

# Unit 4 Did You Have a Nice Trip?

## Lesson 19 Li Ming Comes Home

### 一/词汇过关

词汇全解	词汇拓展
1. story (n.) 故事	1. story (n.) → (形近词) store (n.) 商店
2. did (v.) 做, 干; 助动词 (do 的过去式)	2. did (v.) → (形近词) dad (n.) 爸爸 (非正式用语)
3. yesterday (n.) 昨天	3. yesterday (n.) → (短语) the day before yesterday 前天
4. night (n.) 夜晚, 晚上	4. night (n.) → (形近词) right (adj. & n.) 右边的; 右边

### 二/重点短语

短语	例句
1. have a nice trip 旅行愉快	1. Did you have a nice trip? 你旅行愉快吗?
2. walk to school 步行去上学	2. He often walks to school. 他经常步行去上学。
3. walked to the park 步行去公园	3. I walked to the park last night. 我昨天晚上步行去公园。
4. watch TV 看电视	4. I often watch TV with my mother. 我经常和我妈妈一起看电视。
5. watched a film 看电影	5. I watched a film yesterday. 我昨天看电影了。
6. had fun 玩得开心	6. I had fun in Tianjin. 我在天津玩得很开心。
7. wanted to 想要	7. I wanted to buy a dress. 我想买一条连衣裙。
8. walked to Wangfujing 步行去王府井	8. He walked to Wangfujing yesterday. 他昨天步行去了王府井。
9. looked in 向里看	9. I looked in the shop yesterday. 我昨天逛商店了。
10. call my friend 给我的朋友打电话	10. I often call my friend. 我经常给我的朋友打电话。
11. help my parents 帮助我的父母	11. I often help my parents. 我经常帮助我的父母。
12. wash the clothes 洗衣服	12. I wash the clothes every weekend. 我每周末洗衣服。

### 三/句型透析

1. (P56) Did you have a nice trip? 你旅行愉快吗?	原形 + 其他? .....吗?
句型结构: Did + 主语 + 动词 (短语)	解析: 此句型是一个一般过去时态的一般疑问句型, 用于询问他人在过去某个

时间里是否做过某事。其肯定答复是“**Yes, 主语 + did.**”,意为“是的,……”;否定答复是“**No, 主语 + didn't.**”,意为“不,……”。

**例句:**—Did you go to Beijing last weekend? 你上周末去北京了吗?

—Yes, I did. 是的,我去了。

2. (P56) What did you do yesterday? 你们昨天做什么了?

**句型结构:**What did + 主语 + do + 过去的时间? ……做什么了?

**解析:**此句型是由 what 引导的一个一般过去时态的特殊疑问句,用于询问某(些)人过去所做的事情。其中 did 在这里是助动词,没有实际意义;do 为实义动词,意为“做;干”。回答时通常用句型

“**主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.**”,说明某人过去所做的事情。

**例句:**—What did he do yesterday? 他昨天做什么了?

—He went for a walk. 他去散步了。

3. (P56) I walked to the park yesterday. 我昨天步行去了公园。

**句型结构:**主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他. ……在……做……

**解析:**句型“**主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.**”是一个一般过去时态的陈述句型,用于表示过去的某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。其中常用的时间状语有 yesterday, last week, last night 等。

**例句:**I walked to school yesterday. 我昨天步行去上学了。

#### 四/课文翻译

##### ①Li Ming's story

**Mr. Li:** Hello, Li Ming! You are back. I missed you!

**Li Ming:** I missed you, too.

**Mr. Li:** Did you have a nice trip?

**Li Ming:** Yes! I had a great trip!

**Mr. Li:** What did you do yesterday?

**Li Ming:** We walked to Wangfujing Street. We shopped there. I wanted to buy a gift for you. I looked in many shops. I liked this. Here, it's for you!

**Mr. Li:** Thank you! Oh! It's a T-shirt!

**Li Ming:** I have one, too!

##### ②Walk and walked

**Mr. Wood:** Let's find the differences!

1. I often walk to school.

I walked to the park yesterday.

2. I often watch TV at home.

I watched a film last night.

##### ①李明的故事

**李先生:** 你好,李明!你回来了。我想你了!

**李明:** 我也想你了。

**李先生:** 你旅行愉快吗?

**李明:** 是的!我旅行非常愉快!

**李先生:** 你们昨天做什么了?

**李明:** 我们步行去了王府井大街。我们在那里购物了。我想给你买件礼物。我逛了许多家商店。我喜欢这个。给,它是送给你的!

**李先生:** 谢谢你!噢!它是一件T恤衫!

**李明:** 我也有一件!

##### ②步行和(过去)步行

**伍德老师:** 让我们找出不同!

1. 我经常步行去上学。

我昨天步行去了公园。

2. 我经常在家看电视。

我昨天晚上看了一部电影。



③Let's do it!	③让我们做一做!
<b>1. Tell Li Ming's story.</b> had fun missed wanted to walked to Wangfujing looked in <b>Steven:</b> Li Ming had fun in Beijing. He... <b>2. Ask and answer. Then write.</b> call my friend help my parents watch TV wash the clothes <b>Li Ming:</b> What did you do yesterday? <b>Jenny:</b> I called my friend.	<b>1. 讲一讲李明的故事。</b> 玩得开心 想念 想要 步行去王府井 向里看 <b>史蒂文:</b> 李明在北京玩得很开心。他…… <b>2. 问一问,答一答。然后写一写。</b> 给我的朋友打电话 帮助我的父母 看电视 洗衣服 <b>李明:</b> 你昨天做什么了? <b>詹妮:</b> 我给我的朋友打电话了。

## Lesson 20 Jenny Goes Home

### 一/词汇过关

词汇全解	词汇拓展
1. had( <i>v.</i> )有;吃;进行(活动)(have的过去式) 2. went( <i>v.</i> )去;走;离开(go的过去式) 3. saw( <i>v.</i> )看见(see的过去式) 4. ate( <i>v.</i> )吃(eat的过去式)	1. had( <i>v.</i> )→(原形)have 2. went( <i>v.</i> )→(原形)go 3. saw( <i>v.</i> )→(原形)see 4. ate( <i>v.</i> )→(原形)eat

### 二/重点短语

短语	例句
1. the first day 第一天 2. the second day 第二天 3. the third day 第三天 4. go shopping 去购物 5. the fourth day 第四天	1. The first day, I watched TV. 第一天,我看电视了。 2. The second day, I went to the park. 第二天,我去公园了。 3. The third day, I went home. 第三天,我回家了。 4. Let's go shopping! 我们去购物吧! 5. The fourth day, I watched a film. 第四天,我看电影了。
6. go to the library 去图书馆 7. went to the cinema 去电影院	6. I go to the library with my friends. 我和我的朋友们去图书馆。 7. I went to the cinema last night. 我昨天晚上去电影院了。

## ① Jenny's gift

"Hi, Mum! Did you miss me?" asks Jenny. "Yes, I did! Did you have fun in Beijing?" asks Mrs. Smith.

"Yes, I had fun!" says Jenny.

"What did you do?" asks Mrs. Smith.

"The first day, we went to Tian'anmen Square. It's so big, Mum! The second day, we went to the Palace Museum. It's beautiful! The third day, we went to the Great Wall. It's great!"

"Did you go shopping?" asks Mrs. Smith.

"Yes!" answers Jenny. "The fourth day, we went to Wangfujing. This scarf is for you. Here!"

"Thank you, Jenny!"

## ② Go and went

**Mr. Wood:** Let's find the differences!

1. I go to the library on Sundays.

I went to the cinema yesterday.

2. I see Danny every day.

I saw Mr. Wood yesterday.

3. I eat an apple every day.

I ate an orange yesterday.

## ③ Let's do it!

**1. Read Part 1. Put the sentences in the correct order.**

Jenny went shopping on Wangfujing Street.  
Jenny went home.

Jenny went to the Palace Museum.

Jenny went to the Great Wall.

Jenny went to Tian'anmen Square.

## ① 詹妮的礼物

"你好,妈妈!你想我了吗?"詹妮问。

"是的,我想你了!你在北京玩得开心吗?"史密斯夫人问。

"是的,我玩得开心!"詹妮说。

"你们做什么了?"史密斯夫人问。

"第一天,我们去了天安门广场。它真大,妈妈!第二天,我们去了故宫。它很漂亮!第三天,我们去了长城。它真棒!"

"你们去购物了吗?"史密斯夫人问。

"是的!"詹妮回答。"第四天,我们去了王府井。这条围巾是给你的。给!"

"谢谢你,詹妮!"

## ② 去和(过去)去

**伍德老师:**让我们找出不同!

1. 我星期日去图书馆。

我昨天去电影院了。

2. 我每天看见丹尼。

我昨天看见伍德老师了。

3. 我每天吃一个苹果。

我昨天吃了一个橙子。

## ③ 让我们做一做!

**1. 读第一部分。把句子按正确的顺序排列。**

詹妮去王府井大街购物了。

詹妮回家了。

詹妮去了故宫。

詹妮去了长城。

詹妮去了天安门广场。

## 四/语法

## 一般过去时态讲解

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,表示过去习惯性、

经常性的动作、行为,以及过去主语所具备的能力和性格。

句型结构如下:



### 1. 肯定句

句型结构: 主语 + 动词过去式 + 其他.

例句: I went home yesterday. 我昨天回家了。

### 2. 否定句

句型结构: 主语 + didn't + 动词原形 + 其他.

例句: I didn't go to school yesterday. 我昨天没有去上学。

### 3. 一般疑问句

句型结构: Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

例句: Did you watch TV last night? 你昨天晚上看电视了吗?

### 4. 特殊疑问句

句型结构: 特殊疑问词 + did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

例句: What did you do yesterday? 你昨天做什么了?

注意: 一般过去时常与表示过去的时间状语连用, 如 yesterday, last week, last

year, last Monday 等。

动词变为过去式的变化规则如下:

#### 1. 规则变化

1) 直接加-ed。如: work—worked

2) 以 e 结尾的动词, 直接加-d。如: live—lived

3) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的动词, 变 y 为 i 加-ed。如: study—studied

4) 以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 双写最后的辅音字母加-ed。如: shop—shopped

#### 2. 不规则变化。如:

have/ has—had, eat—ate, see—saw, go—went, do—did, take—took, run—ran, lend—lent, sleep—slept

#### 3. 过去式与动词原形一致的。如:

let—let, cut—cut, put—put, read—read

## Lesson 21 Look at the Photos!

### 一/词汇过关

词汇全解	词汇拓展
1. photo( <i>n.</i> ) 照片	1. photo( <i>n.</i> ) → (复数) photos
2. were( <i>v.</i> ) 是; 存在(are 的过去式)	2. were( <i>v.</i> ) → (原形) are
3. was( <i>v.</i> ) 是; 存在(am, is 的过去式)	3. was( <i>v.</i> ) → (形近词) has( <i>v.</i> ) 有; 吃; 进行(活动)
4. happy( <i>adj.</i> ) 快乐的; 高兴的	4. happy( <i>adj.</i> ) → (反义词) sad( <i>adj.</i> ) 悲伤的

### 二/句型透析

(P60) We were on the train to Beijing. 我们在去北京的火车上。

句型结构: 主语 + be 动词 + on/ in the + 交通工具 + to + 地点. .... 在去.....的.....

解析: 句型“主语 + be 动词 + on the + 交通工具 + to + 地点.”意为“某人在去某地的.....”。注意去某地用介词 to。

例句: We were on the bus to the park. 我们在去公园的公共汽车上。

## ① Danny's story

**Jenny:** Look at this photo. We were on the train to Beijing.

**Danny:** We played with the baby. It was fun.

**Jenny:** Danny was at the Palace Museum.

**Steven:** What happened?

**Jenny:** He hurt his tail. He was sad.

**Jenny:** We were on the Great Wall.

**Steven:** Wow, it's so great!

**Jenny:** We were very happy.

## ② Is and was

**Mr. Wood:** Let's find the differences!

1. He is eight years old this year.

He was seven years old last year.

2. I am happy today!

I was sad yesterday.

3. We are in Canada this week.

We were in China last week.

## ① 丹尼的故事

詹妮:看这张照片。我们在去北京的火车上。

丹尼:我们和婴儿玩耍了。真有趣。

詹妮:丹尼在故宫。

史蒂文:发生什么事了?

詹妮:他弄伤了他的尾巴。他很伤心。

詹妮:我们在长城上。

史蒂文:哇,它真棒!

詹妮:我们非常高兴。

## ② 是和(过去)是

伍德老师:让我们找出不同!

1. 今年他8岁了。

去年他7岁。

2. 我今天很高兴!

我昨天很伤心。

3. 这周我们在加拿大。

上周我们在中国。

## Lesson 22 Gifts for Everyone

## 一 词汇过关

词汇全解	词汇拓展
bought(v.) 买(buy 的过去式)	bought(v.) → (原形) buy

## 二 重点短语

短语	例句
1. try on 试穿	1. Can I try on this shirt? 我能试穿这件衬衫吗?
2. walked to the zoo 步行去动物园	2. I walked to the zoo last night. 我昨天晚上步行去动物园了。
3. live in 居住在	3. I live in Shanghai. 我居住在上海。

## 三 句型透析

1. (P62) Green is my favourite colour.  
绿色是我最喜欢的颜色。

……句型结构: 名词 + be 动词 + 形容词性物主代词/ 名词所有格 + favourite + 名词。



……是……最喜欢的……

解析:句型“名词+be动词+形容词性物主代词/名词所有格+favourite+名词.”用于表达“……是……最喜欢的……”,其中,在此句型中 favourite 是形容词,意为“最喜欢的”;favourite 还可以作名词,意为“特别喜欢的人(或物)”。

例句:Noodles are my favourite food.  
面条是我最喜欢的食物。

2. (P62) It's too small for me, but

#### 四/课文翻译

#### ① Gifts from China

1. Jenny: We bought gifts for you in Beijing.

2. Jenny: This kite is for you, Steven!

Steven: Thanks, Jenny!

3. Jenny: You're welcome. Do you like it?

Steven: Yes, I do. Green is my favourite colour.

4. Danny: I bought this for you, Kim!

Kim: Thanks, Danny!

5. Danny: You're welcome. Try it on!

Kim: It's too small for me, but it's good for a baby.

6. Jenny: Here, Mr. Wood. This is for you.

Mr. Wood: Thank you!

7. Mr. Wood: Let's put it on the wall.

8. Danny: Here is a gift for you, Mr. Wood. But, sorry, it's too small.

Mr. Wood: Thank you, Danny.

it's good for a baby. 它对我来说太小了,但是对婴儿来说正合适。

句型结构:某物+be+too+形容词+for+sb. ……对……来说太……

解析:句型“某物+be+too+形容词+for+sb.”用于表达“某物对某人来说太怎么样了”。其中 for 是介词,意为“对于;关于”,后面跟人或人称代词宾格。

例句:The shirt is too big for me. 这件衬衫对我来说太大了。

#### ① 来自中国的礼物

1. 詹妮:我们在北京给你们买了礼物。

2. 詹妮:这个风筝是给你的,史蒂文!

史蒂文:谢谢,詹妮!

3. 詹妮:不客气。你喜欢它吗?

史蒂文:是的,我喜欢。绿色是我最喜欢的颜色。

4. 丹尼:我为你买了这个,金!

金:谢谢,丹尼!

5. 丹尼:不客气。试戴一下!

金:它对我来说太小了,但是对婴儿来说正合适。

6. 詹妮:给,伍德老师。这是给你的。

伍德老师:谢谢你!

7. 伍德老师:让我们把它挂到墙上吧。

8. 丹尼:这是给你的礼物,伍德老师。但是,抱歉,它太小了。

伍德老师:谢谢你,丹尼。

## Lesson 23 An Email from Li Ming

### 一/词汇过关

词汇全解	词汇拓展
back(adv.) 回原处;向后	back(adv.)→(形近词)black(n.) 黑色

## 二/重点短语

短 语	例 句
1. had a great time 玩得开心	1. We had a great time in Shanghai. 我们在上海玩得开心。
2. write back 回信	2. Please write back soon. 请尽快回信。

## 三/句型透析

1. (P64) How is Danny's tail? 丹尼的尾巴怎样了?

句型结构: How + be 动词 + 某人/ 某人的身体部位? ……怎样了?

解析: 句型“How + be 动词 + 某人/ 某人的身体部位?”意为“……怎样了”, 用于询问某人的健康状况。其中 how 意为“怎样”。

例句: Tom, how are you? 汤姆, 你还好吗?

2. (P65) What happened to Danny at

Tian'anmen Square? 丹尼在天安门广场发生了什么?

句型结构: What happened to + 人 + 其他? ……发生了什么?

解析: 句型“What happened to + 人 + 其他?”是由 what 引导的特殊疑问句, 意为“……发生了什么”, 用于询问某人在过去的某个时间发生了什么事情。其中, to 是介词, 后面跟人称代词时要用宾格形式。

例句: What happened to him? 他发生了什么?

## 四/课文翻译

① Li Ming's email	① 李明的电子邮件
<b>To:</b> jenny@compmail.ca; danny@compmail.ca	<b>收件人:</b> jenny@compmail.ca; danny@comp-mail.ca
<b>From:</b> liming@hotmail.com	<b>发件人:</b> liming@hotmail.com
<b>Subject:</b> Photos for you	<b>主题:</b> 给你们的照片
Dear Jenny and Danny,	亲爱的詹妮和丹尼:
Here are some photos of our trip to Beijing. I had a great time with you in Beijing. The photo of the panda is for Danny. It is fine! How is Danny's tail? Please write back soon.	这是一些我们到北京旅行的照片。我在北京和你们玩得很开心。这张熊猫的照片是给丹尼的。它很好! 丹尼的尾巴怎么样了? 请尽快回信。
Yours truly,	你真诚的朋友,
Li Ming	李明
1. <b>Jenny:</b> Look! Danny was at Tian'anmen Square.	1. 詹妮: 看! 丹尼在天安门广场。
<b>Kim:</b> What happened?	金: 发生了什么?



**Danny:** I wanted to fly a kite. I hurt my arm and Jenny helped me.

2. **Jenny:** This photo is for you, Danny.

**Danny:** That's my panda! Hi, panda! I miss you!

②Let's do it!

**Read Part 1. Answer the questions.**

**Mr. Wood:** What did Li Ming send to Danny and Jenny?

What happened to Danny at Tian'anmen Square?

Did Danny buy the toy panda in Beijing?

③Let's chant!

What did you do?

I walked to school.

What did you do?

I went to the zoo.

What did you do?

I watched a kangaroo.

What did you do?

I ate the donuts, too.

丹尼:我想要放风筝。我弄伤了我的胳膊,詹妮帮助了我。

2. 詹妮:这张照片是给你的,丹尼。

丹尼:那是我的熊猫!嗨,熊猫!我想你!

②让我们做一做!

读第一部分。回答问题。

伍德老师:李明给丹尼和詹妮发送了什么?

丹尼在天安门广场发生了什么?

丹尼在北京买玩具熊猫了吗?

③让我们一起唱!

你做了什么?

我步行去上学。

你做了什么?

我去了动物园。

你做了什么?

我看了一只袋鼠。

你做了什么?

我还吃了面包圈。

## Lesson 24 A Gift for Little Zeke

### 课文翻译

#### Story time

1. Little Zeke lives in Emma's desk. Emma and Little Zeke are friends. Emma has a sock in her desk. Little Zeke sleeps in the sock.

2. Tess is Little Zeke's friend, too. In the morning, Tess puts a hamburger and some milk on Emma's desk for Little Zeke.

**Tess:** This is for you, Little Zeke.

#### 故事时间

1. 小齐克住在埃玛的书桌里。埃玛和小齐克是朋友。埃玛的书桌里有一只袜子。小齐克在袜子里睡觉。

2. 苔丝也是小齐克的朋友。在早上,苔丝把给小齐克的一个汉堡包和一些牛奶放到埃玛的书桌上。

苔丝:这是给你的,小齐克。

**Little Zeke:** Thank you, Tess.

3. This evening, Little Zeke feels sad. Why? Emma's class had a party. Mrs. Jones had gifts for everyone. Was there a gift for Little Zeke? No. Mrs. Jones had a book for Tom. Tom liked it.

**Mrs. Jones:** This book is for you.

**Tom:** Thanks, Mrs. Jones.

4. Mrs. Jones had a red ball for Emma. Emma played with her ball.

**Mrs. Jones:** This ball is for you.

**Emma:** Thank you, Mrs. Jones.

5. Mrs. Jones had some new crayons for Tess. Tess went to her desk. She worked on a picture with her new crayons.

**Mrs. Jones:** The crayons are for you.

**Tess:** Thank you, Mrs. Jones.

6. Little Zeke watched Mrs. Jones. He wanted a gift, too.

Does Mrs. Jones know Little Zeke? No. Little Zeke talks to Emma and Tess. He doesn't talk to Mrs. Jones.

7. Little Zeke goes to Mrs. Jones' desk. He writes, "Hi! I'm Little Zeke. I live in Emma's desk."

8. Then he sees a gift. It is in a box. The box has a card. It says "To Little Zeke, from Mrs. Jones." Little Zeke opens the box. It is a little bed!

9. Little Zeke feels very happy. He writes on the blackboard. He writes, "Thank you! Thank you! Thank you!" Then he says, "Time for sock. No! Time for bed!"

小齐克:谢谢你,苔丝。

3. 今天晚上,小齐克感觉很伤心。为什么?埃玛的班里举办了一场聚会。琼斯夫人给每一个人都准备了礼物。有给小齐克的礼物吗?没有。琼斯夫人给了汤姆一本书。汤姆喜欢那本书。

琼斯夫人:这本书是给你的。

汤姆:谢谢,琼斯夫人。

4. 琼斯夫人给了埃玛一个红色的球。埃玛玩儿她的球。

琼斯夫人:这个球是给你的。

埃玛:谢谢你,琼斯夫人。

5. 琼斯夫人给了苔丝一些新彩色蜡笔。苔丝走向她的书桌。她用她的新彩色蜡笔画画。

琼斯夫人:这些彩色蜡笔是给你的。

苔丝:谢谢你,琼斯夫人。

6. 小齐克看着琼斯夫人。他也想要一件礼物。

琼斯夫人认识小齐克吗?不认识。小齐克跟埃玛和苔丝交谈。他不跟琼斯夫人交谈。

7. 小齐克走向琼斯夫人的书桌。他写道:“你好!我是小齐克。我住在埃玛的书桌里。”

8. 然后他看见一件礼物。它在一个盒子里。盒子上有一张卡片。上面写着:“给小齐克,来自琼斯夫人。”小齐克打开盒子。是一张小床!

9. 小齐克感到非常高兴。他在黑板上写字。他写道:“谢谢你!谢谢你!谢谢你!”然后他说:“该去袜子里睡觉了。不!该上床睡觉了!”