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Talk about Travel

一、单词风暴



(Answer questions by ticking the right words or expressions you think)

Questions:

1. How many kinds of transport means do you know? Which one do you prefer to use?

By car; by taxi; by plane/air; by bus; on foot; by bike; by boat

2. How will you plan a travel or a journey?

①destination; ②fare; ③transportation means; ④companion; ⑤time

3. What is your favorite place that you have been to? Tell us why.

①geology(scenery); ②history; ③customs; ④special products

二、灵犀一点

1. 表示“喜欢”的表达

like/love

喜爱

be interested in

对.....感兴趣

be fond of

喜爱、喜欢

be keen on

喜爱、渴望

be into

喜欢；对.....有兴趣；

被迷住，被.....深深吸引

be crazy about

热爱、痴迷

prefer A to B

比起B更喜欢A

例如: **Many rich people like/love shopping in Hongkong.**

Bob is interested in collecting stamps.

Are you fond of traveling?

Boys are keen on soccer.

The girl is into fashion .

Don't be crazy about computer games.

We prefer beef to mutton.

2. 区分形近词:

plan 计划

change 改变

circle 圆圈

altitude 海拔、高度

plain 平原

chance 机会

cycle 骑自行车

attitude 态度

三、语法沙龙



现在进行时表示将来

(一) 现在进行时表示将来，主要用于表示按计划或安排要发生的动作。常有“意图”“安排”或“打算”的含义。

1) 现在进行时还常可用来表示将来的动作，特别是在口语中，这时常有一个表示未来时间的状语，多指已计划安排好的事,所用动词多是转移动词。表将来的现在进行时除用于转移动词外，亦可用于某些非转移动词。能这样用的动词常用的有：**arrive, come, do, get, go, have, leave, meet, play, return, see, spend, start, stay, wear, work** 等。

如: **I'm leaving tomorrow.**

我明天走。

They're getting married next month.

他们下个月结婚。

Are you meeting Bill this evening?

你今晚将和比尔见面吗?

I'm not going out tonight. I'm staying at

home.

今晚我不出去, 我要待在家里。

When is Helen coming home?

海伦什么时候回家?

They're getting married next month.

他们下月结婚。

They're spending the summer at Switzerland.

他们准备在瑞士过夏天。

[注]在以事物作主语时多用一般现在时表示按时间安排的活动:

The train leaves at 9:30.

火车九点半开。

The fashion show starts at 7.

时装表演七点开始的。

The progarmme begins at 10.

这个节目十点开始。

以人为主语时，多用现在进行时表示计划要做的事:

Nancy isn't coming to the party.

南希不来参加晚会了。

2) 现在进行时也可用在时间和条件从句中表示未来情况:

You can do some reading while you are waiting for the train.

你等火车时可以看看书。

You must visit Switzerland when you are travelling in Europe.

你在欧洲旅行时一定要访问瑞士。

If she's still waiting, tell her to go home.

如果她还在等，可以让她回家。

Suppose it's still raining tomorrow, shall we go?

假定明天还在下雨，我们要去吗？

3) **be going to**结构表示:

a. 准备或打算做某事:

He's going to buy a new car.

他准备买一辆新车。

She is not going to be there tonight.

她今晚不准备到那里。

Is he going to lecture in English or in Chinese?

他打算用英语还是用汉语讲课?

He's going to be a dentist when he grows up.

他长大了打算当牙医。

What are you going to do when you get your degree?

你拿了学位后打算干什么?

b. 即将发生的事或要发生的事:

There's going to be a thunderstorm.

雷雨即将与来临。

My cousin is going to have a baby.

我表姐要生孩子了。

Amy is going to leave soon, isn't she?

艾米不久就要走了，是吗？

在这种结构后也可跟go, come这类词:

Where are you going to go during the holiday?

假期你准备去哪里？

They're going to come with me.

他们准备和我一道去。

式： (二) 另外，表示将来的动作或状态，还可用以下几种形式：



① **will / shall + 动词原形：**

I shall be seventeen years old next month.

② **be going to + 动词原形：**表示即将发生的或最近打算进行的事。

We are going to have a meeting today.

③ **be to + 动词原形：**表示按计划要发生的事或征求对方意见。

Are we to go on with this work?

④ **be about to + 动词原形，**表示即将发生的动作，不与表示将来的时间状语连用。

I was about to go swimming when my guide shouted at me and told me not to do so.

我正要去游泳，这时向导大声叫我不要去。

课后作业：



1. —Did you write to Grace last summer?

—No, but I'll _____ her over Christmas vacation.

- A. be seen B. have seen
C. be seeing D. to see

2. —I'm going to the States?—How long ____ you ____ in the States?

- A. are; stayed B. are; staying
C. have; stayed D. did; stay

3. I've won a holiday for two weeks to Florida. I _____ my mum.

- A. am taking B. have taken
C. take D. will have taken

4. Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology _____ so rapidly.

A. will change

B. has changed

C. will have changed

D. is changing

5. —You've left the light on.

—Oh, I have. _____ and turn it off.

A. I go

B. I've gone

C. I'll go

D. I'm going

6. — Is this raincoat yours?

—No, mine _____ there behind the door.

A. is hanging

B. has hung

C. hangs

D. hung



7. —What's that terrible noise?

—The neighbours _____ for a party.

- A. have prepared B. are preparing
C. prepare D. will prepare

8. Because the shop _____, all the T-shirts are sold at half prices.

- A. has closed down B. closed down
C. is closing down D. had closed down

9. —Can I join the club, Dad?

—You can when you _____ a bit old.

- A. get B. will get C. are getting D. will have got

10. I feel it is your husband who _____ for the spoiled child.

- A. is to blame B. is going to blame
C. is to be blamed D. should blame



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