

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

八年级 下册

(人教版)

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写在前面的话



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 What's the matter?

Period 1 Section A 1a-2d



学习目标

1. 掌握本课的重点单词和短语:

matter, sore, have a cold, stomachache, have a stomachache, foot, neck, stomach, throat, fever, lie, lie down, rest, cough, X-ray, toothache, take one's temperature, have a fever, take breaks, hurt, headache, break

2. 学会谈论身体状况的句型:

—What's the matter with you?

—I have a headache/stomachache/toothache... What should I do?

—You should lie down and rest/see a dentist and get an X-ray...

3. 重难点:能简单询问病情,并能根据病情用 should, shouldn't 提出治病的建议。

预 习 案

自主预习

1. 预习 Unit 1 P1-2 的单词和句子。
2. 标记本课的重点内容和你不理解的地方。

预习自测

将下列短语翻译成英语。

1. 蜂蜜热茶 _____
2. 看牙医 _____

3. 头痛 _____
4. 躺下休息 _____
5. 量体温 _____
6. 发烧 _____
7. 在周末 _____
8. 喉咙痛 _____

活 动 案

自主探究

Look at the picture. Write the correct letter [a-m] for each part of the body. Finish 1a.

合作交流

Activity 1. Listening

1. Listen and look at the picture. Then number the names [1-5].
2. Listen to the conversations again and repeat.

Activity 2. Pair work

Look at the picture. What are the students' problems? Make conversations like this.



A: What's the matter with Sarah?

B: She didn't take care of herself on the weekend. She was playing with her friends at the park yesterday. Then it got windy, but she didn't put on her jacket. Now she has a cold.

Activity 3. Guessing games

Guess what has happened to the students by using the important sentences.

Activity 4. 2a, 2b, 2c

1. Listen and number the pictures [1-5] in the order you hear them. Finish 2a.
2. Listen again. Match the problems with the advice. Finish 2b.
3. Make conversations using the information in 2a and 2b. Finish 2c.

Activity 5. Role-play

Role-play the conversation in 2d.

◆ **总结归纳**

1. What's the matter? 怎么啦? 常用来询问他人的健康状况,其后常与介词 with 连用。类似的问句还有: What's the trouble? / What's wrong? What's the matter / the trouble / wrong/ with Ben? Ben 怎么啦?
2. have a cold 的意思是“感冒,着凉”,为固定词组,have 表示“生……病”,也可用 get/catch, 其结构为 have(get/catch)+a/an+病名。例如: have a sore throat, have a sore neck, have a fever, have a headache, have a stomachache, have a toothache
3. 情态动词 should 的用法:
 - 1) should 常用来表示义务或责任,也可表示建议或劝告。
 - 2) should 本身不能单独作谓语,必须和动词原形连用。should 没有人称和数的变化,其否定形式为 shouldn't。如: We should study hard. 我们应该努力学习。You shouldn't play computer games. 你不应该玩电脑游戏。

温馨提示:

give advice 给予忠告
advice 为不可数名词,意为“建议,忠告”,当表示一条建议需用 a piece of advice 来表达。advise 为动词,意为“建议,劝说”,常用结构: advise sb. to do sth.

◆ **检 测 案** ◆

◆ **当堂检测**

I. 单项选择。

1. What's _____ with you?
 - A. trouble
 - B. the matter
 - C. the wrong
2. He gave my sister _____.
 - A. some advice
 - B. any advice

- C. some advices
3. —_____?
—I have a headache and I don't feel like eating anything.
 - A. How are you
 - B. What can I do for you
 - C. What's the matter with you
 4. As students, we _____ go to school and finish our homework on time.

- A. could B. would C. should
5. —What's the matter with Tina?
—_____.
- A. She is away
B. She is cool
C. She has a sore throat
6. —How is the young man?
—_____.
- A. He is twelve
B. He's much better
C. He is a doctor
7. —I'm _____. May I have something to drink?
—Yes, here you are.
- A. thirsty B. hungry C. tired

II. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子。

1. 你怎么了? What's the matter _____ you?
2. 他怎么了? What's the matter _____ _____?
3. 她昨天感冒了。She _____ a cold yesterday.
4. 玛丽咳嗽。Mary _____ _____ _____.
5. 你应该回家休息。You _____ go home and _____.
6. 她不应该说太多话。She _____ talk _____ _____.
7. 你弟弟应该早点睡觉。Your little brother should _____ _____ _____ early.



教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____



拓展链接

英语经典绕口令

- How much dew would a dewdrop drop if a dewdrop could drop dew?
如果一颗露珠会掉下露水,那么一颗露珠会掉下多少露水呢?
- The driver was drunk and drove the doctor's car directly into the deep ditch.
这个司机喝醉了,他把医生的车开进了一个大深沟里。
- Sandy sniffed sweet smelling sunflower seeds while sitting beside a swift stream.
桑迪坐在湍急的小溪边尽情地品味着葵花籽的香味。
- A snow-white swan swam swiftly to catch a slowly-swimming snake in a lake.
湖中一只雪白的天鹅快速地游动着去追赶一条慢慢游动的蛇。
- A pleasant peasant keeps a pleasant pheasant and both the peasant and the pheasant are having a pleasant time together.
一位和气的农民养了一只伶俐的野鸡,而且这位和气的农民和这只伶俐的野鸡在一起度过了一段很美好的时光。

Period 2 Section A 3a-3c

学习目标

- 掌握本课的重点单词与短语：
passenger, off, get off, to one's surprise, onto, trouble, hit, right away, get into trouble, thanks to, agree to do sth., in time
- 掌握下列重点句型：
(1) To his surprise, they all agreed to go with him.
(2) Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers, the doctors saved the man in time.
(3) The driver didn't think about himself. He only thought about saving a life.
- 使用 should, shouldn't 给出合理的建议。
- 重难点：根据不同的病症给出合理建议。

预 习 案

◇ **自主预习**

预习 3a, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

◇ **预习自测**

将下列短语翻译成英语。

- 看到某人正在做某事 _____
- 让某人吃惊的是 _____

- 下车 _____
- 上车 _____
- 多亏, 幸亏 _____
- 考虑 _____
- 同意做某事 _____
- 造成麻烦 _____

活 动 案

◇ **自主探究**

- 熟读 3a, 画出疑难准备提问。
- 画出你认为重要的短语、句子, 写在小黑板上。

◇ **合作交流**

Activity 1. Presentation

Look at the picture in 3a. Discuss what happened and then what we should do.

- What happened in the picture?
- What should we do to help them?
- Did the bus driver help them?

Activity 2. Reading

1. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- Do you think it comes from a newspaper or a book? How do you know?
- Did the bus driver help the man and the woman?

2. Read the passage again and check the things that happened in the story. Finish 3b.

Activity 3. Speaking

Discuss the questions with a partner. Finish 3c.

◆ **总结归纳**

1. ... when the driver saw an old man lying on the side of the road. 这时司机看到一位老人正躺在路边。

(1)“看到某人正在做某事”see sb. doing sth. e. g. When I pass the window I see him drawing a picture. 当我经过窗户边时看见他正在画画。

(2)“看见某人做过某事”see sb. do sth. e. g. I often see him draw a picture. 我经常看到他画画。

2. (1) The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, stopped the bus without thinking twice.

(2) He only thought about saving a life.

两句的共同点:介词 + doing,介词后还可以 + 名词/宾格代词

e. g. I am fine. What about her? 我很好,她呢?

It is a sunny day. How about going fishing? 今天天气很好,去钓鱼怎么样?

3. But to his surprise, they all agreed to go with him. 但是令他惊讶的是,他们所有的人都同意和他一起去。

to one's surprise 让某人吃惊的是 e. g. To his surprise, all the students passed the exam. 让他吃惊的是,所有的学生通过了考试。

温馨提示:

thanks to, thanks for 的区别

1. thanks to 为介词词组,意思是“多亏;由于;因为(含义相当于 because of)”。e. g.

Thanks to your help, we finished the work in time. 由于你的帮助,我们及时完成了工作。

2. thanks for 表示“因……而感谢”,其中的 thanks 为复数名词,介词 for 指原因,后接名词、代词或动名词的 ing 形式。e. g.

Thanks for inviting me. 谢谢你的邀请。

◆ **测 案**

◆ **当堂检测**

I. **单项选择。**

1. I didn't sleep well last night, because I _____ a toothache.

A. was B. went C. had

2. —Tony, what's _____ matter with you?

—I have _____ toothache.

A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the

3. Mr. Smith eats _____ food, so he's _____ fat.

A. much too; too much

B. too many; much too

C. too much; much too

4. You _____ be quiet when you are in the

reading room.

A. should B. shouldn't C. can

II. **用括号内单词的适当形式填空。**

1. The driver saw an old man _____ (lie) on the road.

2. I sat in the same way without _____ (move).

3. He only thought about _____ (save) a life and didn't think about _____ (him).

4. The old man needed _____ (go) to the hospital.

5. A woman was _____ (shout) for help.

6. He expected them _____ (get) off the bus.

教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____

拓展链接

看病常用句型归纳

I. 医生询问病人的病情

1. What's wrong/the matter/the trouble with you? 你怎么啦?(你哪不舒服吗?)
2. How long have you been like this? 你像这样多长时间了?
3. Have you taken your temperature? 你量过体温了吗?
4. Have you taken any medicine? 你吃过药吗?
5. Did you have anything to eat this morning? 今天早晨你吃过什么东西吗?

II. 病人自述

1. I don't feel well. /I'm not feeling well. /I feel ill. 我感觉不舒服(难受)。
2. I've caught a cold. 我感冒了。
3. I've got a headache 我头疼。
4. I've got a cough/fever. 我咳嗽/发烧了。
5. There is something wrong with my eyes. 我的眼睛有点毛病。

III. 医生检查、确诊、嘱咐

1. Let me look you over. 让我给你检查一下。
2. Let me take your temperature. 我给你量一下体温。
3. Your temperature seems to be all right. 你的体温好像很正常。
4. Nothing is wrong with you. 你没啥毛病。
5. Nothing serious. 没啥大事(不太严重)。
6. It seems that you've caught a bit of a cold. 好像你有点感冒。
7. There is something wrong with your eyes. 你的眼睛有点毛病。
8. Take this medicine three times a day. 每天吃这药三次。
9. You'd better lie down and have a rest. 你最好躺下休息。
10. You'll be all right/fine soon. You'll feel/get well soon. 你很快就会好的。

Period 3 Grammar Focus-4c

学习目标

1. 掌握本课的重点单词与短语:

herself, hurt himself, have a sore back, put some medicine on the cut, take one's temperature, fall down, lie down

2. 掌握关于询问他人身体状况的句型:

—What's the matter with...?

—She should put some medicine on the cut. /She should lie down and rest.

3. 重难点:学会运用反身代词。

预 习 案

◇ 自主预习

1. 预习,读背 Grammar Focus。

2. 完成 4a, 4b。

◇ 预习自测

Task 1. 写出下列八个反身代词。

我自己_____ 你自己_____

她自己_____ 他自己_____

它自己_____ 我们自己_____

你们自己_____ 他/她/它们自己_____

Task 2. 将下列短语翻译成英语。

1. 伤着自己_____

2. 给伤口上药_____

3. 切到自己_____

4. 量体温_____

5. 摔倒_____

6. 做个 X 光检查_____

活 动 案

◇ 自主探究

读背 Grammar Focus。

◇ 合作交流

Activity 1. Grammar Focus

Activity 2. Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks and practice the conversations. Finish 4a.

2. Circle the best advice for these health problems. Then add your own advice. Finish 4b.

Activity 3. Speaking

One student mimes a problem. The other students in your group guess the problem and give advice. Finish 4c.

◇ 总结归纳

1. have /has 的用法小结:

- 1) 作“有”讲。e. g. I have a bag. 我有一个包。
- 2) 作“吃、喝”讲。e. g. have breakfast 吃早饭
- 3) 作“患病”讲。e. g. have a cold 感冒, have a fever 发烧
- 4) 固定短语: have a try, have a look, have a party

2. 反身代词的用法:反身代词又称为自身代词,表示动作行为反射到行为执行者本身。它还可以在句中起到强调的作用,用以加强语气。

1) 非强调用法:反身代词通常与句中主语是同一人,在句中作宾语。

e. g. We must look after ourselves very well. 我们必须好好照顾自己。

2) 强调用法:反身代词表示强调,用来加强某个名词或代词的语气,可翻

温馨提示:

1. 反身代词不能单独做主语,但可以做主语的同位语,起强调作用。

e. g. 我自己能完成作业。

(误) Myself can finish my homework.

(正) I myself can finish my homework. /

I can finish my homework myself.

2. 反身代词表示“某人自己”,不能表示“某人的东西”,因为它没有所有格的形式。表达“某人自己的(东西)”时,须要用 one's own. e. g. 我用我自己的蜡笔画画。

(误) I'm drawing with myself crayons.

(正) I'm drawing with my own crayons.



译成“亲自”“本人”。

e. g. I met the writer himself last week. 我上周见到了那位作家本人。

3)用在某些固定短语当中。

照顾自己: look after / take care of oneself

自学: teach oneself sth. / learn sth. by oneself

玩得高兴,过得愉快: enjoy oneself

请自用(随便吃/喝些……): help oneself to sth.

摔伤自己: hurt oneself

自言自语: say to oneself

把某人单独留下: leave sb. by oneself

给某人自己买……东西: buy oneself sth.

◆ 测 案

◆ 当堂检测

I. 单项选择。

- You should _____ more water when you have a fever.
A. drinks B. drinking C. drink
- _____ did the headache start?
— About two hours ago.
A. When B. What C. Where
- I can't sleep, so I _____ listen to quiet music, but I _____ listen to exciting music.
A. should; should
B. shouldn't; shouldn't
C. should; shouldn't

- David _____ a stomachache. So he _____ eat anything in 24 hours.
A. has; should
B. has; shouldn't
C. have; shouldn't

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I'm feeling terrible. I have a _____ (stomach).
- You should _____ (drink) enough water every day. Our body needs much water.
- I think everyone has two _____ (foot).
- When you have a stomachache, you shouldn't eat _____ (something).



教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____



拓展链接

巧记形容词排列顺序

当两个以上形容词修饰一个名词时,形容词该如何排列呢?如果你能记住“Osacomu”(阿萨克姆)这个杜撰词,便可记住多个形容词在句中的排列顺序。“Osacomu”七个字母分别代表七类形容词。

O 代表 opinion,指表示描绘性评价的词,如 bad, beautiful, kind, good, sick 等;

s 代表 shape,指表示形状(大小,长短,高低)的词,如 small, round, tall, long, large 等;

a 代表 age,指表示年龄、新旧(或温度)的词,如 young, old, new, modern, cool 等;

c 代表 colour,指表示颜色的词,如 yellow, black, green 等;

o 代表 origin,指表示国籍或出处(产地)的词,如 American, European, Chinese 等;

m 代表 material,指表示材料的词,如 wooden, plastic, rocky, stone, iron 等;

u 代表 use,指表示用途或类别的词,如 medical, educational 等。

这七类形容词连用就按“Osacomu”规则排列。如 a splendid big new white Australian wooden chemical shop(一个华丽的大而新的白色澳大利亚木材化工商店)(限定词—描绘性词—形状词—新旧词—颜色词—国籍词—材料词—用途词)

在实际应用中虽不会有如此多的形容词同时连用,但两三个形容词成组出现的情况是有的。如 John Smith, a successful businessman has a large white German car. 约翰·史密斯——一个成功的生意人,他有一辆白色的德国制造的汽车。

形容词的排列顺序你记住了吗?平时多阅读,加强语感,有时不用想规律,正确的单词顺序就会脱口而出了。

Period 4 Section B 1a-1d



学习目标

1. 掌握本课的单词和短语:

bandage, sick, knee, nosebleed, feel sick, have a nosebleed, get hit on the head, put a bandage on

2. 掌握下列重点句型:

(1) He hurt himself in PE class.

(2) What happened?

3. 重难点:反身代词的用法。

预 习 案

◇ 自主预习

1. 预习 P5 的单词和句子。

2. 标记本课的重点内容和你不理解的地方。

◇ 预习自测

用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. He _____ (have) a headache last week. But now he is _____ (feel) better.

2. I'm too _____ (stress) out. Let me listen to some music now.

3. I'm thirsty. I would like something _____ (drink).

4. Would you please _____ (get) me some bread? I'm a little hungry.

活 动 案

◇ 自主探究

1. Did these accidents happen to you? (get hit on the head / cut the

finger / fall down / have a nosebleed)

2. When they happen, what should you do?

◇ 合作交流

Activity 1. Look at the pictures in 1a. When these accidents happen, what should you do? Put the actions in order.

Activity 2. 1b, 1c

1. Listen to the school nurse. Check the problems you hear. Finish 1b.

2. Listen again. Write the letter of each treatment next to the problems you checked in the chart of 1b. Finish 1c.

Activity 3. Speaking

Role-play a conversation between the nurse and the teacher. Use the information in 1b and 1c. Finish 1d.

◇ 总结归纳

1. What happened? 发生了什么事? happen“发生”,它的用法常见的有:

(1)表示“某地(某时)发生了什么事”,常用“sth. + happen + 地点/时间”这一结构来表达,此时主语应是事情。

e. g. The story happened in 2003. 这个故事发生在2003年。

(2)表示“某人出了某事(常指不好的事)”,要用“sth. + happen + to sb.”这一结构来表达。

e. g. A car accident happened to her this morning. 今天上午她发生了交通事故。

(3)表示“某人碰巧做某事”,要用“sb. + happen + to do sth.”这一结构来表达。

e. g. I happened to meet a friend of mine in the street yesterday. 昨天我碰巧在街上遇到了我的一个朋友。

2. He hurt himself in PE class. 他在体育课中伤到了自己。hurt 三形相同, hurt—hurt—hurt。用法如下:

(1)*vt.* 损害;使受伤;使伤心;使受皮肉之苦

e. g. Bill hurt himself while trying to escape from the police. 比尔从警察手中逃脱时受了伤。

(2)*adj.* 受伤的;痛苦的;受损害的。常用作 be/get hurt, 意为“受伤”。

e. g. His friend asked him if he was hurt. 朋友问他是否受伤了。

温馨提示:

little, a little, few, a few 的区别

little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词, few 和 a few 修饰可数名词复数。

little: (表否定) 很少, 几乎没有

a little: (表肯定) 还有一点

few: (表否定) 很少数, 几乎没有

a few: (表肯定) 少数, 有几个, 有一些

◆ 检 测 案

◇ 当堂检测

I. 根据句意及首字母提示填空。

1. What's the m _____ with you?
2. Your face looks a bit red, maybe you have a f _____.

3. You s _____ see a doctor and get an X-ray.
4. —What happened? —He has a n _____ (鼻出血).

II. 阅读理解:根据文章内容填空,每空一词。

I'm Peter Penguin. Mary Penguin is my wife. Most of the time we live in the water. It is as cold as an icebox.

We have many friends here. Our home is large. All we can see here is snow and ice. But our land is not all white.

There is bright color, too. Sometimes the land looks green, or blue just like the color of the sky. In summer, the sun shines all the time. We have no nights at all. Then winter comes. It is night all the time. We eat shellfish(贝壳类动

物). We ride on big pieces of ice. We can't fly, but we can swim very fast. Every winter, we go back to the land. Mary lays two eggs. Then she must go back to the sea to find some food. I look after the eggs. After some time we have two babies. We are happy to see each other again.

1. Mary is Peter's _____.
2. Most of the time they live in the _____.
3. In summer, they have no _____ at all.
4. In winter, they have no _____.
5. They're good at _____, and eat _____.



教学反思

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____



拓展链接

经典英文广告词

1. Just do it. 跟着感觉走。(耐克运动鞋)
2. Ask for more. 渴望无限。(百事流行鞋)
3. Obey your thirst. 服从你的渴望。(雪碧)
4. Feel the new space. 感受新境界。(三星电子)
5. Focus on life. 瞄准生活。(奥林巴斯相机)
6. Good to the last drop. 滴滴香浓,意犹未尽。(麦氏咖啡)
7. Share moments. Share life. 享受瞬间,享受生活。(柯达胶卷)
8. Started Ahead. 成功之路,从头开始。(飘柔洗发水)
9. Where there is a way, there is a Toyota. 有路就有丰田车。(丰田汽车)
10. Let's make things better. 让我们做得更好。(飞利浦电器)
11. Good teeth, good health. 牙齿好,身体就好。(高露洁牙膏)
12. Apple thinks different. 苹果电脑,不同凡“想”。(苹果电脑)

Period 5 Section B 2a-Self Check



学习目标

1. 掌握本课的重点单词和短语:



breathe, sunburned, ourselves, climber, risk, accident, situation, kilo, rock, knife, blood, importance, decision, spirit, control, death, be used to doing, because of, take risks, cut off, use sth. to do sth., the importance of, make a good decision, have the same spirit, be in control of

2. 掌握下列重点句型:

(1) He bandaged himself so that he would not lose too much blood.

(2) As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks.

3. 重难点:提升阅读和写作技巧。

预...习...案

◇ 自主预习

预习 2b, 熟读课文, 标记你不懂的地方。

◇ 预习自测

将下列短语翻译成英语。

1. 摔倒 _____
2. 对……感兴趣 _____
3. 习惯于 _____
4. 因为 _____

5. 用完 _____
6. 准备做 _____
7. 切除 _____
8. 做决定 _____
9. 掌管, 管理 _____
10. 继续或坚持(做某事) _____
11. 如此……以至于 _____
12. 以便, 为了 _____

活...动...案

◇ 自主探究

熟读 2b, 找出重点短语和句子。

◇ 合作交流

Activity 1. Presentation

Accidents or problems can sometimes happen when we do sports. Write the letter of each sport next to each accident or problem that can happen. Finish 2a.

Activity 2. Reading

1. Read the passage and underline the words you don't know. Then look up the words in a dictionary and write down their meanings. Finish 2b.

阅读指导:

Finding the Order of Events: Writers describe events in a certain order. (Finding the order of the events will help you understand what you are reading.)

2. Read the statements and circle *True*, *False* or *Don't Know*. Finish 2c.

3. Read the passage again and answer the questions. Finish 2d.

4. Put the sentences in the correct order. Then use them to tell Aron's story to your partner. Try to add other details from the reading. Finish 2e.

Activity 3. Writing

温馨提示:

so that 和 so ... that 的用法

so that 既可引导目的状语从句又可引导结果状语从句。引导目的状语从句时可译为“为了”, 引导结果状语从句时可译为“以便”。

e. g. I speak loudly so that all the students can hear me clearly. (目的状语从句)

Maria likes the dress so that she decides to buy it. (结果状语从句)


so...that... 中的 so 是副词, 常用来修饰形容词或副词, “如此……以至于……”。主语 + 谓语 + so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that 从句。

e. g. The boy ran so fast that I couldn't catch him.

so + *adj.* + a(n) + 单数名词 + that 从句。

e. g. It was so fine a day yesterday that we all went out for a picnic. 昨天天气很好, 我们都出去野餐了。




 **教学反思**

Key words and phrases: _____

Key sentences: _____

Grammar: _____

Your problems: _____

 **拓展链接**

《速度与激情》(Fast & Furious)

《速度与激情》(Fast & Furious)是欧美主导的以赛车为主题的系列电影。其片名恰如其分地点出了这类电影的两大元素:以各种名牌跑车狂飙于公路的激情,还有体验着超过 200KM/H 的极限速度。《速度与激情》系列电影从 2001 年第一部诞生至今,受到人们狂热的追捧,培养了一大批狂热的粉丝。

【经典台词欣赏】

1. We the fam and loyalty never change up. 我们亲如一家,彼此永远忠诚。
2. And we got it cooking like a one-eyed stove. 我们的热火瞬间点燃了黑夜。
3. Couldn't slow down so we had to crash it. 绝不放慢速度,宁愿粉身碎骨。
4. I see some people ahead that we gon' pass. 前面的对手,我们都要超越。
5. I am whatever I am, only God can judge me. 我就是我,只有上帝才能对我指指点点。
6. Show them the respect they deserve, or it weakens us. 给他们应有的尊重,不然骄兵必败。
7. Nobody makes me do anything I don't want to. 那就是没有人能强迫我做我不想做的事。
8. Some things you just have to take on faith. 有时你只需依靠信念。