

# 预备 Unit 1 那些美好的地方

## 一、词汇：主要国家 & 城市

### WARMING UP

- London Eye (London) 伦敦眼
- Sydney Opera House (Sydney) 悉尼歌剧院
- Statue of Liberty (New York) 自由女神像
- Eiffel Tower (Paris) 埃菲尔铁塔

### 1. UK (United Kingdom) 英国的构成

- 苏格兰 Scotland
- 英格兰 England
- 北爱尔兰 Northern Ireland
- 威尔士 Wales

### 2. 英国主要城市

- 伦敦 London
- 曼彻斯特 Manchester
- 伯明翰 Birmingham
- 布里斯托 Bristol
- 利物浦 Liverpool
- 爱丁堡 Edinburgh
- 格拉斯哥 Glasgow



### 3. Australia 澳大利亚主要城市

- 悉尼 Sydney
- 墨尔本 Melbourne
- 阿德莱德 Adelaide

### 4. USA (The United States of America) 美国主要城市

- 纽约 New York
- 洛杉矶 Los Angeles
- 波士顿 Boston

## 5. Country vs. Nationality 国家与国籍

- Country: 表示国家, 如 China, Italy, Japan, America, Germany
- Nationality: 表示国籍, 如 Chinese, Italian, Japanese, American, German

## 二、搭配

### 1. 形容词+名词

#### 喜欢一个地方的原因:

- |                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| • excellent shopping    | 绝佳的购物 |
| • friendly people       | 友好的居民 |
| • tasty food            | 美味的食物 |
| • unusual building      | 独特的建筑 |
| • lively festivals      | 热闹的节庆 |
| • spectacular scenery   | 壮丽的景色 |
| • fast public transport | 快捷的交通 |
| • relaxed lifestyle     | 惬意的生活 |
| • lovely weather        | 怡人的天气 |

### 2. 有关城市&乡村的形容词: 积极方面

- |                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| • multicultural | 多元文化的 |
| • industrial    | 工业化的  |
| • tranquil      | 宁静的   |
| • coastal       | 沿海的   |
| • lively        | 有活力的  |
| • metropolitan  | 大都市的  |

### 3. 有关城市&乡村的形容词：消极方面

- polluted 污染严重的
- crowded 拥挤的
- stressful 压力大的

### 4. 其他

- high living costs 高昂的生活成本
- high crime rate 高犯罪率
- traffic congestion/jam 交通堵塞

### 5. 介绍自己的城市

1) I come from a \_\_\_\_\_ city called \_\_\_\_\_.

2) I come from a city with \_\_\_\_\_ called \_\_\_\_\_.

答案:

1) I come from a **lively** city called **Beijing**.

2) I come from a city with **lovely weather** called **Kunming**.

## 6. 边听边练

name	likes	dislikes	how changing
<b>Kwan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I find walking in the mountains very enjoyable.</li> <li>People are friendly and generous.</li> <li>They're happy and relaxed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I live by a busy main road.</li> <li>I find the traffic very unpleasant.</li> <li>I really dislike the noise of cars and lorries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is more traffic.</li> <li>The village is becoming noisier.</li> <li>Young people are leaving the village.</li> <li>It isn't so lively.</li> </ul>

## 三、语法：一般现在时 vs. 现在进行时

### 1. 一般现在时

1) I **do** sth.

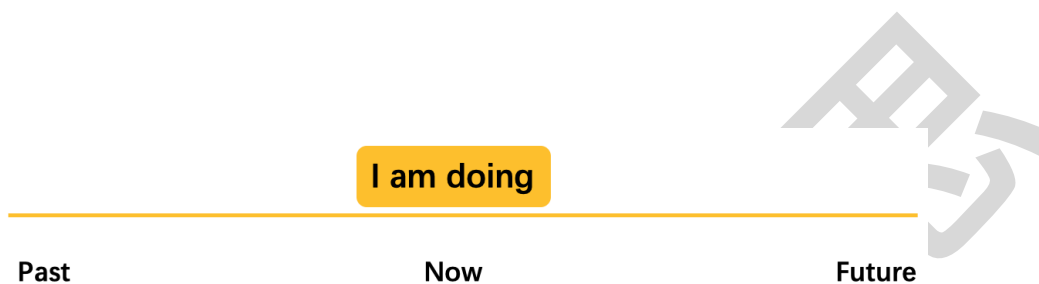
2) He/she **does** sth.

3) They **do** sth.



## 2. 现在进行时

- 1) I **am doing** sth.
- 2) He/she **is doing** sth.
- 3) They **are doing** sth.



## 3. 一般现在时 (do/does)

- 1) Nurses **look** after patients in hospitals. (常规操作)
- 2) I usually **go** away at weekends. (习惯)
- 3) The earth **goes** around the sun. (真理)

## 4. 现在进行时 (is/am/are doing)

- 1) You **are working** hard today. (特定时间)
- 2) I **'m speaking** right now. (此时此刻)
- 3) Young people **are leaving** the village. (趋势)

## 四、练习

### 1. 用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

1) I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Beijing.

2) But right now I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) friends in Shanghai.

答案:

1) I **live** in Beijing.

2) But right now I **am visiting** friends in Shanghai.

### 2. 给下列句子改错。

1) At the present time, most people are thinking money is important for their lifestyle.

2) Most countries are encourage tourism.

答案:

1) At the present time, most people **think** money is important for their lifestyle.

或 At the present time, most people **are thinking whether** money is important for their lifestyle **or not**.

2) Most countries **are encouraging** tourism.

或 Most countries **encourage** tourism.