

Unit 1 Travelling

教学目标

语言知识目标

📖 掌握本单元出现的词汇、短语和句型，并能用一些简单常用的短语或句型谈论旅游经历和感受。

📖 能够阅读并了解旅游指南这一应用文文体特征。

📖 能够掌握旅游计划的写作特点和形式。

📖 掌握动词不定式和动名词的常用用法。

语言技能目标

👂 听——能够听懂描述著名旅游景点特征的相关表达。

🗨️ 说——谈论个人旅游经历和感受。

📖 读——阅读一篇旅游指南，并能运用扫读阅读策略提高阅读速度。

✍️ 写——能够写作旅游计划。

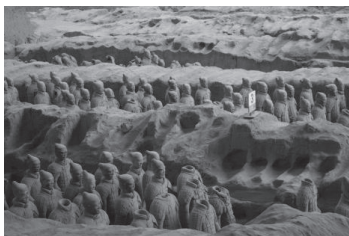
课程思政目标

🏗️ 挖掘北京 2022 年冬奥会高科技的幕后故事，展现中国科技工作者自立自强的时代担当及其在“科技冬奥”中的拼搏、奉献、创新，助力北京冬奥的感人故事。



★ Warming-up

I. Look at the pictures. Match the tourist attractions in the box with the correct picture. 将方框内有关旅游景点的表达与图片匹配。



1. the Terracotta Army



2. the Great Wall



3. Lijiang River

Lijiang River	
the Great Wall	
the Palace Museum	
the Terracotta Army	
the Jiuzhaigou Valley	
the Mogao Grottoes	



4. the Palace Museum



5. the Mogao Grottoes



6. the Jiuzhaigou Valley

II. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the questions. 与同伴就下列问题进行问答。

1. Where have you ever traveled on vacation?
2. Where would you like to travel in the future?

教学建议

本活动旨在用学生熟悉的国内著名景点图片和英文表达引出旅游的单元主题，以激活学生的旧知，为在听说读写活动中构建新知做热身准备。



★ Listening and Speaking

Dialogue 1 What Place Are You Planning to Visit This Summer Vacation?

I. Listen and match. 听录音，并将人物和图片匹配。



II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answers. 听对话，选择正确答案。

1. Which place is Mary planning to visit this summer vacation?

A. The Summer Palace.

B. Lijiang.

C. The Palace Museum.

2. Who will Tom go with?

A. His friends. B. His parents. C. His brothers.

III. Listen again and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). 再听录音，判断陈述内容的正误。

(T) 1. Mary will go to the Summer Palace with her parents.

(F) 2. Mary doesn't agree to exchange ideas with Tom.

IV. Listen, read and underline the expressions describing the tourist spots. 听录音，跟读并在描述景点的表达处下划线。

A: Hi, Mary. What place are you planning to visit this summer vacation?

B: I'm going to visit the Summer Palace.



A: That's great. It is famous as a historic place. Who are you planning to go with?

B: My parents. How about you, Tom?

A: I'm planning to go to Lijiang with my friends.

B: I heard that Lijiang is a very beautiful and fascinating place. I hope that you can take some pictures and share them with me.

A: No problem. After summer vacation we can exchange our ideas.

B: It can't be better.

V. Pair work. Suppose your friend spent the holiday travelling abroad and now he/she has come back to school. Ask him/her about his/her travelling experience. 两人一组, 假设你的朋友假期出国旅游, 现在他/她已经回到学校。询问他/她的旅行经历。

You May Use:



What country did you visit?

I visited...

Who did you go with?

I went with...

How did you go there?

I went there by...

What did you do?

I did sightseeing...

会话语言重点

Notes

1. What place are you planning to visit this summer vacation?

今年暑假你打算去什么地方?

plan to do sth. 意为“计划做某事”。例如:

1) Our parents approved our plan to visit Paris.

父母同意了我们访问巴黎的计划。

2) He plans to extend his research in this field.

他计划扩展他在这个领域的研究。

2. I'm going to visit the Summer Palace.

我打算去参观颐和园。



be going to 表示主语有目的，有意图，有计划做某事，基本上会实现。

1) We are going to have a picnic next Saturday.

下周六我们打算去野餐。

2) They are going to go shopping.

他们打算去购物。

如果表示计划去某地，可直接用 be going to + 地点。例如：

I am going to Shanghai.

我打算去上海。

3. It is famous as a historic place.

它作为一个历史古迹而闻名。

句中 as 作介词，意为“作为”。例如：

French is known as the most beautiful language in the world.

法语以世界最美的语言著称。

4. How about you, Tom?

How about you? 一般用于询问对方意见。意为“你呢”？例如：

I am going to have some pizzas for dinner, how about you?

我打算吃一些披萨当晚餐，你呢？

5. I heard that Lijiang is a very beautiful and fascinating place.

我听说丽江是一个非常美丽和迷人的地方。

fascinating 意为“迷人的”。例如：

1) He met many fascinating people in the course of his travels.

在旅行过程中，他遇到了许多迷人的人。

2) The ancient Egyptians were a fascinating people.

古埃及人是个令人神往的民族。

6. I hope that you can take some pictures and share them with me.

我希望你能拍些照片和我分享。

take photo 意为“拍照”。例如：

1) Could you take a photo for us?

能不能帮我们拍张照片？

2) May I take a photo with you?

我能和你合张影吗？

share sth. with sb. 意为“与某人分享某物”。例如：

He shared the story with us.

他给我们讲了这个故事。



7. After summer vacation we can exchange our ideas.

暑假过后，我们可以交换意见。

exchange ideas 意为“交换想法”。例如：

He exchanged ideas with other parents on education.

他就教育问题同其他家长交换了想法。

8. It can't be better.

再好不过了。

I have been looking for something comparable for a long time, but it can't be better.

很长时间以来，我一直在寻找类似的东西，但它不可能更好了。

教学建议

教师引导学生掌握旅行计划安排和描述旅游景点特征的相关表达。

Dialogue 2 Can You Arrange a Tour for Us?



I. Listen and choose. 听对话，选择正确答案。

1. Where is the man?

A. He is at a bus station.

B. He is at a train station.

C. He is at a travel agency.

2. How long would the family like to spend their holiday?

A. For three days.

B. For two days.

C. For four days.

3. How much is the tour?

A. 200 yuan.

B. 300 yuan.

C. 3,000 yuan.

II. Listen again and fill in the blanks. 再听对话，填空。

1. What do the man's family want to do?	They want to see <u>some places of interest</u> .
2. How long would they like to stay there?	<u>For three days</u> .
3. What place does the woman recommend?	<u>Beijing</u> .
4. How much is the tour?	<u>300 yuan</u> for each person.
5. How to describe Beijing?	Beijing is a famous city with <u>a long history and profound culture</u> .



III. Pair work. Ask and answer the following questions. 两人一组，就下列问题进行问答。

1. What place would you like to visit if you have a four-day holiday?
2. What will you prepare before the travel?

You May Use:



I would like to go...because...

... is my favorite place to visit if I have a holiday.

Before travel, I will surf on the Internet for more information about the attractions, such as the entrance ticket, the best route, the hotel near there and local food...

录音文本及会话语言重点

W: What can I do for you, sir?

M: My family want to see some places of interest. Can you arrange a tour for us, madam?

W: It's my pleasure. How long would you like to stay there?

M: Three days.

W: I recommend that Beijing is a good choice.

M: Can you list some attractions in Beijing?

W: The Palace Museum, the Great Wall, Tian'anmen Square, Temple of Heaven and the Summer Palace.

M: Wow, there are so many fascinating places.

W: That's right. Beijing is a famous city with a long history and profound culture.

M: Sounds great. How much is the tour?

W: 300 yuan for each person.

M: Does it include the hotel accommodations and the meals?

W: Certainly. It's very reasonable.

M: OK. I will reserve it.

Notes

1. My family want to see some places of interest.

places of interest 意为“名胜古迹”。例如：



1) The local tourism is based on several places of interest.

当地的旅游业以几处名胜为基础。

2) All places of interest are at walking distance.

所有的名胜都在步行距离之内。

2. Can you arrange a tour for us, madam?

arrange 意为“安排，筹备；整理”

1) 用作及物动词

A. 用名词或代词作宾语：

We will arrange everything.

我们会安排好一切的。

I've arranged a taxi for you.

我已为你们安排了一辆出租车。

B. 用不定式作宾语：

They arranged to start early.

他们计划一早出发。

I've arranged to see them tonight.

我已安排今晚同他们见面。

【注意】表示“安排某人做某事”，不能用 arrange sb. to do sth., 而应用 arrange for sb. to do sth. (此时的 arrange 为不及物动词)。例如：

I've arranged for him to attend the meeting.

我已安排他去参加会议。

用 that 从句作宾语 (从句多用虚拟语气)：

We have arranged that she (should) look after the children.

我们已安排她照看孩子。

They arranged that the meeting (should) be put off to Saturday.

他们安排把会议推迟到星期六。

2) 用作不及物动词

用作不及物动词 (注意与介词的搭配)。如：

We must arrange about that.

我们须对此事作出安排。

Call up and arrange for a taxi, please.

请打电话安排一辆出租车。

Let's go and arrange with them about it.

我们去和他们把这事安排一下。



3. It's my pleasure.

很荣幸；不客气。例如：

It's my pleasure to help you.

帮助你的是我的荣幸

4. How long would you like to stay there?

你想在那里呆多久？

would you like to 意为“你想（做）……吗？你是否愿意……？”

1) Would you like to join us for dinner tonight?

你今晚愿意和我们一起吃晚饭吗？

2) What would you like to change in yourself?

对于自己，你愿意改变什么？

5. I recommend that Beijing is a good choice.

我推荐北京是个不错的选择。

recommend 意为“推荐，介绍；劝告，建议”。其结构有：

1) recommend sb. ... (= recommend ... to sb.) “向某人推荐/介绍……”。

例如：

Can you recommend me a good dentist?

你能给我推荐一个好的牙医吗？

Perhaps you can recommend me another hotel.

或许你能给我再介绍一家旅馆。

2) recommend sb. for... “推荐某人做（某职位）”。例如：

I'll recommend him for the job.

我要推荐他做这项工作。

3) recommend sth. for... “推荐某物作某种用途”。例如：

I recommend these pills for your cough.

我向你推荐这种药治疗咳嗽。

4) recommend sb. as... “推荐某人为……”。例如：

I'll recommend him as her secretary.

我要推荐他当她的秘书。

5) recommend doing sth. “建议做某事”。例如：

I recommend buying this dictionary. (= I recommend you to buy this dictionary.)

我建议你买这本词典。

6) recommend + that-clause “建议……”（从句中用 should + 动词原形，should 可省去）。



例如:

He recommended that we (should) read the novel. (= He recommended us to read the novel.)

他建议我们读一读那部小说。

5. Can you list some attractions in Beijing?

list 意为“(按某次序)把……列表,列清单”。例如:

1) Make me a list of the things we would need.

给我列一张我们需要的东西的清单。

2) So when is it useful to make a list?

那么什么时候列清单有用呢?

6. Beijing is a famous city with a long history and profound culture.

北京是一座具有悠久历史和深厚文化的名城。

profound 意为“深刻的”。例如:

1) He was profound in a way that surprises me.

他的深刻让我惊讶。

2) The speaker's profound words made me think about my future.

演讲者深刻的话语让我思考我的未来。

7. Does it include the hotel accommodations and the meals?

这包括旅馆住宿和膳食吗?

accommodation 意为“住宿,膳宿”。例如:

1) Cheap accommodation is getting difficult to find in this town.

在这个镇上很难找到便宜的住处。

2) Does the company provide any accommodation for the workers?

公司为工人提供住宿吗?

8. I will reserve it.

reserve 意为“预订;保留”。例如:

1) I have reserved a table at the restaurant.

我已在饭店预定了一张桌子。

2) We reserve the right to lodge a claim for loss.

我们保留要求赔偿损失的权利。

教学建议

该对话发生在旅行社,内容涉及旅游景点推荐、旅游行程报价等基本表达。教师应引导学生熟悉并掌握涉及以上内容的常见表达。



★ Reading



A Travel Guide to the Temple of Heaven



Departure Date

1st October, 2022

Price

200 *yuan* each person

What's Included

- ◆ Hotel
- ◆ Entrance tickets
- ◆ Round-trip tickets
- ◆ Tour guide service
- ◆ Travel insurance

The Temple of Heaven is an **imperial** and religious building located in the southeastern part of Beijing. Built in 1420, it is China's largest existing **complex** of ancient **sacrificial** buildings. It was visited by the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties for annual **ceremonies** of **prayer** to Heaven for a good harvest. Occupying an area of 273 **hectares**, it is three times the area of the Forbidden City. The **principal** buildings include the **Altar** of Prayer for Good Harvests, Imperial Vault of Heaven and Circular Mound Altar.

The Temple of Heaven was **inscribed** as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in 1998 and was described as “a **masterpiece** of architecture and **landscape design**”. The **layout** and design of the Temple of Heaven have a **profound effect** on **architecture**.

Translation

天坛是一座皇家和宗教建筑，位于北京东南部。天坛建于1420年，是中国现存最大的古代祭祀建筑群。明朝和明朝的皇帝在此举行一年一度的祭天仪式，祈求五谷丰收。

天坛占地273公顷，是紫禁城面积的三倍。其主要建筑包括祈年殿、皇穹宇、圜丘坛。

1998年，天坛被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产，被誉为“建筑和景观设计之杰作”。天坛的布局和设计对建筑有着深远的影响。



Notes

1. The Temple of Heaven is an imperial and religious building located in the southeastern part of Beijing. 天坛是一座位于北京东南部的皇家和宗教建筑。

located 是过去分词, 在本句中作后置定语, 修饰 **building**; **located** 与 **building** 之间存在逻辑上的被动关系。动词的过去分词在句子中作定语的用法比较常见。例如:

This is a book written by Lu Xun. 这是一本鲁迅写的书。

I like the gift bought in Beijing. 我喜欢这个在北京买的礼物。

2. The layout and design of the Temple of Heaven have a profound effect on architecture. 天坛的布局和设计对建筑有着深远的影响。

have a profound effect on... 意为“对……有深远的影响”, 类似的表达还有 **have a profound influence on...**。例如:

His deeds have a profound effect/influence on me. 他的事迹对我产生了深远影响。

Reading Strategy

Scanning (扫读)

扫读又叫扫描式阅读, 目的在于寻找某一特定的信息或资料。我们的眼睛从上到下很快地扫过页面, 直到发现所需的信息。扫读在寻找日期、地名、人名、数据等时特别适用。

Exercises

Words

I. Match the words with their definition. 将单词与释义匹配。

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--|
| 1. effect | _____ | A. most important |
| 2. masterpiece | _____ | B. to write or engrave as a lasting record |
| 3. principal | _____ | C. the way something is designed or arranged |
| 4. inscribe | _____ | D. a change that is caused by an event, action, etc. |
| 5. layout | _____ | E. a work of art that is an excellent, or the best |



II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. 用方框内单词的正确形式完成句子。

1. The tomb was inscribed with a short poem.
2. The trees have a (n) effect on the climate.
3. They like the layout of the house.
4. He knows enough about art to recognize a masterpiece when he sees one.
5. The principal export of the country is oil.

effect
masterpiece
principal
inscribe
layout

Reading Comprehension

I. Read and fill in the blanks. 阅读并填空。

1. The tour to the Temple of Heaven will start on 1st October, 2022.
2. Round-trip tickets are included in the price.
3. The tour will offer tour guide service.
4. Every one needs to pay RMB 200 yuan for the tour.
5. The Temple of Heaven was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1998.

II. Read the following sentences and decide true (T) or false (F). 阅读下列句子, 判断对错。

- (F) 1. Hotel accommodation is not included in the price.
- (F) 2. The Temple of Heaven was visited by the emperors and the queens.
- (T) 3. The Temple of Heaven is located in the southeastern part of Beijing.
- (T) 4. The emperors went to the Temple of Heaven to pray for a good harvest.
- (F) 5. The Temple of Heaven was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2008.

Beyond the Text

Read the travel guide and complete the information. 阅读下列旅游指南, 填写相关信息。



Tour to Beijing

Departure Date
1st October, 2022

What's included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hotel ● Entrance tickets ● Tour guide service ● Travel insurance 	Price: RMB 1,500 for adults RMB 750 for kids
---	--

Destinations:
 the 1st day: • the Forbidden City
 • the National Stadium
 the 2nd day: • the Great Wall

1. When is the departure date?
1st October, 2022.

2. What is the price of the tour for adults?
RMB 1,500.

3. What is the price of the tour for kids?
RMB 750.

4. What is included in the tour?
Hotel, entrance tickets, tour guide service and travel insurance.

5. Where is the destination?
The Forbidden City, the Nation Stadium and the Great Wall.

教学建议

教师引导学生运用扫读阅读策略快速从旅游指南中定位相关信息，将答案填写到练习空白处。

★ Grammar

动词不定式

动词不定式的构成：

动词不定式是在动词原形前加 to 构成，如 to do、to go、to finish 等，有时可不带 to。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，但有时态和语态的变化（以 do 为例）。

时态	主动语态	被动语态	意义	例句
一般式	to do	to be done	表示具体的动作或是将来的动作	My dream is to become a teacher. 我的梦想是当一名教师。
进行式	to be doing		该动作与句中谓语动作同时进行，也可以表示将来	The man is seen to be stealing a bike. 有人看见那个人正在偷自行车。 He promises to be making great progress in the new year. 他承诺在新的一年里取得较大的进步。
完成式	to have done	to have been done	该动作发生在谓语动作之前	That boy pretended to have finished his homework. 那个男孩假装已经做完作业。



续表

时态	主动语态	被动语态	意义	例句
否定式	动词不定式的否定式是在不定式前加 not, 即 not to do sth.。例如: Please remember not to talk in class. 请记住不要在课堂上讲话。 Ask him not to swim in the river. 叫他不要在河里游泳。			

动 名 词

动名词的构成:

动名词是在动词原形后加 ing 构成, 如 doing、going、finishing 等。动名词也有自己的时态和语态(以 do 为例)。

时态	主动语态	被动语态	意义
一般式	doing	being done	表示的动作与句中谓语动作同时发生或发生在谓语动作之后。例如: Would you mind opening the window? 你介意打开窗户吗? Tom doesn't like being disturbed when he is studying. 汤姆在学习时不喜欢被人打扰。
完成式	having done	having been done	表示的动作发生在句中谓语动作之前。例如: I am retired after having worked for 30 years. 工作了 30 年后我退休了。 He still remembered having been to America when he was ten years old. 他仍然记得 10 岁的时候去过美国。
否定式	动名词的否定式是在动名词前加 not, 即 not doing。例如: I apologize for not finishing the task. 没有完成任务我很抱歉。		

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks by using the correct forms of the words in brackets. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

- The students stop talking (talk) when the teacher comes into the classroom.
- It is no use trying (try) to change his idea.
- I find it important to learn (learn) English well.
- She promised to visit (visit) the museum with me this Sunday.



II. Choose the best answers. 选择最佳答案。

1. When I went into the room, I saw him _____ in bed.
A. to sleep B. sleeps **C. sleeping** D. slept
2. It is very impolite _____ late.
A. be B. being **C. to be** D. will be
3. I want _____ this novel now.
A. to read B. to reading C. read D. reads
4. It's difficult _____ the mountains.
A. to climb B. climbing
C. climb D. climbed
5. It is important for students _____ exercise every morning.
A. does B. doing **C. to do** D. do
6. —I always spend a lot of time _____ TV.
—Oh, boy! It's bad for your eyes.
A. watch B. to watch **C. watching** D. watched
7. We all like listening to music and _____ games.
A. playing B. play C. to play D. plays
8. I always dream of _____ a new house.
A. buy **B. buying** C. to buy D. buys
9. —What about _____ some milk shake?
—That _____ good.
A. making; looks B. make; smells
C. making; sounds D. make; tastes
10. We all look forward to _____ you again soon.
A. see **B. seeing** C. seen D. sees

教学建议

本部分是关于动词不定式和动名词的语法知识讲解，教师可重点讲解这两个非谓语动词形式的常用规则，并结合练习题，帮助学生掌握此两项语法知识。

Writing

Travel Plan

旅游计划 (travel plan) 是一种常见的应用文写作形式。旅游可分为观光游、文化游、美食游及探险游等不同类型，因此旅游计划也要根据不同的旅游目的进行设



计。常规的旅游计划一般需要包含以下几个方面：

- * When will you leave for?
- * Where is your destination (目的地)?
- * How will you get there?
- * What will you do there?
- * How long will you stay there?

教学建议

教师引导学生了解旅游计划这一应用文文体特征及其写作要点，并能根据自己的实际情况练习旅游计划的仿写。

Sample

Ann is going to take a trip in May. She is planning to go to Paris, France. She is going to visit her sister there. She is going to stay there for three days. Then they are going to fly to Los Angeles, California. They are going to visit Disneyland. After a week, Ann is going to fly to New York, and her sister is going to return to Paris. In New York, Ann is going to the theatre, and she is going to eat at Chinese restaurants. Finally, she is going to fly back to China.

Exercises

Write your own travel plan by filling out the following table. 填写下表，写下你自己的旅行计划。

Your travel plan

Questions	Your plan
Where are you planning to go?	I'm planning to go to...
When are you going?	I'm going there...
How will you get there?	I'll get there by...
How long will you stay there?	I'll stay there for...
Where are you planning to stay?	I'm planning to stay at...
What are you going to do?	I'm going to...



★ Cultural Awareness

From “Water Cube” to “Ice Cube”

China’s National Aquatics Center, commonly referred to as the “Water Cube”, was turned into “Ice Cube” during the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Water Cube was the venue that hosted swimming and diving events at the Beijing 2008 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games.



After being awarded the Winter Games, Beijing began planning to make the building suitable for curling events without losing its function to host water sports. It took two years to complete the conversion. The curling rink can be converted back to a pool within 20 days.

The transformation from “Water Cube” to “Ice Cube” makes this building the only stadium in the world to host both aquatic and ice sports at the same time.

从“水立方”华丽变身“冰立方”

通常被称为“水立方”的中国国家游泳中心，在北京 2022 年冬季奥运会和残奥会期间变成了“冰立方”。

水立方是 2008 年北京夏季奥运会和残奥会游泳和跳水比赛的举办地。

在获得冬奥会举办权后，北京开始计划在不丧失举办水上运动功能的情况下让这座建筑适合冰壶比赛。完成这一转换花了两年时间。冰场可以在 20 天内改造成游泳池。

从“水立方”到“冰立方”的转变使这座建筑成为世界上唯一一座能同时举办水上和冰上运动的体育场。

教学建议

本部分作为课程思政内容，着重介绍了北京 2022 年冬奥会高科技的幕后故事，展现了中国科技工作者自立自强的时代担当，教师应深度、深刻挖掘冬奥精神，提炼思政教育素材，把“拼搏精神”“中国自信”“开放包容”等冬奥精神印记牢牢镌



刻学生心中。

★ New Words

accommodation	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	住宿, 膳宿
altar	/'ɔ:l̩tə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	祭坛
architecture	/'ɑ:kɪtektʃə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	建筑
arrange	/ə'reɪndʒ/	<i>v.</i>	安排
attraction	/ə'trækʃn/	<i>n.</i>	有吸引力的事物
ceremony	/'serəməni/	<i>n.</i>	仪式, 典礼
complex	/'kɒmpleks/	<i>adj. & n.</i>	复杂的; 建筑群
hectare	/'hekteə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	公顷
heritage	/'herɪtɪdʒ/	<i>n.</i>	遗产
imperial	/ɪm'piəriəl/	<i>adj.</i>	帝国的, 皇帝的
inscribe	/ɪn'skraɪb/	<i>vt.</i>	题写
landscape	/'lændskeɪp/	<i>n.</i>	风景, 景色
layout	/'leɪaʊt/	<i>n.</i>	布局, 设计
masterpiece	/'mɑ:stəpi:s/	<i>n.</i>	代表作, 杰作
prayer	/preə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	祈祷; 祝福
principal	/'prɪnsəpl/	<i>adj.</i>	最重要的
profound	/prə'faʊnd/	<i>adj.</i>	(影响) 深刻的
reasonable	/'ri:znəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	(价格) 公道的
reserve	/rɪ'zɜ:v/	<i>v.</i>	预订; 保留
sacrificial	/'sækrɪ'fɪʃl/	<i>adj.</i>	牺牲的, 献祭的

★ Proper Names

UNESCO	/ju:'neskəʊ/	<i>abbr.</i>	联合国教科文组织 (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization)
---------------	--------------	--------------	--

★ Phrases and Expressions

have an effect on	对……有影响
--------------------------	--------

