a foreign language well.

学好一门外语不容易。

3. 当句型 “There is no...” 表示 “不允许、禁止某种行为的发生或存在” 时，需用动名词作主语。

There is no denying that the environment is from bad to worse.

不能否认环境状况正在逐步恶化。

二、练习模块

一、感知以下句子，完成方框下的小题

1. Even though the sun is brightly shining, telling whether it is morning or night is impossible.

2. Getting here is quite difficult, so apart from the Sami very few people have ever seen Sarek.
3. For hundreds of years, looking after reindeer was a way of life for the Sami.
4. Being in such a beautiful and wild place makes me feel blessed to be alive.

1. 以上句中动词 ing 在句中作_____。
2. 通过以上例句可知动词 ing 作主语时, 谓语动词应该用_____形式。

二、重点单词

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 辽阔的;巨大的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 2. 领土;版图 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 3. 看得见的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 4. 陪同;陪伴 <i>vt.</i> _____ |
| 5. 采用;采取 <i>vt.</i> _____ | 6. 祝福 <i>vt.</i> _____ |
| 7. 禁止;阻止 <i>vt.</i> _____ | 8. 打喷嚏 <i>vi.</i> _____ |
| 9. 延伸;延续 <i>vi.</i> _____ | 10. 路线;路途 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 11. 极大的;难以置信的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 12. 有吸引力;呼吁 <i>vi.</i> _____ |
| 13. 可爱的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 14. 边;边缘 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 15. 游荡;闲逛 <i>n.</i> _____ | 16. 消遣;娱乐 <i>vt.</i> _____ |
| 17. 巨大的;极大的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 18. 铁;铁器 <i>n.</i> _____ |
| 19. 稀少的;珍贵的 <i>adj.</i> _____ | 20. 壮丽的;雄伟的 <i>adj.</i> _____ |
| 21. 展览;陈列 <i>n.</i> _____ | 22. 食欲;胃口 <i>n.</i> _____ |

三、核心短语

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. on the move _____ | 2. appeal to _____ |
| 3. set out _____ | 4. up to _____ |
| 5. be familiar with _____ | 6. upside down _____ |
| 7. be famous for _____ | 8. in addition to _____ |

四.用所给词的适当形式填空

1. It is no use _____ (keep) silent about such a matter.
2. His _____ (not get) to the station on time made everyone worried last week.
3. Be careful! _____ (play) with fire near the wood will be dangerous.
4. Swimming _____ (be) a good sport in summer.
5. It is a waste of time _____ (try) to persuade him to give up playing computer games.
6. There is no _____ (tell) what he is going to do.

7. It is necessary for us students _____(help) each other in trouble.

8. _____(get) a PhD in two years after graduating from university is his wish.

五.单句语法填空

1. After supper, Mary set out _____(clear) the table.

2. _____ our amusement, the birds were not at all scared of strangers.

3. Besides, whenever you are hungry, you can taste _____(what) food you like.

4. You can also have fun _____(learn) Chinese calligraphy and painting.

5. Last weekend, we went on a tour of a neighbouring village, which was famous _____ raising birds.

6. On the frontier, animals were seen as sources of labor, food, or _____(amuse).

7. I am not familiar _____ Jim, but his music reflects his interest in African culture.

8. You can complete the work ahead _____ time if taking my advice.

六. 单句写作

1.为洒了的牛奶哭是没有用的。（覆水难收）

2.有必要把水从潮湿的地方弄到干燥的地方。

3.在农村做研究不像在城市那么容易。

4.在月球上行走比在地球上行走困难两倍。

5.把钱花在自己身上或过上舒适的生活对他来说也没什么意义。
