

品牌教辅



孟建平

系列丛书

英语

教案·学案

教师用书

人教版

品牌教辅



# 教案·学案

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（教师用书）

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# 编写说明

多年的梦想,多年的努力,我们不断优化,我们不断创新。现在,《孟建平系列丛书》已成为中小学教辅图书中具有相当知名度的一个图书品牌。

2003年,由高级教师孟建平老师精心策划并组织数十位名师编写了一套初中课时同步类教辅用书——《辅教导学》,该丛书因其前瞻独到的教学理念,与众不同的编写体例(第一套将教师用书和学生用书分开编写的同步类教辅用书),以及精益求精的编校质量,面世以来,深受广大师生的喜爱。

随着新课标的进一步实施,教学形势不断发展,教学理念不断更新,教学信息资料不断丰富,三年后的今天,原《辅教导学》已经陈旧、过时。它的不足和局限性更加显现出来,已越来越不能适应教学发展的需要,原《辅教导学》已完成它的历史使命。

为给广大师生提供一套更好的教辅用书,原《辅教导学》的策划者和各位作者深感责任之重,依据不断优化,不断创新的思路,本着更详细,更实用,更贴近教师、学生实际的宗旨,全新策划,全新编写,为区别与原《辅教导学》的不同,凸现全新,同时为更贴近丛书特点,这套新丛书定名为《教案·学案》。

## 新丛书特点

### 一、与众不同的编写体例

新丛书的核心栏目为[课堂教与学互动设计],“自主、合作、探究”是新课程改革的关键词。新丛书更加关注师生教与学互动活动的设计,突出可操作性,把课堂作为师生对话的平台,注重问题情境的创设,把整个教学过程设计成引导学生自主、合作、探讨、交流的过程,设计了大量引导学生进行自主学习、合作学习、探究性学习的活动,突出学生学习的主体性。教师用书的教学设计将原先的分块设计改成现在的按课堂教学顺序设计,增加了大量精当、精辟、精彩的说明、建议、点评,充分发挥教师在教学中的主导作用。学生用书的流程设计始终注重把学习过程中的发现、探索、研究等认识活动凸显出来,使学习过程成为学生发现问题、提出问题、分析问题、解决问题的过程,构建旨在培养创新精神和实践动手能力的学习方式,使整个课堂充满探究、发现的乐趣。充分调动学生学习的积极性。

新丛书的另一重要栏目为[课外同步训练],完全按课时编写,紧扣教材,严格保证其同步性,所有题目全部更新,严格控制总体难度,基础题大量增加,层次感更为清晰。

### 二、可靠的质量保证

丛书的编写以新课标教材为依据,以课时讲练为切入点,突出重、难点,精心设计,积极探究,力求做到扎扎实实地增强能力,切切实实地提高素质。

本丛书的作者都是教学经验丰富,一直在一线任教的名师。以名师成功的经验,十分投入的编写,编委会精心的策划、组织,以及出版社认真负责的编辑工作作保证,本丛书的质量不仅可靠,更堪称优良。

希望这套书能成为师生和家长们的良师益友。囿于水平及时间,书中错误与不妥之处恐难完全避免。恳请专家、读者不吝指教,使丛书更趋完美。

# 告 读 者

## 对老师说

尊敬的同行,非常感谢您对《孟建平系列丛书》的关心和支持。

我们真诚地期待您献计献策,帮助我们查漏补缺;期待您提出修改意见或建议,使《孟建平系列丛书》更为完善完美;期待您能成为我们的作者,共同打造一套好书。

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## Unit 11

# Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

### 单元导航

本单元的话题是“有礼貌地问讯(ask for information politely)”,主要学习目标是宾语从句的种类及用法:问路和指路用语等。通过对本单元的学习,培养自己观察问题和解决问题的能力,以及在公共场所乐于助人、与他人团结合作的精神,增强自己的生存能力。

### 总体目标

**知识目标** A. 学习并掌握下列重点词语,如:restroom, shampoo, drugstore, department, escalator, fresh, block, oak, uncrowded, safe, clown, staff, wonder, offend, structure, hang out, water slide, dress up, hand in。B. 了解并掌握宾语从句的种类和用法。C. 学习问路和指路的表达方法及一些重点结构。

**能力目标** A. 能正确熟练地表达问路、指路。B. 能运用宾语从句进行正确的表达。

**情感文化目标** A. 通过日常生活中礼貌问、答语的学习,培养观察问题和解决问题的能力。B. 培养在公共场所乐于助人、与他人团结合作的精神。

### 课时安排

- 第1课时 Section A (1a—2c)
- 第2课时 Section A (3a—4)
- 第3课时 Section B (1a—3a)
- 第4课时 Section B (3b—Self check)
- 第5课时 Reading: Could you please lend me your pen?
- 第6课时 Review of Unit 11
- 第7课时 宾语从句的用法

### 第1课时

#### Section A (1a—2c)



### 教学目标

1. 理解并掌握下列单词、词组  
restroom, shampoo, drugstore, department, escalator, magic, make a telephone call
2. 掌握下列重点句子和日常交际用语
  - 1) Do you know where I can buy shampoo?
  - 2) Take the elevator to the second floor.
  - 3) Could you tell me how to get to the post office?
  - 4) Can you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?
  - 5) Go past the bank.



## 教学重点与难点

1. 掌握宾语从句的结构及用法。
2. 学习如何问路及如何指路的用语。



## 课堂教与学互动设计

### 【设计情景,引入新课】

Suppose you want to post a letter or get a dictionary, but you don't know where you can post it or get it. Ask two students to practice it together with you.

1. A: Excuse me. Do you know where I can post a letter?

B: Sure. There is a post office around the street corner.

2. A: Could you tell me how to get to the bookstore?

B: Go past the Weimin Hotel and turn right. The bookstore is twenty metres ahead.

### 【合作交流,探究新知】

#### Step I

1. Read and try to understand the meaning of the phrases in 1a, then match them with the places in the picture below.

2. Listen according to 1b and complete the conversations in 1a.

3. Make up dialogues using the information in 1a and make it in pairs according to the dialogue given on the right in 1c.

Task: List the expressions and sentences which ask for information or help politely.

A	Do you know where I can to...?
B	Excuse me, can you tell me the way to...?
C	Could you tell me how to get to...?
D	Can you please tell me where I can get...?
E	Excuse me, is there... near here?
F	Excuse me, how can I get to...?

#### Step II

1. Listen to the tape and number the directions in 2a first, then listen again and show how the boy walks to the drugstore by drawing a line on the picture.

2. Have conversations with your partner according to the dialogue given on the right in 2c.

### 【重难点精讲精练】

1. Could you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

你能告诉我在哪里能买到词典吗?

**解读** Could you please tell...? 是个询问句型, could 在句子中不表示过去时, 而是表示语气婉转、有礼貌, 这里的 could 也可以换成 can、will 或者 would.

**举例** Will you please say it again more clearly?

请你更清楚地再讲一次好吗?

#### 小知识:

#### information

作不可数名词, 意为“信息、情报”, 指通过学习、阅读、观察等方式而得到的情报、信息, 不能说 an information, 也不能说 informations, 可以说 a piece of information, 也可以说 some information, “许多条信息”是 pieces of information.

例:

He wanted to get new information for the computers. 他想得到有关计算机的新信息。



Could you tell me something about yourself?

请谈谈你自己好吗?

练习 根据汉语完成句子

1) 你能告诉我怎么读这个单词吗?

Can you please tell me how to pronounce the word?

2) 你能告诉我哪里能买到 CD 机吗?

Could you tell me where I can buy a CD player?

2. Could you tell me how to get to the post office?

请你告诉我怎样到邮局去好吗?

解读 问路与指路用语属于本讲的重点语言项目。为便于学习和掌握,现将常用的一些句式归纳如下:

(A) 常见问路用语:

Would you please tell me where...?

Will you tell me how to get to...?

Could you tell me the way to...?

Can you tell me which is the way to...?

Please tell me {  
how to get to...  
where...  
the way to...  
which is the way to...}

(B) 常见指路用语:

Go along... and turn right at...

Walk down... and turn left...

Go straight to... and cross...

You can take No. 10 bus. It'll take you right there.

举例 — Could you tell me the way to the Children's Palace?

— Go down this street, take the second turning on the right. Go straight ahead, you will see the Children's Palace between Bank of China and the city stadium.

— 请问去少年宫怎么走?

— 沿着这条街向前走,在第二个拐角处右拐。一直向前走,你就会在中国银行和市体育馆之间看到少年宫。

练习 同义句转换

Excuse me. Do you know how I can get to Zhejiang University?

→ { Could you tell me the way to Zhejiang University?  
Could you tell me how to get to Zhejiang University?  
Excuse me. Where is Zhejiang University?

3. Do you know where I can get a dictionary? 你知道(我)在哪里能买到词典吗?

解读 where I can get a dictionary 在句中用作宾语从句,作 know 的宾语。宾语从句是一个比较重要的语法项目,其用法如下:

宾语从句在复合句中作主句的宾语,连接宾语从句的连词有 that, whether, if 和连接代词 what, which, who, whom 及连接副词 when, where, how, why。

一、宾语从句的引导词

举例 1) 用 that 引导陈述句(通常可省略)。

I think (that) he will be back in a few days. 我想过些日子他就会回来了。

2) 用 if, whether 引导一般疑问句, whether 较正式,后可跟 not。如:

#### 小知识:

当主句为

I/We think

( believe,

guess,

suppose... ) 时,

从句若表示否

定,一般将否定

词 not 转移到

主句的谓语中,

这种现象叫做

“否定转移”。

例如:

I don't

think chickens

can swim.

我认为鸡

不会游泳。

I don't

believe he will

come.

我认为他

不会来了。



He asked me if he could come in. 他问我他是否可以进来。

I don't know whether he will come tonight or not. 我不知道他今晚会不会来。

3) 用 how 或 wh- 引导特殊疑问句。如:

Can you tell me how I can get to the nearest bookstore? 你能告诉我离这儿最近的书店怎么走吗?

I wondered which class she was in. 我想知道她在哪个班。

## 二、宾语从句应注意的问题

1. 时态一致: 主句的时态与从句的时态一致

1) 主句是现在的时态 (包括一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时), 从句的时态可根据实际情况而定。

**举例** He says (that) he has been in Xiamen for two years.

他说他已在厦门两年了。

I want to know what you were doing at eight yesterday.

我想知道你昨天 8 点在干什么。

2) 当主句是过去时态时, 宾语从句的时态须用过去时态的某种形式。

**举例** He said his uncle had gone to Hong Kong. 他说他叔父去香港了。

She asked if she could go with us. 她问她是否能和我们一起。

**注意:** 如果主语是客观或自然现象, 仍用一般现在时, 如: Miss Wang said light travels faster than sound. 王老师说光比声传播得快。

## 2. 宾语从句的语序

① 陈述句变为宾语从句时, 其语序不变。

② 一般疑问句和特殊疑问句改为宾语从句时, 须把原来的疑问语序变为陈述语序。

**举例** The teacher asks, "Can you answer my question?"

→ The teacher asks if I could answer his question. 老师问我是否能回答他的问题。

What does he do? Can you tell me?

→ Can you tell me what he does? 你能告诉我他是做什么的?

## 练习 单项选择

( D ) 1) — You should tell Tom that he \_\_\_\_\_ work for the 21st University.

— I think so, I will tell him on his birthday.

- A. chooses                      B. has chosen  
C. chose                         D. is chosen

( D ) 2) Could you please tell me how soon \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. is your brother back from Britain  
B. your brother is back from Britain  
C. will your brother be back from Britain  
D. your brother will be back from Britain

( B ) 3) — By the way, do you know the National Spelling Bee?

— No, I never heard of it. Tell me \_\_\_\_\_, please.

- A. what is it                      B. what it is  
C. it is what                      D. is it what

## 小知识:

hope 与 wish 都是“希望”的意思, 但两者用法不同。hope 后可跟不定式或 that 从句, 但没有 hope sb to do sth 的用法。它表示可以实现或达到的愿望。

如: ① I hope to help her with her English.

② I hope that I can help her with her English.

wish 后可直接跟不定式、that 从句或不定式的复合结构和形容词、名词等。

如: ① I wish to see you very soon.

② I wish I could be a teacher when I grow up.

③ I wish you a great success.

④ I wish him to come with me.



## 课外同步训练

### 一、单项选择

( A ) 1. Excuse me. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ to the science museum?



## 小 知 识:

pay, cost, spend 与 take 的区别:

(1) pay 的过去式及过去分词是: paid, paid, 基本意义是“付钱, 偿还”。常用搭配有: pay for (sth) “付钱”; pay back “偿还, 报复”; pay off “还清”, 主语是“人”。

(2) cost 的过去式及过去分词都是 cost, 基本意义是“使花费(金钱、时间), 使付出(代价), 牺牲”。常用搭配有: cost sb money “(物) 花费某人……钱”。其主语须为“物”。

(3) spend 的过去式及过去分词都是 spent, 基本意义是“花费(时间、金钱), 度过(时间)”。常用搭配有: spend... on sth 和 spend... (in) doing sth 都表示“花费(时间、金钱)于……”。主语须为“人”。

(4) take 的过去式及过去分词是 took, taken, 基本意义是“需要, 花费(时间)”。常用搭配有: It takes sb some time to do sth, 表示“做某事花费某人一段时间”。其主语多为 it 或事物。

A. which is the way  
C. where

B. how  
D. where to get

( D ) 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ us that he would visit our labs the next week.  
A. said B. spoke C. asked D. told

( A ) 3. Could you tell me how much \_\_\_\_\_ to fly to Hainan?  
A. it costs B. does it cost  
C. it spends D. it does cost

( C ) 4. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ back \_\_\_\_\_ the 7th of March.  
A. will be come, on B. will come, at  
C. would be, on D. would come, in

( A ) 5. No one knows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. which gate we have to go to  
B. which gate we must go  
C. which gate we have to go  
D. which gate do we have to go to

( B ) 6. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ that's a fast train or not?  
A. what B. whether C. that D. which

( D ) 7. —Could you tell me how to get to Xuzhou Railway Station, please?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, I couldn't  
B. Don't ask me  
C. Thank you all the same  
D. Certainly. You can take the No. 1 bus

( A ) 8. —Could you turn down your radio, please? It is too noisy.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
—I asked you to turn down your radio a little.  
A. I beg your pardon? B. I'm sorry.  
C. Do you want a go? D. Yes, of course.

( D ) 9. —Excuse me. How can I get to the city library?  
—Sure. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge, go up this road to the end. You'll find it on the right.  
A. past B. passed C. cross D. across  
( C ) 10. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ a bus to go to school every day.  
A. by B. on C. take D. go by

## 二、情景交际

A: Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to the bookshop?

B: Well, go along Zhongshan Road, and take the second turning on the right. Then turn left. And you can find the bookshop next to the museum.

A: How far is it from here?

B: A few kilometres. It'll take you about half an hour to walk there.

A: Can I go there by bus?

B: Yes, you can.

A: Which bus do I take ?

B: A No. 3 bus. The bus stop is over there. Walk on until you reach the



shopping centre. The bus stop is just on your left.

A: Thank you.

B: That's all right.

### 三、阅读理解

Last weekend we found a really beautiful shell while my friend and I were playing volleyball at the beach. He picked it up and said it was his. In fact, I saw it first. I was so angry that I thought about hitting him. However, "Violence (武力) is the worst!" came to my mind. Our parents and teachers often tell us not to fight. I didn't fight but talked with him instead.

If two adults use violence towards each other in order to win, it's quite wrong. If one injured the other, he would be caught. If one killed the other, he would be put into prison for years, even for the rest of his life.

Now when two countries have different thoughts, they often use violence and fight a war between the countries. It's rather bad! Thousands of people have been killed and injured in a war. And it brings much trouble to the world.

A war is rather violent. Adults will say they are fighting wars to solve problems and make peace. But can wars really "make peace"? I suppose not. Guns can't create love and care. Why can't adults use their brains?

They might say things are not so easy. However, why are they doing so? Adults are our models! Can wars make peace?

根据短文内容,选择最佳答案。

- (C) 1. The writer and his friend \_\_\_\_\_ at the beach last weekend.  
A. fought badly                      B. hit others  
C. played volleyball                  D. picked up shells
- (A) 2. Using \_\_\_\_\_ between two countries means fighting a war.  
A. violence      B. talk              C. ideas              D. thoughts.
- (B) 3. Lots of people are injured and lose their \_\_\_\_\_ during the war.  
A. parents      B. lives              C. kids              D. houses
- (A) 4. The word "it" means \_\_\_\_\_ in the sentence "And it brings much trouble to the world".  
A. war              B. peace              C. care              D. love
- (D) 5. The writer of this passage may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an officer      B. a parent              C. an adult              D. a child

### 四、词语填空

move, slow, health, help, call, sleep, body, four, other, science

After a day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers (恢复) from the activities of the previous day. The rest that you get while sleeping enables (能使) your body to prepare itself for the next day.

There are four levels of sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles (肌肉) relax little by little, your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body shifts back and forth from one level of sleep to the others.

Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream.

#### 小知识:

在西方国家,医生通常有两种:家庭医生和专业医生。家庭医生往往在居民区内开设诊所,医生对自己的病人都非常熟悉,并且常常为病人全家做健康检查,因此,在英语中你会常常看到 to see his/her doctor 这样的表达。专业医生是对某种疾病非常了解和在行的医生。这两种医生的收费都很高,而且去看病前通常都要电话预约,再加上药品也贵,因此,加入医疗保险是非常重要的。



### 小知识:

中英文提示作文是命题作文的一种形式。它要求根据中文设置的情景和英文提示词语,写出一篇语法正确、意思连贯的短文。写中英文提示作文,应当注意以下几个问题:

- ① 仔细阅读提示,分析文章的重点,弄清文章所需格式,确定如何来写。
- ② 一般来说,我们可以从简要的中文提示中得到部分要点。题中所给的英文提示词语必须全部用上。将提示中的有关信息融入自己的语句之中,还应做到语言准确、文句通顺,这也是写中英文提示作文非常重要的环节。
- ③ 在抓住重点、不偏离主题的前提下,可以合理想像,拓展思路。
- ④ 用好介词和连词,使文章简练、文理通顺。
- ⑤ 尽量用自己有把握的句式来表达。切记不要使用复杂及不熟悉的词(组)和句型。
- ⑥ 正确把握文中的时态和语态。

Scientists who study sleep say that when dreaming starts, your eye balls begin to move quickly (although your eyelids are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement. If you have trouble falling asleep, some people recommend (推荐) breathing very slowly and deeply. Other people believe that drinking warm milk will help make you sleepy. There is an old suggestion that counting sheep will put you to sleep.

### 五、书面表达

英语是一门重要的工具性学科。有人认为学习英语是为了出国;也有人认为学习英语是为了升学;还有人认为学习英语是为了找到好工作等等。请你以 I learn English for... 为话题,写一篇短文。内容包括:

1. 学习英语的目的;
2. 学习英语的原因;
3. 今后在英语学习方面的打算。

要求:

1. 要将题目补全;
2. 书写工整,语言连贯,在文中请不要出现自己的真实姓名和学校;
3. 词数 80~100,文章的开头已给出,不计入总词数。

I learn English for \_\_\_\_\_

Everybody has different ideas about learning English, but I think...

## 第 2 课时

### Section A (3a-4)



### 教学目标

1. 理解并掌握下列单词、词组  
fresh, block, oak, disadvantage, hang out, prefer doing sth, take a right
2. 掌握下列重点句子和日常交际用语  
1) I prefer being outside.  
2) There's always something happening.  
3) We decided to talk to some students about why they go there.  
4) Go out the front door and take a right.



### 教学重点与难点

1. 能听、说、读、写 fresh, black, disadvantage 等单词。
2. 正确运用 prefer doing sth 以及 There's sth/sb doing 结构。
3. 结合本讲内容,能对一些公共场所进行描述以及能指引路途。



### 课堂教与学互动设计

#### 【创设情景,导入新课】

Ask the class to discuss where they will go in their spare time. Then work in pairs. The following dialogue can be used as an example:

A: Where do you usually go in your spare time?

B: I usually go to the stores.

A: Do you buy things there?



B: No, I just hang out there. What about you?

A: I usually go to the park to take a walk.

### 【合作交流,探究新知】

#### Step I

1. Read the article in 3a, list the advantages and disadvantages of going to the mall.

Keys: Advantages: friends hang out there, always something happening, free concerts, fun to watch people, I like to go in the music store, listen to CDs, look at books in the bookstore.

Disadvantages: air isn't fresh, usually crowded, always spend too much money.

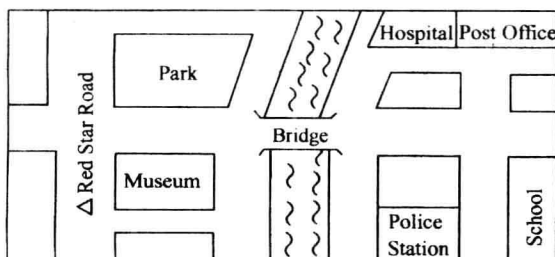
Task: Have a discussion of the places where you usually hang out, list some of them and also the advantages and disadvantages of them.

Places	Advantages	Disadvantages

2. Make conversations according to the dialogue in 3b using the information in the task above.

#### Step II

Write directions first, then read them to your classmates. Finally complete the following dialogue according to the picture given.



A: Excuse me. Can you help me? I'm looking for the post office.

B: Sorry, I'm new here. You may ask that policeman.

A: Excuse me. Which is the way to the post office?

P: Go along Red Star Road, and take the second turning on the right, go across the bridge and walk on, then turn left at the second crossing. You'll find it at the end of the road. It's next to the hospital. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: It's a pleasure.

### 【重难点精讲精练】

1. We decided to talk to some students about why they go there.

我们决定和一些同学们谈论一下他们为何去那里。

解读 1) why they go there 为宾语从句, 用作介词 about 的宾语。

通过幻灯  
提供一些商店、  
超市、书店及一  
些公共场所。



**举例** Your success depend on what you do and how you do it.

你的成功取决于你做什么和怎样做。

2) decide to do sth 意为“决定做某事”, 与其具有相同意义的短语有 make one's decision to do sth, make up one's mind to do sth. 如:

**举例** He decided to do something to make her happy.

他决定做些什么使她高兴。

I've made up my mind to be a guide when I grow up.

我决定长大后当一名导游。

**练习** 根据汉语完成句子

1) 我们必须定下来该买哪一个。

We must decide which one to buy.

2) 哪个孩子唱得更好我定不下来。

I can't decide which child sings better.

**2. It's kind of small.** 它有点小。

**解读** kind of 意为“有点, 相当”是副词词组, 修饰 small 用作状语。

**举例** I'm feeling kind of tired. 我感到有点累。

**练习** 单项选择

( C ) She was kind of angry when she heard what you said.

A. a kind of B. a very kind C. kind of D. a kind

**3. Go past the park, and turn left onto Oak Street.** 走过公园, 左拐进入橡树大街。

**解读** 句中的 past 用作介词, 意为“经过”或“路过”; 另外, past 还可以用作副词“经过”, 形容词“过去的”, 也可以用作名词, 即 the past“过去”。

**举例** I walked past the post office when I came home yesterday afternoon. 昨天下午回家时我路过邮局了。(介词)

Three days went past (passed) after he left.

他走后又三天过去了。(副词)

Great changes have taken place here in the past two years.

近两年这里发生了很大变化。(形容词)

**练习** 用 past 或 pass 的适当形式填空

1) It's twenty past five. It's time to go home.

2) He was the last one to pass the stick to the next runner.

**4. The air isn't fresh. I prefer being outside.** (这里)空气不清新, 我宁愿呆在室外。

**解读** prefer 意为“更喜欢, 宁愿选择”, 其常见结构有:

1) prefer sth to sth 或 prefer doing sth to doing sth 意为“喜欢(做)什么, 而不喜欢(做)什么”。

2) prefer to do sth rather than do sth “宁愿做……而不愿做……”。

**举例** I prefer singing to dancing. 我喜欢唱而不喜欢跳。

She preferred to stay at home rather than take a walk yesterday.

昨天她宁愿呆在家里也不愿去散步。

**练习** 用所给词的适当形式填空

1) I prefer reading to writing. (write)

2) The boys prefer to go (go) for a picnic rather than have (have) classes.

**5. There is always something happening.** (那里)总有些事情发生。

**解读** “There be + 主语 + 动词 ing”可作为一个句式记忆, 意为“有……在进



行”。当表达“有”这一概念时，there be 与 have 不能并用。

**举例** Look! There is a train coming towards us!

看！有一列火车向我们驶来。

There will be an English contest this Friday. 本周五将有英语竞赛。

I have many beautiful pictures in my bag. 我包里有许多精美的图画。

**练习** 单项选择

( D ) 1) There is a wallet \_\_\_\_\_ on the table now.

A. to lie B. lies C. to lying D. lying

( B ) 2) There \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meet in No. 14 Middle School next week.

A. will have B. is going to be C. has D. will be have

**小知识：**

在做句型

转换题时，首先要弄清所给句子的句式结构、句子转换的要求、试题填空部分与原句的对应关系，不需理论两个句子相同的部分，全力考虑的是需要转换的部分。

1. 认真阅读原文，弄清转换部分与原句的对应关系，对原句所表达的含义及句子结构、时态、语态、表达形式等要认真加以分析，弄清其言下之意，做到心中有数。

2. 根据所给的空格，确定句式结构和恰当的词语。解题时应根据句型转换要求把试题填空部分与原句联系起来，抓住关键内容，灵活运用所学的知识。

3. 认真检查改写后的句子，注意检查所用的表达方式、时态、语态、词汇、结构等是否符合题目要求。



## 课外同步训练

### 一、单项选择

( B ) 1. How long did you \_\_\_\_\_ doing the experiment?

A. cost B. spend C. take D. paid

( D ) 2. Are there any runners \_\_\_\_\_ a race on the playground?

A. to have B. have C. are having D. having

( C ) 3. Most people found \_\_\_\_\_ important to protect the environment.

A. what B. that C. it D. us

( D ) 4. He said that the moon \_\_\_\_\_ our nearest neighbour in the universe.

A. was B. has been C. would be D. is

( A ) 5. I prefer science \_\_\_\_\_ art.

A. to B. with C. for D. of

( B ) 6. My parents gave \_\_\_\_\_ a nice toy dog for my birthday.

A. I B. me C. my D. mine

( B ) 7. We travelled all night to London and got there \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday morning.

A. for B. on C. at D. to

( D ) 8. — \_\_\_\_\_ did you have the party last night?

— In the park.

A. What B. Why C. When D. Where

( C ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ is watching TV. Let's turn it off.

A. Somebody B. Anybody  
C. Nobody D. Everybody

( A ) 10. I'd like to go shopping with you, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm too busy today.

A. but B. and C. so D. or

### 二、按要求完成下列各项

A) 从方框中选择适当的词完成下列宾语从句，每词仅用一次。

that, if, whom, what, whose, where, why, which, how long, how

1. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ I can get to the station?

2. People often ask me \_\_\_\_\_ I like being a twin.

3. The man asked \_\_\_\_\_ bus he would take.

4. The teacher said \_\_\_\_\_ the moon turns round the earth.