

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?



1b 听力

第一课时 Section A 1a-2c

一、单项选择。

- (B) 1. —Where did Tina go _____ vacation?
—She _____ to the mountains.
A. for; goes B. on; went C. to; went D. to; go
- (D) 2. Tony didn't study _____ the test, he went out _____ his friend last night.
A. for; for B. with; for C. with; with D. for; with
- (C) 3. (2017年北京市)—Where did you go last weekend?
—I _____ to the Great Wall.
A. go B. will go C. went D. have gone
- (B) 4. (2017年合肥市改编)—Did you hear of _____ about him?
—No, I didn't.
A. anyone special B. anything special
C. special anyone D. special anything
- (A) 5. I'm really in a hurry. I've got _____ to do.
A. something important B. important something
C. anything important D. important anything

二、根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词。

1. Mike went to the mountains (山) on vacation.
2. I can't find anyone (任何人) in the room.
3. Tina went to summer camp with her friend.
4. They didn't watch TV. They studied for the math test (考试).
5. She visited museums (博物馆) and saw many old things.

三、句型转换。

1. They went to Beijing last month. (改为一般疑问句)
Did they go to Beijing last month?
2. Lily went to the beach on Sunday. (对画线部分提问)
Where did Lily go on Sunday?
3. Did he get up early this morning? (作肯定和否定回答)
Yes, he did . / No, he didn't .
4. My sister did her homework late last night. (改为否定句)
My sister didn't do her homework late last night.

四、完成句子。

1. —襄华去哪儿度的假?
—她去了纽约。
— Where did Xiang Hua go on vacation ?
—She went to New York City.
2. —凯文买了任何特别的东西没有?
—没有,他什么也没买。
—Did Kevin buy anything special ?
—No, he bought nothing .
3. 你遇见了一些有趣的人吗?
Did you meet anyone interesting ?
4. 你上周和任何人出去过了吗?
Did you go out with anyone last week?
5. 周六她没参观博物馆,她在家备考。
She didn't visit the museum on Saturday, she studied for the tests at home.



名师讲解

1 anyone 的用法

anyone 不定代词,意为“任何人”。常用于否定句或疑问句中,与形容词连用时,形容词要后置。如 T 二 2、T 四 3、T 四 4

【拓展】anyone 既可以泛指“任何人”,又可以指某一特定种类中的个人。

2 summer camp 夏令营

camp 作名词,意为“野营;营地”;作动词,意为“野营;宿营”。如 T 二 3

3 —Where did you go on vacation? 你到哪儿去度假了?

—I went to the mountains. 我去了山里。

(1) 这是由 where 引导的一般过去时的特殊疑问句,用于询问地点。其中 did 为助动词 do 的过去式,无人称和数的变化。句中有实义动词时,用在疑问句和否定句中帮助句子构成一般过去时。

结构为:疑问词+did+主语+动词原形?

(2) on vacation“在度假”。on 在这里意为“……进行中”。如 T 一 1、T 四 1

4 其他重点短语

stay at home 待在家里
go to the beach 去海滩
visit museums 参观博物馆。
如 T 二 5、T 四 5



2d 朗读

第二课时 Section A 2d-3c

名师讲解

1 anywhere adv. 任何地方

常用于否定句、疑问句,肯定句中用 somewhere,有形容词修饰时,位于其后。如 T-4、T-2-2

2 most adj. adv. & pron. 最多; 大多数

most + n. = most of the + n. “大多数……”。如 T-2-5、T-3-3

3 everyone 每人,所有人

相当于 everybody,谓语句词用单数。

【拓展】someone 某人,在否定句和疑问句中要变成 anyone。如 T-1-3

4 myself 反身代词,“我自己”

反身代词与它所指代的名词或代词形成互指关系。

反身代词 myself、ourselves、yourself、yourselves、himself、herself、themselves 等形式。如 T-1-5、T-3-2

5 seem 的用法

seem v. 好像;似乎;看来。有下列用法:

(1) seem to do sth. 似乎要做某事。

(2) seem + adj. = seem to be + adj. “好像……”。如 T-3-5

(3) It seems that... “似乎/好像……”,有时可与 seem to do sth. 相互转换。

6 quite a few 意为“相当多;不少”,修饰可数名词复数。如 T-1-2、T-2-4

【辨析】a few 与 few

(1) a few 几个;少数,表示肯定意义。

(2) few 不多的;几乎没有,表示否定意义。

这两个词的共同特点是修饰可数名词复数。

7 The only problem was that there was nothing much to do in the evening but read. 唯一的问题是晚上除了看书没有什么事可做。如 T-3-5

一、单项选择。

- (B) 1. (2016年青岛市) Ladies and gentlemen, attention please! I have _____ important to tell you.
A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
- (C) 2. Peter is very friendly and he has _____ friends.
A. any B. a quite few C. quite a few D. quite few
- (A) 3. (2016年济南市)—Sir, _____ called you just now. I told him to phone again 20 minutes later.
—OK. Thanks, Nancy.
A. someone B. nobody C. anyone D. everyone
- (C) 4. —Where would you like to go on vacation, Lily?
—It's hot here. I'd like to go _____.
A. anywhere cool B. cool somewhere
C. somewhere cool D. cool anywhere
- (D) 5. Nowadays I can choose online courses and study by _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. myself

二、根据句意及汉语提示写词。

1. When I work for a week, I will get bored (厌倦的).
2. My pen is lost and I can't find it anywhere (在任何地方).
3. Tom's birthday party was very wonderful (精彩的) and we all had a good time.
4. Quite a few (不少) students have iPads.
5. Most (大多数) of the students like Friday because they don't go to school the next day.

三、完成句子。

1. —好久不见。
—是啊,我上个月在度假。
— Long time no see .
—Yes, I was on vacation last month.
2. 我给我父母买了东西,但没给我自己买什么。
I bought something for my parents, but nothing for myself .
3. 大部分时间,我只是待在家里看书休闲。
Most of the time, I just stayed at home to read and relax .
4. 那是我第一次去那儿,所以对我来说一切都很有趣。
That was my first time there, so everything was interesting for me.
5. 在那儿除了看书没事可做,大家似乎很烦闷。
There was nothing much to do but read. Everyone seemed to be bored .



四、补全对话。

- A: Hi, Chen Jun! I didn't see you last month.
B: Hi, Zhao Ming! I was on vacation.
A: 1. B
B: I went to Australia.
A: Really? Australia is a good place to have fun. 2. D
B: My family.
A: 3. E
B: Yes, of course. We flew a kite on Bondi Beach.
A: Wow, it was great. 4. A
B: We also went to enjoy the opera in Sydney Opera House.
A: Which do you like, Australian opera or Chinese opera?
B: 5. C After all (毕竟), it's from our country.

- A. What other things did you do there?
B. Where did you go on vacation?
C. Of course I like Chinese opera.
D. Who did you go there with?
E. Well, did you do anything interesting there?
F. Have a good time.
G. How was your vacation?



单元语法精讲专练



语法精讲

复合不定代词

不指明替代某个(些)人、某个(些)事物的代词叫做不定代词。some、any、no 和 every 一般可以和 one、body、thing 连用, 构成复合不定代词。

	some	any	no	every
人	someone	anyone	no one	everyone
物	something	anything	nothing	everything

用法:

1. 复合不定代词作主语时, 谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

eg: Something is wrong with my watch. 我的手表有故障。

2. 除 no one 以外, 其他复合不定代词都可以写成一个词。

3. 形容词修饰不定代词时应该放在不定代词后。

eg: Did you see anything interesting at the cinema? 在电影院里你看见了有趣的东西吗?

4. some/any 复合不定代词的用法与 some/any 用法基本一致。肯定句以及期待对方肯定回答的疑问句中通常用 some。

eg: Would you like something to eat? 你要一些吃的东西吗?



语法专练

一、单项选择。

(C) 1. (2017 年上海市) The light went out suddenly. It was very dark and _____ could be seen clearly.

- A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything

(B) 2. There is _____ wrong with my back and it hurts seriously.

- A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything

(A) 3. —What would you like to drink?

—I'm very thirsty. _____ you can get, just get it now.

- A. Anything B. Something
C. Nothing D. Other things

(D) 4. (2017 年乐山市改编) I bought _____ for my mother on Mother's Day this year.

- A. special anything
B. anything special
C. special something
D. something special



(A) 5. (2016 年河南省) —What a bad day!
—Everyone has one of those days when _____ goes right.

- A. nothing B. anything
C. everything D. something

二、用适当的不定代词或不定副词填空。

1. Could you do something for me, please?

2. Everyone is here. Let's begin!

3. I hope I can meet someone/something interesting, or I will feel bored.

4. Did you go on vacation with anyone ?

5. Because of the heavy rain, no one would like to go to the mountains with me.

6. Did you go anywhere special on vacation?

三、根据汉语完成句子, 一空可多词。

1. 昨晚我给你打了电话, 但没人接。

I called you last night, but no one/nobody answered it.

2. 地上有东西, 请把它捡起来。

There is something on the floor. Please pick it up.

3. 有人知道这个问题的答案吗?

Does anyone know the answer to this question?

4. 别担心, 你的眼睛没问题。

Don't worry. There is nothing wrong with your eyes.

5. 我希望在那儿我能给我儿子买到特别的東西。

I hope I can buy something special for my son there.



1c 1d 听力

第三课时 Section B 1a—1e

一、单项选择。

- (A) 1. — _____ John _____ at this school last term?
— Yes, I think so.
A. Did; study B. Does; study C. Was; study D. Did; studied
- (B) 2. (2017年天水市改编) What a surprise to see you here! When _____ you _____ back?
A. do; get B. did; get C. have; got D. will; get
- (D) 3. (2017年吴忠市改编) — How are the people there?
— They are _____. They often shout at visitors.
A. crowded B. delicious C. expensive D. unfriendly
- (C) 4. — How was your trip to the West Lake?
— _____.
A. The guide took us there B. First by train and then by bus
C. Very fantastic indeed D. It was not far from our hotel
- (B) 5. Tom _____ the piano every day when he was in primary school.
A. plays B. played C. was playing D. has played

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. I like the food in the restaurant very much. It is very d elicious .
2. (2016年孝感市) This kind of sweater is too e xpensive . I want to buy a cheap one.
3. — How was your summer vacation?
— It was e xciting . I had a great time in Thailand.
4. I don't like math because it's b oring .
5. Gina felt t errible , so she didn't go to school.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. The boy was too excited (excite) to say a word.
2. I am bored (bore). I don't have anything to do.
3. This book is cheaper (cheap) than that one, isn't it?
4. Yesterday I bought (buy) a watch for my daughter.
5. Jim is my best (good) friend in my school.

四、完成句子。

1. 莉萨去哪里度假了?
Where did Lisa go on vacation ?
2. 她在那里做过一些特别的事吗?
Did she do anything special there?
3. 她为她最好的朋友买东西了吗?
Did she buy anything for her best friend?
4. 那里的人怎么样?
How were the people there?
5. 人人都玩得开心吗?
Did everyone have a good time ?
6. 关于考试李老师说了什么?
What did Mr. Li say about the test?



名师讲解

1 形容词

- delicious 可口的。如 T 二 1
- expensive 昂贵的。如 T 二 2
- exciting 振奋人心的。如 T 二 3
- terrible 可怕的。如 T 二 5
- (1) 形容词放在名词前作定语。
- (2) 形容词放在系动词后作表语。

2 【辨析】boring 与 bored

- (1) boring 形容物, “无聊的”。
如 T 二 4
- (2) bored 形容人, “感到无聊的”。如 T 三 2

3 Did she buy anything for her

- best friend? 她给她最好的朋友买了什么吗?
- buy sth. for sb. 给某人买某物, 也可以说成 buy sb. sth. 。
如 T 三 4、T 四 3

4 How was the food? 食物怎么样?

- How... 怎么样。如 T 一 (3)、T 四 4

5 What did Lisa say about the

- stores? 关于商店莉萨说了什么?
about 关于。如 T 四 6



2b 朗读

第四课时 Section B 2a—2b(I)

名师讲解

1 **hungry** *adj.* 意为“饥饿的”, 其反义词为 full。如 T 二 5

2 **decide** 动词, 意为“决定; 下决心”。

decide (not) to do sth. 决定(不)做某事。如 T 一 2、T 二 3

3 **try** *v.* 意为“试图; 尝试”, 常构成以下搭配:

(1) try to do sth. 意为“设法做某事; 尽量做某事”, 其否定形式为 try not to do sth.。如 T 一 5、T 二 2

(2) try one's best to do sth. “尽某人最大努力做某事”。

4 **wonder** 不及物动词, 意为“想知道; 对……感到奇怪”, 相当于 want to know。如 T 二 1、T 三 5

5【辨析】**because** 和 **because of**

(1) because 引导状语从句, 表示原因或理由。

(2) because of 后跟名词、代词、动名词等。如 T 三 4

6 **feel like**

(1) 意为“给……的感觉; 感受到”。如 T 一 4、T 三 1

(2) feel like 还可意为“想要”, 后接动词的-ing 形式。

7【辨析】**arrive at** 与 **arrive in**

(1) arrive at 后面接较小的场所, 如镇、家、店等。如 T 一 1

(2) arrive in 后面接较大的地方, 如国家、大城市等。如 T 三 2

一、单项选择。

- (B) 1. —When will we _____ the bus stop?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. get B. arrive at C. arrive in D. reach to
- (A) 2. It was a fine day. We decided _____ volleyball.
A. to play B. play C. playing D. played
- (D) 3. (2016 年济南市)—I like rain _____ it makes me feel cool and relaxed.
—So do I.
A. or B. so C. but D. because
- (A) 4. He felt _____ he was a fish when he swam in the river.
A. like B. as C. about D. for
- (A) 5. Sarah always tries _____ others.
A. to help B. help C. to helping D. helps

二、根据句意及首字母提示写词。

1. I w onder if you can give me a hand.
2. We should t ry to help people in trouble.
3. It was sunny and hot. So we d ecided to go to the beach.
4. It rained heavily yesterday, but I didn't bring an u mbrella .
5. I am h ungry . Can you give me something to eat?

三、根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 我尝试了滑翔伞运动, 觉得自己像一只鸟。
I tried paragliding and I felt like I was a bird.
2. 他到达北京的时候正在下大雨。
It is raining hard when he arrives in Beijing.
3. 昨天我们等了一小时的火车。
We waited for the train for an hour yesterday.
4. 由于糟糕的天气, 我们看不到底下的任何东西。
Because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below .
5. 我想知道过去这里的生活是什么样子。
I wonder what life was like here in the past.



四、(2016 年成都市) 补全对话。

A: Hi, Lily. Where did you go this Spring Festival?

B: I went to Xiamen.

A: 1. D

B: I went there with my friend, Liu Ying.

A: Did you go to Xiamen University?

B: 2. A It was really nice.

A: What was the weather like there?

B: 3. B

A: Did you try any sea food there?

B: Yes. And I even bought some for my family.

A: 4. C

B: It's a beautiful seaside city and it's worth traveling around.

- A. Yes, I did.
B. It was quite warm.
C. What do you think of Xiamen?
D. Oh, really? Whom did you go with?

第五课时 Section B 2b(II) — Self Check

一、单项选择。

- (A) 1. I don't like going shopping in the supermarket because there are _____ people.
A. too many B. too much C. too a lot of D. much too
- (B) 2. —Would you like to have _____ apples?
—No, thank you. I've had enough.
A. other three B. another three
C. more three D. three others
- (C) 3. (2017年上海市) _____ wonderful speech Emma gave at the UN conference!
A. How B. What C. What a D. What an
- (C) 4. Tom didn't go to school because he wasn't _____.
A. big enough B. enough big C. old enough D. enough old
- (B) 5. I had _____ homework to do yesterday evening.
A. too many B. too much C. much too D. many too



二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写词。

- Don't let him wait for us too long.
- We rode bicycles to the park last Friday.
- I can't buy the car, because I don't have enough money for it.
- There are many differences (差异) between Lucy and Anna.
- I saw a small house on the top (顶部) of the hill.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I tried skating (skate) all by myself yesterday. It was exciting.
- Can you see the bird flying (fly) in the sky?
- It's great to be here with these people and do what we feel like doing (do).
- Han Mei decides to tell (tell) the story to her teacher.
- Linda forgot to bring (bring) her keys this afternoon.

四、句型转换。

- He ate some apples yesterday. (改为否定句)
He didn't eat any apples yesterday.
- The weather was terrible. (对画线部分提问)
How was the weather?
- I played soccer on the playground. (改为一般疑问句)
Did you play soccer on the playground?
- They took lots of photos on the Tian'anmen Square. (对画线部分提问)
What did they do on the Tian'anmen Square?
- He didn't say anything. (改为同义句)
He said nothing.

名师讲解

1 forget 的用法

- forget doing sth. 忘记已经干了某事(事情已做了)。
- forget to do sth. 忘记要干某事(事情还没做)。如 T 三 5

2 enough 的用法

- enough *adj.*, 意思是“足够的;充分的”, 用于修饰名词。enough 修饰名词时一般放在所修饰的名词前。如 T 二 3
- enough 修饰形容词、副词或动词时应放在被修饰词的后面, 意思是“足够地, 充分地”。如 T 一 4

3 What a difference a day makes!

- 一天的差异是多么大呀!
- 本句是一个由 what 引导的感叹句。如 T 一 3
 - difference 名词, 意为“差别”“差异”; different *adj.* 不同的。如 T 二 4

4 top 名词, 意为“顶部”“表面”

- at/on the top of 在……的顶部。如 T 二 5

5 wait 不及物动词, 意为“等待”

- “等候”, 常用短语 wait for sb./sth. 等候某人/某物。如 T 二 1

6【辨析】too many, too much 与 much too

- too many 意为“太多”, 修饰可数名词复数。如 T 一 1
- too much 意为“太多”, 修饰不可数名词。如 T 一 5
- much too 意为“太”, 常用来修饰形容词。

7 another two hours 又两个小时

- another + 数词 + 名词复数 = 数词 + more + 名词复数, 意为“再, 又, 还”。如 T 一 2



Section B 阅读拓展

一、(2017年安庆四中模拟)完形填空。

Monday, May 7th

I had a pretty good time in 1 last weekend with my parents and my brothers.

We went to Beijing 2 train on Friday night and got there 3 the morning of Saturday. We went to Tian'anmen Square 4. There were many people there. We watched the National flag(国旗) go up. Then we went to the Palace Museum. My parents liked it very much, 5 I thought it was kind of boring. After lunch, we 6 the Great Wall. When we 7 the Great Wall, it started to rain. The mountains 8 very beautiful from the top of it. We played on the Great Wall and took 9 photos. On Sunday morning, we visited a Beijing hutong. Then after buying 10 in Wangfujing Street in the afternoon, we went back home. We really had fun.

- (D) 1. A. Sanya B. Hong Kong
C. the Great Wall D. Beijing
- (A) 2. A. by B. by a C. on D. took
- (B) 3. A. in B. on C. at D. about
- (D) 4. A. next B. then C. last D. first
- (D) 5. A. and B. so C. because D. but
- (B) 6. A. went B. visited
C. visited to D. got
- (B) 7. A. got B. got to
C. arrived in D. arrived
- (C) 8. A. felt B. tasted
C. looked D. sounded
- (D) 9. A. few B. a lot
C. a lots of D. lots of
- (B) 10. A. somethings B. some things
C. anything D. any things

二、阅读理解。

Mike's summer vacation

On July 18th, 2017, Mike and his parents went to Qingdao, a city in Shandong for summer vacation.

It was about 12:00 when they arrived there on the first day. They found a hotel and had a short rest. It was really hot and they decided to go to the beach. At about 3:30 p. m., they got to the beach. There were many people there. Mike was playing with them and he was very happy. His parents also felt relaxed. About two hours later, they went back to the hotel.

On the second day, it rained all day. Mike watched TV in the hotel with his father and his mother went shopping.

On July 20th, they went to Laoshan Mountain in the morning and took a bus home in the afternoon.

- (C) 1. Where did Mike's family go on vacation?
A. To Shanghai. B. To Tianjin.
C. To Shandong.
- (B) 2. What did Mike's father do on July 19th?
A. He swam in the sea.
B. He watched TV in the hotel.
C. He went shopping with Mike's mother.
- (C) 3. How long was their vacation?
A. One day. B. Two days.
C. Three days.
- (B) 4. How did they go back home?
A. By train. B. By bus.
C. By bike.
- (C) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. They stayed on the beach for about an hour.
B. They went shopping on July 20th.
C. It rained on July 19th.

三、任务型阅读。

Travel is good to us in at least three ways.

First, by traveling we can (A) _____. We can visit some famous cities and scenic spots(风景区).

Second, we will meet people with different interests and see strange and different things when we travel. We can get ideas of the conditions and customs of other people, taste different foods and local flavors(风味) if we like.

Third, travel will (B) _____ help us to get knowledge of geography and history and other knowledge, (C) _____ help us keep healthy and make us broad-minded(心胸开阔).

With all these (D) advantages of travel, it is no wonder(怪不得) that travel has now become more popular than ever in China.

1. 下列填到(A)处最合适的一项是 C
A. see different people
B. make friends
C. enjoy the beautiful scenery of different places
2. 在(B)(C)两处分别填入两个恰当的连词,使句子完整。
(B) not only (C) but also
3. (D)处的“advantage”的汉语意思是 优点。
4. The best title of this passage is C .
A. Traveling
B. Places of Interest
C. Advantages of Traveling

单元主题写作



pronunciation

单元主题剖析

本单元是以“运用一般过去时谈论节假日活动”为话题，要求学生能够运用过去时写一篇自己的旅行经历及感受。此类文章属于典型的记叙文，故在写作时，我们要注意时间、地点、人物、起因、经过、结果。在写作时，我们要主次分明，详略得当，适当写出自己的感受。

经典范文展示

【题目】

假如上周日你去旅游了。请写一篇题为“A Pleasant Trip”的英语短文，参加某英文报纸的征文比赛。要求不少于80词。

提示: go on a trip; go to the North Hill Park; climb the hill; have a picnic; by bike; tired but happy

A Pleasant Trip

范文	点评
<p>A Pleasant Trip</p> <p>Last Sunday, I went on a trip with my classmates.</p> <p>At 7:30 in the morning, we met at our school gate. We went to the North Hill Park by bike. On the way, we were so excited that we sang loudly. When we arrived there, we started to climb the hill at once. We had a picnic on the top of the hill. After that, we walked down the path and had a rest. Later, some girls danced under the trees and some boys played games happily. We didn't go back until 4:00 p. m.</p> <p>We were tired but very happy. What a pleasant trip it was!</p>	<p>本文包含了写此类文章的几要素: 去的时间; 去的地点和方式; 所做之事和感受。</p> <p>本文的添彩点: ① 开头第一段简洁明了, 直接引入主题; ② 特殊句式的使用是文章的点睛之笔; ③ 连词的合理使用。</p>

单元写作尝试

【题目】

假如上周末你和班上的同学到方山玩, 你们玩得很快乐。请以“My Happy Weekend”为题, 根据下面的提示写一篇作文。

时间: 星期天早上8点	集合地点: 学校门口
路程: 骑自行车到达目的地约30分钟	活动: 拍照、玩游戏、晚餐
感受: 大家都度过了一个快乐的周末	

要求:

1. 词数: 80左右(短文开头已给出, 不计入总词数);
2. 短文必须包含所给提示, 但不得逐条翻译。

参考词汇: get together, ride, photo, games, picnic

My Happy Weekend

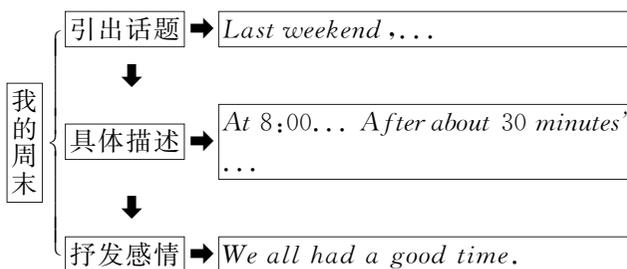
Last weekend, my classmates and I went to Fangshan. We enjoyed ourselves very much. _____

写作指导

【审题思路】

1. 人称: 本文题目是“My Happy Weekend”, 故应以第一人称为主。
2. 时态: 因为是谈论过去的事情, 所以应使用一般过去时态。
3. 注意事项: 本文要以时间为主线, 叙述上个周末发生的事情, 文章结尾要有感想。

【写作提纲】



【小试身手】

My Happy Weekend

Last weekend, my classmates and I went to Fangshan. We enjoyed ourselves very much.

At 8:00 on Sunday morning, we got together at the school gate. When all of us arrived, we started. We liked riding, so we went there by bike. After about 30 minutes' ride, we got there. We found a beautiful place to have a rest. And we took quite a few photos and played games together. When we felt a little hungry, we took out our food to have a picnic. Everyone ate a lot. We all had a good time.