

自主 合作 探究 高效



活力课堂

新课程导学案

《活力课堂·新课程导学案》编写组 编

英语

九年级 上册

(人教版)

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本世纪初，国家启动新世纪基础教育课程改革，经过多年的实践探索，新课程改革取得了显著成效，广大教育工作者探索、创造、积累了许多宝贵的经验，推动着这场改革不断向纵深发展。

新课程改革的根本出发点是为了一切学生，而课改的主要落脚点在课堂，“导学案”则是新课程改革成果的一个重要体现。所谓“导学案”是指教师依据学生的认知水平和知识经验，为指导学生进行主动的知识建构而编写的学习方案。“导学案”一方面帮助学生将新学的知识与已有的知识经验形成联结，为新知识的学习提供良好铺垫；另一方面，帮助学生对新学知识进行多方面的加工，以利于学生形成牢固的知识体系；与此同时，还要指导学生掌握学习的有效方式方法。概括起来说，“导学案”既是课堂教学改革的实施方案，又是学生理解教学内容，掌握学习方法，提高学习能力的学习方案。

一些推行课程教学改革的学校，由教师自己动手编写“导学案”，一方面限于教师个体的经验与水平，难以保证“导学案”的质量；另一方面，既加重了教师的工作负担，又增加了学校印制的经济负担。如果这些学校能有一套由课改领军学校一线骨干教师和教研工作者总结多年的经验倾心打造的“导学案”，以它为蓝本，再根据学校和学生的实际，做一些修改和调整，创造性地为我所用，这就便利多了。因此，为有利于课改先进经验的借鉴和运用，有利于课程教学改革的大面积推广，我们组织省内外知名课改学校的骨干教师和教研部门的研究人员，在多年课改研究和实践的基础上，以“能用、实用、好用”为目标精心编写了这套《活力课堂·新课程导学案》，由湖南教育出版社出版发行。

“问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来”。课改学校一线教师生动的教学实践和鲜活的课改经验是我们这套“导学案”的生命之水、成长之源。热切期望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见和建议，以期不断修订，日臻完善，使之成为课改教师的好帮手和学生学习的好伙伴，更大的提高教学质量和学习效率。我们相信《活力课堂·新课程导学案》的编辑出版，必将对“导学案”的深入实施起到积极的推动作用，定将掀起新课程改革的新篇章。

本书编写组

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Unit 1 How can we become good learners?

Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)

学习目标

1. 掌握重点单词和短语: textbook, conversation, aloud, pronunciation, sentence, patient, work with sb., make word cards, listen to tapes, ask sb. for help, watch videos, have conversations with sb., too...to..., at first, word by word
2. 掌握疑问词 how 的提问方式以及对它用 by doing sth. 回答。
3. 掌握和运用下列语句:
 - (1) —How do you study for a test?
—I study by working with a group.
 - (2) It's too hard to understand spoken English.
 - (3) The more you read, the faster you'll be.
4. 重点难点: how 引导特殊疑问句, 常用于提问 by 引导的方式状语。

预 习 案

◆ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记;
2. 自学课文, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

◆ 预习自测

翻译官

1. 和朋友一起学习 _____
2. 听磁带 _____
3. 读课本 _____
4. 向老师求助 _____

5. 参加小组学习 _____
6. 制作单词卡片 _____
7. 和朋友交流 _____
8. 大声朗读 _____
9. 练习语音 _____
10. 英语口语 _____
11. 逐字 _____
12. 词群 _____
13. 作报告 _____

活 动 案

◆ 自主探究

Activity 1. 在文中找到有关学习方法的一些短语, 并了解其含义。

Activity 2. 完成下列句子。

1. —_____ do you study for a test? 你是怎样学习来准备考试的?
—I study _____ a group. 我通过小组合作来学习。
2. _____ you read, _____ you'll be. 你读得越多, 你就读得越快。

◇ 合作交流

Activity 3. Presentation

- 1) Teach new words and expressions.
- 2) Choose one of group members from each group and have an instant memory challenge for them.

Activity 4. Listen and Practice

- 1) Read the listening material first before listening.
- 2) Listen to the tape and finish 1b, 2a and 2b.
- 3) Check the answers and explain why.
- 4) Imitate the pronunciation of the speakers in the tape.

Activity 5. Study and Practice

- 1) Make a conversation according to the given sentence patterns in 1c.
- 2) Make a conversation according to the information in 2a and 2b.
- 3) Study 2d and translate it in roles.

Activity 6. Role-play and Show up

- 1) Use the conversation in 2d with your group members to do a role-play.
- 2) Select a group to display the conversation in front of classmates.

◇ 总结归纳

1. —How do you study for a test? 你是怎样学习来准备考试的?

—I study by working with a group. 我通过小组合作来学习。

How 引导特殊疑问句，常用来提问 by 引导的方式状语从句。by doing sth. 表示“通过……（方法，方式）”。

eg. —How do you learn English?

—By listening to tapes.

2. The more you read, the faster you'll be. 你读得越多，你就读得越快。

the + 比较级 + 从句, the + 比较级 + 从句, 意为“越……, 越……”。

eg. The less junk food you eat, the healthier you will be.

3. It's too hard to understand spoken English. 听懂英语口语太难了。

too... (for sb) to do sth. “(对某人而言) 太……而不能……” too 后接形容词或副词原级, to 后接动词原形。它可与“so... that... (not) + 句子”结构和“not... enough to do sth.”句式互换。

eg. The baby is too young to dress himself.

=The baby is so young that he can't dress himself.

=The baby is not old enough to dress himself.

温馨提示:

By doing sth. 中动词的 ing 形式的变化中, 部分以不发音的 e 结尾的动词要去掉 e 再加 ing。
eg. making, taking

检 测 案

◇ 当堂检测

I. 单项选择

1. —How do you save so much money?
—_____ doing a part-time job.

- A. In B. By C. On.
2. —My English is poor, what can I do?
—You can ask your teacher _____ help.
A. by B. for C. to

3. Reading _____ every morning is helpful to your pronunciation.
A. quietly B. loud C. aloud
4. It's Sunday today. What about _____ the science museum?
A. visit B. visiting C. to visit
5. She often practices _____ English.
A. speaks B. to speak C. speaking
6. —What about playing basketball after school?
— _____
A. Yes, I can.
B. Yes, you are right.
C. That's a good idea.

II. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子

1. 他曾经和朋友一起练习对话吗?
Has he ever _____ with friends?
2. 大声阅读提高了我的口语技能。
Reading aloud _____ my _____.
3. 听磁带怎么样?
How about _____?
4. 谁将给他们做报告?
Who will _____ them _____?
5. 我太小以至于不能理解她的话。
I was _____ young _____ understand her words.



教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____
Key sentences: _____
Grammar: _____
Your problems: _____

Period 2 Section A (3a-3b)



学习目标

1. 掌握重点单词和短语: expression, discover, secret, grammar, the secret to..., be afraid to do sth, fall in love with, body language, as well, a piece of cake, look up, so that
2. 掌握本课的主要句型:
(1) Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?
(2) The teacher spoke so quickly that I didn't understand her most of the time.
(3) I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.
3. 重难点: 理解背诵 “How I learned to learn English” 课文。

预 习 案

◆ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记;
2. 自学课文, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

◆ 预习自测

翻译官

1. 害怕做…… _____

2. 懂得意思 _____
3. 爱上了…… _____
4. 一部叫 Toy Story 的电影 _____
5. 他们的面部表情 _____
6. 起初 _____
7. (在字典, 资料中) 查阅 _____

活 动 案

◆ 自主探究

Activity 1. 完成下列句子。

1. Why did Li Ming find _____ difficult _____ Chinese? 为什么李明发现学语文很难?

2. I want to learn new words and more grammar _____. I can have a better understanding of English movies. 我想学习新单词和更多语法, 这样我能更好地理解英语电影。

3. The policeman spoke _____ quickly _____. I didn't understand him at all. 那个警察说得那么快, 以至于我根本没理解。

◆ 合作交流

Activity 2. New words study

- 1) Teach new words and expressions.
- 2) Choose one of group members from each group and have an instant memory challenge for them.

Activity 3. Scan and Answer

- 1) Read the title of 3a and guess "what is the article mainly about?"
- 2) Scan the article and finish the questions of 3a.
- 3) Ask two groups to answer the questions. The others check them.

Activity 4. Translate and Practice

- 1) Read the passage carefully and translate it in groups.
- 2) Use the new words and phrases to finish 3b in groups.
- 3) Check the answers and explain why.

◆ 总结归纳

1. But I was afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation. 但是我因为我的语音不好而害怕提问。

(1) be afraid to do sth. 害怕做 = be afraid of doing sth.

eg. I'm afraid to go out alone at night. = I'm afraid of going out alone at night.

(2) because of 因为, 由于, 是介词短语, 后加名词、代词、动词-ing形式或名词短语。

Because 因为, 由于, 是连词, 后加原因状语从句。

eg. They didn't go to the museum because of the rain.
= They didn't go to the museum because it rained.

2. Although I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning. 尽管我不能听懂电影里演员说的每句话, 但是他们的肢体语言和面部表情能帮我弄懂意思。

(1) Although 意为“尽管, 虽然”引导让步状语从句, 用法同 though, 不能与 but 同时出现在一个句子中。

eg. Although it rained, the boys still played outside. = It rained, but the boys still played outside.

温馨提示:

so... that... “如此……以至……” so 后接形容词或副词, that 引导结果状语从句, 表示前情所导致的结果。so that “以便, 为了”表示做某事的目的, 从句中大多使用情态动词 can, will, be able to 等。

(2) help 动词, help sb (to) do sth. 和 help sb with sth. 帮助……做……help sb with ... with 后接名词。

eg. He often helps with housework after school. = He often helps (to) do the housework after school.

3. I discovered that listening to something interesting is the secret to language learning.

(1) discover 动词“发现,发觉”,而 invent 意为“发明”。

eg. Recently they discovered gold in this area. /Edison invented the electric light bulb.

(2) listening to something interesting 动名词短语在此从句做主语。动名词短语做主语,谓语动词用单数形式。

eg. Watching TV too much is bad for our eyes.

4. Then I watched an English movie called Toy Story.

called Toy Story 为过去分词做后置定语,修饰名词 movie。

eg. That man called Li Jian is my uncle.

检 测 案

◇ 当堂检测

I. 单项选择

- I can't understand these words.
—Please _____ in the dictionary.
A. look it up
B. look up it
C. look them up
- Have you ever read the novels _____?
A. who written by Lu Xun
B. written by Lu Xun
C. wrote by Lu Xun.
- _____ Stephen Hawking can't walk or even speak, he has become very successful.
A. But B. Although C. /
- Sam couldn't spell the word, I couldn't _____.
A. too B. either C. also
- Tom, _____ afraid of speaking in front of people. You are the best one.
A. don't
B. not
C. don't be
- Would you like to play basketball with us this afternoon?
—_____. I have to study for tomorrow's

test.

- I'd love to
- I'm afraid not
- Sounds good

II. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子

- 因为太差的发音,他害怕在课堂上发言。(because)
He _____ _____ speak in class _____ his poor pronunciation.
- 我通过观察他们的表情来明白他们的意思。(by)
I could get the meaning _____ the expressions on their faces.
- 我想学更多语法以便我能更好地理解英文电影。
I want to learn more grammar _____ I can have _____ of English movies.
- 你可以在字典上查这个生词。
You can _____ the new word in the dictionary.
- 你能告诉我学好化学的秘密吗?
Could you please tell me _____ chemistry learning?

教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____
 Key sentences: _____
 Grammar: _____
 Your problems: _____

Period 3 Section A (Grammar Focus-4c)

学习目标

1. 掌握重点单词和短语: repeat, note, physics, chemistry, pronounce, practice speaking, word groups, improve one's writing, take notes; do grammar exercises; write in an English diary; sentence patterns; repeat out loud
2. 重点难点:
 - (1) 发现自己学习英语的弱项, 找到合适的解决办法。
 - (2) 熟练运用所学单词短语和句型讨论这一话题。

预 习 案

◇ **自主预习**

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记;
2. 自学课文, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

◇ **预习自测**

翻译官

1. 做笔记 _____

2. 大声重复 _____
3. 读英语杂志 _____
4. 提高……的写作水平 _____
5. 写英语日记 _____
6. 记忆句型 _____

活 动 案

◇ **自主探究**

Activity 1. 自学教材, 尝试总结关于学习方法的表述方式以及 “by doing sth.” 的用法。

◇ **合作交流**

Activity 2. Summary

- 1) Review the grammar box. Ask volunteers to read it aloud.
- 2) Summarize the knowledge point.

Activity 3. Practice

- 1) Finish 4a with your partners.
- 2) Use the structure “do sth. by doing sth.” to make sentences.
- 3) Volunteers show themselves to all students one by one.
- 4) Check the answers and correct some mistakes.

Activity 4. Survey

- 1) Make a survey on your partners and complete 4c.

温馨提示:

practice 后接名词、代词或动词的 ing 形式, “练习做……” 不能接动词原形或动词不定式。

2) Show the results of your survey.

◆ 总结归纳

1. By doing sth. 中, by 是介词表“用……方式、方法、手段”。By 后接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式。

eg. He improved his spoken English by practicing conversations with friends.

2. By + 交通工具名单数, 前不加冠词, 表交通方式。

eg. Tom went to Beijing by train.

3. by + 时间, 意为“截止到某时”。

eg. Can you finish the work by five o'clock?

◆ 检 测 ◆

◆ 当堂检测

I. 单项选择

- _____ children there are in a family, _____ their life will be.
A. The less, the better
B. The fewer, the better
C. More, poorer
- Would you like some milk?
—No, thanks. I don't like it, _____ I know it's good for my health.
A. because B. though C. if
- How can I improve my pronunciation?
— _____.
A. Practice your spoken English
B. With your spoken English
C. By practicing your spoken English
- I'm having trouble _____ foreigners (外国人).
A. to understand
B. understand
C. understanding
- Lily thinks that _____ English movies isn't a good way.
A. watch
B. watched
C. watching

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子

- He improved his grades _____ (通过努力学习).
- I'm going to Changsha _____ (坐汽车).
- You should hand in your exercises _____ (在周五前).
- It's useful to learn English _____ (通过记笔记).
- I went to Zhuhai last year and _____ the city (爱上).

III. 句型转换

- My sister studies for an English test by working with friends. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your sister _____ for an English test?
- The boys were too tired to walk on. (改为同义句)
The boys were _____ tired _____ they couldn't walk on.
- I have ever heard of the story. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you ever _____ of the story?
- Why not watch English language video? (改为同义句)
_____ watch English language video?

◆ 教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____

Period 4 Section B (1a-1e)

学习目标

- 掌握重点单词和短语: pronounce, increase, speed, partner, have trouble doing sth., make mistakes in
- 掌握和运用下列语句:
 - I don't know how to increase my reading speed.
 - Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?
 - I don't have a partner to practice English with.
- 重难点:
 - Learn some other ways to learn English.
 - Talk about how to study English.

预 习 案

自主预习

- 根据音标拼读单词并牢记;
- 自学课文, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

预习自测

翻译官

- pronounce some of the words _____
- understand spoken English _____

- increase my reading speed _____
- make mistakes in grammar _____
- 忘记许多的新词 _____
- 练习写作 _____
- 把新词写在笔记本上 _____
- 练习说英语 _____
- 加入英语俱乐部 _____

活 动 案

自主探究

Activity 1. 完成下列句子。

- I don't know _____ my reading speed. 我不知道怎样提高我的阅读速度。
- I don't know _____ to write well. 我的词汇量不够以致写作不好。
- I don't have a partner _____ with. 我没有练习英语的伙伴。

Activity 2. 列出对你而言学习英语的困难之处, 完成 1a 和 1b。

合作交流

Activity 3. Listen and Complete

温馨提示:

enough 作形容词, 在句中作定语或表语。作定语时, 既可放在所修饰词前也可放在修饰词后; 作副词时, 可用来修饰形容词、动词等, 使用时放在被修饰词后。

- 1) Read the listening material first before listening.
- 2) Listen to the tape and finish 1c and 1d.
- 3) Check the answers together and explain why.

Activity 4. Listen and Imitation

- 1) Retell the words of the speakers in the tape.
- 2) Follow listening material and imitate the speakers' pronunciation.

Activity 5. Make conversations

- 1) Make a conversation by yourself.
- 2) Practice it with your partners.

◆ 总结归纳

1. spoken 与 speaking: 都可作形容词

spoken 意思为: 口语的, 口头的; spoken English 意思为: 英语口语。

speaking 意思为: 讲话的, 说(某种语言)的。English-speaking country 讲英语的国家

2. make mistakes 意思是“犯错”。

mistake 可数名词。固定搭配为 make a mistake。

make mistakes in ... 在……方面犯错误

eg. —You look sad, Kate.

—Yeah, I have made _____ mistakes in my report.

A. a little B. little C. a few D. few (答案为 C)

3. forget a lot of new words 忘记许多生词 forget v. 忘记

forget to do sth 忘记要做某事; forget doing sth 忘记做过某事(与 remember 的用法相同)

◆ 检 测 案

◆ 当堂检测

I. 单项选择

1. Why don't you _____ our sports club?
A. join in B. take part in C. join
2. There is no chair for me _____.
A. to sit B. to sit on C. sit
3. —I'm worried, Jim. I don't know how _____
to write.
—Don't worry! Why not _____ a pen pal?
A. learn, to find
B. to learn, find
C. to learn, to find
4. I can't understand _____ English. So I
practice _____ English every day.
A. spoken; spoken

- B. speaking; spoken
- C. spoken; speaking
5. —I will go to Harbin for my summer
vacation. What about you?
—I haven't decided where _____.
A. go B. went C. to go
- II. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子
1. 我不知道如何使用电脑。
I don't know _____
_____.
2. 你越仔细, 你犯的错误就越少。
The _____ you are, the _____
_____ you'll _____.
3. 刚才我忘了告诉你, 我把你的钢笔忘在家里了。

I _____ you just now
that I _____ your pen at home.

4. 我没有练习英语的搭档。

I don't have a _____
English _____.

5. Why don't you join an English club to practice
speaking English? (同义句)

_____ an English club
to practice speaking English?

教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____

Period 5 Section B (2a-Self Check)

学习目标

1. 掌握重点单词和短语: born, ability, create, brain, active, attention, connect, review, knowledge, wisely, the ability to do sth., depend on, pay attention to, connect... with, get bored, be afraid of, try to do sth., be stressed out, each time

2. 掌握和运用下列语句:

(1) But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.

(2) Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.

(3) Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it.

3. 重难点:

(1) 通过学习课文掌握一些良好的学习习惯;

(2) 掌握快速阅读技巧, 能在短时间内从文中找出重点信息;

(3) 能熟练运用所学句型, 谈论关于学习习惯这一话题。

预 习 案

自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记;
2. 自学课文, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

预习自测

翻译官

1. over and over again _____
2. 取决, 决定 _____
3. 学习习惯 _____
4. 有共同的…… _____

5. 注意…… _____
6. 把……和……联系起来 _____
7. 熟能生巧 _____
8. 害怕 _____
9. 寻找方法 _____
10. 犯错误 _____
11. 知识源于质疑 _____
12. 写下, 记下 _____

活 动 案

◇ 自主探究

Activity 1. 完成下列句子。

1. But whether or not you can do this well _____ your learning habits. 但是能否学好取决于你的学习能力。

2. Studies show that if you _____ something , your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to _____ it for a long time. 研究表明如果你对某事感兴趣,你的大脑会更活跃,并且你也更容易保持注意力持久。

3. _____ you learn something well , you will forget it _____ you use it. 即使你把某些东西学得很好,如果你不用,你也会忘记。

Activity 2. 尝试自主完成 Self-Check。

◇ 合作交流

Activity 3. Scan and Predict

- 1) Read the title of 2b and predict what the article is mainly about.
- 2) Scan and try to answer the questions in 2b.

Activity 4. Read carefully

- 1) Read the article again and answer the questions of 2c.
- 2) Use dictionaries to find out the meanings of words in the 2d.

Activity 5. Translate and Practice

- 1) Read the passage carefully and translate it in groups.
- 2) Work with your group members to make a conversation. Then share your ideas with classmates.

Activity 6. Survey

- 1) Make a survey on your partners and complete 3a.
- 2) Show the results of your survey.

Activity 7. Writing

- 1) Learn to write a letter and try to give him/her some advice about the best ways to learn English.
- 2) Choose one of the best letters and read it aloud.

◇ 总结归纳

1. Everyone is born with the ability to learn.

(1) be born 意为“出生,天生”,为被动语态。be 动词常为 was, were, born 为 bear 的过去分词。

eg. He was born in a small village.

They were born to succeed in life.

(2) ability 名词,意为“能力”,复数是 abilities。常有短语: have the ability to do sth.

温馨提示:

It is + *adj.* for sb. to do sth. “做某事对某人来说……”句中形容词一般用表示事物的特征、特点和表示客观形势的词。eg. easy, difficult, important, necessary 等。

It is + *adj.* of sb. to do sth. “某人做某事……”句中形容词用表示人物的性格、品德、品质和表示主观感情或态度的词。

eg. good, kind, clever, foolish, right 等。

eg. Man has the ability to speak.

2. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.

(1) whether or not 意为“是否”，whether 用来引导主语从句，不可用 if 替换。

Whether she will come or not is still a problem.

(2) depend on 是动词短语，意为“视……而定，取决，依靠”，后接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式。

eg. You can depend on him to make a sound choice. / You may depend on his coming.

◆ 检 测 案 ◆

◆ 当堂检测

单项选择题

1. They have problems _____ English.

A. learning B. learnt C. to learn

2. _____ breakfast every day is good for your health.

A. Have B. Having C. To have

3. He often practice _____ Spanish in the morning.

A. speaking B. speaks C. to speak

4. On my way home, I saw some children _____ football in the street. It's too dangerous.

A. playing
B. to play
C. are playing

5. I found _____ difficult to learn English grammar.

A. that B. it C. this



教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____