

# 七年级Unit 8 Topic2

## 计划与旅游

# 词汇归纳



# 词汇

## 假期与旅游

旅游

■ **travel** v. travel  
with

■ **trip** n.

■ **journey** n.

■ **tour** n.

take **want to do sth.**

trip | **would like to do sth.**

计划

■ **plan to do sth.**

■ **decide to do sth.**

■ **be ready to do sth.**

■ **prepare** .....for

假日

■ **holiday**

■ **vacation**

■ **on holiday**=on vacation

# 假期与旅游

地点

- climb the **mountain**
- go to the beach
- **place of interest**
- **arrive** in +(大城市)、
- **arrive** at +(小地点)
- **hometown**

携带物品

- **carry**
- **camera** (take pictures)
- **map** **tent**
- **sunglasses**
- **umbrella** **clothing**
- **raincoat** **MP4**

注意安全

- (not)**dangerous place**
- (not)**stay** in the sun
- (not)**swim alone**
- **keep away from**
- **keep safe**
- **share the fun**

# 国家与国家的人、国家的、



1

China n. ----Chinese n\adj.

中国 中国人、汉语\中国的、中国人的

Japan n. -----Japanese n\ adj.

日本 日本人、日语\日本的、日本人的、日语的

2

England n. -----English n\adj.

英格兰 英语\英国的、英语的

France n. -----French n\adj.

法国 法语、法国人\法国的法国人的、法语的

Germany n. -----German n\adj.

德国 德国人、德语\德国人的、德语的

# 国家与国家的人、国家的、

country

3

India n.----Indian n\adj.

印度 印度人、印第安语\印度的、印度人的

America n.----American n\adj.

美国\美洲 美国人\美国的、美国人的、美洲的

Australia n.-----Australian n\adj.

澳大利亚、澳洲 澳大利亚人、澳大利亚的、澳洲的

Russia n. -----Russian n\adj.

俄罗斯 俄罗斯人、俄语\俄罗斯人的、俄罗斯的、  
俄语的

Canada n. -----Canadian n\adj.

加拿大 加拿大的、加拿大人的、

# 词义辨析

**Bring** me some books, please.

请给我拿些书本来。

带来←

I can't **carry** the heavy box.

我搬不动这个重的箱子。

搬动↑

bring

take

carry

get

辨析

带走→

**Take** these books to my office.

这些书拿到我办公室去。

去取

She has gone to **get** milk.

她去取了牛奶。

# 中考连接

- (A) 1. Please \_\_\_\_\_ these books to the classroom. I have read them.  
• A. take    B. bring    C. get
- (C) 2. Grany Li, let's help you \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy box.  
• A .get    B. bring    C. carry
- (B) 3. If we keep our heart open, we can feel the happiness that friendship \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
• A. take    B. bring    C. gets
- (A) 4. The village is seriously short of water and the villagers usually have to walk miles to water.  
• A .get    B. take    C. carry



# 词义辨析

及物动词，后直接接地点名词



不及物动词，要与in  
或at 介词搭配

arrive in +大地点

arrive at +小地点

及物动词短语，后接地点  
名词。接地点副词

(here\there\home)省略

介词to

# 连接中考

- (C) 1. We're supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ the museum by 3 o'clock p.m.
- A . reach to    B . arrive in    C . get to
- (C) 2 . I have heard of the good news that my good friend will \_\_\_\_\_ here this Friday.
- A . get to    B . reach    C . arrive



# 功能句整理



# 一、表示意愿和打算的句型

1. I want to go to Canda/ go back to Cuba.
2. I plan to go to Australia.
3. I wish to travel around the country and take some pictures.
4. I hope to get together with them.
5. I 'd(would) like to visit some places of interest.



## 二、与旅行有关的问句

1. Can you tell me something about...?
2. ----What's **the best time to** go there?  
---- I think you can go anytime.
3. -----**What places** should I visit?  
----- You should visit .../ You shouldn't miss...
4. What should I **take with** me?
5. **How** was your trip to Lijiang?
6. **How** do you **plan to** go there?

## 三、旅行中如何给建议

1. You **should** travel with a friend.
2. You **should** only drink safe water.
3. You **should keep away from** dangerous animals.
4. You **shouldn't** stay **in the sun** too long.
5. You **shouldn't swim alone**.
6. **Don't** go to dangerous places.
5. You'd(had) better (not) do...





## 四、问候和祝福语

1. Enjoy your holiday trip!
2. I hope you all have a wonderful time.
3. How are you doing?
4. Please give my love to your parents.

## 五、其他句型

1. **Each of you has** a good plan for holidays.
2. It **was very different from** our food.

# 语法归纳







# Section A

## Language notes

**plan to do sth. 计划干某事**

**take pictures 拍照**

**get together with sb. 与某人聚会/聚餐**

# Section B

## Language notes

1. What's the best time **to go there**?

去那里最好的时间是什么时候?

It is the best time to do sth. 正是干某事的最好时间

2. I think you can go anytime .

我认为你任何时候都可以去。

**anytime** 意为“在任何时候，随便什么时候”，英美通用，而**any time** 属英式表达。如：

Call me anytime /any time. 随时都可以打电话。

**3. You should visit Dali and Lijiang.**

**And you shouldn't miss Xishuangbanna.**

**你应该游览大理和丽江，也不应该错过西双版纳。**

**should, 情态动词, 意为“应该”, 表示劝告, 建议、命令等。否定形式为“shouldn't”**

**★ with 用法小结**

**1. 与... (在) 一起, 带着 eg. He lives with his parents.**

**2. 持有, 随着, 带着 eg. You should take some money with you.**

**3. 用 She wrote the letter with a pen.**

**=She wrote the letter in ink.**

# Section C

## hope/wish的用法

**hope** 和 **wish** 均可作动词和名词,意为愿望,因此常常译为“希望”。

**wish** 一般侧重于表达不大可能实现或根本不考虑是否可能实现的愿望,因此常常译为“愿望”。

下面来分析一下它们的异同点。

eg. I hope you all have a good time.

我希望你们都玩得愉快。

eg. I wish you success. 我祝你成功!

## ★hope /wish的相同点:

表示“想、希望”，均可接动词不定式作宾语。

eg: I **hope/ wish** to come tomorrow.

## ★不同点:

1. **hope** 后面接宾语从句, 常常表示很有把握实现的愿望。

**wish**后面接宾语从句, 常常表示一种无法实现的或不真实的愿望。

eg: I **hope** she won't come this evening.

I **wish** I could fly to the moon.

2. **hope** 后不能跟动词不定式(短语)作宾补。wish 可以, 形成了wish sb. to do sth.结构。

eg: The teacher **wishes** his students to come here.

3. **wish**可以有wish sb. + adj.结构，而hope则没有此结构。如：

I **wish** you happy. 我祝你们幸福。

4. 作简略回答时，hope后可以用替代词so或not，而wish则不可以。如：

—Will it be sunny tomorrow?

—I **hope** so. 我希望是。 /I hope not.

5. 作名词时，hope多用于“希望”。wish多用于“祝愿语”，且多用复数形式。

如：He didn't give up his **hope**.

Best **wishes** to you!

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