



Module 1 Feelings and impressions

模块素养构建	语言能力	话题(Topic)	感受与印象(Feelings and impressions)
		功能(Function)	描述感觉和印象(Describe feelings and impressions)
		目标语言 (Target languages)	1. Your pizza looks so nice . 2. They taste really sweet and they feel soft in the middle. 3. Apple pie sounds nice . 4. It tastes sweet . 5. I'm quite tall, with short fair hair , and I wear glasses. 6. I feel nervous when I speak Chinese. 7. How do you feel about coming to China?
		语法聚焦 (Grammar Focus)	表示感觉和知觉的系动词
		写作(Writing)	能够对一个人进行简单的描述;能够描述个人爱好和感受
	文化意识	对比中西方的饮食文化;了解不同民族和不同性格的人表达情感的方式	
思维品质		1. 了解人物的外貌、性格、爱好等不同内容的写作顺序,能进行仿写和描述 2. 运用在对话和阅读中学到的语言知识描述身边的人物,表达自己的感受	
学习能力		能够运用感官动词表达自己的感觉,简单地描述人物外貌;学会和身边的人交流;在表达感受时,使用恰当的表情和肢体语言	

20WYO130

Unit 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

1. 酸的;馊的 *adj.* _____
2. 小甜饼;曲奇饼 *n.* _____
3. 比萨饼 *n.* _____
4. 馅饼;派 *n.* _____
5. 听起来;令人觉得 *v.* _____
6. 果酱 *n.* _____
7. 用于;(表示持续的时间)达,计 *prep.* _____
8. smell→ _____ (过去式)有……的气味;闻;闻出
9. soft→ _____ *adv.* 轻轻地
10. love→ _____ *adj.* 令人愉快的;可爱的
11. do→ _____ *adj.* 做完的
12. salt→ _____ *adj.* 咸的
13. 有一点 _____
14. 尝一尝;试试看 _____
15. 对甜食的爱好 _____

II. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. 好香的味道啊!

- _____ delicious _____!
2. 恐怕我不喜欢奶酪。它闻起来不新鲜。它闻起来气
味太浓,而且尝起来有点酸。
_____ I don't like cheese. It
_____ fresh. It _____ too strong
and it tastes _____.
3. 我爱吃甜食。
I have a _____.
4. 你确定那是糖?
_____ that's sugar?

III. Read Activity 3 and answer the questions

1. What does Betty make?

2. What doesn't smell fresh?

3. What tastes sweet?

疑难探究·素养构建

要点 1 smell v. & n. 有……的气味; 闻; 闻出; 气味

Step 1 ▶ 难点·探

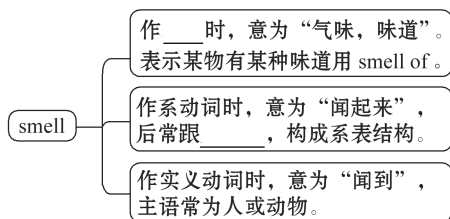
- (1) smell 作系动词时, 后面跟什么词?
- (2) smell 作实义动词时, 后面跟什么词?

Step 2 ▶ 语境·悟

- * What a delicious **smell**!
好香的味道啊! (P2)
- * It **smells** delicious.
它闻起来很香。(P2)
- * It doesn't **smell** fresh.
它闻起来不新鲜。(P2)
- * I **smell** the **smell** of my hometown.
我闻到了我家乡的气息。
- * What does the perfume **smell** like?
这种香水闻起来什么味道?
- * I like the **smell** of freshly baked bread.
我喜欢新鲜出炉的面包的香味。
- * She **smelled** the flowers and smiled. 她闻了闻花儿, 笑了。

Step 3 ▶ 知识·得

smell 的用法



【助记】smell 的不同含义



smell v. 闻到 n. 气味

Step 4 ▶ 考点·练

- () ① (2019·乐山中考) —Look, Linda. The flowers in our classroom came out in one night. —I can't believe it. They are beautiful and colorful. They _____ great. 世纪金榜导学号
- A. sound B. smell C. taste
- ② My mum doesn't allow dad to smoke in the room, because she doesn't like the s _____ of smoke.
- ③ 我能闻到咖啡的味道。
I can _____ coffee.

要点 2 What a delicious smell! 好香的味道啊! (P2)

Step 1 ▶ 难点·探

你能分析这个句子的句式结构吗?

Step 2 ▶ 句型·研

本句是 what 引导的感叹句, 其句子结构如下:

- (1) What + _____ + _____ + 可数名词单数 + 主语 + 谓语!
- (2) What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

其中主语和谓语可以省略。

【拓展】

how 也可以引导感叹句, 其结构为: How + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

* How delicious the meat tastes! 这肉尝起来多么美味啊!

Step 3 ▶ 考点·练

- () ① (2019·青岛中考) _____ special classes we had! We have learned a lot about paper cutting.

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- A. What a B. What C. How a D. How

- () ② _____ exciting the news is! Beijing will host 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

- A. How B. How a C. What D. What a

要点 3 Would you like to try some? 你愿意尝一些吗? (P2)

Step 1 ▶ 难点·探

- (1) 你知道如何回答“Would you like...?”吗?
- (2) would like 有哪些固定搭配形式?

Step 2 ▶ 句型·研

	常用句式结构	用法	答语
Would you like ...? 意为“你想……吗?”	Would you like sth.? 你想要……吗?	用来征求别人的意见	Yes, please. 是的, 我想要。 No, thanks. 不, 谢谢。
	Would you like to do sth.? 你愿意做某事吗?	用于委婉地向对方提出建议或邀请	Yes, I'd love to. 是的, 我愿意。 I'd love to, but... 我愿意, 但是……



【警示】Would you like...? 是一个表示请求和建议的句型,句中如果用到 some 或 something,不能改为 any 或 anything。

【辨析】would like 的搭配

would like sth.	想要 某物	I'd like some milk. 我想要些牛奶。
would like to do sth.	想做 某事	I'd like to taste the bread. 我想品尝这面包。
would like sb. to do sth.	想要某人 做某事	I'd like you to go shopping with me. 我想让你和我一起去购物。

Step 3 ▶ 考点·练

() ① (2019·南充中考)—Susan, would you like another cake? 世纪金榜导学号

— _____. I'm full.

- A. Yes, please
- B. My pleasure
- C. No, thanks
- D. Not at all

() ② (2019·宿迁中考)—Would you like to go to Shanghai Disneyland with me in July?

- A. Yes, I'd like to.
- B. It doesn't matter.
- C. Have a good time!
- D. You're welcome.

要点 4 try v. & n. 尝试; 努力

Step 1 ▶ 难点·探

- (1) try 作动词时,常见的固定短语有哪些?
- (2) try 作名词时,固定搭配是什么?

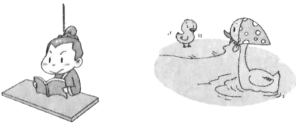
Step 2 ▶ 语境·悟

- * Would you like to **try** some?
你愿意尝一些吗? (P2)
- * Have a **try**! 尝一尝! (P2)
- * We should **try** our best to achieve our China dream.
我们应当尽我们最大的努力去实现我们的中国梦。
- * I want to **try** on the shoes. 我想试穿一下鞋子。
- * Sun Jing **tried** to get good grades.
孙敬努力去取得好成绩。
- * The duck **tried** swimming in the river with the help of her mother. 小鸭子在妈妈的帮助下尝试在河里游泳。

Step 3 ▶ 知识·得



【助记】



try to do sth. try doing sth.

Step 4 ▶ 考点·练

() ① —The jeans are very nice. I'll take them.
—You'd better _____ first. I'm afraid the size is a bit small for you.

- A. pay for them
- B. take them off
- C. try them on
- D. try them out

② 我们必须尽最大努力去提高我们的英语口语。

We must _____ to improve our spoken English.

③ 你想试试吗? 我可以教你。

Do you want to _____
_____? I can teach you.

④ 他们试着用英语讲这个故事。

They _____ this story in English.

要点 5 a bit 有点儿

Step 1 ▶ 难点·探

a bit 与 a little 的用法有何异同?

Step 2 ▶ 语境·悟

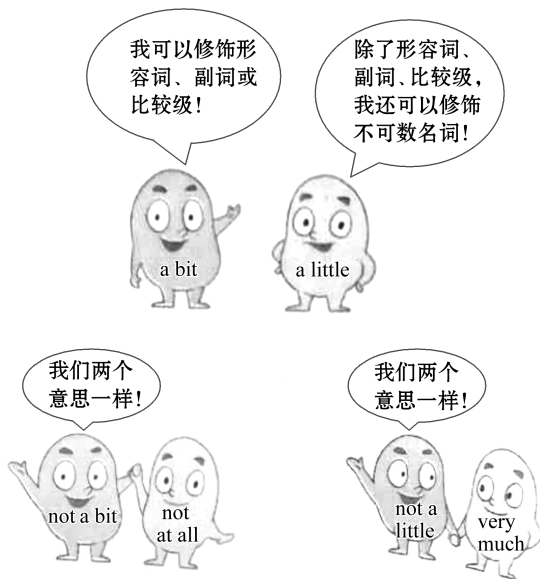
- * It tastes a **bit** sour.
它尝起来有点酸。(P2)
- * The boy is a **bit**/a **little** taller than his father.
这个男孩比他父亲高一点儿。
- * I'm very hungry. I only ate a **bit of** bread for lunch.
= I'm very hungry. I only ate a **little** bread for lunch.
我非常饿,午饭我只吃了一点儿面包。

Step 3 ▶ 知识·得

“一点儿”的用法

	a bit	a little
不同点	修饰不可数名词时要加 _____	可以直接修饰不可数名词
	not a bit (= not at all) 意为“一点儿也不”	not a little (= very much) 意为“很; 非常”
相同点	都表示“一点儿; 稍微”; 都可以修饰形容词、副词或比较级; 有时也可修饰动词, 两者可以互换	

【助记】



Step 4 ▶ 考点 · 练
选词填空

a bit a little

- ① I'm _____ tired. Let's have a rest.
② —Would you like some fish?
—Just _____.
③ Sam is _____ taller than his brother.

要点 6 sound v. 听起来; 令人觉得

Step 1 ▶ 难点 · 探

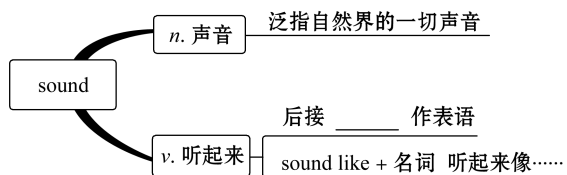
sound 有几种词义?

Step 2 ▶ 语境 · 悟

- * Apple pie **sounds** nice. 苹果派听起来不错。(P2)
* You don't **sound like** a foreigner talking English.
听你讲英语,你不像是外国人。
* Can you hear the **sound** of waves?
你能听到海浪的声音吗?

Step 3 ▶ 知识 · 得

sound 的用法



【辨析】sound, noise 和 voice

sound	作“声音”“响声”讲时,可以指人或动物发出的声音,或物体碰撞的声音。这个词的使用范围很大,可以说,大自然的任何“声音”都可以用 sound
noise	意为“噪音”“喧闹声”,常指不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声
voice	一般指人的声音,说话、唱歌、谈笑都可用 voice。sound 和 noise 不仅能指人的声音,还可以表示别的动物发出的声音,而 voice 除了有时可指鸟的声音外,很少表示其他动物的声音

- * They were making too much **noise**.
他们制造了太多噪音。
* They are talking in a low **voice**. 他们正在小声交谈。

Step 4 ▶ 考点 · 练

- () ① Linda keeps listening to Justin Timberlake's *Five Hundred Miles*. It _____ great.
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A. sounds B. smells C. tastes D. looks
② Could you hear the s _____ of voices?
③ (2018 · 安顺中考) Listen! It _____
(听起来像) a girl singing next door.

一课两练 · 素养推进

任务 · 基础

I. 单项选择

- () 1. (2018 · 北部湾中考) The strawberries _____ delicious. You can have a try.
A. eat B. drink C. taste D. sound
() 2. (2018 · 江西中考) The food is very delicious in that restaurant. We could go and _____ it.
A. sell B. help C. produce D. try
() 3. —Mom, can I leave the chores till tomorrow?
—_____. You can't put off today's work till tomorrow.
A. I'm not sure B. I'm afraid not

- C. I don't think so D. I think so
() 4. —Would you like to go shopping with me after lunch?
—_____, but I won't be allowed to go out this afternoon.
A. I'd like to B. It doesn't matter
C. Have a good time D. You're welcome
() 5. (2019 · 怀化中考) —Have you seen the book *The Old and the Sea*?
—Yes, I have. _____ interesting it is! I have seen it twice.
A. How B. What C. What an



世纪金榜导学号

II. 完成句子

- 今天周六。让我们去购物吧。
——听起来是个好主意。
——It's Saturday. Let's go shopping.
——That _____ a good idea.
- 下周是植树节。你想和我们一起去看树吗？
Next week is Tree Planting Day. Would you like _____ some trees with us?
- 曲奇做好了，你可以尝一尝。
——嗯，尝起来真好。
——The cookies _____ and you can _____.
——Mmm, they taste so good.
- 我妹妹喜欢吃甜食。
My sister has _____.
- 如果你想买这件连衣裙，你最好先试穿一下。
If you want to buy this dress, you'd better _____ first.

培·素养

III. 综合填空

根据短文内容及所给提示，在文中的空白处选择合适的单词并用正确的形式填空。

popular looked vegetables broke
because tasted love one no good

Thanksgiving in the United States often includes pumpkin pie. Many people 1. _____ this dessert. Still, pumpkin pie is a pie. It was 2. _____ in the Middle Ages than today in the U. S.



Pies are used for dinner. In the Middle Ages, pies 3. _____ different. People didn't eat the crust(酥皮). The dough(面团) was thick and tasteless. Often, people 4. _____ open the pie and scooped(舀) out the filling. Then, the filling included(包括, 包含) meat and 5. _____. People threw the crust away. But in the 1400s, people started eating the crust, 6. _____ food was scarce(缺乏的).

In the Middle Ages, there was 7. _____ pumpkin. Cinnamon(肉桂皮), clove and ginger weren't just used for pies. They were used in everything. They tasted 8. _____. They were also rare(稀少的) and expensive. Rich people used them to show off. Later, Europeans tasted pumpkins for the 9. _____ time in America. They thought pumpkins 10. _____ better.

IV. 阅读理解

People in different countries have their favorite food. Italians like to eat pizza. Indians like to eat hot food. Japanese like to eat fish. But they don't often cook it.



In England, people like to eat fish and chips. They usually buy it in a fish and chip shop. They put it in paper bags, and take it home or to their workplace. Sometimes they eat it in the park or on the road. The most popular food in the world is American fast food. If you go to some important cities in the world, you can find people eating hamburgers and chips.

Fish and chips and Chinese takeaway food are very popular in England. But they are less popular in the USA. The Americans eat takeaway food, too, like chicken. But the most popular takeaway food is the hamburger. It looks like bread with meat in it. Ham(火腿) is a kind of pork(猪肉), but the hamburger doesn't have any pork in it. The beef is inside a kind of cake. They are delicious. They are also popular in England and Australia.

- From the passage we can know Indians like to eat _____.
A. fish B. hot food
C. hamburgers D. pizza
- English people may not eat fish and chips _____.
A. at a fish and chip shop B. on the street
C. in the park D. at home
- Which of the following is NOT true about the hamburger?
A. It looks like bread.
B. It's a kind of takeaway food.
C. There is some pork in it.
D. It's also popular in both England and Australia.
- What can we learn from this passage?
A. Ham is not made of pork.
B. Americans don't eat chicken.
C. Japanese people like to eat fish, so they often cook it.
D. American fast food is the most popular in the world.
- What's the best title for this passage?
A. Where people buy fish and chips
B. What takeaway food is
C. Why most people like fast food
D. Every country has its favorite food