

Unit1

01·单元·导学

课 题	
导学 目标	词汇: on vacation 去度假 go out 出去 study...for 为.....而学习 quite a few 相当多; 不少 have a good time 玩得高兴: 过得愉快 go shopping 去购物 so...that..如此.....以至于.....because of 因为 the next day 第二天 take photos 照相 go on 继续 up and down 上上下下 e up 升起 find out 找出; 查明
	句型: 1.Where did you go on vacation? 你去哪里度假了? 2.Did everyone have a good time? 每个人都玩得开心吗? 3.I felt like I was a bird.It was so exciting!我感觉我像一只鸟儿, 这太令人兴奋了! 4.I wonder what life was like here in the past.我想知道过去这里的生活是什么样子的, 5.What a difference a day makes!多么迥然不同的一天啊! 6.We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people.我们等了一个多小时的火车, 因为人太多了。 7.My legs were so tired that I wanted to stop.我的腿太累了, 以至于我想停下来。 8.My classmates told me to keep going, so I went on.我的同学们告诉我坚持往前走, 所以我继续前进了
	语法重点: 一般过去时,不定代词的用法
	写作要点: 假期活动

02·精要解读·考点探究



考点

1.Where did you go on vacation? 你去琳里度假了?

go on vacation 意为“去度假”,

vacation 是名词, 意为“假期; 休假”, 常与介词 on 连用,

on vacation 意为“在度假”, 表示状态,

演练

1.What did you do yesterday afternoon? 你昨天下午做什么了?

2.My dad is on vacation in Beijing now.我爸爸现在在北京度假。

短语集锦:

1. 相当多

2. 大部分时间

3. 记日记

4. 买特别的东西

5. 遇见有趣的人

**考点****2...go with anyone? 和别人一起去的吗?**

anyone 不定代词，意为“任何人”，相当于 anybody，常用于否定句或疑问句中，代替 someone/somebody，anyone 作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

辨析：anyone 与 anyone

A.anyone 只指人，不指物，且后面不接 of 短语

B.anyone 既可指人，又可指物，表示“任何一个”，后面可接 of 短语

演练

1.I told her not to tell anyone. 我告诉她不要告诉任何人。

2.Did he meet anyone friendly in that city? 他在那座城市遇到友好的人了吗?

3.Anyone in our town knows her. 我们镇上任何一个人认识她。

4.You can read anyone of the books here. 你可以读这里的任何一本书。

**考点****3....buy anything special?买了什么特别的东西吗?**

要点精析 1

buy 及物动词，意为“买；购买”。其过去式为 bought，

buy 后可接双宾语，即 buy sb.sth.=buy sth.for sb., 意为“给某人买某物”。

要点精析 2

anything 不定代词，意为“某事；某件东西”，主要用于疑问句或否定句中。

演练

1.MY father bought me a bike.=My father bought a bike for me 我爸爸给我买了一辆自行车，

2.Did he tell you anything yesterday?昨天他告诉你什么了吗?

小贴士

anything 表示“任何事；任何东西”时，用于肯定句中。

You can buy anything you wan. 你可以买任何你想要的东西。

**考点****4.Oh, did you go anywhere interesting? 噢，你去什么有趣的地方了吗?**

要点精析

anywhere 副词，意为“在任何地方，什么地方”。

Did you go anywhere during the summer vacation?暑假期间去过什么地方吗?

辨析：anywhere, somewhere, everywhere 与 nowhere

anywhere 意为“在任何地方，什么地方”，常用于否定句或疑问句中。

6. 做有趣的事情

7. 拍了相当多的照片

8. 决定做某事

9.到达(+大地点)

10. 做一个决定

11. 尽力做某事

12. 尝试做某事

13. 尽某人最大努力做

14. 感受到，觉得

15. 想要做某事

16. 在 过 去

17.开始做某事

18. 由 于
+n./pron./ving

19. 等待

somewhere 意为“在某处; 到某处”, 常用于肯定句, everywhere 意为“处处; 到处”, 相当于 here and there。

nowhere 意为“无处, 哪里都不”, 表示否定意义。

演练

1. I can't find it anywhere. 我到处都找不到它。
2. I lost my key somewhere near here. 我把钥匙丢在这儿附近的某个地方了。
3. In the future, there will be robots everywhere. 在将来, 到处都会有机器人。
4. He has no job and nowhere to live. 他没有工作, 也没有地方住。



考点

5. We took quite a few photos there. 我们在那里拍了很多照片。

要点精析 1

take photos 意为“照相: 拍照”。

要点精析 2

quite a few 相当于 many, 意为“相当多; 不少”, 修饰可数名词复数。

演练

1. Could you help me take some photos? 你能帮我拍一些照片吗?
2. He has quite a few brothers. 他有相当多的兄弟,

辨析: quite a few 与 quite a little

quite a few “相当多; 不少”, 修饰可数名词复数

quite a little “许多, 相当多”, 修饰不可数名词

演练

1. He will stay here for quite a few days. 他将在这里待很多天,
2. There is quite a little water in the bottle. 瓶子里有许多水。



考点

6. I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax. 我大部分时间只是待在家里读书和休息。

要点精析

most of the time 意为“大部分时间”其中 most 为代词意为“大部分大多数”。

【注意】

most of...作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后的名词: of 后的名词是复数则谓语动词用复数形式, 否则用单数形式。

20. 足够的钱

21. 另外两个小时

22. 如此...以至于

23. 与...不同

24. 与...相同

答案:

1. quite a few
2. most of the time
3. keep a diary
4. buy something special
5. meet someone interesting
6. do something interesting
7. take quite a few photos
8. decide to do sth.
9. arrive in
10. make a decision
11. try to do sth
12. try doing sth
13. try one's best

演练

1. Most of the time Tom studies hard. 汤姆大部分时间学习都很努力,
2. Most of them are going to the museum. 他们大多数人要去博物馆。
3. Most of the food goes bad. 大部分食物变质了。



考点

7. Everything tasted really good! 所有的东西尝起来非常好!

要点精析

感官动词 **look, sound, smell, taste** 和 **feel** 均可作连系动词, 后面接形容词作表语, 说明主语所处的状态, 其意思分别为“看/听/闻/尝/摸起来。除 **look** 之外, 其他几个动词的主语往往是物, 而不是人。

演练

1. The medicine tastes bitter. 这药尝起来很苦。
2. These flowers smell very sweet. 这些花闻起来很香。
3. These tomatoes feel very soft. 这些西红柿摸起来很软,



考点

8. Did everyone have a good time? 每个人都玩得开心吗?

要点精析

have a good time 意为“玩得开心; 过得快”, 同义词组 **have a great time, have fun** 或 **enjoy oneself**.

知识拓展

have a good time(in) doing sth. 意为“做某事很开心”。

演练

1. I had a good time in London last week. = I enjoyed myself in London last week. 上周我在伦敦过得很愉快。
2. I had a good time(in) playing basketball last night 昨天晚上我打篮球打得很开心。



考点

9. I went to a friend's farm in the countryside with my family. 我和我的家人一起去了乡下一个朋友的农场。

要点精析 名词所有格的构成

(1) 单数名词词尾加's, 复数名词词尾没有s, 也要加's

the girl's pen 女孩儿的钢笔 women's shoes 女鞋, on Children's Day 在儿童节

(2) 复数名词以s结尾的只加'

to do sth.

14. feel like

15. (feel) feel

like doing

16. in the past

17. start/begin to

do/doing

18. because of

19. wait for

20. enough money

21. another two

hours

22. so...that...

23. be different

from

24. the same as

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