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品牌教辅



孟建平

系列丛书

英语

九年级(下)

# 教案·学案

JIAOAN XUEAN

教师用书

西泠印社出版社

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# 教案 · 学案

（英语）（人教版）

九年级(下)

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|------|------|-----|------|--|
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**教案·学案英语九年级下**

孟建平 主编

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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。其中,《教案·学案》更是一套深受广大师生喜爱的品牌图书。

随着新课程教学改革的进一步深化,教学形势不断发展,教学理念不断更新,教学信息资源也不断丰富。如今,无论是教师,还是学生,都迫切地需要一套行之有效的教辅书籍,让它来导引自己紧跟课改的步伐,又不致于迷失在信息的“海洋”中。为了给广大师生提供一套适应当前教学改革形势的教辅书籍,我们再次组织数十名一线高级教师,依据不断优化,不断创新的思路,本着更详细,更实用,更贴切教师、学生实际的宗旨,对这套《教案·学案》丛书作了全面修订,丛书的特点体现在以下几个方面:

**1. 独特性** 本丛书的编写体例与众不同,丛书的栏目设置力求合理、科学。丛书的核心栏目为[课堂教与学互动设计]。丛书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,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。教师用书按课堂教学程序设计,有大量精辟的说明、建议、点评,充分发挥教师在教学中的主导作用,可以作为教师备课的有效参考,尤其是有助于新教师尽快把握教学重点和难点,站稳讲台。学生用书的流程设计始终注重凸现学习过程中的发现、探索、研究等认识活动,使学习过程成为学生发现问题、分析问题、解决问题的过程。构建旨在培养创新精神和实践能力的学习方式,以达到促使学生轻松学习、快乐学习的目的。

**2. 实用性** 本丛书可供师生在课堂内外用,课堂补充例题及随堂练习的设置使教师省却课件(或小黑板)的准备工作,能大大提高课堂教学效率。每课时详细的知识点的讲解可使学生在课堂上把主要精力放在听讲上,课后又可仔细、反复研读知识讲解,从而进一步提升学习效果。

**3. 精细性** 本丛书对教材内容的讲解力求精辟,详细,真正体现围绕重点,突破难点,引发思考,启迪思维。根据考点要求,精讲精析,使学生举一反三,触类旁通。

**4. 系统性** 本丛书的课时安排与教材,教参完全一致,注重知识的系统性与完整性。

**5. 同步性** 本丛书完全与所用教材配套,以课时为单位配置课堂例题,随堂练习及课外同步训练题,所选例习题紧扣教材,严格保证其同步性,并以中考为风向标,紧跟中考的新动向,不断更新有关内容,使所有的题目无论是内容还是形式都力求有新意。

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,相信本丛书会是你的理想选择。

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。



## 孟建平系列丛书——《作业辅导》

### 新书介绍

布置作业,是老师的本职。

完成作业,是学生的天职。

关于作业,则有太多的话题:

话题一:作业布置后是给予解题点拨,还是不给解题点拨?

话题二:如何及时解决作业中的问题?如何提高作业的质量?

话题三:作业应该怎样讲评?是简单讲评还是详细讲评?

话题四:回家作业家长怎样辅导?有没有好的辅导办法?

.....

怎么办?

请选择——品牌教辅——孟建平系列丛书——《作业辅导》

《作业辅导》根据课本习题,作业本习题编写,与教学完全同步。课本习题,作业本习题是真正体现新课程的理念和思想的,是学生的“正餐”。

《作业辅导》设置解题“点拨”,给出详细,规范的“解答”。

《作业辅导》的核心栏目为“讲评”,主要从以下几方面展开:解答该题应注意或强调的地方,学生作业中的典型错误,出错原因及纠错办法,解题方法、解题规律的总结,如何举一反三、延伸拓展,以及与升学考的链接等。

书面、详细的《作业辅导》,可供学生反复阅读,使学生在解题思路,解题方法及解题技巧的运用等方面融会贯通,从而更好地提高作业的质量。

选择《作业辅导》,于学生,是多了几位名师来辅导;于家长,是找了几位专家作帮手;于教师,是多交了几位益友。



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# Unit 11

Could you please tell me where  
the restrooms are?

## 单元导航

本单元以“Getting around”为话题,结合向他人礼貌询问信息的方法进一步学习问路和指路的表达方式,培养学生观察以及解决问题的能力,并使他们能准确辨认街道地图、描述地理位置、给他人指路或提供帮助,及学习表示事物特征的形容词,在阅读中渗透文化意识,让学生了解中西方文化的差异,以便使他们能更好地进行人际交往。本单元的核心语言项目是“Ask for information politely”,教材始终以“礼貌询问、给人指路、提供帮助”为主线。

## 总体目标

### 知识目标

1. 学习并掌握下列重点词汇:restroom, shampoo, drugstore, cafe, department, department store, escalator, magic, fresh, block, oak, uncrowded, slide, water slide, clown, staff, organized, dress up, market, lend, park, alright, direct, order, wonder, lend, trouble, offend, certain, structure, hand in, hang out, depend on, in order not to offend people

2. 了解并掌握宾语从句的种类和用法。

3. 熟练运用形容词来描述各类场所的性质和优缺点。

### 能力目标

1. 能礼貌地向他人询问信息。

2. 能够根据地图或实际地理位置,给他人指路或提供帮助。

3. 能够运用适当的形容词来谈论各种场所的功能和优缺点。

### 情感文化目标

1. 学会礼貌地向他人请求帮助并表示感谢,能在不同场合、不同对象的情况下使用得体的语言。

2. 通过 Pairwork 和 Groupwork 等活动和竞赛,培养团队合作精神。

3. 了解中西方文化的差异,培养跨文化交际的能力。

## 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





## 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, cafe, department, department store, escalator, magic, exchange money, make a telephone call
2. 掌握下列重点句子和日常交际用语
  - (1) Can you tell me where I can get a dictionary?
  - (2) Do you know where I can buy shampoo?
  - (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) Take the elevator to the second floor.
  - (6) 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

## 【合作交流, 探究新知】

## Teaching procedures:

## Step I :

T: If you're free, what will you do?

Do you like travelling?

Where do you like to travel?

If you go to a big city, where will you visit?

Ss: Bookstore/Library/Park/Department store/Drugstore... (Read and teach the new words)

T: What do you usually do in these places?

If you want to save money, where will you go?

## Step II :

Read the phrases in (1a), then match each thing with a place in the pictures.

Ask some students say the sentences as following:

I can buy shampoo in Dean's drugstore or Daily's Department store.

## Step III :

T: If you want to post a letter, but you don't know the way, what will you do?

S<sub>1</sub>: I will ask the policeman for help.

T: What will you say?

S<sub>1</sub>: Excuse me, could you please tell me where I can post the letter?

S<sub>2</sub>: Excuse me, do you know where I can post the letter?

T: There are many ways to ask the directions. (show the chart)



- (1) Do you know where I can ...?
- (2) Excuse me, can you tell me the way to...?
- (3) Could you tell me how to get to...?
- (4) Can you please tell me where I can get...?
- (5) Excuse me, is there... near here?
- (6) Excuse me, how can I get to...?

T: So you can choose any of these ways to ask.

T: Listen and complete the conversations.

### Tapescript

#### Conversation 1

Girl 1: Excuse me. Could you tell me where I can buy some stamps?

Boy 1: Yes, there's a post office on Center Street.

Girl 1: Oh, can you tell me where Center Street is?

Boy 1: Sure. Go past the bank. Center Street is on your right.

Girl 1: Thanks a lot.

Boy 1: No problem.

#### Conversation 2

Girl 2: Excuse me. Do you know where I can save money?

Boy 2: Sure. There's a bank on Main Street.

Girl 2: Oh, could you please tell me how to get there?

Boy 2: Yes... Go straight ahead. The bank is on your left.

Girl 2: Thank you.

Boy 2: You're welcome.

### Answers:

- (1) buy some stamps (2) post office (3) Center Street (4) save money  
(5) bank (6) Main Street

Check the answers, then do ①c. Make conversations using the information in

①a. Then talk about your own city.

### Step IV:

T: Look at the picture, two boys are in a department store, what are they talking about? ②a listen and number the directions in the order that you hear them.

### Tapescript

Boy 1: Excuse me. Can you tell me where I can buy some shampoo?

Boy 2: Yes, there's a drugstore on the second floor. Um. Let me think... Take the escalator to the second floor and then... then you turn left. Let's see... Then go past the bank. And um... The drugstore is between the furniture store and the bookstore. You should be able to get shampoo there.

Boy 1: OK, great. Thanks a lot.

Boy 2: You're welcome.

### Answers:

The directions should be numbered in this order:

blank 2 1 blank 4 3

②b Listen and draw a line to show how walks to the drugstore.

**Answers:**

The line goes from where the boy is standing, over to the escalator, up the escalator to the second floor, to the left and past the bank. The line stops in front of the drugstore between the furniture store and the bookstore.

**Step IV:**

②c) Make conversations using the other places in the picture above in pairs.

**Sample Conversation:**

A: Excuse me, Can you tell me where I can make a phone call?

B: Sure. Take the escalator to the second floor. Turn left. The public phones are next to the furniture store.

**Homework:**

Go through ②c)

**【重点难点精讲精练】**

1. Could you please tell me where the restrooms are? 你能告诉我厕所在哪里吗?

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

(1) 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...

(2) 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.

e. g. — 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。

**【练一练】 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?

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

**【用法】** 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

(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。

e. g. 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。

e. g. 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。

e. g. 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。但 could 在本句中并不表示过去而是表示语气的委婉, 故从句时态不受影响。

e. g. 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。

e. g. The teacher asks, "Can you answer my question?"

→ The teacher asks if I can 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?

### 【练一练】 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.



## 【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。

## 课外同步训练

## 一、翻译下列词组

1. 买洗发水 buy shampoo
2. 打电话 make a telephone call
3. 存钱 save money
4. 乘电梯 take the escalator
5. 在第二层 on the second floor
6. 左拐弯 turn left
7. 走过银行 go/walk past the bank
8. 紧挨着 next to

## 二、单项选择

- (A) 1. Excuse me. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ to the science museum?  
A. which is the way      B. how  
C. where      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

## 三、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.

#### 四、完形填空

A story tells that two friends were walking through the desert(沙漠). During the trip they had a 1, and one friend hit the other in the face. The one who was beaten was hurt, but without saying 2, he wrote in the sand: "Today my best friend hit me in the face."

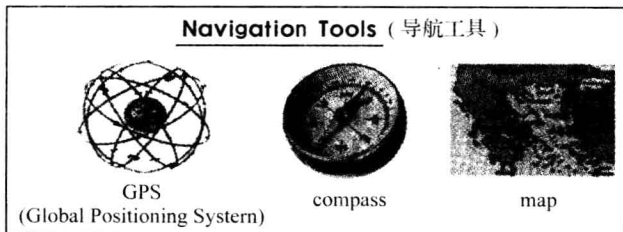
They 3 on walking until they found a lake, where they decided to take a bath. The one, who had been beaten, fell into the lake and started drowning(溺水), but the friend saved him. After he came back to life from the near drowning, he wrote on a 4: "Today my best friend saved my life."

The friend who had hit and 5 his best friend asked: "6 I hurt you, you wrote in the sand and now, you wrote on a stone, why?" The other friend 7: "When someone hurts us, we should write it down in sand 8 wind can blow it away. 9, when someone does something good for us, we must write it down in stone where no 10 can ever blow it away."

- ( C ) 1. A. talk      B. joke      C. fight      D. picnic  
 ( C ) 2. A. something      B. nothing      C. anything      D. everything  
 ( A ) 3. A. kept      B. continued      C. lasted      D. tried  
 ( B ) 4. A. sand      B. stone      C. tree      D. wall  
 ( C ) 5. A. killed      B. hurt      C. saved      D. made  
 ( D ) 6. A. Before      B. While      C. Until      D. After  
 ( A ) 7. A. replied      B. asked      C. questioned      D. required  
 ( C ) 8. A. which      B. how      C. where      D. when  
 ( C ) 9. A. Although      B. Or      C. But      D. If  
 ( A ) 10. A. wind      B. water      C. air      D. sand

#### 五、阅读理解

One of my favorite things to do is hiking in mountains. Because nobody likes the idea of getting lost, I always prepare before every trip. But what's the best **navigation tool**, a **Global Positioning System (GPS)** or a good old **map** and **compass**?







Five of my friends and I hiked through the mountains on a trail(路线) I marked. One team of three carried a GPS, and the other team used a map and compass.

It took the GPS team 3 hours and 11 minutes to get through the whole hike, however, it took the map and compass team only 2 hours and 49 minutes. The biggest problem the GPS team met was that they lost the satellite signal(卫星信号) in some places. With no map or compass, they had to walk around until they were in a place where the signal was good. The map and compass team was able to spot different landmarks, compare them to their maps and then use the compass to point them in the right direction.

When I head out on my future hikes, I'm bringing a map, a compass and a GPS to show me the way.

- ( C )1. The writer prepared before every trip because he didn't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. like the old map and compass  
B. know how to use the GPS  
C. want to get lost in mountains
- ( A )2. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people in each team.  
A. 3                      B. 5                      C. 6
- ( B )3. The two teams \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had the same navigation tool  
B. went along the same trail  
C. had the same problem
- ( B )4. The GPS team spent \_\_\_\_\_ time than the map and compass team in the whole hike.  
A. less                      B. more                      C. the same
- ( C )5. In the end, the writer found out \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the map and compass were too old navigation tools to use any more  
B. it wasn't necessary to bring a map and a compass together with a GPS  
C. the GPS had some disadvantages in hiking in mountains



## 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, hang out
2. 掌握下列重点句子和日常交际用语
  - (1) Where do you usually hang out with your friends?
  - (2) It has advantages and disadvantages.
  - (3) It's kind of small.

### 教学重点与难点

掌握 there be 句型的用法,并能对公共场所进行描述以及指引路途。

### 课堂教与学互动设计

#### 【合作交流,探究新知】

#### Teaching Procedures:

#### Step I :

Review different ways of asking and directing the way.

#### Step II :

T: You know. I like travelling on weekends. I usually go hiking in the mountains. It's really relaxing but sometimes it's dangerous. Where do you usually hang out with friends?

S<sub>1</sub>: We usually go to the library.

T: Why?

S<sub>1</sub>: Because it's quiet in the library and I can read a lot of books.

T: Good! These are the advantages. × × . Do you usually go to the mall with your friends?

S<sub>1</sub>: Yes, we like shopping a lot.

T: Today we'll read an article about hanging out at the mall.

#### Step III :

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

Answers:

| Advantages                                | Disadvantages                 |
|---|-------------------------------|
| ① free concerts                           | ① air isn't fresh             |
| ② fun to watch people                     | ② usually crowded             |
| ③ go to the music store and listen to CDs | ③ always spend too much money |
| ④ look at books in the bookstore          |                               |

2. Read the article again, then answer the question—What did the interviewer ask?

S<sub>1</sub>: He asked why YuYue went to the mall.

S<sub>2</sub>: He asked why not?



S<sub>3</sub>: He asked how about Li Jun and Hu Peng?

3. Read and act

Act out the conversation in group of four

### Step III:

Talk about these questions:

1. Where do you usually hang out with friends?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of each place?

A Sample conversation:

A: Where do you usually hang out with your friends?

B: We usually hang out in my house.

A: Is that a good place to hang out?

B: Well, it has both advantages and disadvantages. It's small, but very quiet and comfortable. We can listen to music, watch VCDs and so on.

### Step IV:

Play the game—Directions Challenge

Homework

Recite ③a

### 【重点难点精讲精练】

1. We decided to talk to some students about why they go there. 我们决定和一些同学谈论一下他们为何去那里。

【用法】(1) why they go there 为宾语从句, 用作介词 about 的宾语。

e. g. 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.

e. g. He decided to do something to make her happy.

他决定做点什么使她高兴。

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。

【练一练】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。

【用法】kind of 意为“有点, 相当”, 是副词词组, 修饰 small 用作状语。

e. g. I'm feeling kind of tired. 我感到有点累。

【练一练】单项选择

(C) She was \_\_\_\_\_ 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。

【用法】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”。

e. g. 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)