

中学 课堂

新学案

Z H O N G X U E K E T A N G X I N X U E A N

新学案

初二英语(上)



A

C

D

E

B





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初二英语(上)

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书海出版社

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书海出版社出版发行

030012 太原市建设南路15号 0351-4922102

<http://www.sxep.com.cn> E-mail: sxep@sx.cei.gov.cn

新华书店经销 临汾日报印刷厂印刷

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开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:14.375 字数:295千字

2002年7月第1版 2002年7月山西第1次印刷

印数:1—10000册

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ISBN 7—80550—353—2

G·367 定价:13.00元



序 言

选择一种较好的体现了素质教育新理念,既有利于培养创新精神和实践能力,又能够适应考试改革要求的学习材料,是广大中学教师、学生及其家长的共同愿望。为此,我们组织编写了这套较好地体现了上述要求的《中学课堂新学案》。

《新学案》是供中学各科课堂教学中使用的一种学生学习用书。它严格按照教学大纲(或课程标准)的规定,以教科书为依据,从学生实际出发,把传统课堂教学过程中教师讲、学生听的内容,以书面的形式提供给学生;同时,又设置了许多新的栏目,力求增添一些新颖有趣的材料,吸引学生主动地、有创造性地学习。它为各学校提供了一种全新的教学模式,是新的教育理念的具体体现。

《新学案》体现了自主学习的理念。它借鉴了全国教学改革先进集体——江苏洋思中学“先学后教,当堂训练”的经验,精心设计了“学习目标”、“学习指导”、“导读提示”、“重点难点导学”、“助学资料”、“达标训练”等栏目,让学生在教师指导下自主学习、独立思考。教师的作用重在引导、点提和对关键问题进行讲解。它根本改变了课堂上教师讲得过多,学生被动学习的局面。

《新学案》体现了探究学习的理念。学生学习的探究过程具有重要的教育价值,它不仅能使学生对知识结论获得透彻的理解,而且能有效地发展学生的智慧,培养学生勇于探索、不怕困难的精神。《新学案》通过“导读提示”和“重点难点导学”设计了一系列灵活有趣、启发思考的问题,把学生的思维一步步引向知识的结论,从而使学生经历了一个探究的过程。在这一过程中,学生真正“感受、理解知识产生和发展的过程”,体验到创造的乐趣,其收获是可想而知的。

《新学案》体现了合作学习的理念。合作意识和合作能力是人们在新世纪生存与发展的重要品质,也是学生在学习中获得知识、培养能力、发展个性的必要条件。因此,教师在课堂上应该给学生更多相互交流、共同切磋的机会。《新学案》通过“导读提示”和“重点难点导学”提出一系列问题,不仅启发学生自学思考,还要引导大家展开讨论,集思广益,一起探讨正确的结论,形成师生之间、学生之间积极互动、共同发展的局面。

《新学案》体现了重视学习学科基本结构的理念。美国著名教育家布纳纳强调指出:“不论我们选教什么学科,务必使学生理解该学科的基本结构。”所谓基本结构,即每门学科中那些广泛起作用的概念、定义、原理和法则体系的知识。它

是各学科中智力价值最高的核心内容。掌握基本结构知识,特别是掌握知识体系,对于学好知识、发展智慧具有重要意义。《新学案》不仅设置了一系列问题,引导学生进行基本概念和原理的形成过程的推导,而且还特别设置了“知识网络”一栏,将本课的知识点,按内在联系编成知识网络图,帮助学生掌握知识的系统性,从而很好地体现了重视学习学科基本结构的教育理念。

《新学案》也注重了对练习的设计。为了有助于增强学生的实践能力,并帮助学生适应考试改革,以提高中考和高考成绩,《新学案》参照中考、高考题型,在每节课后和每个单元之后,设计了相当数量的练习题,在每册之后,还编有一套综合练习题。

《新学案》之所以有较高的质量,和其实力雄厚的编写队伍是分不开的。它由山西省太原市教育局导师团组织编写。该团集中了全市的中学特级教师、优秀的学科带头人和教学骨干,不仅有丰富的教学经验,而且以传播素质教育新理念为己任。况且山西省又是全国首先试用新教材的“两省一市”之一,对新教材较为熟悉。进几年这支队伍为广西、福建、北京等地编写了大批教辅读物,深得好评。此次编写,教师们更加精心组织,反复推敲,所以较好地保证了这套书的质量。

作为一个新生事物,《新学案》必定有它不够完善的地方。衷心欢迎大家批评指正。

编者

《新学案》课堂教学使用方法

1. 使用本丛书教学,要坚持“先学后教”的原则,主要讲清本课时的学习要求,把教学目标具体化,使整个教学过程紧紧围绕这一目标进行。
2. 学生自学时,结合“导读提示”,让学生边看书,边写读书记要(解答提示问题),并记下疑难问题,然后阅读“重点难点导学”。时间不宜太长,只求大概了解课程内容。
3. 师生互动学习、讨论。可先让学生提出自学中的问题,也可由教师提出问题,由学生先作答,必要时教师作分析、补充。
4. 学生按“知识网络”复述本课知识点。
5. 按课堂讨论题或演示题,组织课堂讨论或演示,再由学生或教师讲评。
6. 按“达标训练”做练习及讲评。(使用学案,要当堂训练,尽量不留课外作业。)



Unit 1 Welcome back!

【学习目标】

知识目标

1. 语音: [ə:] er ir ur or ear [a:] a al ar [au] ou ow
2. 词汇: lesson, fun, when, bad, matter, September, happy, best, wish, second, idea, last, mean, important, use, Ms, before, never, just, third, afraid
3. 交际用语:
 - 1) Welcome back to school!
 - 2) Happy Teachers' Day!
 - 3) Best wishes!
 - 4) Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.
 - 5) It doesn't matter.
 - 6) Why don't you...? That's a good idea.
 - 7) What are you going to do? We're going to...
4. 语法: 1) 复习现在进行时态
2) 复习一般现在时态

能力目标

本单元要求学生对英语姓名有初步的了解,知道姓和名的位置、全名、尊称及其与中国姓名的差别,并能正确表达英语姓名。

情意目标

鼓励学生用美好的语言表达对老师的敬爱之情。启发学生思考,运用已学的英语自制教师节贺卡。

【学习指导】

本单元主要涉及的教学内容是“介绍英美人的姓名”。第1课前一部分是以点名的方式表现了教师初次迎接新班级的情景,为下面讲解姓名做了铺垫;后一部分则是以值日报告的方式介绍了9月10日教师节。第2课由两个学生的对话自然地引入了介绍英美人姓名的一段文字。第3课继续介绍一些人名和名字的缩写。第4课在拼读规则、听力训练和写作训练之后安排了一篇有关姓名的译音的幽默短文。

【助学资料】

A

In China, most people often have some different names. They have family names used in school and society.

Now, people become very serious about given names because a young couple can only

have one child. Girls are often given names with words like hua, ye, fang, ling, juan and so on. That shows parents wish their daughters to be nice. Boys' names are often useful to the country. For example, gang, qiang, wei, hu, long, yong, hai, guo . . .

In China, the family name comes before the given name. But in the west, people's family names come after their given names. As many people's names are from the Bible, they don't have the same meanings as the Chinese names do. Often people in the west do not even know the original meaning of their names.

Question: Why do people become very serious about given names now?

B

English surnames(姓) have an interesting history. In early times people had just one name that they were given at birth. It might have been John or Hilda, for example. One name was quite enough. If someone mentioned Hilda or John, everyone knew who was meant because there would be only one Hilda or one John in a tiny village. But as time went on, small village grew into towns. Then there might be five or six Johns and five or six Hildas all living in the same place. How were people to know which John or which Hilda was meant there?

One way of getting over the difficulty was by adding the name of the work the person did. Thus the man who was a cook might be called John the Cook. The man who weaved clothes might be called John the Weaver. Second names or, surnames as we now call them, had come into being. In time these surnames were given to a man's children. So John Weaver's children would, perhaps, be called Hilda Weaver and Charles Weaver. And this is how we still use surnames today.

Another way of telling one person from another with the same name was by adding the place where they lived. Thus the two men in the same village, both with the name of Tom, might be known as Tom by the Wood and Tom in the Field. This would give rise (产生) to such surnames as Wood, Field, Street, Tree, Pond, Lade, Forest, etc.

The origin of many surnames is easy to find. But how others started is difficult to know. Only scholars who have studied the history of words can tell the origin of the more difficult ones, and even then can't always be sure.

Question: What does the passage mainly tell us about?

C

有关节日的归类:

Teachers' Day 教师节(始于 1985 年 9 月 10 日。是 中国政府重视教育,尤其是重视教师的一种体现。在那天,全国各地要举行庆祝活动,表彰先进教育工作者。学生常在教师节买鲜花,或寄明信片送给老师,以表示对教师的感谢和致意。)

Children's Day (6 月 1 日)

Women's Day 妇女节(3 月 8 日)

New Year's Day (1 月 1 日)



April Fool's Day 愚人节(4月1日)

Mid-autumn Day 中秋节(农历八月十五)

Mother's Day 母亲节(on the second Sunday in May)

May Day International Labor Day 五一国际劳动节(5月1日)

National Day 国庆节(10月1日)

Christmas Day 圣诞节(12月25日)

Army Day 建军节(8月1日)

the Spring Festival 春节(农历正月初一)

the Party's Birthday (7月1日)

【知识网络】

PRESENT SIMPLE Affirmative

Negative

He	lives	in New York.
She		
I	live	
You		
We		
They		

He	doesn't	live in New York.
She	(does not)	
I	don't (do not)	
You		
We		
They		

Interrogative

Short Answers

Does	he	live in New York.
	she	
Do	I	
	you	
	we	
	they	

	he	does	Yes,
	she		
	I	do.	
	you		
	we		
	they		

	he	doesn't.	No,
	she		
	I	don't.	
	you		
	we		
	they		

Question with WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHO

She wears a white hat.
He gets up at seven o'clock.
Barbara works at the bank.
She likes her teacher.

What does he wear?
When does he get up?
Where does she work?
Who does she like?

A white hat.
At seven o'clock.
At the bank.
Her mother.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

They're	always	early
	usually	
	often	late
	sometimes	
	seldom	on time
	never	

They're	always	early
	usually	
	often	late
	sometimes	
	seldom	on time
	never	

Interrogative

Negative

Do they	ever	take the bus?
---------	------	---------------

They	never	take the bus.
------	-------	---------------

PRESENT CONTINUOUS Affirmative, Negative, Interrogative

He	's	watching TV.	He	isn't	watching TV.	-	he	watching TV?
She	(is)		She	(is not)		Is	she	
It			It	's not			it	
I	'm		I	'm not		Am	I	
	(am)			(am not)				
You			You	aren't		Are	you	
We	're		We	(are not)			we	
They	(are)		They	're not			they	

Short Answers

Yes,	he	is.	No,	he	isn't.
	she			she	
	it			it	
	I	am.		I	'm not.
	you	are.		you	aren't.
	we			we	
	they			they	

Question with WHAT, WHO, WHERE

Albert is eating a sandwich.	What's he eating?	A sandwich.
Linda is dancing with Tom.	Who's she dancing with?	Tom.
Sam is going to the garage.	Where's he going?	To the garage.

Lesson 1

【导读提示】

1. Could you say something about your summer holiday?

2. What would you like to say to your teachers and classmates on the first day of the new school year?

3. Suppose you are a new teacher, what are you going to do on the first day of new term?

4. What do you want to say to your teachers on Teachers' Day?



5. Do you often go to school late? What do you say to your teacher if you are late for school?

【重点难点导学】

1. **Welcome back to school!** 欢迎回校。

这是句日常交际用语,表示欢迎对方来某处。例如:Welcome to China! 欢迎来中国! Welcome to Beijing! 欢迎到北京来! Welcome home! 欢迎归来! 注意不要说 Welcome you to...

2. **We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.**

这个学期我们学说英语将会很有乐趣。

1) be going to 表示将要发生的动作,含有“打算”的意思。

例如:—What are you going to do after school? 你放学后打算干什么?

—I'm going to write a letter to my friend. 我要给朋友写封信。

2) have fun 获得乐趣,尽情地做某事。fun 是不可数名词。

例如:We have fun playing basketball after school. 放学后,我们尽情地打篮球。

3) learning and speaking English 是动词的-ing形式,在句中作状语。

4) this term 这学期 next term 下学期 last term 上学期

3. **This is our first lesson, so I don't know all your names.**

这是我们的第一节课,所以我并不知道你们所有人的名字。

本句中 first 前有形容词性物主代词“our”修饰,故不再用 the。so 是并列连词,意为“因此”。

表示数目的词是基数词,例如:one, two, three..., 表示顺序的数词是序数词,往往与定冠词 the 连用,其构成方法如下:

1) 一般在其相应的基数词尾加 th, 例如:six→sixth, ten→tenth.

2) 以 ty 结尾的基数词,变 y 为 i, 再加 eth, 例如:twenty→twentieth, thirty→thirtieth.

3) 特殊变化的序数词:one→first, two→second, three→third, five→fifth, twelve→twelfth, eight→eighth, nine→ninth

4) 多位基数词,将最后一位基数词变为序数词,例如:thirty-one→thirty-first, sixty-three→sixty-third. 请同学们学习下列序数词,注意拼写规则及特殊情况。

基数词	序数词	译文	基数词	序数词	译文
one	first	第一	two	second	第二
three	third	第三	four	fourth	第四
five	fifth	第五	six	sixth	第六
seven	seventh	第七	eight	eighth	第八

基数词	序数词	译文	基数词	序数词	译文
nine	ninth	第九	ten	tenth	第十
twelve	twelfth	第十二	twenty	twentieth	第二十
twenty-one	twenty-first	第二十一	thirty	thirtieth	第三十
forty	fortieth	第四十	fifty	fiftieth	第五十
sixty	sixtieth	第六十	seventy	seventieth	第七十
eighty	eightieth	第八十	ninety	ninetieth	第九十
hundred	hundredth	第一百			

not...all... 意为并非所有的……如果句中含有表示全体意义的代词或副词, 例如: all, every, both, always, everybody, everything, everywhere 等, 它们用于否定结构时不是表示全部否定。The students here aren't all Young Pioneers. 这里的学生并非全都是少先队员。

4. Please say "here" when I call your name, Ma Lili.

马丽丽, 当我叫到你的名字时, 请喊“到”。

call one's name 点名。

5. —Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

对不起, 我迟到了, 因为交通堵塞。

—It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time.

没关系, 但是明天请按时来。

traffic 是不可数名词, 意为交通。

例如: Be careful! The traffic is heavy. 当心, 车辆很多。

当别人向我们说 I'm sorry 之类的道歉话时, 我们通常可以说: It doesn't matter. It's not important. I don't mind. 类似的表达方法还有 That's all right. Not at all. You are welcome. With pleasure. 等。

on time 按时 in time 及时

6. —Today is Thursday, September 10th, Teachers' Day.

今天是 9 月 10 日, 星期四, 教师节。

—Happy Teachers' Day, Mr. Wu. 祝吴老师教师节愉快!

7. Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

这是送给您的一张贺卡, 顺致我们最美好的祝愿。

wish 作为 n. 时, 常用复数形式, best wishes 为固定搭配, 意为最美好的祝愿。常用作问候语和信末结束语。例如: Please give my best wishes to your family. 请代我向全家致以最美好的祝愿。

【达标训练】

课堂讨论

Suppose your foreign teacher is Jane White, please write a card to her on Teachers' Day.



TO _____ _____ _____ _____ From _____

自测题

找出相匹配的应答语:

1. Happy Teachers' Day!
2. Happy New Year!
3. I'm sorry I'm late.
4. What about something to eat?
5. What 's the date?
6. Who's on duty today?

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">A. Thank you.B. The same to you.C. It doesn't matter. Please come earlier next time.D. I am.E. September 10th.F. That's a good idea. |
|---|

Lesson 2

【导读提示】

1. What do you know about the difference between Chinese and English names?

_____ _____ _____

2. How many names do English people usually have? What are they?

3. What do Chinese people call each other for short?

4. What do your parents call you at home? What does it mean?

5. Give more short names for English names.

【重点难点导学】

1. Mr. Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.

吴老师想让我明天在课堂上做个报告。

give sb. a talk - give a talk to sb. 为固定搭配,意为“给某人做个报告”。have a talk 意为“听报告”,注意加以区别。

talk 构成其他词组有:talk with/to sb. 同/和/跟某人谈话;talk about sb. /sth. 谈论/谈到某人/某物;talk of sb. /sth 谈起/谈到某人/某物;say /talk to oneself 自言自语;talk over sth 讨论/商量某事。

2. I'm thinking about what to say. 我在考虑谈些什么。

to 加动词原形称为动词不定式,可以和疑问词 what, who, which, when, how, where 和 whether 等连用,构成不定式短语,在句中作主语、宾语或表语等。

例如:I don't know what to do. 我不知道怎么办。

Can you tell me how to go to the railway station?

你能告诉我去火车站怎样走吗?

3. —Why don't you talk about names? 为什么你不讲讲姓名的问题?

—That's a good idea. 是个好注意。

Why don't you + 动词原形,用来提出建议,相当于 Why not + 动词原形。

例如:Why don't we go out for a walk?

Why not go for a walk? 我们为何不出去散步呢?

另外表示提建议的句型还有:How /What about...? Let's...

4. Their family name comes last. 他们的姓放在最后。

Come first/second/third...last. 意为“排在第一/二/三……最后”。

例如:Who came first in the game? 谁在比赛中得了第一?

She came last in the race. 她在赛跑中得了最后一名。

5. To many people, the meaning of a name is important.

对许多人来说,名字的含义是很重要的。

to sb. 意为“对某人来说”,to 介词,表示“对于”。

例如:To him, that's too hard. 对他来说,那太难了。

the meaning of... 意为“……的意思/涵义”。

例如:—What's the meaning of the word? 这个单词是什么意思?

—I'm afraid I've no idea. 恐怕我不知道。

6. I think this is different from Chinese names. 我认为这与中国姓名是不一样的。

be different from 为固定词组,意为“与/和……不同”。

例如:His pencil-box is different from yours. 他的铅笔盒与你的不同。

要表示两者之间有差别,用...difference between...

例如:There are many differences between us. 我们之间有很多差别。

7. ...but Jim is short for James. 吉姆是詹姆斯的简称(或昵称)。

例如:My name is Thomas, “Tom” for short.

我的名字叫托马斯,简称汤姆。

be short for 是……的简略形式。

例如:TV is short for television. TV 是 television 的简略形式。

**【达标训练】****课堂讨论**

1. Put these words in the correct columns.

James Dr Nancy Miss Australia Mrs King Brown Canada Scott American
America
England English Mr Bush George Ann Australian Canadian

TITLE	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Mrs	Ann	King	Australia	Australian

2. Suppose you're a volunteer in the Olympic Games, you are helping the foreigners who are in trouble. Can you help him or her correct the mistake when a foreigner puts Mr or Miss before your given name? Make up a dialogue with your partner.

自测题

补全对话，每空一词：

A: Excuse me. Do you speak English?

B: _____, a little. Can I help you?

A: Where is Beijing Hotel?

B: It's over there behind that tall white building. Follow me, please. I'm going to take you there.

A: Your English is very good.

B: _____. _____ do you come from?

A: I come from New York.

B: What's your name, please?

A: My name is Tony Black. And what's your name?

B: My name's Wang Wei. Nice to meet you, Mr _____.

A: Nice to meet you, Mr Wei.

B: I'm _____. You _____ call me like that. My family name is _____, not _____. You see, we Chinese _____ our family name _____.

A: Oh, sorry, Mr Wang.

Lesson 3

【导读提示】

1. What do your parents call you for short?

2. Look at a foreigner named James Allan Green. When you meet him for the first time, how do you call him? Now the man is your good friend, what can you call him?

【重点难点导学】

1. **Sure, Dave is short for David, isn't it?** 当然, Dave 是 David 的缩写, 不是吗?

这是一个反意疑问句。反意疑问句由两部分组成, 前一部分是对事物的陈述, 后一部分是简短的提问。如果前一部分用肯定式, 后一部分一般用否定形式; 前一部分是否定形式, 后一部分就用肯定形式。两部分的人称和时态要一致。反意疑问句陈述部分用降调, 后半部分可升可降。提问者对陈述部分有较大的把握时, 后半部分用降调; 把握性不大时, 用升调。

例如: —You're from Australia, aren't you? 你来自澳大利亚, 是吗?

—Yes, I am. 是的。

2. **Yes, you know a lot about English names.** 是的, 有关英语名字你知道得很多。

a lot 在此处相当于副词, 意为“很多”, 修饰 know。a lot of 形容词性短语, 后跟不可数名词或可数名词, 意为“很多……”。

例如: We learn a lot from farmers. 我们从农民那里学到了很多。

3. **Only a little.** 只会一点。

a little 用来修饰不可数名词。

例如: There is a little water in the bottle. 瓶子里有点水。

【达标训练】

课堂讨论

1. Say these words and put them in the correct columns.

Tom Tony Albert Bob Sue Lily Maria Mary Kate David Anne Jeff

MALE	FEMALE
Jeff	Sue

2. Match these English names and their short forms and then say the words.

Tom

James

Dave

Sandra



Sandy

David

Liz

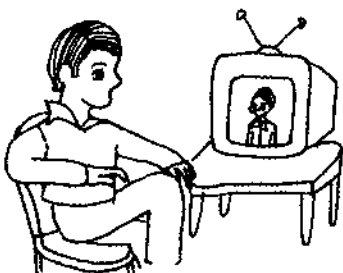
Elizabeth

Jim

Thomas

自测题

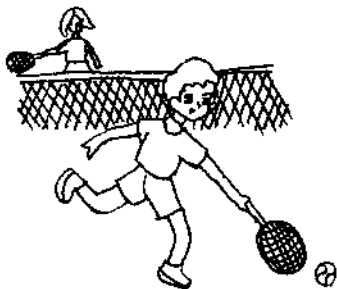
看图并用所给词的适当形式填空:



1. Jimmy Brown _____ (be) a student in a high school. He _____ (like) his classes and _____ (get) good grades. Jimmy usually _____ (study) with his friends in the school library. He often _____ (help) them with their lessons. After school they sometimes _____ (go) to the park and _____ (play) football. Right now, Jimmy _____ (watch) TV.

2. Tony _____ (work) every day at his father's restaurant. He _____ (be) very friendly and _____ (smile) at all the customers.

Tony's friends often _____ (come) and _____ (see) him at the restaurant. They usually _____ (talk) about sports. At the moment, Tony _____ (play) tennis with Barbara.



Lesson 4

【导读提示】

1. Do you have an English name? If you don't have one, please choose one for yourself.

2. Look at the picture and read the passage and give them English names.

Mr. _____ is a family man. He has a wife, _____, and two children. Their names are _____ and _____. The _____ have a small house with a red roof. Their house is near the library. Mr. _____



has a Volkswagen and his wife also has a Volkswagen. His car is orange and her car is white. Right now, Mr. _____ is washing his car. Mrs. _____ is working in the garden. She's planting vegetables. _____ is helping her mother in the garden. _____ isn't at home. He's playing football with his friends.

【重点难点导学】

1. ...I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu.我要给吴老师买些东西。

buy sth. for sb. 是固定搭配。请注意下列结构 give sth. to sb. 把什么东西给了某人 / show sth. to sb. 向某人出示某物 / bring sth. to sb 给某人带来某物 / make sth. for sb. 为某人制作某物 / mend sth. for sb. 为某人修理某物 / pass sth. to sb. 把某物递给某人。

2. ...want to wish him/her a Happy Teachers' Day.想祝贺他/她教师节快乐。

wish sb. + n. 祝愿某人。

例如: We wish you a Happy New Year. 我们祝你新年愉快。

3. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to. 他们经常问他来自什么地方, 有多大年龄, 在哪里上学。

“where he is from” “how old he is” 和 “what school he goes to” 是三个宾语从句, 作宾语, 是他们所问的内容。请注意他们是陈述句的语序。

4. He has to spell his name many times. 他必须多次地拼读他的名字。

has to 是 have to 的第三人称单数形式, 意为不得不, 其后跟动词原形。

例如: He has to stay at home and look after his sister.

他不得不呆在家照顾他的妹妹。

5. He doesn't want to spell it any more. 他再也不想拼读了。

not...any more 意为不再……

例如: He didn't cry any more when his mother came back.

当他的妈妈回了后, 他不再哭了。

6. It means a waste of time 它的意思是浪费时间。

mean 意为“意思是……”

例如: What do you mean? 你是什么意思?

【达标训练】

课堂讨论

Make your own name card. Now introduce yourself to your new teacher.

