

A photograph of three children playing in a grassy field. A ball is suspended in the air above them. The background is a soft-focus green landscape with trees.

Unit 1

Where did you go on vacation?

Section B 1

1a-2e

Miss Wei

Class 1 & Class 9

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Review

反身代词:

第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself	themselves
	herself	
	itself	

复合不定代词:

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

New words



paragliding *n.* 滑翔伞运动



bird *n.* 鸟



bicycle *n.* 自行车；脚踏车



building *n.* 建筑物；房子



trader *n.* 商人



umbrella *n.* 伞；雨伞



wet *adj.* 湿的；
潮湿的；下雨
的



hungry *adj.* 饥
饿的



hill *n.* 小山；
山丘

Presentation



delicious *adj.*
美味的



expensive *adj.*
昂贵的



exciting *adj.*
令人兴奋的



boring *adj.* 无聊的



terrible *adj.* 糟糕的

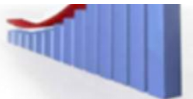


Matching

1a

Match the words with the pictures below.

1. **f** delicious 3. **c** exciting 5. **b** terrible
2. **a** expensive 4. **e** cheap 6. **d** boring



1b

Look at the words in 1a again.
Write 😊 words on the left.
Write ☹️ words on the right.

😊 words

delicious

exciting

cheap

☹️ words

terrible

boring

expensive



1d

Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

What did Lisa say about...?



her vacation **great**

the fun park **exciting**

the people **friendly**

the stores **expensive**

the food **delicious**

Warming up



Malaysian 马来西亚人



Malaysia 马来西亚



Penang Hill 檳城山



Weld Quay 海墘街

**Georgetown
乔治市**



2d

Complete the conversation about Jane's trip to Penang using the information in the diary entries.

Anna: Hi, Jane. Where did you go on vacation last week?

Jane: I went to Penang in Malaysia.

Anna: Who did you go with?

Jane: I went with my family.

Anna: What did you do?



Jane: The weather was hot and sunny on Monday, so we went paragliding on the beach. Then in the afternoon, we rode bicycles to Georgetown.

Anna: Sounds great!

Jane: Well, but the next day was not as good. My father and I went to Penang Hill, but the weather was really bad and rainy. We waited a long time for the train



and we were wet and cold
because we forgot to bring an
umbrella .

Anna: Oh, no!

Jane: And that's not all! We also didn't
bring enough money, so we
only had one bowl of rice and
some fish.



2e

Imagine Jane went to Penang Hill again and had a great day. Fill in the blanks in her diary entry with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.



阅读指导：

1. 读短文可知，本文是一篇日记。记述了七月十八日他们一次旅游的经过。
因此，本文在时态上应用一般过去时态。
2. 应注意**括号中动词过去式的形式**，是规则变化的还是不规则变化的。然后做写出正确的形式。



Thursday, July 18th

Today was (be) a beautiful day. My father and I went (go) to Penang Hill again, but this time we walked (walk) to the top. We started (start) at 9:30 a.m. and saw (see) lots of special Malaysian flowers along the way.



About one hour later, we stopped (stop) and drank (drink) some tea. Then we walked (walk) for another two hours before we got (get) to the top. I was (be) quite tired, but the city looked (look) wonderful from the top of the hill!



Language points

1. **I feel like I was a bird.**

feel like+从句 意为“觉得好像是……”

e.g. **I feel like I'm walking through the history.**

我感觉好像是倘佯在历史的长河中。



[拓展]feel like的其他用法:

- ① **feel like + 名词或代词**意为“觉得好像”

e.g. It feels like rain soon.

感觉天好像很快就要下雨了。

- ② **feel like + 动名词**意为“想做……”

e.g. I don't feel like walking today.

今天我不太想去散步。



2. And **because of** the bad weather, we couldn't see anything **below**.

because of意为“因为”，后跟名词。

e.g. They didn't go fishing **because of** the bad weather.

因为天气不好所以他们没有去钓鱼。

[辨析] **because** 与 **because of** 的区别:

because + 句子 意为“因为”



e.g. 他因为生病而没有上学。

He didn't go to school

because he was ill.

He didn't go to school

because of his illness.



below 意为“在.....下面，到.....下面”

e.g. Please do not write **below** this line.

请不要写到这条线下面。



[辨析] **below**与**under**的区别:

below指某物处于较低的地方，但不一定是正下方；**under**指处于某物的正下方。

e.g. 我们在月下。

We are below the moon.

那名男孩子站在树下。

The boy stood under the tree.



3. My father didn't bring **enough** money.

enough作形容词，意为“充足的，足够的，充分的”

e.g. You have **enough** time to get there on time.

你有足够的时间按时到达那里。



[注意]

当enough作副词时，意为“足够地，充足地”。它修饰形容词时应置于该形容词后面来修饰。

e.g. The house isn't big enough for us.

这个房子对我们来说不够大。



4. ...so we **decided** to go to the beach near our hotel.

decide v. 决定；选定

e.g. He **decided** to get married.

他决定结婚。



5. My sister and I **tried** paragliding.

try v.&n. 尝试；设法；努力

e.g. This idea seems good but you need to **try** it out.

这个想法似乎不错，但是需要试验一下。

After a few **tries** they decided to give up.

试了几次后，他们决定放弃。



6. I **wonder** what life was like here in the past.

wonder v. 想知道；琢磨

e.g. I **wonder** who she is.

我在想她到底是谁。

7. We **waited** over an hour for the train because there were too many people.

wait v. 等待；等候

e.g. She rang the bell and **waited**.

她按铃后就等候着。





Exercise

选词填空。

1. I feel like going (going/go) to Hong Kong for vacation next summer vacation.
2. He's not going to buy that car because (because /because of) it's too expensive.
3. The train was late because of (because/ because of) the heavy fog (雾).



4. Her coat reaches below (below/ under) her knee.

5. The boy is old enough (enough old/ old enough) to get dressed himself.

Homework

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother _____ (**buy**) a new schoolbag for me yesterday.
2. When _____ you _____ (**start**) to learn English?
3. My aunt _____ (**take**) us to dinner at a restaurant but the food ___ (**is**) not good at all.
4. When I _____ (**am**) in America, I _____ (**make**) a lot of new friends.
5. They _____ (**have**) a great sale last weekend.