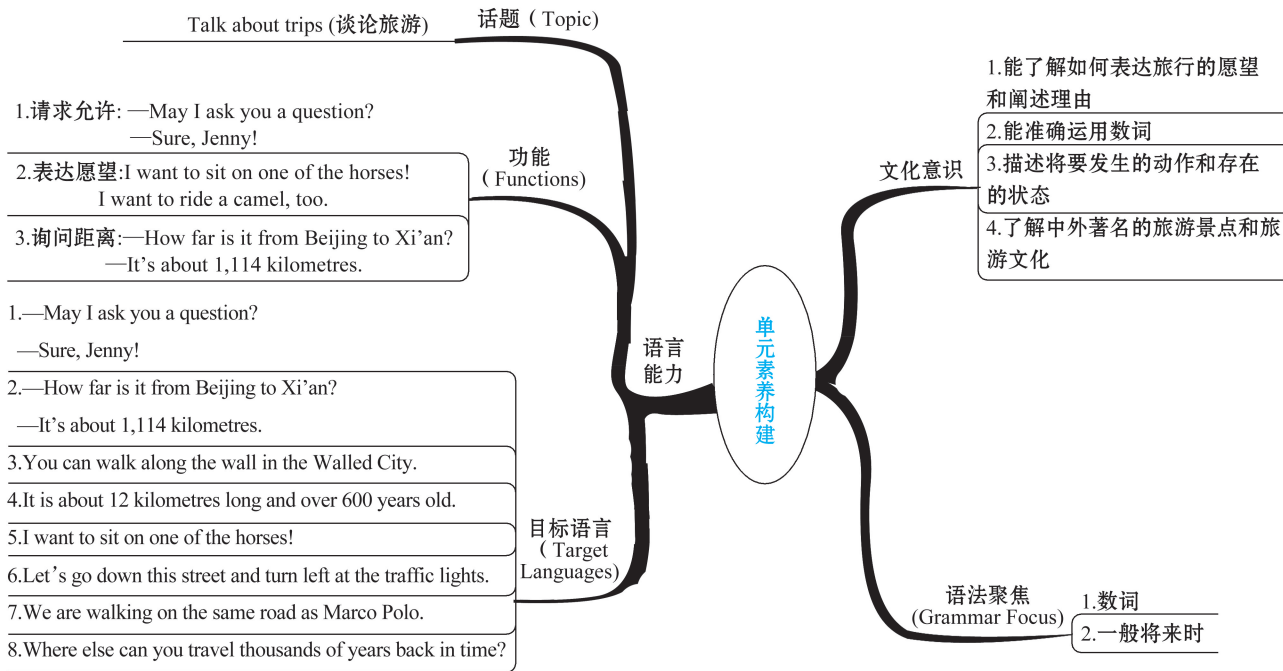




Unit 1 A Trip to the Silk Road



Lesson 1

自学导思 · 素养初探

I. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词或短语

- 旅行, 旅程 n. _____
- lead v. → 过去式/过去分词 _____
→ n. _____ 领导人
- send v. → 过去式/过去分词 _____
- 猜猜看 _____
- 学习; 了解 _____
- 由……制成 _____
- 有机会做 _____
- 寄给某人某物 _____

II. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

- 我可以问你一个问题吗?
_____ I _____ you a question?
- 我班上的一些学生将会去中国并且在丝绸之路上旅行。
Some students _____ my class _____
_____ China and _____

_____ the Silk Road.

- 这是我校的便笺。
_____ the note _____ my school.
- 我是如此激动。
I'm _____.
- 我将会给李明发送电子邮件告诉他这个好消息。
I _____ Li Ming _____
_____ and _____ the _____.

III. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

- What's Jenny learning about this month in school?

- Where is Li Ming's school planning a trip?

- Who will go to China with the students?

疑难探究 · 素养构建

要点 1 trip n. 旅行, 旅程

Step 1 ▶ 难点 · 探

- trip 有哪些常用搭配?
- trip, travel 与 tour 区别是什么?

Step 2 ▶ 语境 · 悟

* My school is planning a **trip** around China with Li Ming's school. (P2) 我的学校正在策划一次和李明的学校一起在中国的旅游。

* Foreign **travel** is very popular these days.
如今到国外旅游很流行。

* Mr Li made a **tour** of the world.
李先生进行了一次周游世界的旅行。

Step 3 ▶知识·得

trip 意为“旅行,旅程”,侧重短途旅行。trip 的常用搭配:

(1)a trip to... 意为“一次去……的旅行;……之行”,to 为介词,后常接_____。

(2)have/take a trip 意为“旅行”,相当于 go on a trip。

【辨析】trip,travel 与 tour

trip	一般指短时间、近距离的“旅行,远足”,也可以指长途旅行。在非正式用语中可代替 journey。只作名词
travel	作“旅行;游历”解,一般表示从一地到另一地旅行这一总的概念。常指长时间、远距离的“旅行”。尤指出国旅行。可作动词和名词,作名词时其复数形式意为“旅途;旅行笔记”
tour	一般有游览或视察的意味,距离可长可短,常带有“最后回到出发地”的含义。可作动词或名词

Step 4 ▶考点·练

() ① (2018·武汉中考)—Kate, I'm going shopping. Anything to buy for you?

—Yes, that will save me a _____.

A. hand B. trip C. visit D. bill

②你想去西藏旅行吗?

Do you want to _____
_____ Tibet?

③选词填空 trip/travel/tour 世纪金榜导学号

a. I am going on a _____ to the seaside during the summer holidays.

b. They spent two months on a _____ through most of the countries of Europe.

c. Light _____ at around 300,000,000 metres per second.

要点 2 May I ask you a question?

我可以问你一个问题吗? (P2)

Step 1 ▶句型·研

(1)may 是什么动词? 后接动词的什么形式?

(2)如何回答该句型?

Step 2 ▶知识·得

(1)may 是情态动词,表示允许,意为“可以”,也可以

表示“可能”;后接_____,没有人称和数的变化。

(2)May I...? 表达有礼貌的请求。常用的回答方式如下:

肯定回答	Yes, you may/can. Yes, please. Sure/Certainly/ Of course.
否定回答	No, you can't. Sorry, you can't. You'd better not.

Step 3 ▶考点·练

() ① (2019·宿迁中考)—Mum, may I go to see a film with my cousin?

—You _____ go if you have finished your homework.

A. must B. need C. should D. can

() ② (2018·资阳中考)—_____ I have a talk with you now?

—Sorry, I'm quite busy.

A. Will B. Must C. May D. Need

③—May I close the window? (作否定回答)

—_____, you _____.

要点 3 lead v. 带领;指路

Step 1 ▶难点·探

(1)lead 后接什么词作宾语? 其过去式及过去分词形式是什么?

(2)lead 有哪些常用搭配?

Step 2 ▶语境·悟

* Who will **lead** the trip?

谁将带领旅游? (P2)

* All roads **lead** to Rome.

条条大路通罗马。

* I'll **lead** you to the waiting room. Please follow me.

我将带你到等候室。请跟我来。

Step 3 ▶知识·得

lead 作及物动词,意为“带领;指路”,后接_____或_____作宾语。其过去式和过去分词均为 led。

常与介词 to 构成短语:

lead to...“(道路)通向;导致”

lead sb. to sp.“带领某人去某地”

lead sb. to do sth.“带领某人做某事”

【拓展】

lead 的名词形式 leader 意为“领导者;领袖”

Chairman Mao was a very great leader.

毛主席是一个非常伟大领袖。



Step 4 考点·练

- ①Mr Li often _____ us to the park to have a picnic.
- ②这条小路通向一个村庄。

- This path _____ a village.
- ③张老师将会带领这个小组去北京。
- Mr Zhang _____ the group _____ Beijing.

一课两练·素养推进

夯·基础

I. 根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

- 1. May I look at your English _____ (笔记)?
- 2. He _____ (寄) me a box of cookies last week.
- 3. That's the great _____ (消息).
- 4. Many people love going on _____ (旅行) with their family.
- 5. Here is a good _____ (机会) for you to learn about western culture.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- 1. She has a chance _____ (study) in America.
- 2. She is planning _____ (take) a trip to Beijing.
- 3. No news _____ (be) good news.
- 4. I _____ (lead) the blind woman to cross the road and she thanked me a lot.
- 5. We should make _____ (note) in class carefully.

III. 单项选择

- () 1. (2019·菏泽中考)—How is your friend going to the station?
—I'm not sure. He _____ take a taxi there. 世纪金榜导学号
A. must B. has to C. may
- () 2. —I talked with a foreigner for a long time yesterday.
—Great! It's a good _____ to practice English.
A. habit B. chance
C. skill D. exercise
- () 3. I will _____ the Silk Road next year.
A. learn about B. get up
C. give back D. hand in
- () 4. Here _____ a plan for our trip. 世纪金榜导学号
A. are B. is C. be D. being
- () 5. Will you _____ a letter _____ his uncle?
A. send; to B. sends; for
C. sends; to D. send; for

培·素养

IV. 阅读理解

Sue and Ann study in Beijing. This summer holiday they will go on a trip to Tianjin.

Tianjin is about 140 kilometers from Beijing. How will they go there? By train, by bus or by bicycle? If they take a bus, the ticket is 35 yuan. If they take a train, the prices of the train tickets may be different because they can take different trains. The train tickets may be 11 yuan, 19 yuan, 22 yuan, 36 yuan or 58 yuan. Some trains are faster than buses. Some are slower than buses. They can take a train or a bus there, but they want to do something different. They want to go to Tianjin on their bicycles. On the way, if they are tired, they can stop to have a rest. They can also take pictures when they see beautiful places.

They will leave early on the morning of July 8. They are very excited. They can arrive in Tianjin before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

- () 1. Sue and Ann will visit Tianjin _____.
A. this weekend
B. this month
C. this summer holiday
D. this winter holiday
- () 2. In the passage, there are _____ kinds of train tickets.
A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7
- () 3. They will go to Tianjin _____.
A. by bus B. by train
C. by car D. by bike
- () 4. They will arrive in Tianjin on _____.
A. July 7 B. July 8
C. July 9 D. July 10
- () 5. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Ann and Sue are working in Beijing.
B. Ann and Sue go to Tianjin to visit their friends.
C. The bus ticket from Beijing to Tianjin is 36 yuan.
D. Ann and Sue can take pictures.

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