

Where did you go on vacation

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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** /'sʌmweə(r)/ - adv. 在某处 (p.2)
 - somewhere=somewhere /'sʌmweə(r)/ - adv.
 - I left my keys somewhere in the house.
 - I want to go somewhere warm for my vacation

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 'kɔ:s/ - 当然; 自然 (p.3)
- of course not / of course I will, no problem at all.
11. **myself** /maɪ'self/ - pron. 我自己 (p.3)
12. **yourself** /jɔ:'self/ - pron. 你自己 (p.3)
13. **yourselves** /jɔ:'selvz/ - pron. 你们自己 (p.3)
- ourselves /ɑ:r'selvz/ - pron. 我们自己
 - themselves /ðəm'selvz/ - pron. 他们自己
14. **hen** /hen/ - n. 母鸡
- Chicken 

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** /dɪs'laɪk/ - 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)

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:

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:

过去式



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