Where did you go on vacation

Contents

••00000	000000	00000000	0000000000
---------	--------	----------	------------

1 Unit 1 Where Did you go on Vacation	3
1.a Vocabulary	4
2 语法	
2.a 动词不定式	
2.b 过去式	
3 2	

1 Unit 1 Where Did you go on Vacation

Vocabulary

- 1. anyone /'eniwʌn/ pron. 任何人 (p.2)
 - any one Is any one of us ...
 - anyone important / anything useful / anyone else interested
 - Is there anyone here who could be the team leader?
- 17. **someone** /'sʌmwʌn/ pron. 某人 (p.3)
 - someone=somebody /'sʌmwʌn/ pron.
 - 2. anywhere /'eniweə(r)/ adv. 在任何地方 (p.2)
 - I can't find my keys anywhere.(我找不到我的钥匙了。)
 - Is there anywhere you want to go?"(有你想去的地方吗?)
 - You can sit anywhere you like." / go anywhere you like.
 - 6. somewhere /ˈsʌmweə(r)/ adv. 在某处 (p.2)
 - somewhere=someplace /'sʌmweə(r)/ adv.
 - I left my keys somewhere in the house.
 - I want to go somewhere warm for my vacation

Vocabulary (ii) •••••

- 7. **something** /ˈsʌmθɪŋ/ pron. 某物 (p.2)
- 8. **nothing** / 'nʌθɪŋ/ pron. 没有什么 (p.2)
- 9. everyone / evriwan/ pron. 每个人 (p.2)
- 3. wonderful /ˈwʌndəfl/ adj. 精彩的 (p.2)
- 19. enjoyable /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/ adj. 有趣的 (p.4)
- 20. activity /ækˈtɪvəti/ n. 活动 (p.5)
 - outdoor activities / physical activities
 - enjoyable activities / wonderful activities
- 23. paragliding /ˈpærəglaɪdɪŋ/ n. 滑翔伞运动 (p.5)
 - 4. **few** /fju:/ adj. & pron. 不多; 很少 (p.2)
 - 5. quite a few 相当多;不少 (p.2)
 - My friend has few close friends, but she has a few good friends she can rely on. She has little free time, but she tries to take a little time for herself each day.

Vocabulary (iii) •••••

- 6. **most** adj., adv. & pron. 最多 (p.2)
 - Most students in the class passed the exam.
 - This is the most expensive restaurant in the city.
 - I most definitely agree with you.
 - The train will most likely be delayed due to the weather.
- 10. **of course** /əv 'kɔːs/ 当然; 自然 (p.3)
 - of course not / of course I will, no problem at all.
- 11. **myself**/mar'self/-pron. 我自己(p.3)
- 12. yourself/jɔːˈself/ pron. 你自己 (p.3)
- 13. yourselves/jo:'selvz/-pron. 你们自己(p.3)
 - ourselves /aːrˈselvz/ pron. 我们自己
 - themselves /ðəmˈselvz/ pron. 他们自己
- 14. hen/hen/-n. 母鸡
 - Chicken

Vocabulary (iv) ••••••

- Chick 🐥
- Rooster 🐓
- 15. **pig**/pɪg/ n. 猪 (p.3)
 - When pigs fly. /ˈflaɪ/ 永远不可能发生的事情
 - Make a pig of oneself. 吃得很多
- 39. **duck** /dʌk/ n. 鸭子 (p.7)
- 16. **seem** /si:m/ vi. 似乎;好像 (p.3)
 - They seem to enjoy the wonderful concert
 - She seems happy today
- 21. **decide** /dɪˈsaɪd/ v. 决定 (p.5)
 - 常与动词不定式(to do)、从句(that)、介词短语等连用。
 - decide to do sth. / decide (that) ... / what where which
 - He decided to study abroad next year. (他决定明年出国留学。)

Vocabulary (v) ••••••

- I can't decide what to eat for dinner. (我决定不下来晚餐吃什么。)
- 22. **try** /traɪ/ v. 试图;设法 (p.5)
 - 后面可以接动词不定式(to do),表示试图做某事;也可以接动词-ing形式,表示尝试某种体验
 - I'll try to finish the project by tomorrow. (我会努力明天完成项目。)
 - She tried calling him, but he didn't answer. (她试着给他打电话,但他没有接。)
- 24. **feel like** 想要;愿意 (p.5)
 - I feel like going for a walk.
 - I feel like a cup of coffee.
- 18. **diary** /ˈdaɪəri/ n. 日记 (p.4)
- 25. **bird** /bɜːd/ n. 鸟 (p.5)

Vocabulary (vi) •••••••

- 26. **bicycle** /'baisikl/ n. 自行车 (p.5)
 - bike /baɪk/ n. 自行车
- 27. **building** / bildin/ n. 建筑物 (p.5)
 - The building is over 100 years old.
 - The company is building a new factory to expand its production.
- 28. **trader** /'treɪdə(r)/ n. 商人交易者 (p.5)
 - trader
 - China has a large volume of international trade
 - to trade or exchange goods
- 29. difference / dɪfrəns/ n. 差别 (p.5)
 - Make a difference 有所影响,带来不同。
 - Tell the difference: 分辨差异
- 30. different / dɪfrənt/ adj. 不同的 (p.5)
- 31. **umbrella** /ʌmˈbrelə/ n. 伞 (p.5)

Vocabulary (vii) ••••••

- I put up my umbrella. 我撑起了伞。
- 32. wait /weɪt/ v. 等待 (p.5)
- 33. because of 由于; 因为 (p.6)
 - because of the rain / because of the traffic 短语
 - because of this / that / someone / something
- 34. **below** /bɪˈləʊ/ prep. & adv. 在.....下面 (p.6)
 - below, above, under, over, up, down
 - ▶ Below: 通常强调水平位置, 而不是直接覆盖或接触
 - ▶ Above: 通常强调水平位置, 不是直接覆盖或接触
 - ▶ Under: 正下方
 - Over: 正上方
 - ► In front of: 在.....前面
 - ▶ Behind: 在.....后面
- 35. **enough** /ɪˈnʌf/ adj., adv. & n. 足够的 (p.6)

Vocabulary (viii)

- 36. **catch** /kætʃ/ v. 抓住 (p.6)
 - hold catch (something/somebody) to stop and hold a moving object or person, especially in your hands
 - She managed to catch the keys as they fell.
 - a bus/ train / plane
 - illness / disease / cold / flu
 - catch sb
- 37. **hungry** / hʌŋgri/ adj. 饥饿的 (p.6)
 - I'm too full to eat dessert.
- 38. **hill** /hɪl/ n. 小山 (p.6)
 - Climb a hill
 - over the hill 过了年轻时期
 - mountain / hill / peak / summit

Vocabulary (ix)

- mountain 适用于较高、陡峭的山,例如阿尔卑斯山(the Alps)或喜马拉雅山(the Himalayas)。
- · Hill 指相对较小的山,通常比 mountain 低且不那么陡峭。 高度通常在几百米内,是一种较温和的地形。
- ▶ peak / summit 指山的最高点或山顶,是一个较为精确的地理位置。可以指一个具体的山峰。
- 40. **dislike** /dɪsˈlaɪk/ v. 不喜欢 (p.7)
- 41. Central Park (中央公园)
- 42. Huangguoshu Waterfall(黄果树瀑布)
- 43. Hong Kong (香港)
- 44. Malaysia (马来西亚)
- 45. Malaysian (马来西亚的;马来西亚人)
- 46. Georgetown (乔治市)
- 47. Weld (海墘街)

Vocabulary (x)

- 48. **Quay** (码头)
- 49. Penang (槟城)
- 50. Hill (山丘)
- 51. Tian'anmen Square (天安门广场)
- 52. the Palace Museum (故宫博物院)

2 语法

动词不定式

动词不定式是由"to+动词原形"构成的非谓语动词形式,主要有以下用法:好的,让我来详细解析一下动词不定式的用法:

•00000000000000000

动词不定式是由"to + 动词原形"构成的非谓语动词形式,主要有以下用法:

- 1. 作主语:
 - To err is human. (犯错是人之常情。)
- 2. 作宾语:
 - I want to learn French. (我想学习法语。)
- 3. 作定语:
 - This is a book to read. (这是一本值得读的书。)
- 4. 作状语:
 - She went to the library to study. (她去图书馆学习。)
- 5. 作补语:

动词不定式 (ii) •••••••••

- The goal is to win the game. (目标是赢得比赛。)
- 6. 表示目的:
 - She stayed up late to finish the report. (她熬夜完成报告。)
- 7. 表示结果:
 - He worked hard to get the promotion. (他努力工作以获得晋升。)
- 8. 表示条件:
 - To succeed, you must work hard. (要想成功,你必须努力工作。)

过去式

- 1. decide (决定)
 - 过去式: decided
 - · 现在进行时: deciding

•00000000000000

- 2. try (尝试)
 - 过去式: tried
 - · 现在进行时: trying
- 3. feel (感觉)
 - 过去式: felt
 - · 现在进行时: feeling
- 4. wait (等待)
 - 过去式: waited
 - · 现在进行时: waiting

过去式 (ii)

- 5. catch (抓住)
 - 过去式: caught
 - · 现在进行时: catching
- 6. dislike (不喜欢)
 - 过去式: disliked
 - · 现在进行时: disliking
- 7. **seem** (似乎)
 - 过去式: seemed
 - · 现在进行时: seeming
- 8. decide (决定)
 - 过去式: decided
 - · 现在进行时: deciding

3 2

过去式 (iv)

- 1. housework n. 家务劳动; 家务事
 - 例句: She does all the housework in her family.
 - 常见用法: do housework (做家务)
 - 易错点:
 - ▶ homework 是"家庭作业"
- 2. hardly adv. 几乎不; 几乎没有
 - 例句: I can hardly hear you.
 - 常见用法: hardly ever (几乎不)
 - ► 例句: She hardly ever goes to the gym.
 - 易错点: hard 和 hardly 的区别,hard 是努力地或艰难地
- 3. hard adj. adv. 努力地;艰难地
 - 例句: She works hard to pass the exam.
 - 常见用法: work hard (努力工作)

过去式 (v)

- 易错点: hard 和 hardly 的区别,不要混淆意思
- 一句话辨析 hard 和 hardly
- 4. ever adv. 在任何时候; 曾经
 - 例句: Have you ever been to Paris?
 - 常见用法: ever since (自从...以来)
 - 易错点: ever 和 never 的混淆
- 5. hardly ever 几乎不; 很少
 - 例句: He hardly ever goes out.
 - 常见用法: 用于表达某人很少做某事
- 6. once adv. 一次; 曾经
 - 例句: Once upon a time, there was a king.
 - 常见用法: once in a while (偶尔)

过去式 (vi)

- · 易错点: once 和 one 的区别
- 7. twice adv. 两次;两倍
 - 例句: I've been to the city twice.
 - 常见用法: twice as much (两倍)
 - 易错点: twice 和 once 的混淆
- 8. Internet n. (国际) 互联网
 - 例句: You can find a lot of information on the Internet.
 - 常见用法: surf the Internet (上网冲浪)
 - 易错点: 不要忘记首字母大写
- 9. program / programme n. (电视、广播中的) 节目
 - 例句: There's a good program on tonight.
 - 常见用法: TV program (电视节目)

过去式 (vii)

- 易错点: program 和 programme 在不同英语国家的拼写差异
- 10. full adj. adv. 充满的; 完全的
 - 例句: The room is full of people.
 - 常见用法: be full (装满)
 - 易错点: full 和 ful 的拼写区别
- 11. swing v. & n. 摇摆; 秋千
 - 例句: The children are playing on the swing.
 - 常见用法: go for a swing (去荡秋千)
 - 易错点: swing 和 sway 的区别
- 12. swing dance 摇摆舞
 - 例句: They enjoy dancing swing dance.
 - 常见用法: 摇摆舞是一种舞蹈风格

过去式 (viii)

- 13. maybe adv. 或许;可能
 - 例句: Maybe I'll go to the movies tonight.
 - 常见用法: 用于表达不确定性
 - 易错点: maybe 和 may be 的区别
- 14. least adj. adv. pron. 最少; 最小
 - 例句: At least, he tried his best.
 - 常见用法: least of all (最不)
 - · 易错点: least 和 last 的区别
- 15. at least 至少;不小于;反正
 - 例句: At least, we have a plan.
 - 常见用法: 用于提供最少的肯定或安慰
- 16. result n. v. 结果;后果

过去式(ix)

- 例句: The result of the game was a tie.
- 常见用法: as a result (结果)
- 易错点: result 和 effect 的区别
- 17. percent n. 百分比
 - 例句: The tax rate is 20 percent.
 - 常见用法: 百分比的表达方式
- 18. online adj. adv. 在线的(地); 联网的(地)
 - 例句: I bought a book online.
 - 常见用法: online shopping (在线购物)
 - 易错点: online 和 on-line 的拼写差异
- 19. television n. 电视机; 电视节目
 - 例句: I watch television every evening.

过去式 (x)

- 常见用法: watch TV (看电视)
- 易错点: television 和 televisions 的复数形式
- 20. although conj. 虽然;尽管
 - 例句: Although it was raining, we went out.
 - 常见用法: 用于引导让步状语从句
 - 易错点: 与 though 的区别,虽然两者都可以表示让步,但 although 更正式
- 21. through prep. adv. 穿过;通过
 - 例句: We walked through the forest.
 - 常见用法: get through (完成)
 - 易错点: through 和 thorough 的区别,不要混淆拼写
- 22. mind n. v. 头脑; 思维; 介意

过去式(xi)

- 例句: Mind the gap.
- 常见用法: mind your own business (别管闲事)
- 易错点: mind 作为动词表示"介意"时的用法
- 23. body n. 身体; 躯体
 - 例句: He has a strong body.
 - 常见用法: body language (肢体语言)
 - 易错点: body 和 bodily 的区别,bodily 是形容词或副词
- 24. such adj. pron. 这样的;那样的
 - 例句: She is such a kind person.
 - 常见用法: such as (例如)
 - 易错点: such 和 so 的区别, such 用于名词前, so 用于形容词或副词前

过去式 (xii)

- 25. so adv. conj. 那么;如此
 - 例句: She is so happy.
 - 常见用法: so that (以至于)
 - 易错点: so 和 such 的区别, 注意使用场合
- 26. together adv. 一起; 共同
 - 例句: We are together.
 - 常见用法: all together (一起)
 - 易错点: together 和 altogether 的区别, altogether 意为"完全地"
- 27. die v. 死亡;灭亡;死亡
 - 例句: He died of a heart attack.
 - 常见用法: die out (灭绝)
 - 易错点: die 和 dye 的区别,不要混淆拼写

过去式 (xiii)

- 28. writer n. 作家; 作者
 - 例句: She is a famous writer.
 - 常见用法: writer's block (写作障碍)
 - 易错点: writer 和 righter 的区别,不要混淆拼写
- 29. dentist n. 牙科医生
 - 例句: I have an appointment with the dentist.
 - 常见用法: go to the dentist (去看牙医)
 - 易错点: dentist 和 doctor 的区别, 注意上下文
- 30. swing v. & n. 摇摆; 秋千(重复,已在上文提及)
- 31. magazine n. 杂志;期刊
 - 例句: I read a lot of magazines.
 - 常见用法: monthly magazine (月刊)

过去式 (xiv)

- 易错点: magazine 和 monthly 的区别,不要混淆词汇
- 32. however adv. 然而;可是
 - 例句: She tried her best. However, she failed.
 - 常见用法: used to introduce a contrast
 - 易错点: however 和 how ever 的区别, 注意空格的使用
- 33. than prep. & conj. (用来引出比较的第二部分)比
 - 例句: She is taller than me.
 - 常见用法: more... than... (比...更多)
 - · 易错点: than 和 then 的区别,不要混淆拼写
- 34. more than 超过; 多于
 - 例句: She has more than enough money.
 - 常见用法: 用于表达数量或程度超出

过去式 (xv)

- 易错点: more than 和 more then 的区别, 注意拼写
- 35. almost adv. 几乎; 差不多
 - 例句: I almost finished the work.
 - 常见用法: almost all (几乎全部)
 - 易错点: almost 和 already 的区别,不要混淆拼写
- 36. none pron. 没有一人(或物)
 - 例句: None of them are coming.
 - 常见用法: none of the above (以上皆非)
 - 易错点: none 和 neither 的区别, 注意语境
- 37. less adj. adv. & pron. 较少; 更少
 - 例句: I have less money than you.
 - 常见用法: less than (少于)

过去式 (xvi)

- 易错点: less 和 lesser 的区别, lesser 较正式且少用
- 38. point n. 得分; 要点; 小数点
 - 例句: He made a good point in the discussion.
 - 常见用法: point out (指出)
 - 易错点: point 和 period 的区别,在表示小数点时英国英语用 point, 美国英语用 period