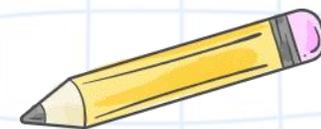
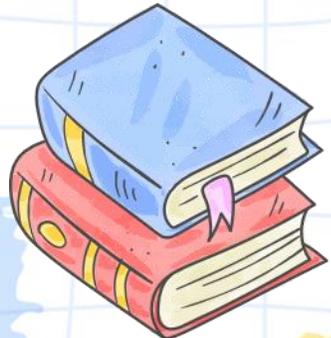


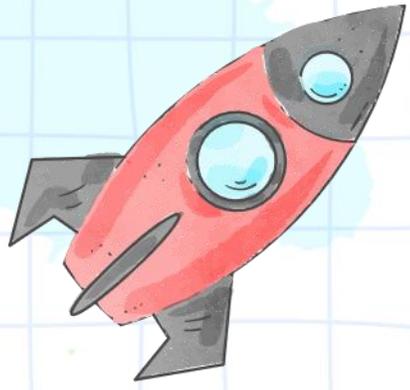
Unit 1 Travel

Part 01

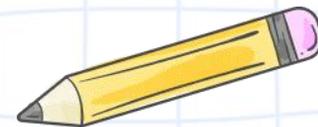
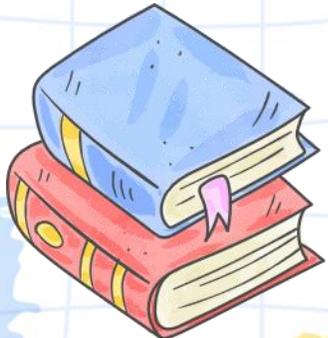
Warming up

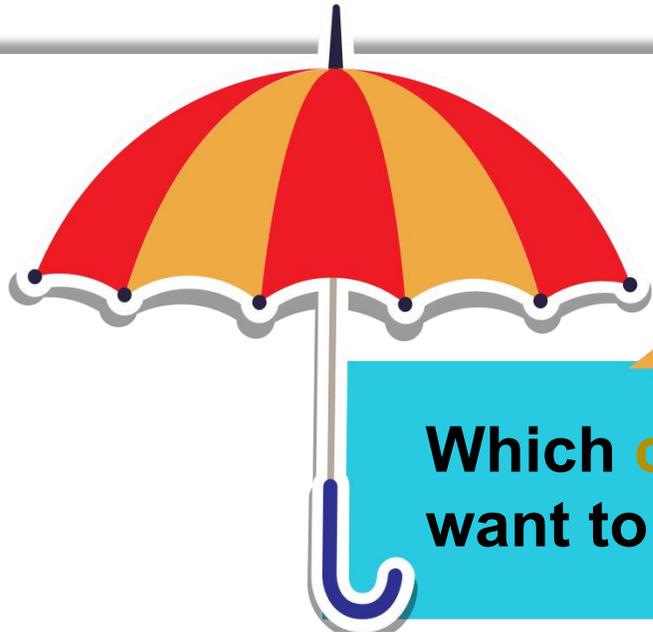
Listening & Speaking





Do you like travelling?





Travel

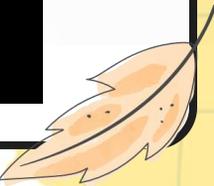
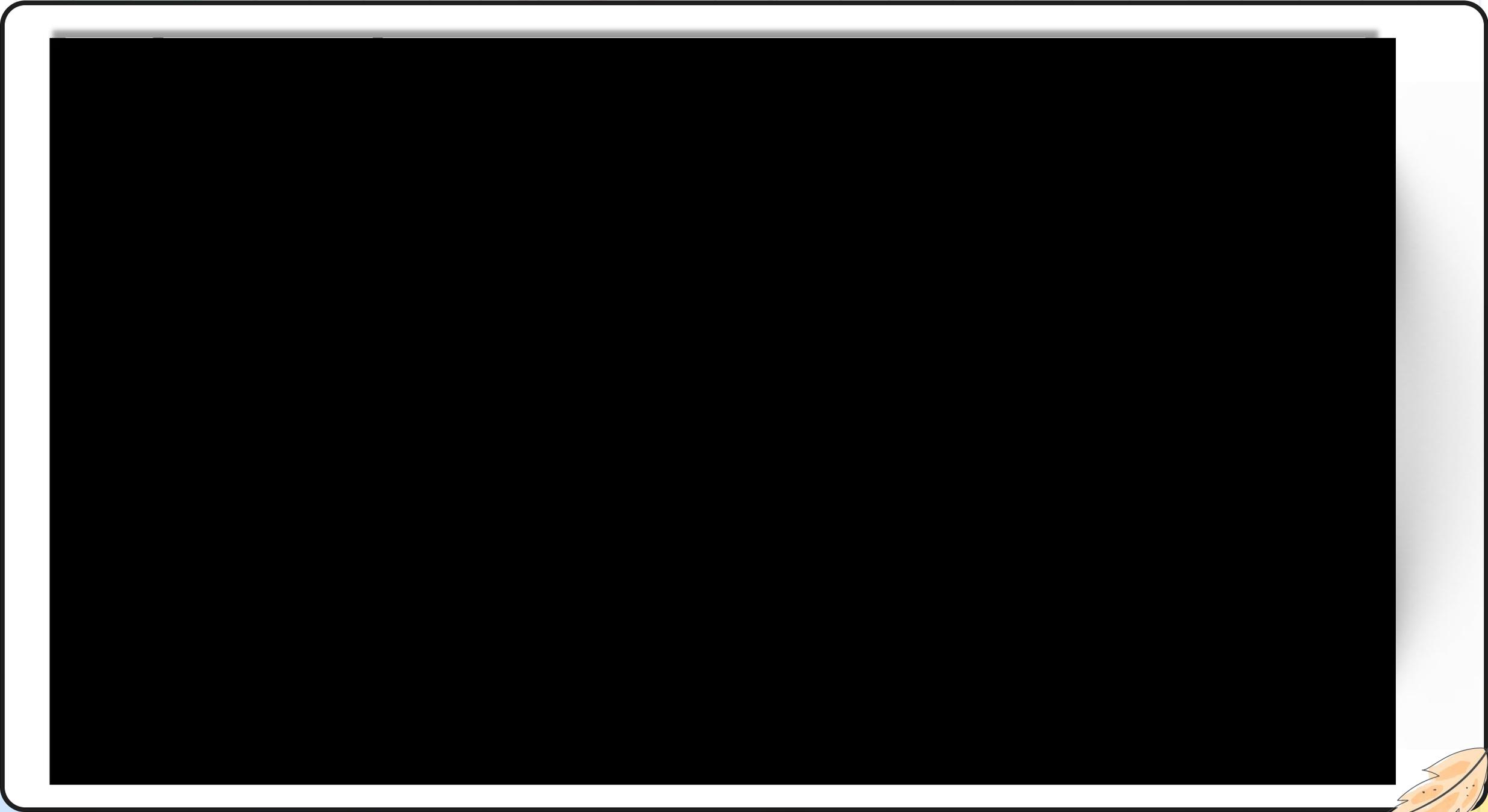
Which **country** 国家 do you want to go to?



人民日报新媒体



北京 故宫









The Leaning Tower of Pisa





tickets



hotel

What will you
prepare 准备
before travelling?



travel agency



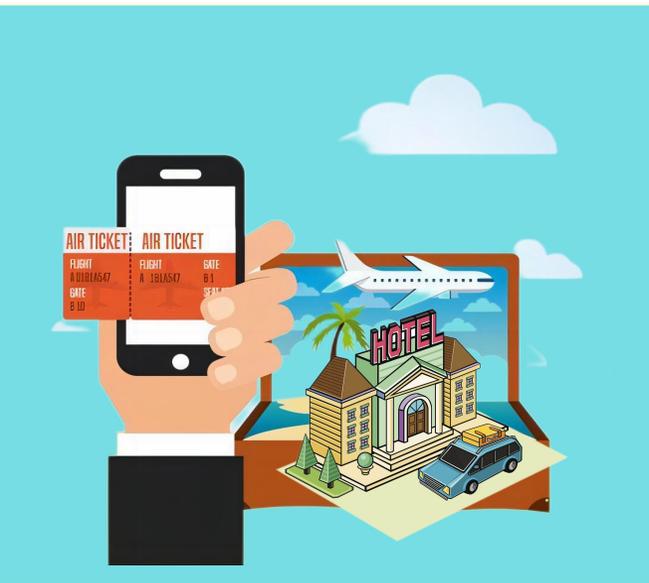
luggage



travel strategy



book v. 预定



book tickets
and hotel rooms



pack v.打包
daily use 日常使用



pack things for
daily use



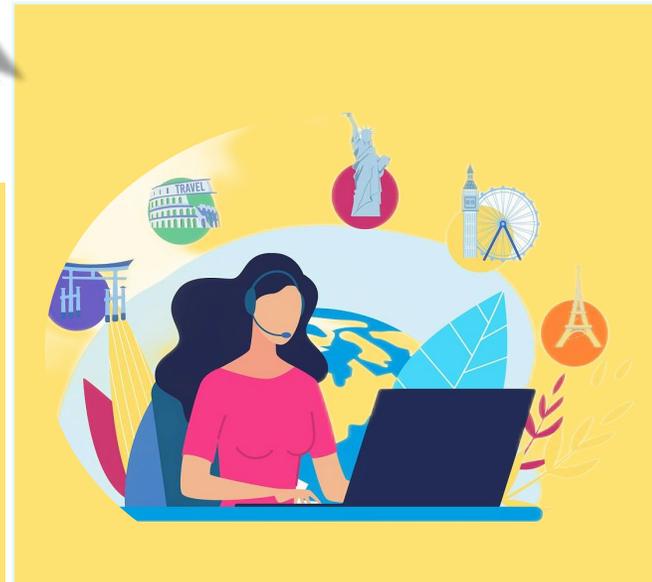
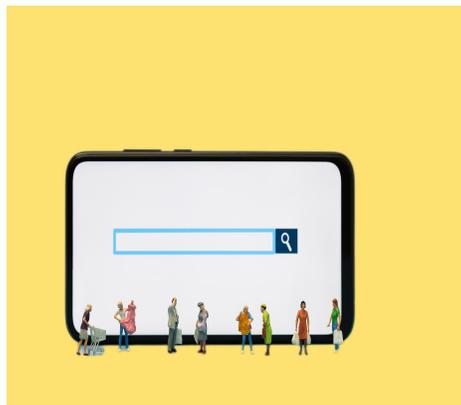
search for寻找
scenic spot景点



search for local
scenic spots



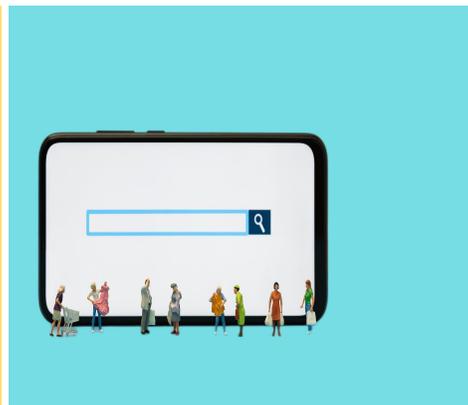
travel agency 旅行社



visit a travel agency
for travel products

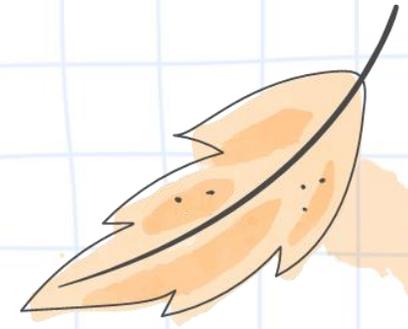


make a...plan
制定...计划

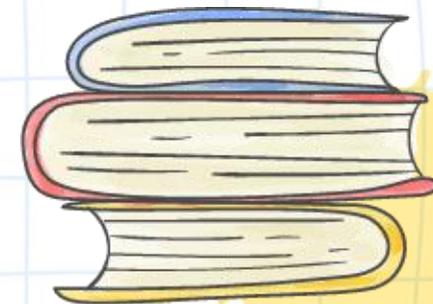


make a travel plan





Warming Up



Think and match. 将以下图片与其关联的国家相匹配。



A

the Great Wall



B

pyramids

1 Switzerland

2 China

3 Egypt

4 Japan



C

sushi



D

snow mountains



Tick and discuss. 与同伴讨论，日常生活中你在旅行前会做哪些准备。



book tickets and hotel rooms



search for local scenic spots



pack things for daily use



make a travel plan



visit a travel agency for travel products

language points

1. book v. 预定

eg: I'd like to book a room with double beds.

我想预定一个双人房。

2. search for 搜寻; 寻找

eg: The police are searching for clues.

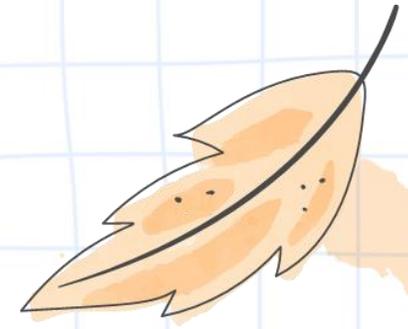
警察正在寻找线索。

3. make a...plan 制定...的计划

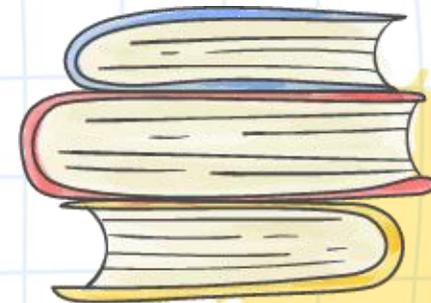
eg: The teacher asks us to make a study plan.

老师要求我们制定一个学习计划。

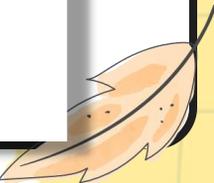




Listening and Speaking



Pre-listening



how to book a hotel

check in 入住

check out 退房

make a reservation 预约



CALL CENTER



types of rooms



single bed
单人床



double beds
双人床



family suite
家庭套房

Listen and tick.

听录音，勾选出对话发生的场景。



A. On the phone.

B. At a bank.

C. In a garden.

Listen and choose. 再听录音, 选择正确答案。



What dates does the guest book in the end?

A. From October 1st to 4th.

B. From October 2nd to 5th.

C. From October 1st to 5th.



Listen and complete. 再听录音，补全下面的房间预订备忘卡。



Room Booking Memo

1) Surname : Wilson First Name: 2) Tom Gender: 3) Male o

Types of rooms

single room

4) double bed

family suite (套房)

Guest's preferences(偏好)

high floor

smoking room

5) non-smoking room





Clerk: Good morning, Beijing Garden Hotel Room Reservation. May I help you?

Guest: I'm calling from Paris. I'd like to book a non-smoking double room from October 2nd to 5th, please. My name's Tom Wilson.

adj.禁烟的

Clerk: I'm sorry, Mr Wilson. We are fully booked for the 5th, but I can give you a room from the 1st to the 4th. Is that OK?

adj.预定满的

Guest: That's all right. By the way, what's the room rate?

Clerk: 380 *yuan* a night.

顺便一提

Guest: Okay.

Clerk: What time will you arrive, please?

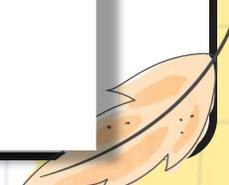
**look forward to doing
sth**

Guest: Around 6 in the evening.

期待做某事

Clerk: Thanks. We are looking forward to seeing you on October 1st.

Lead in: Watch a video about Shangri-La



Listen, read and underline. 听录音，跟读并标出与讨论出行目的地相关的语句。

A guide is making an on-the-way introduction to his tour group in the coach.



Guide: We are now in the north of Yunnan Province. In front of us is Shangri-La(香格里拉).

Tourist: Look at the snowy mountains!

Guide: That's right. The upper part of the mountains is covered by snow all year round. The mountains have all kinds of wild animals.

cover v. 覆盖

Tourist: What is the most famous scenic spot here?

Guide: There are a great many!

Tourist: Sounds great! So we'll be able to see many beautiful places.

Guide: You certainly will. It's really worth visiting.

Tourist: Could you tell us more about Shangri-La?

n. 旅行

Guide: Yes, it is rich in ethnic(民族的) culture. On our journey you will experience their special songs and dances.

v. 感受; 经历

Tourist: I can't wait to get there.

Guide: Well, we'll be there in 20 minutes.



Q&A

1. Where are they?

They are in Shangri-La, north of Yunnan Province

2. Why are the mountains famous in Shangri-La?

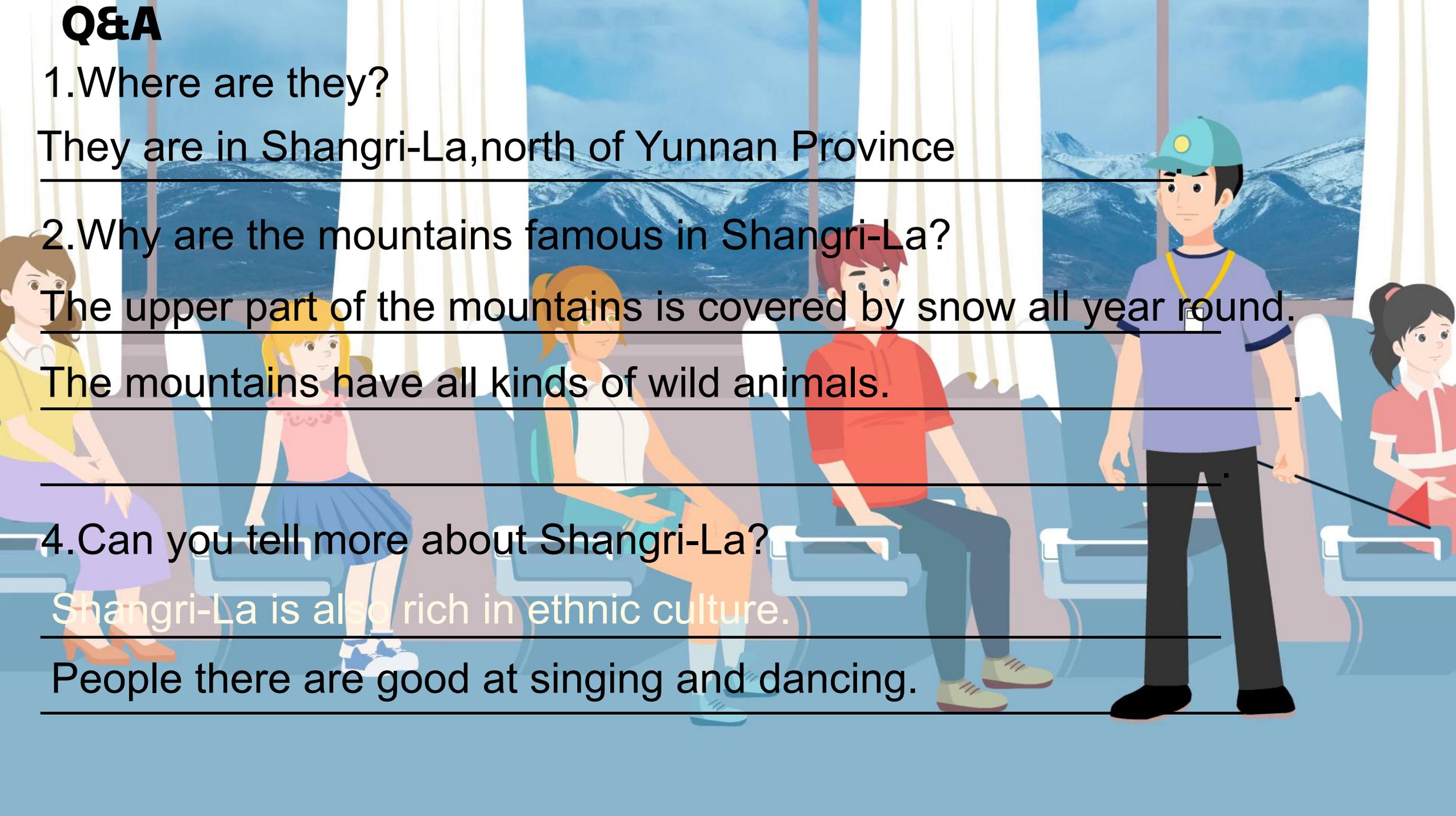
The upper part of the mountains is covered by snow all year round.

The mountains have all kinds of wild animals.

4. Can you tell more about Shangri-La?

Shangri-La is also rich in ethnic culture.

People there are good at singing and dancing.



知识讲解

A guide is making an on-the-way introduction to his tour group in the coach.在大巴车上，一名导游正在向旅行团进行途中介绍。



guide n.导游

on-the-way adj.途中的；路上的

make an on-the-way introduction
做途中讲解

eg: When you go to a scenic spot, the guide will make an **on-the-way** introduction to you.

当你去一个景点旅游，导游会跟你做途中讲解。

知识讲解

We are now in the north of Yunnan Province. In front of us is Shangri-La.

我们现在身处云南省北部，
在我们面前的是香格里拉。

例句

We are now in the...In front of us is...
我们现在身处...在我们面前的是...

此句型可用来介绍



eg: 我们现在身处黄山，在我们面前的是迎客松。

We are now in the Yellow Mountain.

In front of us is the Guest-Greeting pine.

知识讲解

The upper part of the mountains is covered by snow all year round.
山的上面部分终年覆盖着白雪。



be covered by被...覆盖

all year round 全年



eg: The grass was covered by frost in the early morning.

清晨，草被霜覆盖了。

eg: 我们现在要全年戴口罩。

(all year round)

We have to wear a mask all year round.

知识讲解

The mountains have all kinds of wild animals. 山里还有各种各样的野生动物。



all kinds of 各种各样的

a kind of 一种

wild animals 野生动物



eg:超市里有各种各样的产品。 (all kinds of)

The supermarket has all kinds of products.

eg:我们应该保护野生动物。 (wild animals)

We should protect wild animals

知识讲解

What is the most famous scenic spot here? 这儿最有名的景点是什么?

例句

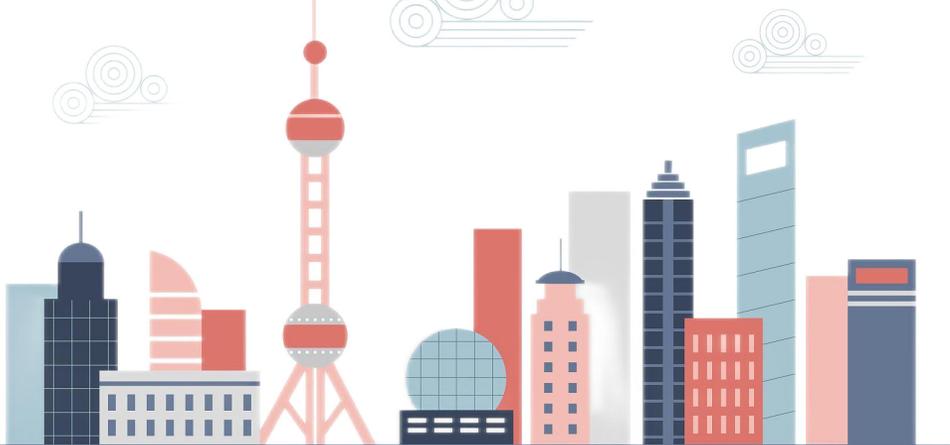
scenic spot 景点

同义词: tourist spot

eg: 广州有很多著名的旅游景点。

(scenic spot)

There are many famous scenic spots
in Guangzhou.



知识讲解

There are **a great many!**
有太多了!

例句

a great many大量的



eg: There are a great many books in the library.

这家图书馆有大量的书。

知识讲解

It's really worth visiting.
这儿真是值得一游。

例句

be worth doing 值得做

The book is worth C.

A.to read

B.read

C.reading

D.reads

(1)The book is worth reading.

这本书值得一看.

(2)这部电影值得一看。(be worth doing)

The movie is worth watching.

知识讲解

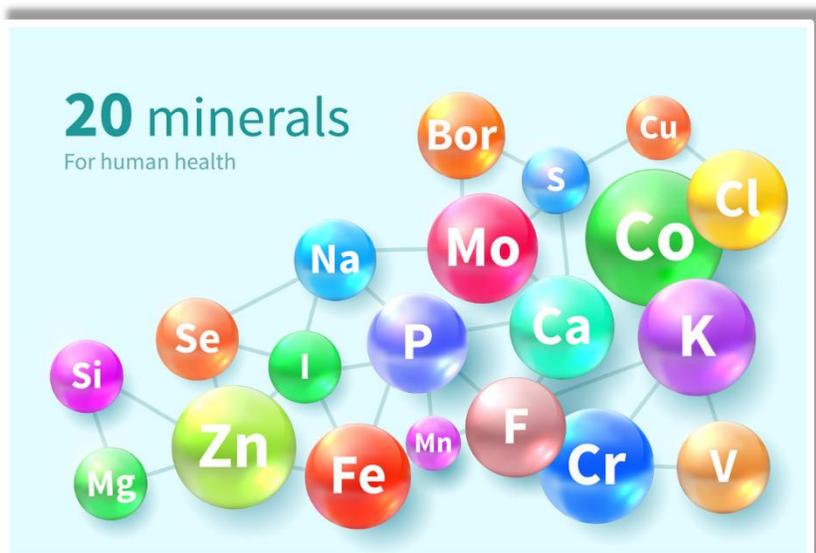
Shangri-La is also rich in ethnic culture. 香格里拉还有丰富的民族文化。

例句

be rich in 富含；含有丰富的

eg: The mountain is rich in minerals.
这座山富含矿物质。

eg: 湖北是鱼米之乡。 (be rich in)
Hubei Province is rich in fish and rice .



知识讲解

can't wait to do sth.
迫不及待要做某事

can't help doing sth.
情不自禁做某事

I can't wait to get there.
我迫不及待要去那里了。

例句

eg: Little Sherry can't wait to tell her mother
that she got full marks.

小雪梨迫不及待要告诉妈妈她考了满分。

eg:他情不自禁的哭了。(can't help doing)

He can't help crying.

知识讲解

Well, we'll be there in 20 minutes.
我们20分钟后就到。

例句

in+一段时间 “多长时间之后”

in+一段时间 跟一般将来时连用

eg: I will be back in an hour.

我会在一个小时之后回来。

译文

在大巴车上，一名导游正在向旅行团进行途中介绍。

导游：我们现在处在云南省的北部，我们的前面就是香格里拉。

游客：看那些雪山！

导游：没错。山的上面部分终年覆盖着白雪。山里有各种各样的野生动物。

游客：这里最著名的景点是什么？

导游：有太多了！

游客：听起来很不错！那么我们将会看到很多美丽的地方。

导游：一定会的。这儿真是值得一游。

游客：能多告诉我们一些关于香格里拉的事儿吗？

导游：好的。香格里拉还有丰富的民族文化。在旅途中你们将体验少数民族独特的歌曲和舞蹈。

游客：我迫不及待想到那儿了。

导游：我们 **20** 分钟后就到。

随堂练

1. The book *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake* is really worth **B**.

A. read B. reading C. to read D. to be read

2. The mountain is **C** by snow all year round.

A. cover B. covering C. covered D. covers

3. He can't wait **A** the book.

A. to read B. read C. reading D. reads



Imitate and practice. 模仿活动6, 根据以下信息谈论旅行目的地。

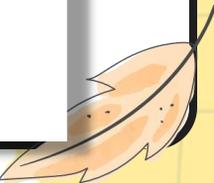
What do you know about this place?
Where is it?



Jiu Zhaigou Valley 九寨沟峡谷
in Sichuan province

green lakes dense forest

giant panda national park



Imitate and practice.

模仿活动6, 根据以下信息谈论旅行目的地。

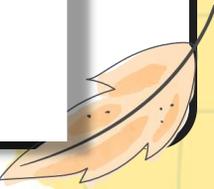
Do you know how famous about Eiffel Tower?
Do you know how famous about Eiffel Tower?



Eiffel Tower, France

unique design

designed by Gustave Eiffel
built for the 1889 World Fair in Paris



Imitate and practice. 模仿活动6, 根据以下信息谈论旅行目的地。

A: We are now in Jiuzhaigou.

B: Marvelous! Look at the trees and the lakes!

A: That's right. Jiuzhaigou is a very popular tourist place in China.

B: What is the most famous scenic spot here?

A: A great many! It is famous for the green lakes, forests, and...

B: Sounds great! So we'll be able to see many beautiful places.

A: You certainly will. It's really worth visiting.

B: Could you tell us more about Jiuzhaigou?

A: Yes. There's a giant panda national park, too.

B: Wow! I can't wait to visit it.



Role play. 假设你是北京一家旅行社的工作人员，根据客户出行需求，推荐合理的出行产品。

Travel Products



6-day Sichuan DIY Tour

- Mount Emei
- Jiuzhaigou
- Sichuan hot pot



5-day France & Italy Package Tour

- Eiffel Tower, France
- the Louvre Museum, France
- the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

People

Parry

a British man

- likes Chinese food
- loves freedom
- enjoys exploring nature

Mrs Li

a 60-year-old Chinese lady

- just retired from middle school teaching
- has interest in foreign culture

6-day Sichuan DIY Tour

main attractions 主要景点



Jiu Zhaigou Valley



Mount Emei



Sichuan hot pot 火锅

5-day France & Italy Package Tour 套餐旅游

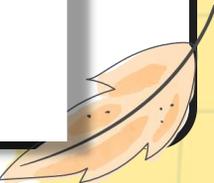


**The Louvre Museum
France**



Eiffel Tower, France

**The Leaning Tower
of Pisa, Italy**



Role play.

假设你是北京一家旅行社的工作人员，根据客户出行需求，推荐合理的出行产品。

▶▶ You may begin like this



Staff: Can I help you, Madam / Sir?

Guest: Sure, I'm interested in ... and I'm searching for a
product ... **be interested in**对...**感兴趣** **search for**寻
找

Staff: Why not take a look at ... **看一看...**

Guest: What interesting places are included in the tour?

...

Role play. 假设你是北京一家旅行社的工作人员，根据客户出行需求，推荐合理的出行产品。

Staff: Can I help you, Sir?

Parry: Sure, I'm interested in China and I like Chinese food. I'm looking for a product to travel around during the coming holidays.

Staff: Why not take a look at the 6-day Sichuan DIY Tour? I think it is suitable for you.

Parry: I'm wondering what attractions are included in the tour?

Staff: A great many. Mount Emei, Jiuzhaigou Valley, and Sichuan hot pot.

Parry: Sounds great! I love freedom and hope to explore the nature.

Staff: In that case, this tour is what you are looking for.



Summary

1. 搜索 search for
2. 景点 scenic spot
3. 日常使用 daily use
4. 旅行社 travel agency
5. 单人床 single bed
6. 双人床 double beds
7. 家庭套房 family suite
8. 被...覆盖 be covered by
9. 全年 all year round
10. 各种各样的 all kinds of
11. 野生动物 wild animals
12. 因...著名 be famous for
13. 值得做 be worth doing
14. 富含 be rich in
15. 迫不及待做某事 can't wait to do sth

Homework

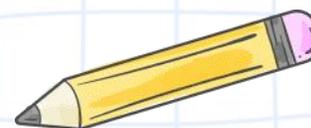
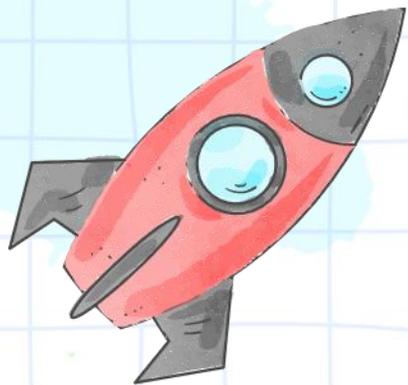
基础层作业：从课本中选取一个你最喜欢的景点，仿照 Activity 6 的结构和句式，写一段简单的景点介绍。介绍需包含景点的名称、位置、最具特色的景观或活动。

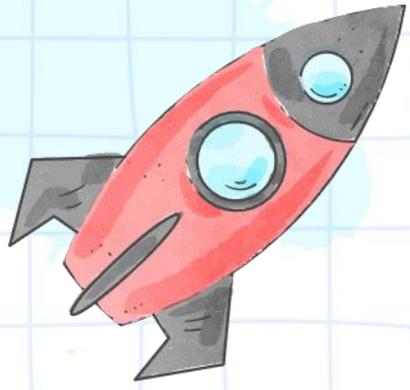
字数要求：80 - 100 词

进阶层作业：选择一个你最喜欢的景点，仿照 Activity 6 进行详细介绍。介绍中要涵盖景点的地理位置、历史文化背景、特色景观、游玩项目，同时运用总结部分提到的写作要点（如使用生动的形容词、合理分段、逻辑清晰等），最后用 2 - 3 句话总结该景点的独特魅力。

字数要求：150 - 200 词

Thank you

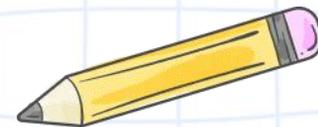
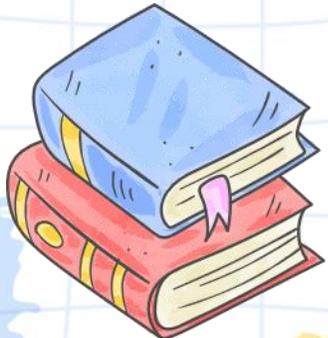




Unit 1 Travel

Part 02

Reading and Writing

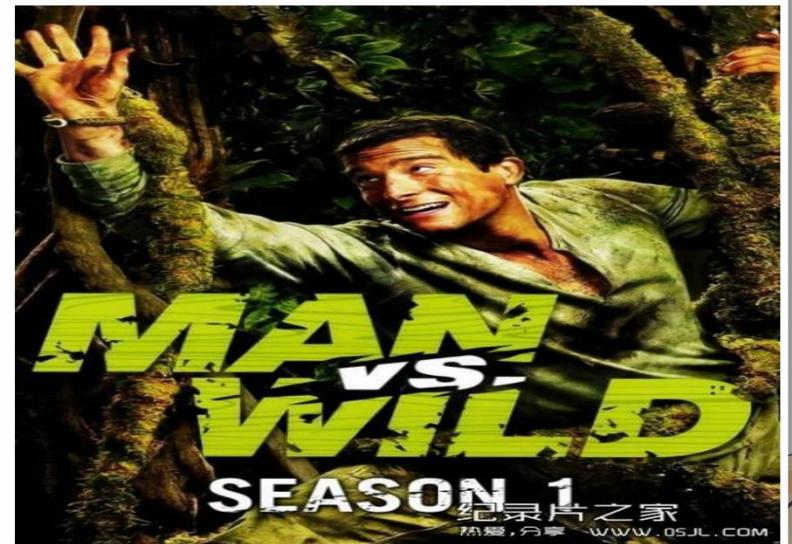


Who is your favorite **adventurer**? 探险家

outdoor survival
野外求生



Man vs Wild
《荒野求生》



Who is your favorite adventurer? 探险家



discovered America
发现了美洲

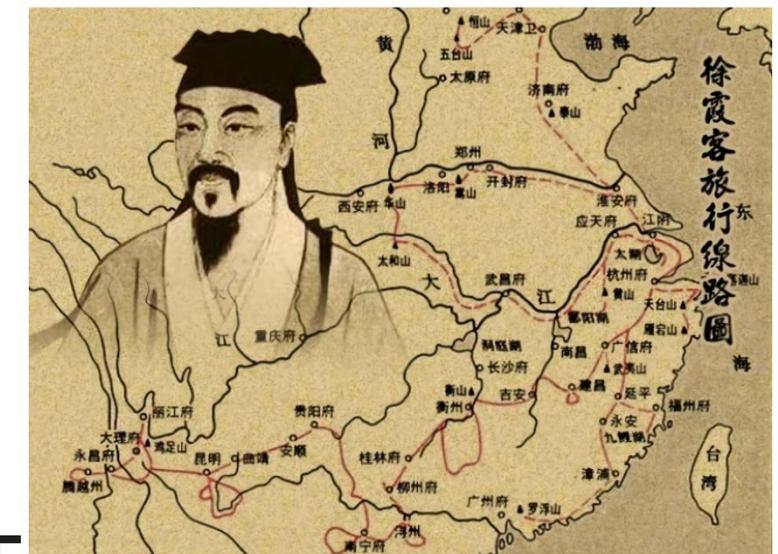


Who is your favorite adventurer? 探险家

*The Travel Notes
of Xu Xiake*

“千古奇人”

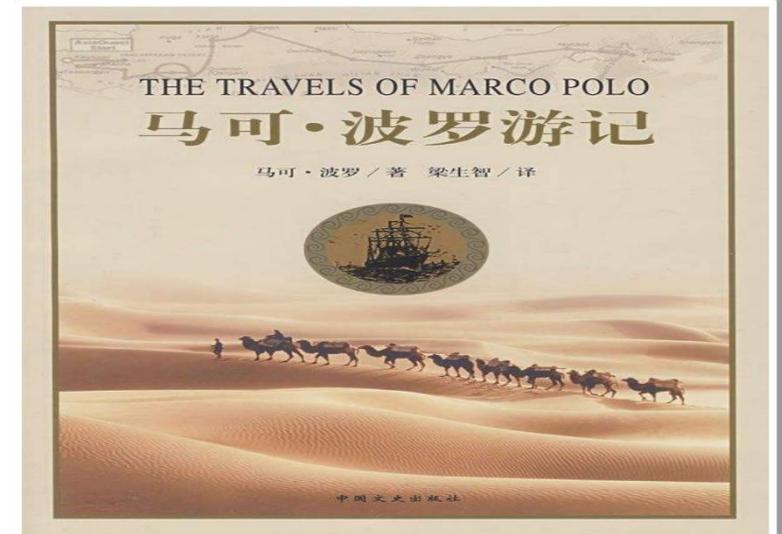
He travelled to 21
provinces of China.



Who is your favorite adventurer? 探险家

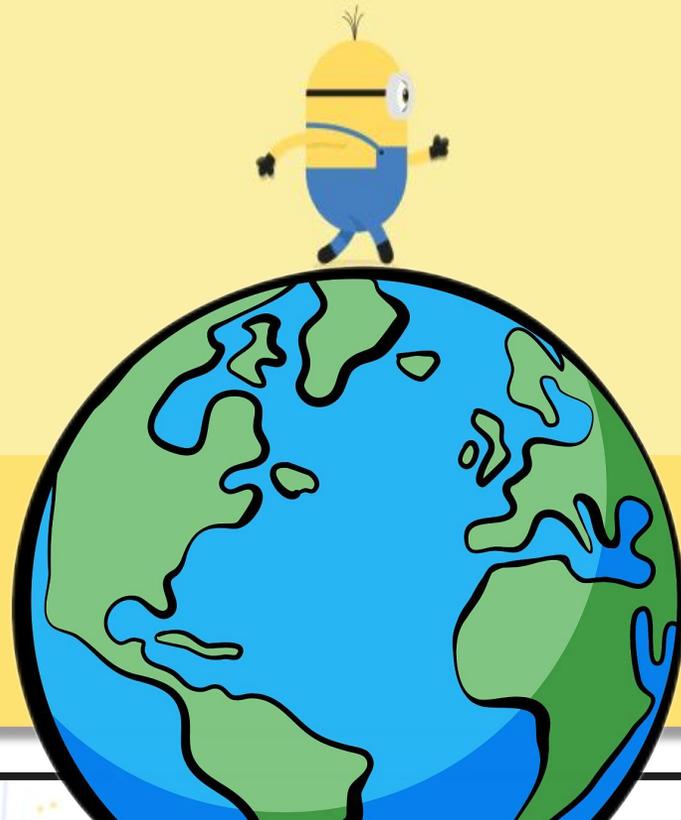
The Travels of Marco Polo

His travels to the eastern countries, mainly China





Why do people like traveling?





enjoy delicious food



meet new people



explore different
cultrues



enjoy beautiful views

Watch a video about Xu Xiake



梨视频

动历史 bilibili

动历史

联合出品



Think and discuss.

思考并讨论人们外出旅行的目的。



to learn about different cultures

to meet people



Read and choose.



阅读课文，选择合适的标题。

Xu Xiake is a famous traveler in the Ming **Dynasty**. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted **n. 朝代** in he was **give up 放弃** and he had to **take care of** his mother. However, Xu never **gave up** his dream of traveling. **出发 照顾; 注意**

With the **adj. 主要的** family, Xu **set 为了……** out at the age of 22 and took four **v. 避免** years of his lifetime. **adv. 舒服地; 舒适地**

avoided traveling **n. 行李** and he chose to go almost everywhere **各种各样的** carrying his **luggage** on the back. **quit v. 放弃** He experienced **all sorts of** difficulties, Xu never thought of **quitting**.





Read and choose.

阅读课文，选择合适的标题。

Xu spent **throughout** the country. He carefully studied the **record** v. 记录 **discovery** n. 发现 **recording** his experiences and **discoveries** in his **diary** **finally** became *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*. It is well-known for its value in Chinese history.

- A. Traveling Is the Best Education
- B. The One Who Traveled for Life
- C. The Life Story of Xu Xiake

Read and underline.

阅读课文，把跟数字，时间相关的句子画出来。

Xu Xiake is a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. When he was 19, his father died and he had to take care of his mother. However, Xu never gave up his dream of traveling.

With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime. In order to take more first-hand experiences, he avoided traveling comfortably. Xu chose to go almost everywhere on foot and carried his luggage on the back. Although he experienced all sorts of difficulties, Xu never thought of quitting.

Read and underline.

阅读课文，把跟数字，时间相关的句子画出来。

Xu spent over 30 years traveling throughout the country. He carefully studied the places he passed through and recording his experiences and discoveries in his diary. Due to his effort, the diary finally became *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*. It is well-known for its value in Chinese history.

Read and complete.



再读课文，完成有关徐霞客生平的时间轴。

TIPS

采用时间轴的方式，有利于我们梳理关键时间节点和相应的重要事件，把握阅读材料的要旨。

Xu's father died and he had to take care of his mother

Xu was born



Xu set off for the first time with the support of his family

Xu took four major trips over 30 years

Xu passed away

Xu Xiake is a famous traveler in the Ming Dynasty. He became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel. 徐霞客是明朝著名的旅行家。他从小就对有关各个地方的书籍感兴趣并且想要旅行。

become interested in (doing) sth.
对（做）某事感兴趣

at an early age 在很小的时候

eg: 朗朗很小的时候就对弹钢琴感兴趣。

(become interested in)

Langlang became interested in
playing the piano at an early age.



When he was 19, his father died and he had to take care of his mother. 当他19岁时，他的父亲去世了，他必须要照顾母亲。

take care of 照顾

=look after

eg: Don't worry, she can take care of herself.

不用担心，她可以照顾自己。

eg: 请保管好您的财务。 (take care of)

Please take care of your belongings



With the support of his family, Xu set off for the first time at the age of 22 and took four major trips in his lifetime.
在家人的支持下，徐霞客在22岁时第一次出发，并在他的一生中进行了4次主要的旅行。

with the support/help of...
在...的支持/帮助下

set off 出发

in one's lifetime 在某人的一一生中



eg: With the support of her mother, she went abroad to study.
在母亲的支持下，她出国留学了。

eg: 鲁迅在他的一生中写了很多优秀的小说。 (in his lifetime)

Lu Xun wrote many great novels in his lifetime.



Xu chose to go almost everywhere on foot and carried his luggage on the back. 徐霞客几乎不论去哪里都选择徒步背负行李。

choose to do 选择做

on foot 步行

Qian Xuesen chose A back to China in spite of many difficulties.

A. to go

B. go

C. going

D. went

Although he experienced all sorts of difficulties, Xu never thought of quitting. 尽管经历了各种各样的困难，徐霞客从未考虑过放弃。

think of 想到；想起；思考

think of (doing) sth
想到(要做)某事

eg: The path of life is full of difficulties .

人生之路充满了困难。



eg: I can't think of his name.

我想不起他的名字。

eg: 我们应该想个更好的办法。

_____.
We should think of a better way

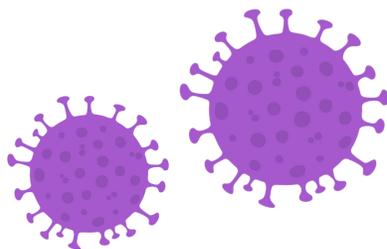
Xu spent over 30 years
traveling throughout the country.

徐霞客花了30多年游遍全国。

spend time/money (in)doing sth
花费时间/金钱做某事

spend time/money on sth
在某事上花费时间/金钱

throughout 遍及；到处



eg:He spent two hours reading every
day. 他每天花两小时阅读。

eg:Students spend two hours on
homework every day.

学生们每天花两小时做作业。



eg:新冠病毒的传播遍及了全世界。

(throughout)

Covid-19 spread throughout the world.

Due to his effort, the diary finally became *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*.

由于他的付出，这本笔记最终变成了《徐霞客游记》。

due to由于=because of

eg:He got a promotion due to his hard work.

由于他努力工作，他升职了。

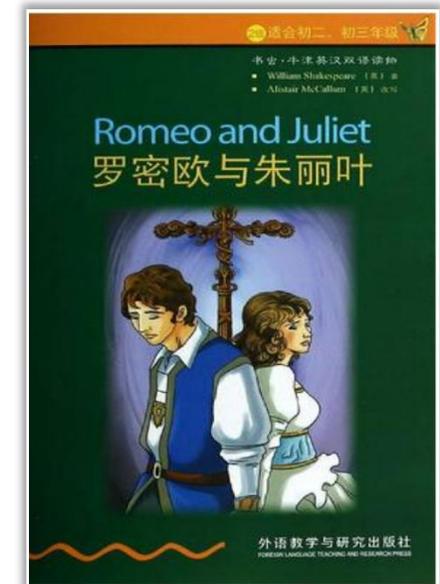
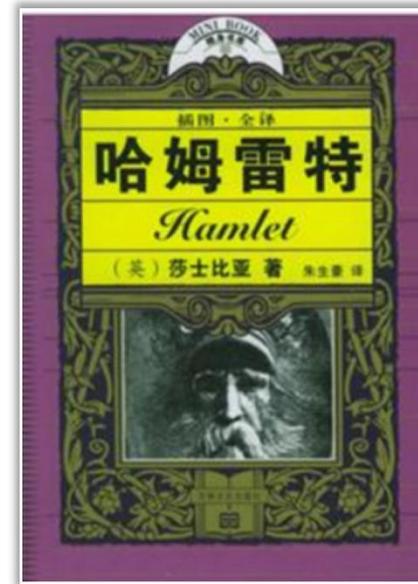


It is well-known for its value in Chinese history. 因其在中国历史上的价值而闻名

be well-known for 因...知名

=be famous for 因...知名

eg: Shakespeare is known for his dramas.
莎士比亚因戏剧而著名。



Read and choose.

徐霞客的人生故事

徐霞客是明朝著名的旅行家。他从小就对有关各个地方的书籍感兴趣并且想要旅行。**19**岁的时候他的父亲去世了，他不得不照顾母亲。然而，徐霞客从未放弃他的旅行梦想。

在家人的支持下，徐霞客**22**岁时首次出游，并在一生中进行了四次主要的游历。为了拥有更多亲身经历，他没有选择舒适的出行方式。徐霞客几乎不论去哪里都选择徒步背负行李。尽管经历了各种各样的困难，徐霞客从未考虑过放弃。

徐霞客花费了**30**多年时间游历祖国，细心研究他走过的地方，并把他的经历和发现记录在日记中。由于他所做的努力，这些日记最终成为《徐霞客游记》一书，并因其在中国历史上的价值而闻名。

Choose and talk.

根据课文内容，选出你认为徐霞客成功的关键因素并简要说明理由。

- having family support
- starting traveling at an early age
- being interested in reading books
- holding on to his dreams
- being a careful man
- having a passion for traveling

在很小的时候

be interested in 对...感兴趣

坚持

n.热情



Read and match.

仿照对徐霞客的介绍方式，匹配意大利旅行家马可·波罗的相关信息。

(F) 1) What was he?

出发

(D) 2) At what age did he **set out** on his first trip?

(B) 3) Where did he travel?

spend...(in)doing sth做某事花费... Marco Polo.

(A) 4) How long did he **spend traveling**?

(C) 5) What is the book he wrote?

(E) 6) What is the book about?

A. 24 years.

B. From Europe to Asia.

D. 17.

E. His travel experiences in Asia.

F. A traveler.

Read and complete.

假设你所在的城市正在举办一场名为“跨越时空的对话”的主题游记展，依据所学，补全下面关于徐霞客与马可·波罗的海报信息。

“Communication Across Time and Space”

Theme Exhibition of Xu Xiake and Marco Polo

Exhibition address: City Museum

Chief planner: Wang Xi

2023/7/10–10/14

10:00

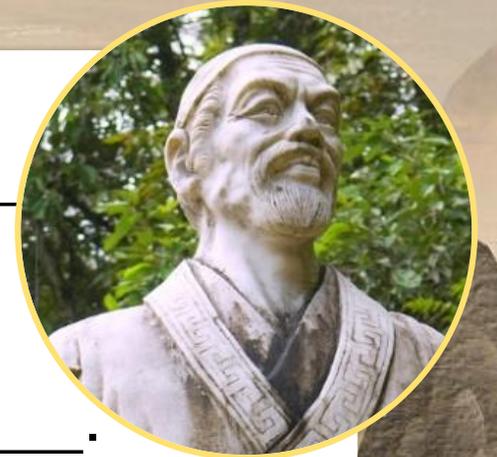
AM–6:00 PM

Profile

Xu Xiake was a famous 1) traveler in Ming Dynasty

At the age of 22, 2) _____.

He spent over 30 years traveling 3) _____.



_____ and most of his experiences were recorded in

4) ***The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*** _____.

Read and complete.

假设你所在的城市正在举办一场名为“跨越时空的对话”的主题游记展，依据所学，补全下面关于徐霞客与马可·波罗的海报信息。

“Communication Across Time and Space”

Theme Exhibition of Xu Xiake and Marco Polo

Exhibition address: City uMuseum

Chief planner: Wang Xi

2023/7/10–10/14

10:00 AM–6:00 PM

Profile

Marco Polo was a famous

1) **traveler from Italy**.

At the age of 17, 2) **he set off for his first trip**.

He spent over 24 years traveling 3) **from Europe to Asia**,

and most of his experiences were recorded in

4) ***The Travels of Marco Polo***.



Summary



- 1.对...感兴趣 **become interested in**
- 2.在很小的时候 **at an early age**
- 3.照顾 **take care of**
- 4.放弃 **give up**
- 5.在...的支持下 **with the support of**
- 6.出发 **set off**
- 7.在某人的一生中 **in one's lifetime**
- 8.亲身经历 **first-hand experience**
- 9.选择做某事 **choose to do sth**
- 10.避免做某事 **avoid doing sth**
- 11.想到 **think of**
- 12.花费...做某事 **spend... (in) doing sth**
- 13.在某事上花费... **spend...on sth**
- 14.由于 **due to**
- 15.著名的 **well-known**
- 16.因...著名 **be well-known/famous for**

Homework



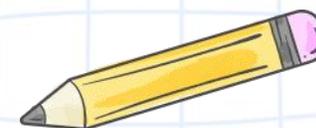
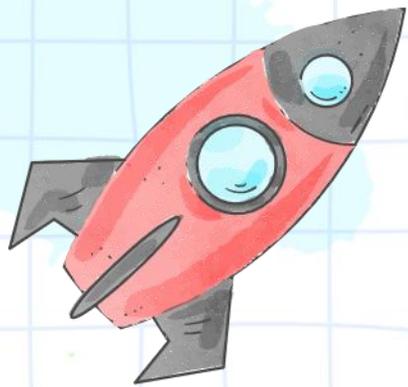
基础层作业：从课本中选取一位你钦佩的人物，仿照 Activity 10 的结构和句式，撰写他 / 她的生平故事。故事需包含人物的出生时间、主要成就、令人钦佩的具体事件，用简单清晰的语句表达。

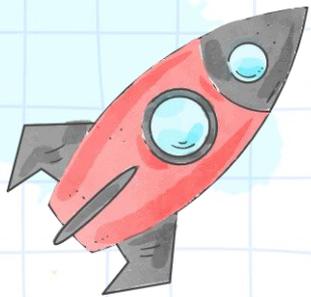
字数要求：80 - 100 词

进阶层作业：自主选择一位你钦佩的人物（可以是名人、身边的人等），仿照 Activity 10 进行深入的生平故事创作。内容要涵盖人物的成长背景、重要人生阶段、主要贡献、面临的挑战与克服过程，运用总结部分的写作要点（如使用细节描写、合理分段、突出人物性格特点等），最后用 3 - 4 句话总结该人物值得钦佩的原因和对自己的启发。

字数要求：150 - 200 词

Thank you



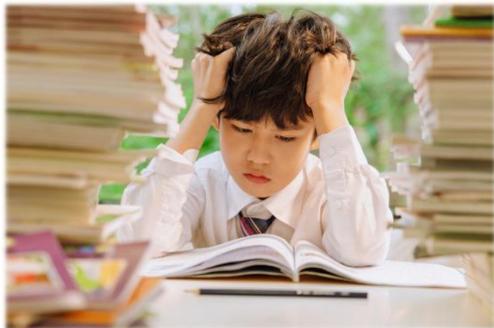


Unit 1 Travel

part03 Language in Use



What did you do last weekend?



***I studied** at home.*



***I watched** TV.*

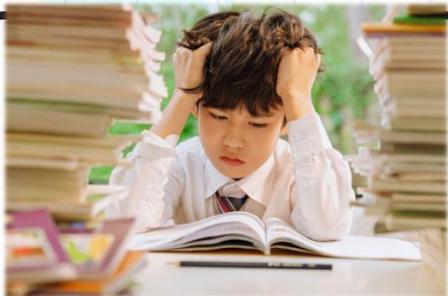


***I went shopping** with friends.*



***I sang** songs.*





I studied at home.

I watched TV.

I went shopping with friends.

I sang songs.

一般过去时

定义：在过去某个时间所发生的动作或所处的状态。



动词过去式的规则变化：



直接+ed

以不发音e
结尾+d

以辅音字母+y结
尾, 改y为i+es

双写结尾辅
音字母+ed



动词过去式的规则变化：

- 1 直接+ed work——worked; look——looked
- 2 以不发音e结尾+d live ——lived; hope——hoped
- 3 以辅音字母+y结尾, study—studied; carry—carried
改y为i+es
- 4 双写结尾辅音字母+ed stop—stopped; plan—planned



把以下动词变成过去时



play
played

like
liked

wash
washed

use
used

worry
worried

shop
shopped

visit
visited

stop
stopped

dance
danced

动词过去式的不规则变化：

不规则变化	动词变化	
<u>与动词原形相同</u>	cut - <u>cut</u> read - <u>read</u>	put - <u>put</u>
<u>ee, 中间去e, 末尾加t</u>	keep - <u>kept</u> sleep - <u>slept</u>	feel - <u>felt</u>
<u>结尾d变t</u>	build - <u>built</u> spend - <u>spent</u>	send - <u>sent</u>



动词过去式的不规则变化：

不规则变化	动词变化	
<u>把i变成o</u>	ride – <u>rode</u> write – <u>wrote</u>	drive – <u>drove</u>
<u>把i变成a</u>	drink – <u>drank</u> sit – <u>sat</u>	swim – <u>swam</u>
<u>变为ought</u>	think – <u>thought</u> bring – <u>brought</u>	buy – <u>bought</u>



动词过去式的不规则变化：

不规则变化	动词变化	
<u>变成aught</u>	teach – <u>taught</u>	catch – <u>caught</u>
<u>把o变成e</u>	know – <u>knew</u> throw – <u>threw</u>	grow – <u>grew</u>



写出下列动词的过去时:

begin

↓
began

开始

put

↓
put

keep

↓
kept

read

↓
read

do

↓
did

go

↓
went

know

↓
knew

知道

draw

↓
drew

teach

↓
taught

教

give

↓
gave

write

↓
wrote

come

↓
came

来

forget

↓
forgot

忘记

speak

↓
spoke

fly

↓
flew

leave

↓
left

开

make

↓
made

制作

say

↓
said

tell

↓
told

bring

↓
brought

带来

drink

↓
drank

pay

↓
paid

are

↓
were

sing

↓
sang



下列哪些是一般过去时的时间状语？

long long ago



two months ago



tom

today



next week



day

in 2000



一般过去时的时间标志词：

- 1 last系列: last year; last month; last week
- 2 ago系列: two days ago; three years ago; a minute ago
- 3 yesterday系列: yesterday; the day before yesterday
- 4 this/that系列: this morning; this month; that winter
- 5 其他: in+过去年份; just now; once upon a time; in the past...



1. 找出下列句子的时间标志词

2. 用括号内动词正确形式填空

1. I took (take) a taxi to school yesterday.
2. I went (go) for a walk this morning.
3. Lucy wrote (write) a letter to her friend three days ago.
4. Last Sunday, Peter saw (see) Big Ben.
5. —Why were (be) you late for school yesterday morning?
—Because I was (be) ill.
6. I spent (spend) twenty yuan on the CDs yesterday.
7. Mr. Green came (come) to visit my father last night.
8. We often went (go) swimming in the river in the past.



be动词的一般过去时：

I was a high school student.



am---was



I am a primary school student.



be动词的一般过去时：



He was so handsome.

is---was



He is a little old now.



be动词的一般过去时：

am/is---was; are---were



are---were



They were young and beautiful.

They are old now.



be动词一般过去时的肯定句：

I was a high school student.

He was so handsome.

They were young and beautiful.

主语 + was/were + 其他

肯定句：

主语+was/were+其他



把下列句子改成否定句

be动词一般过去时的否定句：

1. I was a high school

student.
I was not a high school student.

2. He was so handsome.

He was not so handsome.

3. They were young and beautiful.

They were not young and beautiful.

否定句：

主语

+was/were+not

+其他



注意：肯定句变成疑问句，第一人称要变成第二人称，some要变成any.

I was a high school student.

Yes, I was.

Were you a high school student?

He was handsome.

一般疑问句：

Was/Were+主语+其他...?

Was he handsome?

Yes, 主语 was/were.

They were young and beautiful.

No, 主语 wasn't/weren't.

Were they young and beautiful?

Yes, they were.

No, they weren't.



be动词一般过去时的特殊疑问句:

就划线部分提问

1. Our school was big and beautiful.

How was your school?

2. Mary was born on 18th July, 1918

When was Mary born?

3. He was at home last night.

Where was he last night?

特殊疑问句:

特殊疑问词+was/were

+主语+其他...?



I cleaned my room.



What did you do today?



I dried my hair.

I played basketball.



I brushed my teeth.



I combed my hair.



实义动词的一般过去时的肯定句：

I cleaned my room.

I brushed my teeth.

I dried my hair.

I combed my hair.

I played basketball.

主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他

肯定句：
主语+动词过去式+其他



把下列句子改成否定句

实义动词的一般过去时的否定句：

I cleaned my room.

I didn't clean my room.

He brushed teeth.

He didn't brush teeth.

Sam played basketball.

Sam didn't play basketball.

主语 + didn't + 动词原形

否定句：

主语+didn't+动词原形...



注意：肯定句变成疑问句，第一人称要变成第二人称，
some要变成any.

I cleaned my room.

Did you clean your room?

He brushed teeth.

Did he brush teeth?

Sam ate some noodles.

Did Sam eat any noodles?

Did + 主语 + 动词原形

Yes, I did.

No,
否

Yes, he
主

No, he

Yes, he

No, he didn't.

一般疑问句：

Did+主语+动词原形...?

Yes, 主语 did.

No, 主语 didn't.



就划线部分提问

实义动词的一般过去时的特殊疑问句：

I cleaned my room.

What did you clean?

Sam watched plays at school.

Where did Sam watch plays?

She got up at 7am yesterday.

What time did she get up yesterday?

特殊疑问句：
特殊疑问词+did+主语
+动词原形...?

特殊疑问词 +did +主语 +动词原形



Exercise:

1. I talked with Jenny _____.

A. already

B. last night

C. tomorrow

2. He _____ to play tennis when he was six years old.

A. begins

B. will begin

C. began.

3. My father _____ a bike for me last week.

A. bought

B. buys

C. is buying

4 —When _____ you _____ this book? —Three days ago.

A. do; borrow

B. are; borrowing

C. did; borrow



5. _____ you _____ to the CCTV news last night?

A. Do; listen

B. Did; listen

C. Did; listened

6. What a nice bike! Where _____ you _____ it?

A. did; buy

B. do; buy

C. did; bought

7.-We _____ to New York on vacation.

-Sounds great. Did you have a nice trip?

A. travel

B. travelled

C. are travelling



Read and underline.

阅读句子，找出不同动词的过去式。

1) Xu Xiake never gave up his dream of traveling.

2) Due to his effort, this diary of over 500 000 words finally became *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*.

3) Xu Xiake became interested in books about different places at an early age and wanted to travel.

4) Marco Polo spent 24 years traveling and he set off for his first trip at 17.

5) How was your short visit to Australia, Mr Ma?

Read and complete.

用所给动词的适当形式补全句子。

- 1) We often went (go) to school by bus last year.
- 2) Mr Ma traveled (travel) a lot and read a lot when he was young.
- 3) Xu Xiake spent (spend) over 30 years traveling throughout the country.
- 4) Luckily, the student caught (catch) the bus and arrived (arrive) at the practice base in time.
- 5) Marco Polo wrote (write) about his travels along the Silk Road and different places that he passed (pass) through, especially those in China.

Read and complete.

用所给动词的适当形式补全短文。

Last Sunday, my class had a school trip. I 1) **felt** (feel) very excited, and even 2) **couldn't** (can't) fall asleep on Saturday night. The next day I got up late and 3) **failed** (fail) to catch the school bus. I had to take the subway by myself. After getting off the subway, I 4) **walked** (walk) and got lost. Then it 5) **began** (begin) to rain and 6) **forced** (force) me to run to a shelter. When I 7) **met** (meet) my classmates at the zoo, it 8) **was** (be) almost noon.



Choose and complete. 选择合适的短语，用其适当形式补全句子。

- 1) We need to take care of our bodies.
- 2) The clock said four minutes past eleven when we set off for London.
- 3) There are all sorts of rooms in this hotel.
- 4) When things aren't going well, my father encourages me, telling me not to give up.
- 5) She arrived early in order to to get a good seat.

- all sorts of
- in order to
- give up
- set off
- take care of

Read and complete. 阅读一篇有关徐霞客的短文，用所给单词的适当形式填空。

finally

major

experience

throughout

record

Xu Xiake was a native of Jiangyin, Jiangsu Province. In his youth he showed great interest in travel and began his 1) **major** ____trips. Over 30 years, he traveled 2) **throughout** the country and wrote about every place he visited. Although Xu 3) **experienced** ____difficulties on the way, he never quit.

As *Si Ku Quan Shu* states, Xu 4) **recorded** what he saw and heard with his own eyes and ears. After Xu's death, his diary was edited and 5) **finally** became *The Travel Notes of Xu Xiake*.

1.基础层作业

一、知识巩固

填空练习：给出 10 个句子，每个句子包含一个规则或不规则动词的原形，要求学生写出其过去式，如：go → _____, play → _____。

时间标志词匹配：列出 5 个一般过去时的句子，将句中的时间标志词打乱顺序放在一旁，让学生进行正确匹配，如句子 “I watched TV last night.” 与 “last night” 匹配。

二、能力训练

句子仿写：提供 5 个例句，如 “She visited her grandparents yesterday.”，让学生模仿例句，用自己的经历写出 5 个句子，使用常见的一般过去时结构和时间标志词。

情景对话填空：设置一个简单的角色扮演情景（如在商店购物），给出一段对话框架，留出空白处，要求学生用一般过去时填入合适的句子，完成对话。



2.进阶层作业

一、知识深化

语法结构分析：给出 5 个包含一般过去时的复杂句子，如 “Did you know that he had already left when we arrived?”，要求学生分析句子结构，指出一般过去时在句中的作用，并将句子改为肯定句和否定句。

不规则动词规律总结：列出 20 个常见不规则动词，让学生分组，找出每组动词过去式变化的规律，并写出至少 3 个同规律的其他不规则动词。

二、能力拓展

短文写作：设定一个主题（如 “My Weekend”），要求学生写一篇 80 - 100 词的短文，使用一般过去时描述周末发生的事情，合理运用连接词，保证文章逻辑清晰。

情景对话创作：给出一个较复杂的情景（如讲述一次旅行经历），学生两人一组，创作一段包含至少 10 个回合的对话，在对话中准确使用一般过去时，体现情景中的信息交流。



3.拓展层作业

一、知识拓展

时态对比分析：给出 5 组句子，每组句子分别使用一般过去时和现在完成时，如 “I saw the movie last week.” 和 “I have seen the movie.”，要求学生分析每组句子的含义差异，说明在不同语境中选择不同时态的原因。

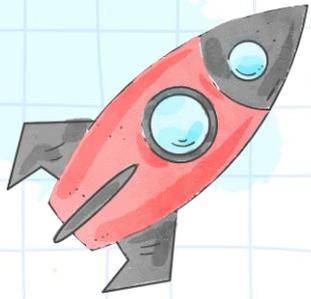
文体语法探究：提供一篇新闻报道和一篇文学作品片段，其中都包含一般过去时的句子，让学生分析一般过去时在这两种文体中的使用特点和作用，撰写一篇 200 - 300 词的分析报告。

二、能力拓展

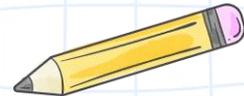
深度叙事写作：以 “An Unforgettable Experience” 为题，写一篇 150 - 200 词的短文，要求运用一般过去时进行细节丰富的叙事，通过时态变化清晰展现事件发展过程，突出事件的难忘之处。

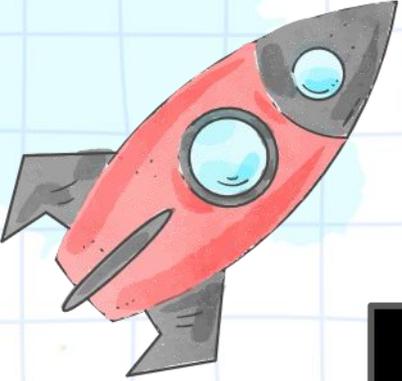
辩论观点陈述：设定一个辩论主题（如 “Should students be allowed to use mobile phones at school?”），学生选择一方观点，准备一段 3 - 5 分钟的陈述，在陈述中运用一般过去时举例支持自己的观点，并根据不同听众调整语言表达风格。





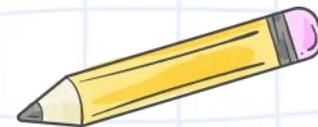
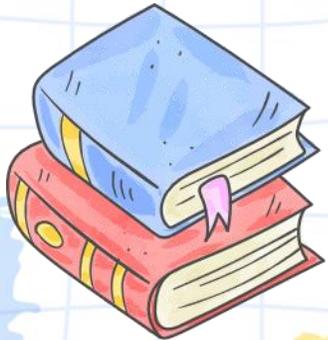
Thank you!





Unit1 Travel

Vocabulary



单词讲解

travel n.旅行 /'trævl/

同义词: journey, trip, tour

例句

eg: Do you like traveling?
你喜欢旅游吗?



单词讲解

effort n.努力 /'efət/

make an effort to do 努力做...

例句

eg: You should put more effort into your study.

你应该更加努力地学习。



单词讲解

ticket n.入场券; 票

train ticket 火车票

/'tɪkɪt/

例句

eg: Please show me your **ticket**.
请让我看看您的**票**。



单词讲解

local adj. 当地的 /'ləʊkl/

local food 当地食物

local people 当地人

例句

eg: The sesame paste is the local food in Wuhan.

热干面是武汉当地的食物。



单词讲解

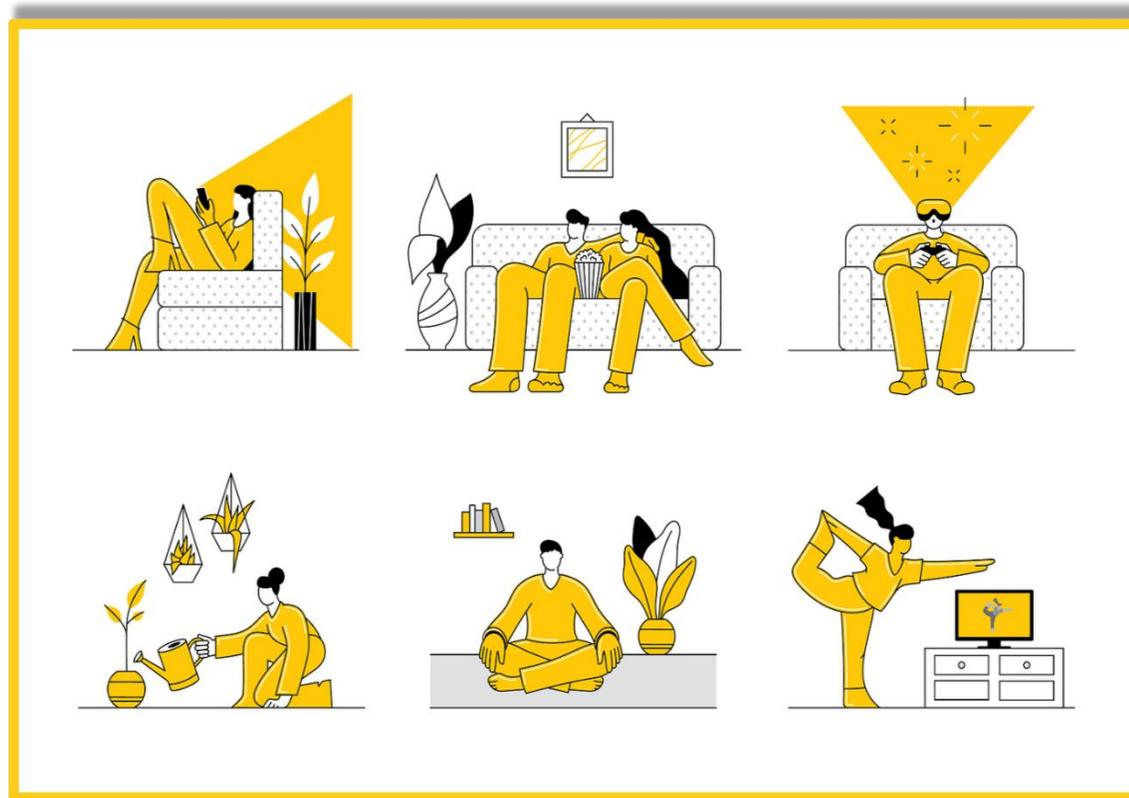
daily adj.每天的

daily life日常生活 /'deɪli/

daily use 日常使用

例句

eg:What is your **daily** life like?
你的**日常**生活是什么样的?



单词讲解

agency n. 代理公司 /'eɪdʒənsi/

agent n. 代理人

travel agency 旅行社

例句

eg: You have to find a travel **agency** if you want to travel abroad.

如果你想去国外旅游，你必须找一个**旅行社**。

What will you do if you go abroad for traveling?



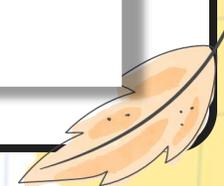
单词讲解

cover v.覆盖 /'kʌvə(r)/

be covered with/by被...覆盖

例句

eg: The mountain is **covered** with/by snow.这座山被雪**覆盖**了。



单词讲解

journey n.旅行 /'dʒɜːni

Journey to the West
《西游记》

例句

eg: *Journey to the West* is a famous novel written by Wu Chengen. 《西游记》是吴承恩写的一部著名的小说。



单词讲解

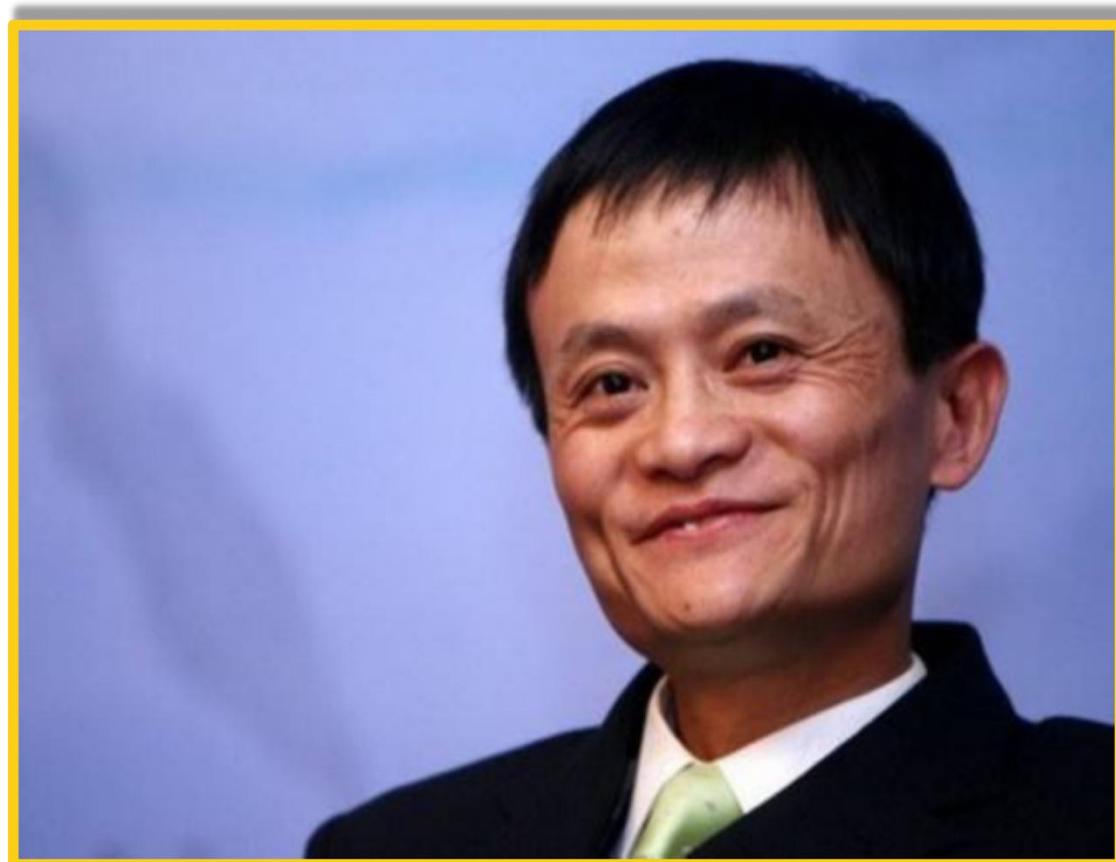
experience v. 经历; 感受

/ɪk'spiəriəns/

experienced adj. 有经验的

例句

eg: Mayun **experienced** a lot of difficulties before becoming a successful person. 马云在成为一名成功人士之前**经历**了很多困难。



单词讲解

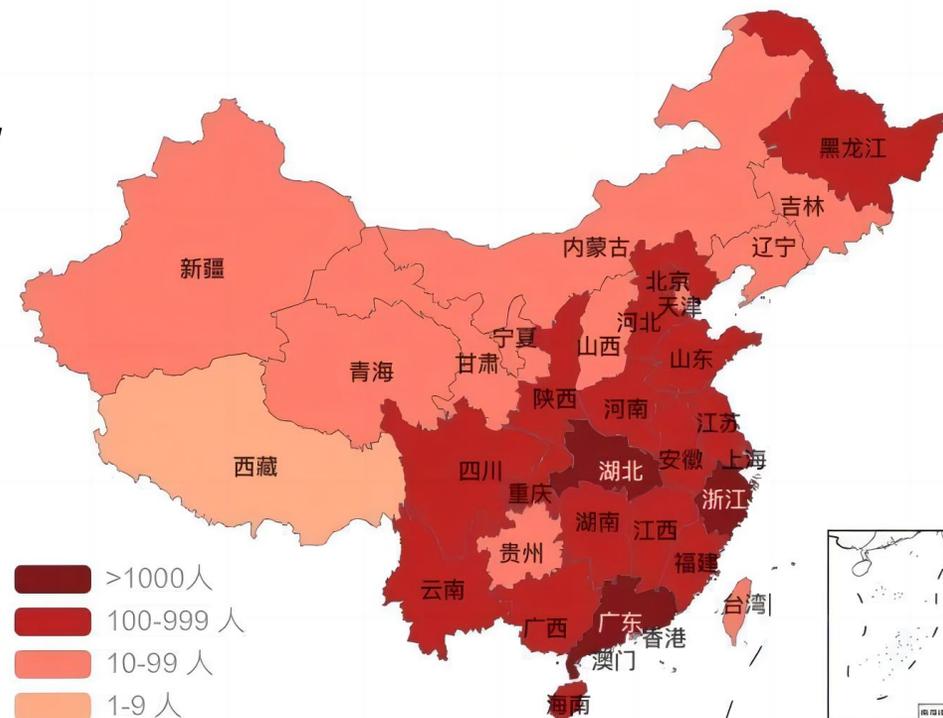
national adj. 全国的

/'næʃnəl/

nation n. 国家

例句

eg: COVID-19 is a national pandemic. 新冠肺炎是全国性的流行病。



全国疫情趋势图

单位: 例

● 确诊 ● 疑似 ● 治愈 ● 死亡

单词讲解

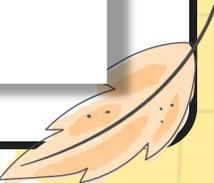
dynasty n.朝代

/ˈdɪnəsti/

例句

eg: These girls are from Tang dynasty. 这些女孩来自唐朝。

Where are they from?

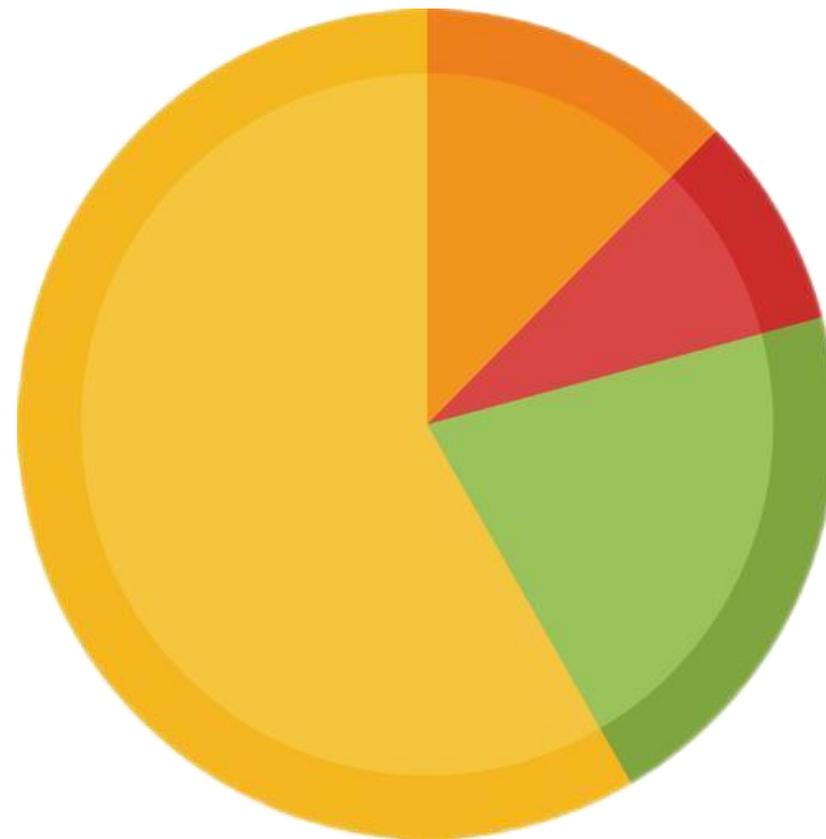


单词讲解

major adj.主要的 /'meɪdʒə(r)/

例句

eg: Yellow is the **major** color of the chart.
黄色是这个图表**主要的**颜色。



单词讲解

avoid v.避免 /ə'vɔɪd/

avoid doing sth.避免做某事

例句

eg: We should **avoid** going out during rush hour.
我们应该**避免**在上下班高峰期出门。

**rush
hour**



单词讲解

comfortably adv. 舒服地

/'kʌmftəbli/

comfortable adj. 令人舒服的

例句

eg: The sofa is **comfortable**.
这个沙发很**舒服**。

Which do you like better?



uncomfortable



comfortable



单词讲解

luggage n.行李(不可数名词)

/'lʌɡɪdʒ/

例句

eg: We have to carry a lot of **luggage** while traveling.
旅游的时候我们要拿很多**行李**。



单词讲解

quit v. 放弃 **/kwɪt/**

=give up

例句

eg: Mike **quitted** his job.
麦克**辞职**不干了。



单词讲解

throughout prep.遍及；到处

/θru: 'aʊt/

例句

eg: There is rubbish **throughout** the ground.地上**到处**是垃圾。



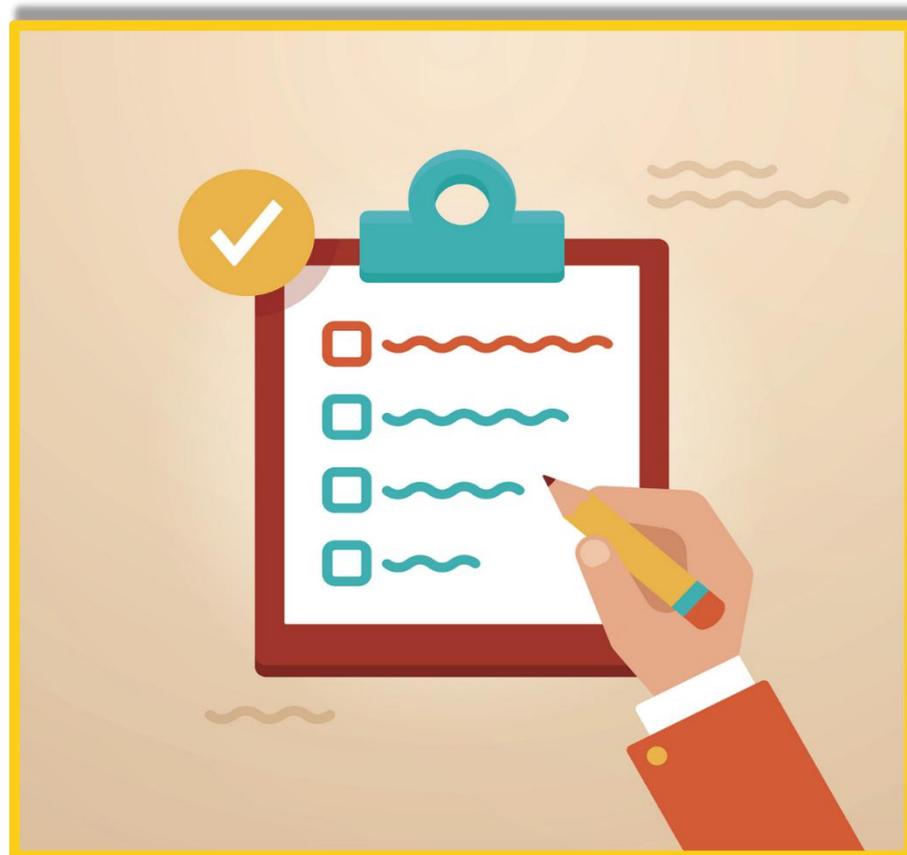
单词讲解

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ v.记录

record /'rekɔ:d/ n.记录

例句

eg: Please **record** the meeting.
请把会议**记录**下来。



What did Columbus discover?

单词讲解

discover v.发现; 找到

discovery n.发现 /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/

例句

eg: Columbus discovered America.
哥伦布发现了美洲。



单词讲解

finally adv.终于 /'faɪnəli/

例句

eg: Finally, he won the championship.

终于，他赢得了冠军。



单词讲解

take care of 照顾

=look after

例句

eg: The mother **takes care of** her little baby.
妈妈**照顾**她的小宝宝。



单词讲解

give up 放弃

例句

eg: Never give up.
永不放弃。



单词讲解

set off 出发

例句

eg: They are **setting off**
for the travel.

他们正准备**出发**去旅行。



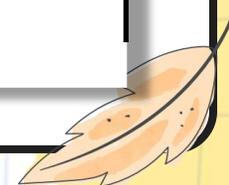
单词讲解

in order to 为了

例句

eg: In order to get good marks in the exam,
he studyies really hard.为了在考试中取得
好成绩，他很努力。

**Why do you study
hard?**



单词讲解

all sorts of 各种各样的

例句

eg: There are **all sorts of** flowers for you to choose from.
有**各种各样的**鲜花任你挑选。



Words and Expressions



travel /'trævl/ *n.* 旅行
effort /'efət/ *n.* 努力
ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n.* 入场券; 票
local /'ləʊkl/ *adj.* 当地的
daily /'deɪli/ *adj.* 每天的
agency /'eɪdʒənsi/ *n.* 代理公司
cover /'kʌvə(r)/ *v.* 覆盖
journey /'dʒɜːni/ *n.* 旅行
experience /ɪk'spiəriəns/ *v.* 感受;
经历
national /'næʃnəl/ *adj.* 全国的

dynasty /'dɪnəsti/ *n.* 朝代
major /'meɪdʒə(r)/ *adj.* 主要的
avoid /ə'vɔɪd/ *v.* 避免
comfortably /'kʌmftəbli/ *adv.* 舒服地;
舒适地
luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ *n.* 行李
quit /kwɪt/ *v.* 放弃
throughout /θruː'au̯t/ *prep.* 遍及; 到处
record /'rekɔːd; rɪ'kɔːd/ *v.* 记录
discovery /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ *n.* 发现
finally /'faɪnəli/ *adv.* 终于



Words and Expressions

take care of 照顾; 注意
give up 放弃
set off 出发
in order to 为了.....
all sorts of 各种各样的



Thank you!

