

度假

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
waterfall	[us]'wɔ:tərfo:l [uk]'wɔ:təfo:l	noun	瀑布
diving	[us]'daɪvɪŋ [uk]'daɪvɪŋ	noun	跳水
sightseeing	[us]'saɪtsi:ɪŋ [uk]'saɪtsi:ɪŋ	noun	游览
spa	[us]spɑ: [uk]spɑ:	noun	水疗
valley	[us]'væli [uk]'væli	noun	山谷, 溪谷, 流域
hill	[us]hɪl [uk]hɪl	noun	小山, 山丘
coast	[us]koʊst [uk]kəʊst	noun	海岸
ocean	[us]'oʊʃn [uk]'əʊʃn	noun	海洋, 海
beach	[us]bi:tʃ [uk]bi:tʃ	noun	海滩
river	[us]'rɪvər [uk]'rɪvə(r)	noun	河, 河流, 江
mountain	[us]'maʊntn [uk]'maʊntən	noun	山, 山脉
desert	[us]'dezərt [uk]'dezət	noun	戈壁, 沙漠
lake	[us]leɪk [uk]leɪk	noun	湖, 湖水
forest	[us]'fɔ:rɪst [uk]'fɒrɪst	noun	森林

windy	[us]'wɪndi [uk]'wɪndi	adj.	多风的, 坏天气的, 风强的
cloudy	[us]'klaʊdi [uk]'klaʊdi	adj.	多云的, 阴天的, 愁容满面的
winter	[us]'wɪntər [uk]'wɪntə(r)	noun	冬季, 冬天
summer	[us]'sʌmər [uk]'sʌmə(r)	noun	夏天, 夏季
spring	[us]sprɪŋ [uk]sprɪŋ	noun	春天, 春季
fall	[us]fɔ:l [uk]fɔ:l	noun	秋天, 秋季
glacier	[us]'gleɪʃər [uk]'glæsiə(r)	noun	冰川
wilderness	[us]'wɪldərnəs [uk]'wɪldənəs	noun	未开垦的荒地; 荒漠; 沙漠
warm	[us]wɔ:rm [uk]wɔ:rm	adj.	暖和的, 温暖的, 暖的
shopping	[us]'ʃɔ:pɪŋ [uk]'ʃɒpɪŋ	noun	购物
camping	[us]'kæmpɪŋ [uk]'kæmpɪŋ	noun	露营
fishing	[us]'fɪʃɪŋ [uk]'fɪʃɪŋ	noun	钓鱼, 渔业
visit	[us]'vɪzɪt [uk]'vɪzɪt	verb	拜访, 参观, 访问, 游览
relax	[us]rɪ'læks [uk]rɪ'læks	verb	放松, 休息
lose	[us]lu:z [uk]lu:z	verb	失, 丢失
passport	[us]'pæspɔ:rt [uk]'pɑ:spɔ:t	noun	护照

获取目的地信息

在这节课，您将学习如何描述目的地。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/63/9/v/15639/3.2> Scene 1.mp4

[SARAH] It's a desert, Mark. A desert!
[SARAH] It gets to 115 degrees.
[SARAH] That's, like, 46 degrees Celsius!
[MARK] Don't look at that.
[MARK] Anyways, it gets cooler at night.
[MARK] Listen - we have a tent. That's more fun than a hotel.
[SARAH] Mark, I love the coast.
[SARAH] I like the beach.
[SARAH] It's nicer here!
[MARK] But Sarah ...
[SARAH] Mark ...
[SARAH] It's a desert. A desert, and you want to go camping there?
[SARAH] I mean, who does that?
[MARK] The desert - it's beautiful.
[MARK] I really want you to see it.
[SARAH] Okay.

desert 沙漠

coast 海岸

beach 海滩

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



ocean:海洋, 海



forest:森林



lake:湖, 湖水



mountains:山, 山脉



beach:海滩



hills:小山, 山丘



desert:戈壁, 沙漠



river:河, 河流, 江



coast:海岸



valley:山谷, 溪谷, 流域

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[MARK] I really want you to see it.
[SARAH] Okay.

It gets to 115 degrees. 温度达到 115 度。
Celsius 摄氏度
It gets cooler at night. 晚上天气变得更凉爽。
It's nicer here. 这里更好。

谈论天气、季节和温度

描述一个地方的天气和气候有多种方法。	
你可以描述天气和温度。	
It's often windy.	常常刮风。
It's so cold and cloudy.	天很阴，又很冷。
It gets to 115 degrees Fahrenheit. That's, like, 46 degrees Celsius!	温度达到华氏 115 度，相当于 46 摄氏度。
你可以使用表达感觉和观点的形容词。	
Fall is perfect.	秋天很美。
Winter is terrible.	冬天很糟。
It's lovely in spring.	春天真美。

你可以比较时间、地点和环境。	
It gets cooler at night.	夜晚天气变得更凉爽。
It's nicer here than in the desert.	这里比沙漠更好。
It's hot in summer and cold in winter.	冬冷夏热。

阅读策略

在阅读第二语言时，你可能会碰到不熟悉的单词和表达。要解决这一问题，一种策略是通过阅读前后的单词和句子得出生词的意思。你常常会在生词附近的上下文中找到它的同义词和反义词、定义和解释。

在下面的第一个句子中，你看到单词 **waterfall**。紧接着下一句你就会读到解释：**water from the Paine River falls beautifully into Pehoe Lake，**你可以用这来猜测单词 waterfall**** 的意思。

_Take a hike to Salto Grande **waterfall**. There, water from the Paine River falls beautifully into Pehoe Lake.

—

阅读巴塔哥尼亚旅游手册。请选择正确的答案。Patagonia trip In the mountains, at the ocean January 27 to February 6 Travel to the far mountains and clean oceans of Chile and Argentina. Camp at the snowy Perito Moreno Glacier, a river of ice where it sometimes gets to 28 degrees Fahrenheit, or -2 degrees Celsius. Visit the warm, sunny wilderness at Torres del Paine Park. Find cool lakes, amazing rocky hills and many colorful birds flying through the gorgeous wilderness.



请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 Patagonia Trip

(In the Mountains) , at the Ocean

January 27 to February 6

Travel to the far mountains and (clean oceans) of Chile and Argentina. Camp at the snowy Perito Merino (glacier) , a river of ice where it sometimes (gets to) 28 degrees Fahrenheit, or -2 degrees (Celsius) . Visit the warm, sunny wilderness at Torres del Paine Park. Find cool lakes, amazing rocky hills and many (colorful) birds flying through the gorgeous wilderness.

询问和介绍地点的信息

询问他们是否喜欢自己的家乡，是鼓励他人谈论其家乡的一种方法。	
A: Where are you from?	你来自哪里？
B: I'm from Ottawa.	我来自渥太华。
A: Do you like it there?	你喜欢那里吗？
B: Oh, yeah. There are fantastic museums and festivals.	哦，是的。那里有许多很好的博物馆和节日。

询问某件具体的事情，你可以使用表达 What's the + 名词 + like? 。记住，这里的 like 不同于 Do you like ...? 中的用法。	
A: What's the weather like in your hometown?	你的家乡天气什么样子？
B: It's cold and snowy in winter. It gets to -30 degrees. But it's warm in summer and fall.	冬天寒冷，还会下雪。温度降到零下 30 度。但夏天和秋天很暖和。
A: What's the food like in Ottawa?	在渥太华都吃什么？
B: Well, we eat a lot of fish. And poutine is popular. It's special french fries with cheese.	嗯，我们常常吃鱼，奶酪蘸番茄酱薯条很受欢迎。这种薯条搭配奶酪，很特别。
A: What are the people like?	人都怎么样？
B: Many people are university graduates and can speak English and French.	许多人读过大学，会讲英语和法语。

讨论度假计划

在这节课，您将讨论一个假期的计划。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/63/6/v/15636/3.1 Scene 2.mp4>

[EMMA] So where are you going this year?
 [NANCY] To the Lake District.
 [EMMA] Oh. Not Paris or Tokyo?
 [NANCY] No. Your father wants to go fishing.
 [EMMA] Where are you going to stay?
 [NANCY] We are going to sleep in a tent.
 [EMMA] You mean camping?
 [NANCY] That's right.
 [NANCY] Camping.
 [EMMA] Camping?
 [NANCY] Yes, Emma, we're going to go fishing and camping.
 [NANCY] It will be fun. It will be an adventure.
 [EMMA] OK - if you say so.
 [EMMA] How long is the drive?
 [NANCY] Six hours.
 [EMMA] Six hours? To go camping?
 [NANCY] Could you please check on your father?

fishing 钓鱼

camping 露营

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



fishing:钓鱼, 渔业



camping:露营



shopping:购物



going to the beach:去海滩



sightseeing:游览



visiting family:探望家人



horseback riding:骑马



biking:骑自行车



diving:潜水



going to a spa:做水疗

'Be' + 'going to' 表示计划, 'will' 表示预测

使用 be + going to + 动词 谈论未来确认的计划或打算。	
A: What are you going to do on vacation? B: I'm going to visit friends and family. And I'm not going to work.	你假期打算做什么？ 我打算去探望朋友和家人。我不打算工作。
使用 will + 动词 表示你预计或认为会发生的事情。在英语口语中，代词和动词通常缩写。	
We'll probably stay in a hotel.	我们可能会呆在酒店。
I'll be happy living by the sea.	(我会很高兴住在海边。)
You'll like Paris.	(你会喜欢巴黎的。)
如果动词和代词不缩写，通常是为了表示特意的强调。	
You will have fun.	(你会玩得开心的。)
We will not fight.	(我们不会打架。)

表达否定意义，使用 will + not + 动词 ，缩写形式为 won't 。	
I won't get sick.	(我不会生病。)
They won't come with us.	(他们不会跟我们来。)
要确定时间，你可以添加表示将来的时间表达：	
I'm going to go horseback riding on Thursday.	(星期四我打算去骑马。)
The next two days will be an adventure.	(接下来两天将是一场冒险。)

请听音频。请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 KARA: What (are you doing) ?

SETH: Oh, nothing much. I'm just relaxing. Listening to some music.

KARA: What's that book there?

SETH: Uh, I'm reading about Prague. The history. I'm really enjoying it.

KARA: Oh, that's right - (you're going) there on vacation next month.

SETH: Yep. (It'll be) great.

KARA: I'm sure it will. What are you going to do in Prague?

SETH: Umm, I'm going to go sightseeing in the Old Town. I'm going to walk everywhere. Across the Charles Bridge ...

KARA: Excellent!

SETH: Yeah ... And I'll eat lots of good food.

KARA: You're so lucky! Where are you (going to stay) ?

SETH: Oh, (I'll) probably camp somewhere. Maybe (I'll pay) for a nice hotel on the weekend.

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[NANCY] Could you please check on your father?

Not Paris or Tokyo? 不去巴黎或东京吗?
Camping? 露营吗?
OK - if you say so. 好的, 既然你这么说。
Six hours? To go camping? 六个小时? 去露营吧?

表达疑虑

使用类似下面的表达表示疑虑。注意语调的变化如何加深说话人的疑虑程度。	
Are you sure about that?	那你确定吗?
If you say so.	既然你这么说。
表达疑虑还有一种方法, 就是重复或反驳某人刚说的话。再次注意表示疑虑的人的语调。	
A: I'll probably go to the spa tonight. B: The spa?	我今晚很可能会去水疗中心? 水疗中心?
A: We're going to travel through Europe this year. B: You're not going to Asia?	我们今年打算环游欧洲。你不打算去亚洲吗?
语言点: 注意这些表示疑虑的表达的使用方式和对象。比如, 跟老板说 If you say so 可能不大好!	

送别某人

在这节课，您将学习某人要去度假时如何与他告别。

用 'Will' 表达提议或主动做某事

使用 will + 动词提议或自愿在不久或更远的将来做某事。	
Let's go to Istanbul. I'll make the plane reservations right now.	（我们去伊斯坦布尔吧。我马上订机票。）
I'll drive you to the airport next week, if you want.	（如果你愿意，下周我开车送你去机场。）
使用 will + 动词提出非正式请求。	
A: When I go on vacation, will you take care of my dog? B: Sure, I'll take care of little Sammie.	（我去度假期间，你帮我照顾狗，好吗？）（没问题，我帮你照顾小Sammie。）
你可以使用 will not 谢绝请求，但务必谨慎使用：可能显得过于直接，可能会让人不高兴。	
A: Will you get my luggage? B: No, I won't.	（你帮我拿行李，好吗？）（不，我不行。）

观看视频，学习语言用法。 <https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/15/63/8/v/15638/3.1> Scene 4.mp4

[BOB] OK.
[BOB] Now, remember to bring in the mail every day, and don't forget the newspaper.
[EMMA] OK, Dad. Don't worry.
[BOB] Oh! I almost forgot.
[EMMA] What's that?
[BOB] It's for our hotel.
[EMMA] I thought you were going to go camping.
[BOB] Shhh! It's a surprise.
[BOB] Your mother thinks we're going camping.
[BOB] But we're not, we're staying at a five-star hotel.
[EMMA] Dad! You old romantic!
[BOB] But I am going fishing.
[EMMA] Have a great trip!
[EMMA] Drive safely, and call me when you get there.

mail 邮件
newspaper 报纸
Don't worry. 不用担心。
Have a great trip! 旅途愉快。
Drive safely. 小心开车。
Call me when you get there. 到了打电话给我。

告别语

当某人出发旅行时，使用类似这样的表达送别：	
Have a great trip!	旅途愉快！
Drive safely!	小心驾驶！
Have a good flight.	坐飞机一路愉快！
Call me when you get there.	到了打电话给我。
Don't worry about anything.	什么都不要担心。
当某人出发旅行时，你可以使用短语 Bon voyage! ，该短语直接源于法语。	
A: OK, then. I'm going.	好吧。那我走了。
B: Bon voyage!	一路平安！

动词 'try'、'remember' 和 'stop'	
动词 'try'、'remember' 和 'stop' 的意义会根据后接动词的形式而改变。	
'Try'	
当动词 try 后接不定式 (to + 动词) 时, 例如 to buy , 表示试图做某事。	
I can't go to the mall. Maybe I'll try to buy something online.	(我不能去商场。也许我会试着网上购物。)
当动词 try 后接动名词时 (动词 + -ing), 例如 swimming , 表示第一次做某事, 或尝试做不同的事情。	
I don't like biking. Maybe I'll try swimming on my vacation.	(我不喜欢骑自行车。也许假期我会试着游游泳。)

'Remember'	
当动词 remember 后接不定式时, 例如 to call , 表示记得去履行一项职责或任务。	
I always remember to call my mother on Sunday.	我星期天总是记得打电话给我母亲。
当动词 remember 后接动名词时, 例如 calling , 表示记得过去做过某事。	
I remember calling the neighbors.	(我记得给邻居打电话了。)
'Stop'	
当动词 stop 后接不定式时, 如 to eat , 表示停止一个动作, 开始另一个动作。在本例中, 这个人在工作, 但停下工作吃东西。	
I stopped to eat when I got hungry.	当我饿的时候, 我停下来去吃了点东西。
当动词 stop 后接动名词时, 如 eating , 表示一个中止的动作。	
I stopped eating when I felt sick.	(我感觉恶心, 停止了吃东西。)

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 Did you remember (to call) your mother?

I remember (seeing) you at the party last week.

I'll try (to eat) more fruit and vegetables.

I'm nervous, but I'm going to try (sailing) for the first time.

I stopped at the office (to do) some work.
I stopped (working) at six o'clock.

省略形式

记住，在英语口语中，每个词的每个音并不是总要发出来。尤其是元音常常缩短或是省略。这些形式很少在书面英语中使用，但听到时能够辨识很重要。	
请听 going to 、 have to 和 want to 的省略形式。注意它们书写和发音的不同之处。	
'Going to'	
We're going to fly to Hawaii.	我们打算坐飞机去夏威夷。
I'm going to call my mom.	我打算打电话给我妈妈。
It's going to rain.	要下雨了。
She's going to play computer games.	她打算玩电脑游戏。

'Have to'	
I have to go.	我得走了。
We have to be quick.	我们不得不快点。
She has to leave.	她不得不离开。
He has to get up early.	他不得不早起。

'Want to'	
I want to go to bed.	我想上床睡觉。
Do you want to go to the movies?	你想去看电影吗?
She wants to eat out.	她想出去吃饭。
He wants to go home.	他想回家。
注意，如果主格代词是 he 、 she 或 it ， have to 和 want to 的口语省略形式会改变，但 going to 的省略形式保持不变。	

描述假期

在这节课，您将学习如何描述过去的一个假期。

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/37/v/125637/GE_4.6.4_v2.mp4

[PAM] Hey, Sally, we got a postcard from Simon.

[SALLY] Really? How are Simon and Jake doing? Where are they?

[PAM] They're in London. They went there to visit Simon's friend, Karl.

[SALLY] Go on, then. Read it!

[PAM] OK.

[PAM] Dear Pam and Sally. We're relaxing in London. We're eating out almost every night.

[PAM] The British Museum is incredible. Yesterday, we took a tour of the Tower of London.

[PAM] Jake lost his passport, so we have to stay in London an extra week.

[PAM] In order to get a new passport, we had to go to the embassy.

[PAM] I hope our money lasts because London is really expensive. Love, Simon.

[SALLY] Jake. It's always Jake.

[PAM] I know.

visit 拜访
relaxing 使人轻松的
eating out 外出用餐
took a tour 参观
lost his passport 遗失了他的护照
stay in London 在伦敦逗留
embassy 大使馆
I hope our money lasts. 我希望我们的钱够用。

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[PAM] I know.

so 因此
because 因为

用 So** 来描述结果**

你可以使用 So 来描述某一行动或时间的结果。注意，原因(he lost his passport)位于结果之前(he went to the embassy)。	
Shawn lost his passport, so he went to the embassy.	(Shawn 遗失了他的护照，所以去了大使馆。)
注意： So 用于引出结果， because 用于引出原因。观察以下句子的不同之处：	
Emily recommended Corcovado, so we went there.	(Emily 推荐基督山，所以我们去了那里。)
We went to Corcovado because Emily recommended it.	(我们去基督山，因为 Emily 推荐了那里。)

阅读课文，然后回答问题。 Hi!!I'm writing from Las Vegas. What a crazy trip! I got lost when I drove downhere. I'm staying in a terrible hotel because the city is so crowded. It'ssnowing heavily, so I can't drive to the Grand Canyon today. I'll try to takea tour tomorrow. I can't do what I want to do, so I'm having fun playingblackjack at the nice hotels.See you soon.Jeremy



请选择正确的词。 Sarah found great places to eat, (so / because) we're having amazing food.

Eric lost his passport, (so / because) we have to go to the embassy.

I'm going to visit my aunt in Rome (because / so) she's not feeling well.

We're about to take a tour, (so / because) I'll write more later!

Truth: so; so; because; so

观看视频，学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/12/56/37/v/125637/GE_4.6.4_v2.mp4

[PAM] Hey, Sally, we got a postcard from Simon.

[SALLY] Really? How are Simon and Jake doing? Where are they?

[PAM] They're in London. They went there to visit Simon's friend, Karl.

[SALLY] Go on, then. Read it!

[PAM] OK.

[PAM] Dear Pam and Sally. We're relaxing in London. We're eating out almost every night.

[PAM] The British Museum is incredible. Yesterday, we took a tour of the Tower of London.

[PAM] Jake lost his passport, so we have to stay in London an extra week.

[PAM] In order to get a new passport, we had to go to the embassy.

[PAM] I hope our money lasts because London is really expensive. Love, Simon.

[SALLY] Jake. It's always Jake.

[PAM] I know.

to 到
in order to 为了

表达目的	
使用 in order to + 基本动词表达目的。如果 in order to + 从句位于句子主句之前，使用逗号；如果位于主句之后，则不必使用逗号。	
In order to reserve our room, I called the hotel.	(为了预订房间，我们打电话到酒店。)
I called the hotel in order to reserve our room.	
你可以完全省略 in order ，只用 to 。事实上， to 使用更加普遍，在英语口语中尤其如此。	
Courtney went early to avoid the crowds.	(Courtney 为了躲开人流早就去了。)

你也可以使用 so that + 从句表达目的。如果位于主句之前，则在 so that 从句之后使用逗号，如果位于主句之后则不必使用逗号。	
I turned off my phone so that I could relax.	(我关了手机，以便能够休息。)
So that I could relax, I turned off my phone.	
你可以省略 that ，只是用 so 。	
I saved my money so I could visit Terry.	(我省钱，以便能够去看 Terry。)

请选择正确的词。 I exercise four times a week (in order / so that / that) I stay healthy.

I was really tired, (because / so / in order to) I went to bed.

(Because / In order to / So) pay for my study, I took a weekend job.

I didn't like the meal (because / so / to) it was too spicy.

I put on a sweater (to / so / because) keep warm.

Truth: so; that; so; In; order; to; because; to

阅读明信片并回答问题。 请选择正确的答案。 September 6Hi, Nicole!How are you? I'm going to stay another night in Mali so that I can relax anddo more sightseeing. Tomorrow, I'll take a tour of Djenne to see the amazingold buildings. The downtown market is full of wonderful smells, so I'm eatinga lot of good food. I hope my money lasts because I'm buying many beautifulclothes. I'll give some to you!See you in a week!Love,Megan



使用恰当的语体

写信时使用正确的语体很重要。以下开头和结尾的一些正式和非正式表达。	
非正式开头	
Dear Kim, Hi, Mom!	(亲爱的 Kim,) (嗨, 妈妈!)
非正式结尾	
Love, Take care. See you soon.	(爱你的,) (保重。)(再见。)
正式开头	
Dear Ms. Tackett, To whom it may concern:	(亲爱的 Tackett 小姐,) (敬启者:)
正式结尾	
Sincerely yours, Best regards,	(谨上,) (此致,)

请把词条移至正确的间隔处。Hi, Nicole!

How are you? (I'm going to stay) another night in Mali (so that) I can relax and do more sightseeing. Today, (I'll take a tour) of Djenné to see the amazing old buildings. The downtown market is full of wonderful smells, so I'm eating a lot of good food. I hope my money lasts (because) I'm buying many beautiful clothes. (I'll give) some to you!

(Love),
Megan

您目前正在国外休假。给朋友写一张明信片，告诉他们您在哪里，为什么去那里，以及其他您想分享的信息。我们会严肃地对待您的隐私。请勿将关于自己的个人信息（种族、宗教、健康状况等）与别人分享。

输入到输入框。Write 50-75 words.

Example:

come here so that we can see some wildlife. In order to save money, we're staying at a hostel. It's really fun. Yesterday, we went swimming because the weather was great, and today the weather is still sunny, so we will go on a wildlife tour.