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附赠:答案点拨及听力材料

目标预览

目标预览

- [话题] Learning how to learn 学会怎样学习
 [功能] Talk about how to study 谈论怎样学习
 [语法] Verb + by with gerund 动词 + by 后接动名词的用法
 [语言] How do you study for tests?
 Well, I study by working with my classmates.
 Have you ever studied with a group?
 Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
 I don't have a partner to practice English with.
 Maybe you should join an English club.
- [词汇] flashcard 抽认卡 take notes 做笔记
 frustrating 令人失望的 memorize 记忆; 背诵
 aloud 高声地; 出声地 comma 逗号
 make mistakes 犯错; 出错 pronunciation 发音
 be afraid to 害怕去做.....
 What about...?怎么样?
 Why don't you...? 为何你不.....?

在线课堂

在线课堂

- 1a** Check(✓) the ways you study for an English test. Then add other ways you use sometimes. 请将你的英语学习方法选出来。除这些方法外,你有时还用到哪些别的方法,请加在后面。

- _____ by working with friends 同朋友一起学习
 _____ by making flashcards 做卡片
 _____ by reading the textbook 读课本
 _____ by making vocabulary lists 列单词表
 _____ by listening to tapes 听录音带
 _____ by asking the teacher for help 请老师帮助复习

- 1b** Listen. How do these students study for a test? Write letters from the pictures above. 听录音, 这些学生是怎样学习来准备考试的? 请将上面图画中的字母填在下面的人名前。

录音中,一位男生询问了三位同学有关英语复习方法的问题。三位同学分别是 Mei, Pierre 和 Antonio。课本上的三幅图表明学习方法分别是:a.making flashcards ,b.listening to tapes ,c.asking the teacher for help.

1. Mei _____ 2. Pierre _____ 3. Antonio _____

1c PAIRWORK

Ask your partner how he or she studies for a test. 二人一组对话,问你的同伴,他/她是怎样学习来应对考试的?

Example

A: How do you study for a test?

B: I study by listening to tapes. What about you?

A: I study by working with a group.

编写你们自己的对话:

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

- 2a** Listen and check (✓) the questions you hear.

听录音,将你听到的问题挑出来。

录音中出现了五个人的声音,这五个人都是一个英语俱乐部的成员,现在他们在讨论有关英语学习方法的问题。听听他们提到了下面的哪几个问题,并在 2b 中找到这几个问题的答案。

1. ☒ Do you learn English by watching English-language videos?
2. _____ Do you ever practice conversations with friends?
3. _____ What about listening to tapes?
4. _____ What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?
5. _____ Have you ever studied with a group?

- 2b** Listen again and match each question above with an answer below. 再听录音,将下面的答案与上面的问题搭配。

- a. Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
- b. Oh yes. It improves my speaking skills.
- c. I do that sometimes. I think it helps.
- d. No. It's too hard to understand the voices.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____

2c PAIRWORK

Make conversations using the information from activities 2a and 2b. 二人一组,用上面 2a 和 2b 中的内容,编对话,作对话练习。

Example

A: Have you ever studied with a group?

B: Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.

编写你们自己的对话:

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

3a Read the article and complete the chart. 阅读下面的短文, 完成后面的表格。

[课文参考译文]

你如何学习才最有效?

这星期我们就学习英语如何学得更好的最佳方法访问了新星中学的同学们,许多同学说他们通过应用英语来学习,一些同学还提出了些更具体的建议,比如李丽莲同学说通过阅读英文杂志来学习新单词最好。她还说背诵流行歌曲的歌词也能有一定的帮助。当我们问到关于语法的学习时,她说:我从来不学习语法,太枯燥了!

魏明有不同看法。他已经学了六年的英语,而且非常喜欢学习。他认为学习语法来学一门语言是一个很好的办法,他还认为看英文电影也是学习英语的一种很不错的方法,因为他可以看到演员们说出那些话语。然而,有时候他也觉得看电影很困难,因为那些人说得太快了。

刘畅说参加学校里的英语俱乐部最能提高她的英语水平,同学们能有很多练习的机会而且还很有趣。另外,她说与朋友之间进行英语对话一点也不管用,“我们会因某个话题而感到很兴奋,然后最终说起中文来了”。

Ways of learning English			
	Not successful	OK	Successful
Lillian Li	studying grammar		
Wei Ming			
Liu Chang			

3b PAIRWORK

Role play. Student A, pretend to be one of the people in 3a. Student B, interview Student A about learning English. 二人一组,作角色表演。假如A是3a中所提到的某人,学生B去采访A,请A谈谈他的英语学习。

Example

A: I'm doing a survey about learning English. Can I ask you some questions?

B: Yes, please.

A: Great. What's your name?

B: Li Lei.

A: And how do you learn English?

B: I study by making flashcards. It can help me remember new words.

编写你们自己的对话:

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

4 PAIRWORK

Check(✓) what you do to learn English. Then interview your partner. 二人一组活动:你是怎样做学好英语的呢?请从

下表中选出你的方法,再采访你的同伴,看他/她是怎样学习的。

	I do this...		
	often	sometimes	never
1. write vocabulary lists	✓		
2. read English books/magazines			
3. study grammar			
4. keep an English notebook			
5. listen to tapes			
6. ask the teacher questions			
7. watch English-language TV			

Example

A: Do you read English magazines?

B: Oh, yes. I do it often. What about you?

A: I often keep an English notes.

编写你们自己的对话:

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

录音课文

Dialogue in 1b

Boy 1: Hey, gang. There's a big test on Tuesday. I really need some help. Can you tell me how you study for a big test?

Voices: Sure! Yes. Sure we will.

Boy 1: You did really well on the last English test, didn't you, Mei?

Girl 1: Yeah, I did OK.

Boy 1: Well, how did you study?

Girl 1: By making flashcards.

Boy 1: Maybe I'll try that. How did you study, Pierre?

Boy 2: By asking the teacher for help. She was really happy I asked.

Boy 1: That's interesting. How do you study, Antonio?

Boy 3: I like to study by listening to tapes. But sometimes my mother thinks I'm listening to music. And then she gets mad.

Boy 1: Oh, well...

Dialogue in 2a & 2b

Girl 1: Welcome to the English club. Today we're going to talk about the best ways to learn English. Who has an idea?

Boy 1: Do you learn English by watching English-language videos?

Girl 2: No. It's too hard to understand the voices.

Boy 1: What about keeping a diary in English? Do you learn English that way?

Girl 2: I think so. It helps to write English every day.
 Girl 3: Have you ever studied with a group?
 Girl 2: Yes, I have! I've learned a lot that way.
 Girl 1: Do you ever practice conversations with a friend?
 Girl 2: Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skills.
 Boy 1: What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?
 Girl 3: I do that sometimes. I think it helps.
 Boy 2: I do, too. And I always look up new words in a dictionary.
 Girl 3: That's a great idea!

参考答案

1b 1.a 2.c 3.b

2a 1 2 4 5

2b 1.d 2.b 4.c 5.a

3a

	Not successful	OK	Successful
Lillian Li	studying grammar	memorizing the words of pop songs	reading English magazines
Wei Ming		watching English movies	studying grammar
Liu Chang	having conversations with friends		joining the English club

随堂练习

I. 用词的适当形式填空

- Da Shan is an American but he _____ Chinese very well. (speak)
- He doesn't know the correct _____ of the word. (pronounce)
- Don't afraid of _____ mistakes when you speak English. (make)
- _____ (use) such a _____ (fashion) mobile phone can make us look good in front of others.
- I think _____ English is more difficult than written English. (speak)
- Every player of the team was disappointed at the _____ result. (frustrate)
- Do you think _____ grammar is a great way to learn a language? (study)
- Have you _____ the English club at your school? (join)
- Does _____ the English text help a lot to improve speaking skill? (memorize)
- The picture is quite _____ from that one, you can find five _____ between them. (differently)

II. 英汉词组互译

- make flashcards
- listen to tapes
- ask the teacher for help
- watch English-language videos

- practise pronunciation
- read the textbook
- improve my speaking skill
- first of all
- how to use commas
- behind the times
- 学习语法
- 学习英语的最好方式
- 记住流行歌曲的歌词
- 多做听力练习
- 我成了发短信的高手
- 身份的标志
- 对.....感到惭愧
- 适合于.....
- 炫铃
- 嘲笑

III. 选择填空

- How can I improve my spoken English?
— You have to practice _____ as much as you can.
A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. to speak
- I guess we can make _____ chicken by _____ chicken.
A. fry, frying B. fried, frying
C. fried, fried D. frying, frying
- Lily thought this dish bitter, but Lucy felt _____.
A. different B. difference
C. differently D. differ
- _____ you ever _____ Beijing?
— No, never.
A. Have, been to B. Have, been
C. Have, gone to D. Have, gone
- Do you practice conversations with your friends?
— Yes. I do that _____.
A. some time B. sometime
C. some times D. sometimes
- This article is _____ difficult for me _____ understand.
A. too, to B. so, that
C. not only, but also D. either, or
- The world is becoming smaller and smaller because the Internet brings us _____.
A. the close B. closer
C. the closer D. close
- I spent a lot of money _____ this beautiful house.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
- Please _____ conversations about this title.
A. make with B. give up
C. make up D. turn off
- Your advice must _____ this design.
A. fit B. fit in off
C. fit in with D. fit on

IV. 句型转换

- That question is so difficult that I can't answer it. (同义句转换)
That question is _____ difficult _____.
- I can't hear you. Could you read loudly? (同义句转换)
I can't hear you. Could you _____?
- I learn English by listening to tapes. (对画线部分提问)
_____ learn English?
- I joined the English club last year. (同义句转换)
I _____ the English club for one year.

5. What about listening to tapes? (同义句转换)

_____ listen to tapes!

6. This door is too narrow for the elephant to go through. (同义句转换)

This door is _____ narrow _____ the elephant can't go through.

7. This kind of computer is outdated. (同义句转换)

This kind of computer is _____.

This kind of computer is _____.

8. I spent 20 dollars on this book. (同义句转换)

I _____ 20 dollars _____ this book.

This book _____ 20 dollars.

V. 根据对话内容 填空 使对话完整

Girl 1: Welcome to the English club. Today we're going to talk about the 1 ways to learn English. Who has an idea?

Boy 2: Do you learn English 2 3 English-language videos?

Girl 2: No. It's too hard to understand the 4.

Boy 1: What about 5 a diary in English? Do you learn English that way?

Girl 2: I think so. It helps to write English every day.

Girl 3: Have you ever 6 with a group?

Girl 2: Yes, I have! I've learned a lot that way.

Girl 1: Do you ever practice 7 with a friend?

Girl 2: Oh, yes. It 8 my speaking skills.

Boy 1: What about reading aloud to practise 9?

Girl 3: I do that sometimes. I think it helps.

Boy 2: I do, too. And I always look up new words in a 10.

Girl 3: That's a great idea!

Section B

1a Learning English can be difficult. What things are difficult for you? Read the list. Check(✓) the statements that are true for you. 学英语有时很困难。看下面所列的几条, 哪些对你来说感到较困难呢? 请挑选出来。

_____ I can't pronounce some of the words.
有些单词我不会读。

_____ I can't understand spoken English.
我不懂英语口语。

_____ I read very slowly. 我阅读很慢。

_____ I can't spell some English words.
有些单词我不会拼写。

_____ I make mistakes in grammar. 我常犯语法错误。

1b What other things are difficult for you? Make a list. 你还有什么别的困难? 请把它们列出来。

1. I don't know how to use commas. 我不知道如何使用逗号。

2. _____

3. _____

2a Paul is learning English. Listen and check(✓) the learning challenges he talks about. 保罗正在学习英语。请听录音, 把他在学习过程中所碰到的棘手问题挑出来。

Paul 在学习英语时碰到了一些困难, 很焦急, 老师 Ms Mitchell 在帮助他。听第一遍时找到他的问题, 完成 2a 的任务; 听第二遍时找到老师给 Paul 的建议, 完成任务 2b。

Challenges(困难)

1. ✓ can't get the pronunciation right 发音不准

2. _____ forget a lot of new words 记不住新单词

3. _____ can't always understand when people talk to me
别人跟我说话时, 我总是听不懂

4. _____ can't understand the words in magazines
看不懂杂志

5. _____ don't get much writing practice
没有足够的写作训练

2b Listen again. Match the challenges in 2a with the solutions. 再听录音, 将问题与此处的解决方法配对。

Solutions(解决方法)

a. 2 You can always write the new words in your notebook and study them at home.
你可以将生词写在本子上, 在家里背。

b. _____ You should find a pen pal. 你应当交个笔友。

c. _____ Listening can help. 多听很有帮助。

d. _____ Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?
你为什么不参加一个英语俱乐部来练习口语呢?

2c PAIRWORK

Role play conversations using the information from activities 2a and 2b. 利用 2a 和 2b 中的内容, 两人一组, 作角色对话练习。

Example

A: I can't get the pronunciation right.

B: You should listen as much as possible. Listening can help you.

编写自己的对话, 并口头练习。

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

3a Read the article. Then read the statements about the article. Write "T"(for true) or "F"(for false). 读下面的文章, 根据文章内容, 判断句子的正误。正确的写 "T", 错误的写 "F"。

[课文参考译文]

我是如何学会学习英语的

去年我上英语课时感到非常吃力。首先, 要听懂老师上课

说了什么就很困难。一开始她说得太快了,我不是每个单词都听得懂。后来,我意识到听不懂个别单词没有关系。我也害怕在课堂上说英语,因为我认为同学们会笑话我。我还总是不能造出完整的句子。后来我开始看英语电视节目,这对我帮助很大。我认为多做些听力练习是成为一个好的语言学习者的诀窍之一。另外一项我觉得很难的就是英语的语法,所以我决定在每节英语课上都多做些语法笔记。后来我就开始用我学的英语语法造出我自己的句子。这对我的帮助之大真让人吃惊。现在我喜欢上了学习英语,而且我这学期还得了一个A。我的英语老师非常吃惊。

The writer found learning English difficult because...

1. ...the teacher's pronunciation was poor. (F)
 2. ...people always laughed at her when she spoke. ()
 3. ...she had trouble making complete sentences. ()
 4. ...English grammar was difficult. ()
- Her English improved when she started...
5. ...going out with English-speaking friends. ()
 6. ...lots of speaking practice. ()
 7. ...using grammar in original sentences. ()

3b Write a letter telling a friend how to become a better language learner. 请写封信给你的朋友,告诉他怎样才能成为一位语言学习能手。

信的部分内容已给出,请完成它。

Dear _____,

I know it isn't easy to learn _____, but I have some ideas that may help. You said you couldn't understand people who talked fast. Well, you can try to listen for the most important words, not every word.

Yours,

3c Write an article about the things that have helped you the most in learning another language. 写篇文章,谈谈你在学习另外一种语言时,对你最有帮助的方法。

活动3b是给朋友提建议。这一活动是自己总结经验写体会。

4 INTERVIEW

Ask three classmates about learning English. Take notes. Then tell the class about their answers. 做个调查,就下面表中的三个问题,就英语学习调查班上的三位同学,作好记录,然后就向全班同学介绍他们的答案。

1. What isn't easy about learning English?

A: Hanmei says that understanding spoken English is difficult.

B: _____

C: _____

2. What do you do about this?

A: She tries to watch more English videos.

B: _____

C: _____

3. What is your favorite way to learn more English?

A: She catches every chance to practice English with English speakers.

B: _____

C: _____

录音课文

Dialogue in 2a & 2b

Teacher: You look worried, Paul.

Boy: I am, Ms Mitchell. I'm having trouble learning English.

Teacher: You said you liked English. What's the problem?

Boy: I can't get the pronunciation right.

Teacher: Well, listening can help. Why don't you borrow the teacher's tapes? You can listen to them at home and repeat the sentences that are difficult for you.

Boy: That's a good idea. But what about all the new words? I forget a lot of new words.

Teacher: You can always write the new words in your notebook and study them at home. You can even study in the train on the way to school.

Boy: That might really help! Thanks.

Teacher: Can you understand when people talk to you?

Boy: Well, no. Not always. Sometimes I just don't understand what people are saying.

Teacher: Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English? The English club meets after school on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Boy: Maybe I'll go. The only other problem I have is that I don't get much writing practice.

Teacher: Maybe you should find a pen pal.

Boy: That sounds like a fun way to practice writing.

Thanks, Ms Mitchell.

参考答案

2a 1 2 3 5

2b a.2 b.5 c.1 d.3

3a 1.F(teacher spoke too quickly)

2.F(the student thought others might laugh at her)

3.T 4.T

5.F(lots of listening practice)

6.T 7.T

云云悦来悦云

Answers to ①

1. You should write down new English words in a vocabulary list.
你应该把生词写在词汇表里。
2. If you don't know how to spell new words, look them up in a dictionary.
如果你不知道怎样拼写生词, 请查字典。
3. The best way to improve your English is to join an English club.
提高你英语水平的最佳途径是参加英语兴趣小组。
4. Another thing that he found very difficult was English grammar.
另外一件他发现非常困难的事是英语语法。
5. This kind of paper feels very soft.
这种纸感觉非常柔和。

Answers to ② (写作提示)

1. 先将所给的提示词 扩充为句子。
2. 然后按照文章的脉络 将句子组织起来 形成短文。
3. 适当应用一些关联词 使句与句之间 段与段之间过渡自然 并有层次。
4. 适当地增加一些语句 表达自己的观点 使短文更完美。
如: Xu Zheng likes writing notes, watching movies and listening to pop songs, and Xu Zheng thinks most people speak English as a second language...

口语过关

[活动一] 学习英语的方法多种多样, 如听录音、大声朗读、多阅读、背单词、参加英语角、看英语电影等等。找一两位同学交流一下学习经验, 谈谈你的学习方法, 听听他们学习英语的方法。

友情提示:

How do you learn English?
I learn it by listening to tapes.
Do you learn English by reading aloud?
Yes, I do.
Do you write vocabulary lists?
Oh, yes, I do it often.
I don't have a partner to practice with.
Maybe you should join an English language club.
English can help us understand many new books and movies.

[活动二] 根据下面的情景, 结合活动一的内容, 完成下面的对话。

- A: _____ 1 _____.
- B: I have learned English for about ten years.
- A: How do you usually learn English after class?
- B: _____ 2 _____.
- A: Do you often listen to tapes?
- B: _____ 3 _____. So my listening skills are not good.
- A: _____ 4 _____.
- B: Yes, I have. It's a good way to improve the spoken English.
- A: My spoken English is bad. My vocabulary is too small. Do you have any good ideas?
- B: _____ 5 _____.
- A: Thank you and may you make greater progress in your English.
- B: _____ 6 _____.

教材全解

⑤ 词句解读

1. 介词 by 的用法

(1) by 表示“在……旁边”, “从……旁边通过”之意。如:
Come over here and sit by me. 到这儿来, 坐在我旁边。

(2) by 可以与时间连用, 表示“到……时候止”。如:
They have planted thousands of trees by now.
到目前为止, 他们已栽了数千棵树。

Can you finish the work by tomorrow?

你能在明天之前把工作做完吗?

(3) by 后可以接表示做某事所用的方式、方法。如:
I killed the spider by hitting. 我拍死了那只蜘蛛。

I travelled to Wuhan by air. 我坐飞机去的武汉。

由于 by 是介词, 介词之后接名词、动名词或代词作宾语。

又如:

They make fun by dancing and singing.

他们唱歌、跳舞取乐。

I study English by listening to tapes.

我通过听录音磁带来学习英语。

2. What about listening to tapes? 听录音怎么样?

what about...? 意为“……怎么样?”可以用来询问情况或提出建议。如:

What about some orange? 来点橘子怎么样?

I've finished my homework. What about you?

我已做完了我的家庭作业, 你怎么样?

what about...? 与 how about...? 同义, 可以换用。由于 about 是介词, 如果 about 后是动词的话, 则需用动名词形式。又如:

What about seeing a film? 看场电影怎么样?

3. I've learned a lot that way. 通过那种方式, 我学到了很多东西。

a lot 作代词用, 充当宾语, 表示“很多知识”之意。如:

I've learned a lot in the museum.

在博物馆里 我学到了很多。

a lot 与 of 连用 构成 a lot of 表示“许多”,放在名词之前 作限定词用。如:

I have a lot of homework to do. 我有很多的家庭作业要做。

4. It's too hard to understand the voices. 英文录影带太难, 听不懂。

(1) too...to... 意为“太……而不能……”。too 后接形容词或副词,而 to 后则接不定式。如:

The boy is too young to go to school.

这个小男孩年纪太小还不能上学。

(2) 在 too...to 之间可以加一个 for sb. 作为 to do sth. 的逻辑主语。如:

The door is too narrow for the elephant to go through.

对这头大象而言 这门太窄,无法通过。

(3) too...to 句型可以转化为 so...that 句型。如:

The boy is so young that he can't go to school.

The door is so narrow that the elephant can't go through it.

5. She said that memorizing the words of pop songs also helped a little. 她说记流行歌曲的歌词也很有帮助。

(1) 动名词既可作介词 by, about 等的宾语,也可作句中的主语。该句 that 引导的从句中, memorizing the words of pop songs 就作从句的主语,像这样的还有... joining the English club at school was the best way to improve her English 和... having conversations with friends was not helpful at all 等句子。

(2) 动名词还可作表语或动词宾语。如:

Her job is looking after the child. 她的工作是照顾孩子。

Have you finished reading the book? 你读完这本书了吗?

但在 He's been learning English for six years and really loves it. 和 He finds watching movies frustrating... 句中的 learning 和 frustrating 不是动名词,而是现在分词。learning 这个现在分词与 has been 一起构成现在完成进行时态(八年级已学过),而 frustrating 是现在分词作形容词充当 watching movies 这个宾语后的宾语补足语。

在七年级、八年级的教材中,我们已学过 frustrate 可构成 frustrating 和 frustrated。这一类的还有:bored(感到讨厌), boring(令人讨厌), excited(感到激动), exciting(令人激动的), interested(感兴趣的), interesting(令人感兴趣的)等。

v.-ing 形式往往与物连用,用来修饰物,而 v.-ed 形式的形容词往往与人连用。如:

His father was surprised at the surprising news.

他父亲震惊于这则令人吃惊的消息。

Studying grammar is boring. 学习语法非常枯燥。

6. Wei Ming feels differently. 魏明的感受不同。

该句中 feels 是作实义动词用, differently 是副词作状语。

feel 还可以作连系动词用,后接形容词作表语。如:

He felt very tired. 他感到很疲倦。

Silk feels soft and smooth. 丝绸摸起来又软又滑。

7. I make mistakes in grammar. 我在语法上常犯错误。

make mistakes“犯错误”也可以说成“make a mistake”。

make 还可以构成像: make friends with(与……交朋友); make tea(泡茶); make telephone calls(打电话); make coffee(泡咖啡); make paper(造纸); make bread(烤面包); make a coat(做一件外衣); make money(赚钱)等。如:

You should be careful and not make mistakes when you do your homework. 当你做作业时,你应该细心而不要犯错。

8. What other things are difficult for you? 还有别的什么事情对你来说很困难呢?

(1) other 表示“其他的(人或物);另外的(人或物)”, another 表示“在原有基础上再加上一个或一些(人或物)”。如:

Will you have another cup of tea?

你再来一杯茶好吗?

I don't like these. Have you any other ones?

我不喜欢这些。你还有没有其他的呢?

(an) other 一般放在名词之前。在表示“另外的,再一……”等意义时,还可用 more 或 else。

(2) more 一般放在名词之前,数词或限定词之后。如:

a little more time 另外一点时间

two more apples 另两个苹果

而 other, another 则放在数词之前。

another two hours = two more hours 另外两个小时

(3) else 则一般放在不定代词、疑问代词之后。

What else should I do? 我还应该做些什么?

Have you anything else to do? 你有别的事情做没有?

How else would you do it? 你还有别的做法吗?

9. It wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class. 当老师对同学们说英语时,我不容易听懂。

该句 It is(was) + adj. + for sb. to do sth. 句型。有时 for sb. 中的 for 可改用 of, 介词用 for 还是 of, 应根据表语形容词的词义特点和说话人的侧重点而定。

(1) 当表语形容词用于说明不定式的特性时,要用介词 for。for sb. to do sth. 这一结构中, sb. 是不定式的逻辑主语。用 for 的常见形容词有 important, necessary, difficult, easy, hard (im)possible 等表示事物特性的形容词。如:

It's important for me to study English well.

学好英语对我而言很重要。

(2) 当表语形容词是说明不定式逻辑主语的特征时,要用介词 of。常见的形容词有 kind, foolish, brave, clever, wise, honest, lazy, stupid, rude 等表示人的品质特征的形容词。如:

It's kind of you to help me with my English.

你帮我学英语真是太好了。

It was foolish of her not to follow her mother's advice.

她不听妈妈的劝告是愚蠢的。

10. To begin with, she spoke too quickly, and I couldn't understand every word. Later on, I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. 开始,她说得太快,我不是每个单词都懂。后来,我意识到有些单词不懂也没关系。

(1) to begin with 意为“首先,第一点”。later on 则表示“后

来,迟一点,以后”。如:

We can't give Smith the position; to begin with, he's too young; secondly, I want my son to have the job.

我们不能给史密斯这个职位。首先,他太年轻;其次,我想要我的儿子担任这个工作。

It will be cloudy later on. 稍晚一点会是多云天气。

(2)not 是一否定词,当句中有 all, both, every 等表示全部概念的词时,就会产生部分否定的含义。往往翻译成“并非一切……都”或“并非每一……都……”。如:

All that glitters is not gold. 并非所有发光的都是金子。

Not everyone is here. 不是每个人都在这儿。

11. Also I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. 我也怕在班上发言,因为我想同学们会笑话我的。

(1)be afraid to do sth. 意为“担心,不敢做某事”。如:

She was afraid to wake her husband.

她不敢叫醒她的丈夫。(怕他为此而生她的气)

be afraid 后也可接 of sth., 即 be afraid of sth. 意为“害怕……,畏惧……”。如:

Are you afraid of snake? 你怕蛇吗?

be afraid 后还可接 that 从句,意为“恐怕……”,表示要说的话可能不受欢迎而用的客套话,有时也表示委婉的建议或请求。如:

I'm afraid that we shall be late. 恐怕我们会迟到的。

I'm afraid that I can't help. 我恐怕无能为力。

(2)laugh at 意为“嘲笑……”。如:

You should not laugh at him. 你不应该嘲笑他。

(3)speak in class “在课堂上发言”或“在班上发言”,而“在会上发言”则说成 speak at the meeting。

12. I think that doing lots of listening practice is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner. 我认为,做大量的听力训练是成为一个语言学习高手的秘诀之一。

这是一个复合句。I think 是主句,that 从句中,doing lots of listening practice 作主语。

one of 后往往接复数名词,表示“……中之一”。如:

Edison was one of the greatest inventors.

爱迪生是最伟大的发明家之一。

13. My teacher is very impressed. 我的老师非常惊讶。

impress 意为“使感动,给……深刻印象”,而 be impressed 表示“对……印象深刻”或“对……满意”。如:

His words are strongly impressed on my memory.

他的话被深深地铭记在我心头。

⑥ 语法归纳

介词短语及其功用

介词和介词宾语一起构成介词短语(prepositional phrase)。介词短语在句中可用作:

1. 主语。如:

That day between three and four thousand shells passed over our heads. 那一天,有三千到四千发炮弹从我们头上飞过。

From Beijing to Tianjin is two hours by train.

从北京到天津坐火车需要二小时。

2. 表语。如:

She looks like an actress. 她像演员。

Mr and Mrs Smith are from New York.

史密斯夫妇是纽约人。

3. 宾语。如:

I'll give you until tomorrow. 我给你限期到明天。

The eight thieves served a sentence of between 2 and 7 years. 这8个盗窃犯服刑二到七年。

4. 定语。如:

The end of colonialism is now a question of time.

现在,殖民主义的结束只是一个时间问题。

5. 状语。如:

Albert has so much work to do that he is staying late at the office. 艾伯特工作很多,现在正在办公室加班呢。

Dona covered her face with her hands as if swooning.

多娜用手捂着脸,好像要昏过去了。

6. 补语。如:

As a scientist, he was dedicated to the truth.

作为一个科学家,他献身于追求真理。

语法精练

用正确的介词填空。

- The novel was written _____ Ba Jin.
- They are friendly. I'm sure you'll get on well _____ them.
- Meimei does quite well _____ Chinese.
- Don't worry _____ the safety of the children.
- This is a secret _____ you and me.
- The train arrived _____ the small station on time.
- I haven't heard _____ him for about half a year.
- I talk to my friends _____ sending fast messages.

Unit 1 创新能力综合测试

(时间 90 分钟 满分 120 分)

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 分数 _____

听力部分 (30 分)

I. 情景反应 听句子 选择最佳答案 (5 分)

- () 1. A. Yes, not much.
B. No, I haven't.
C. Yes, I have. I've learned a lot that way.
- () 2. A. I study by memorizing English words.
B. I am feeling bored.
C. I like English very much.
- () 3. A. For more than fifty yuan.
B. For ten years.
C. Very heavy.
- () 4. A. Yes. B. No.
C. That's a good idea. D. Please.
- () 5. A. Because it is the most widely used in the world now.
B. Because English is easier than Chinese.
C. Because we all like it.

II. 听对话和对话后的问题 选择正确答案 (5 分)

- () 6. A. Betty is clever.
B. The bird is trying to learn English.
C. Betty is a bird.
- () 7. A. Because English is very easy.
B. Because English is too hard.
C. Because English is outdated.
- () 8. A. At a post office.
B. At a bus stop.
C. In a cinema.
- () 9. A. He is looking up new words.
B. He is writing an article.
C. He is reading a dictionary.
- () 10. A. Lin Tao. B. Mary. C. Li Lei.

III. 听短文 根据短文内容选择填空 (10 分)

- () 11. What is the most important thing, when you practise your spoken English?
A. The most English words.
B. The pronunciation and intonation.
C. To be full of confidence.
- () 12. Is it very bad when we speak wrong English?
A. No, never mind.
B. Yes.
C. I don't know.
- () 13. Do the others laugh at you when you make mistakes?
A. Yes, I think so.

B. It doesn't matter.

C. No, instead they will encourage you.

- () 14. When we learn English, _____.
A. we worry about our pronunciation and intonation
B. we should always be active in practice
C. we should be as good as the native people
- () 15. If you're brave enough, _____.
A. you'll be a brave man
B. you'll be good enough
C. you'll certainly make rapid progress in your spoken English

IV. 听短文 根据信中的内容填写表格。(本大题共 10 个空格, 每个空格 1 分, 共 10 分)

Name: _____ Age: _____
Address: No. _____ P. R. _____
Tel: _____
E-mail: _____ @ _____ . _____

笔试部分 (90 分)

I. 根据句意及首字母拼写单词, 使句子完整 (10 分)

1. I study English by m _____ vocabulary lists.
2. He was afraid of speaking in class, because he thought his classmates might l _____ at him.
3. The little boy enjoyed l _____ English and he was the best at English in his class.
4. I think that doing lots of listening p _____ is one of the secrets of becoming a good language learner.
5. I have often practised conversations with my friends, so it i _____ my speaking skills.
6. If you don't know how to s _____ new words, look them up in a dictionary.
7. Please t _____ off your mobile phone when we have classes.
8. She is an e _____ at cooking.
9. She was a _____ of her failure.
10. I think it is very useful to study English g _____.

II. 选择填空 (15 分)

- () 1. We can't fix this machine well. Can you show us _____?
A. how to do B. what to do it
C. how to do it D. what do it
- () 2. If you don't know the word, _____ in the dictionary.
A. look it up B. look up it
C. look at it D. find it
- () 3. Robert wanted to find a good job in the city, but he found things were _____ when he got there.
A. comfortable B. different
C. easy D. pleasant
- () 4. The students often practice _____ English with the foreign teacher after class.
A. speak B. speaking C. spoke D. speaks

- () 5. The radio said that the clouds would lift _____.
A. after B. later on C. before D. ago
- () 6. We should stop the children from _____ the boy's mistake.
A. to laugh at B. laughing at
C. laughed for D. to laugh in
- () 7. The teacher finds teaching little Jim _____ because he is too young.
A. frustrating B. frustrated
C. frustrate D. frustration
- () 8. Have you got any trouble _____ this _____ practice?
A. to do, listening B. doing, listening
C. done, listening D. do, listen
- () 9. Some of us want to go abroad, _____ example, Mary, Lucy.
A. in B. at C. for D. on
- () 10. She has a good memory and she can _____ 500-word-text in five minutes.
A. memory B. memorize
C. memorizing D. memorizes
- () 11. They always make mistakes _____ spelling.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- () 12. The little girl is afraid _____ the dogs.
A. to B. of C. at D. on
- () 13. To begin _____, she spoke too quickly and I couldn't understand every word.
A. with B. in C. for D. at
- () 14. This style of furniture is _____.
A. in time B. on time
C. behind the times D. at times
- () 15. _____ a mobile phone is very important now.
A. Having B. Have C. Had D. Has

III. 完形填空(10分)

Last year my English class was 1 for me. First of all, it wasn't easy for me to understand the teacher when she talked to the class. To begin with, she spoke too 2, and I couldn't understand every word. 3 I realized that it doesn't matter if you don't understand every word. Also I was afraid to speak in class, because I thought my classmates might laugh at me. I couldn't always make complete sentences 4. Then I started to watch English-language TV. It helped a lot. I think that doing lots of listening practice is one of the 5 of becoming a good language 6.

Another thing that I found very difficult was English grammar. So I decided to take lots of grammar notes in every class. Then I started to write my own original sentences 7 the grammar I was learning. It's 8 how much this helped. Now I am enjoy 9 English and I got an A this term. My teacher is very 10.

- () 1. A. difficult B. easy C. interesting D. boring

- () 2. A. slowly B. quickly C. clearly D. loudly
- () 3. A. Late B. Late on C. Later on D. Latest on
- () 4. A. neither B. either C. too D. also
- () 5. A. secret B. secrets C. solution D. solutions
- () 6. A. speaker B. teller C. talker D. learner
- () 7. A. to use B. use C. using D. used
- () 8. A. amazed B. amazing C. amazement D. amaze
- () 9. A. learn B. to learn C. learning D. learner
- () 10. A. impress B. impression
C. impressed D. impresses

IV. 选词填空。从下面的方框中选出适当的词,用适当的形式填空(10分)

get excited about, make up, laugh at, take... notes,
end up, not... at all, improve, be afraid of, later on, enjoy

1. He _____ like traveling by bus _____.
2. You should try your best to _____ your English.
3. The children _____ the presents that they had got from their parents.
4. They _____ the party by a pop English song.
5. _____, I realized that he is very friendly to us.
6. The bridge is so narrow, the little boy _____ falling into the water.
7. It's not polite to _____ the others' mistakes.
8. Read the pictures then _____ a dialogue like this.
9. All the passengers _____ watching the scenery out of the window.
10. Don't forget to _____ some _____ when you listen to your teacher.

V. 从所给的选项中选出能补全对话的最佳选项(5分)

Reporter: 1 You just won the first prize in the state Tennis Competition.

Michael: Thank you.

Reporter: Michael, how old are you?

Michael: Seven.

Reporter: Seven! 2

Michael: Since I was three.

Reporter: 3

Michael: My father. And I take private lessons, too.

Reporter: 4

Michael: Yes, I've taken lessons here for two years.

Reporter: How many days a week do you play?

Michael: 5 I want to practice every day, but my parents say three or four days is enough.

Reporter: Are you going to continue with your tennis?

Michael: Uh-huh. 6

Reporter: Wish you greater success!

Michael: Thank you.

- A. Who taught you how to play ?
 B. About three or four.
 C. Congratulations !
 D. Which is your favourite tennis club ?
 E. How long have you played tennis ?
 F. I want to be a professional tennis player when I 'm older.
 G. Here at the tennis club ?

Ⅵ. 根据所学教材中的相关背景知识,判断句子正(T)、误(F)
 (10分)

- () 1. English is spoken by the largest number of people in the world.
 () 2. We can 't study English by working with friends.
 () 3. Wei Ming said the best way to learn new words was by reading English magazines.
 () 4. You can always write the new words in your notebook and study them at home.
 () 5. It doesn 't matter if you couldn 't understand every word.
 () 6. I liked old styles of mobile phones because they played cool tunes.
 () 7. The old phones are like my friends but the new ones aren 't.
 () 8. My mobile phone was my status symbol , so I liked it.
 () 9. My mobile phone was very cool and I was proud of it.
 () 10. If you practice your spoken English , you must take lots of grammar notes.

Ⅶ. 阅读理解(20分)

(A)

Beijing is to spend up \$ 20 billion to change the Chinese capital into a 21st century one for the 2008 Olympics so that it will have the same environmental standards(环境标准) as Paris , Toronto , Istanbul and Osaka by 2008.

Hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent to send natural gas to the city 's home , taking away dirty coal(煤) burning from every house by 2008.

The money will also be used for moving some factories out of the city center , planting more trees and grass to make the air more clean and water better.

City officials say that about 50 large projects are being started to change traffic conditions and make the city clean. They include (包括) Beijing 's first light railway , a 40.5-kilometer line which will be completed in 2005.

Beijing , besides , plans to build an 82.25-kilometre-long subway(地铁) to add to existing(现有的) 53 kilometres. Nine major roads will be rebuilt(改建) or widened(扩建). Beijing also plans to build a 70-metre wide green belt(地带) along as well as increase the green areas.

- () 1. The passage above may be taken from _____.

- A. a lecture B. a newspaper
 C. Beijing D. TV

- () 2. In the first paragraph , the underlined " a 21st century one " means _____.
 A. a country in the 21st century
 B. a 21st century Olympics
 C. the largest capital in the world
 D. a modern and developed capital
- () 3. The government will send natural gas to the city 's homes because _____.
 A. natural gas is very cheap
 B. Beijing has no coal
 C. burning coal makes Beijing dirty
 D. the first light railway is being built
- () 4. From the passage , we know that _____.
 A. the environment of Beijing is better than Paris now.
 B. the environment of Beijing in 2008 will be quite different from now.
 C. the 40.5-kilometer light railway will be joined to the first light railway in Beijing.
 D. there are no factories in the center of Beijing now.
- () 5. Beijing will have about 50 large projects to improve traffic condition and cut down pollution , among which _____ are included.
 A. six ways B. two ways
 C. four ways D. three ways

(B)

根据短文选择最佳答案。

Two students started quarreling at school. One student shouted dirty words at the other and a fight(打架) began.

What can be done to stop fights like this at school ? In some schools , the disputants(争执者) sit down with peer mediators. Peer mediators are students with special training(训练) in this kind of problems.

Peer mediators help the disputants to talk in a friendly way. Here are some of the ways they use :

- (1) Put what you think clearly but don 't say anything to hurt the other. Begin with " I feel . . . " instead of " You always . . . "
 (2) Listen carefully to what the other person is saying. Don 't stop the other person 's words.
 (3) Keep looking at the other person 's eyes when he or she talks.
 (4) Try to see the other person 's side of the problem.
 (5) Never put anyone down. Saying things like " You are foolish(愚蠢) " makes the talk difficult.
 (6) Try to find a result that makes both people happy.

Peer mediators never decide the result or the winner. They don 't decide who is right and who is wrong. Instead , they help the two students to find their own " win-win " result. A " win-win " result can make everyone feel good.

Peer mediators' work is often successful just because it gets people to talk to each other. And getting people to talk to each other is the first step in finding a "win-win" result.

- () 6. What can be done when there is a fight at school?
- A. The peer mediators and the disputants talk together.
- B. The peer mediators decide the winner.
- C. The students themselves decide who is the winner.
- D. The two students sit down and listen to the peer mediators.
- () 7. What should you do when the other person is speaking?
- A. Try to tell him or her what you think.
- B. Think who is right and who is wrong.
- C. Listen carefully and look at his or her eyes all the time.
- D. Ask the peer mediators as many questions as possible.
- () 8. During the talk, if you say "You are lazy" or "I feel angry", _____.
- A. the other person will know he or she is wrong
- B. the other person will understand you better
- C. it's easy for you to decide who is right
- D. it's hard for you to get a "win-win" result

(C)

阅读下面的短文 根据短文内容 回答问题。

China has issued a set of four stamps to remember the great book *Master Sun's Art of War*. The first stamps were issued this week at Linyi in East China's Shandong Province.

Master Sun was also called Sun Wu. He was a military strategist (军事家) during the Spring and Autumn period (770BC~176BC). He was a general in the army of the Wu Kingdom. During this period he wrote his great work *Master Sun's Art of War*.

Master Sun's Art of War is in 13 parts. It is one of the earliest and the most famous military books in the world. In the past 2500 years, the influence (影响) of this book has extended (扩展) from China to the whole world.

The stamps were drawn or designed (设计) by Chen Quansheng. He is a young artist. The prices of the four stamps are 20, 30, 60 fen and one yuan. They are about him and the stories about him.

In 1972, the important ancient copies of the *Art of War* were found in Linyi. This helps to understand Master Sun's military art greatly. The Linyi post office received about 10000 letters asking for the first issues of the stamps.

9. What was Master Sun?

10. Why are the first stamps issued in Linyi?

11. What are the prices of the set of stamps?

(D)

阅读短文 根据所给语境 按要求完成下列各题。

Liu Mingxiao, 13, is pretty and smart. She comes top in her class. But many students try to stay away from her because Liu's mum has AIDS (艾滋病). Liu's father has died of AIDS. Luckily, Liu didn't get it.

AIDS means fear (惧怕) for most people. "Nobody wants to play games with me. They call me bad names behind my back. Even a teacher who used to like me turns her back on me now," said Liu.

Liu's mother didn't know what happened to her daughter until one day Liu came home with her nose bleeding (流血的). "(1) She fought with a boy who said something bad about her father," Liu's mother said. "My heart really hurts. My daughter did nothing wrong!"

For many of these children, the biggest problem they now face is how other people look at them. Many of them have to drop out of school (辍学) because they can no longer stand others' indifference (冷漠).

"(2) People are afraid of AIDS because they know little about it," said Wang Chongrun, head of a group to help children living with AIDS. Wang went to the villages and gave lessons about AIDS to the people there.

"Many of these children are just as healthy as others," Wang said. "(3) Even if they have AIDS, it's still safe to eat and play with them." They need our love and understanding. A friendly smile means a lot to them!"

12. 将(1)处的英文改写为原因状语从句。

13. 将(2)处的英文进行同义改写。

14. 将(3)处的英文翻译成中文。

15. 给这篇文章写一个标题。

(E)

任务型阅读: 读下面的短文, 根据短文和图表内容完成 16~20 小题。(17~20 题空格在表内)

The modern summer Olympic Games which was held in Barcelona, Spain in 1992 was the 25th since it was first held in Athens, Greece in 1896. Do you know the dates and the places of all the 28 Games, and also the total of gold medals (金牌总数) the first three teams gained in each game?

So far, the modern summer Olympic Games have been held 16 times in USA. GDR is short for East Germany. East Germany won 144 gold medals in the summer Olympic Games!

Japan won the third total of gold medals in 18th and 19th games. And we all know the next Olympic Games will be held in our capital, Beijing. We hope we will win the first total of gold

medals in this game.

No	Date	Place	Totals of Gold Medals
1	1896	Athens, Greece	USA 11; Greece 10; Germany 7
2	1990	Paris, France	France 27; USA 19; Britain 17
3	1904	St. Louis, USA	USA 70; Cuba 5; Germany 4
4	1908	London, UK	Britain 56; USA 23; Sweden 7
5	1912	Stockholm, Sweden	Sweden 24; USA 23; Britain 10
6	1916	Berlin, Germany	Not held because of World War I
7	1920	Antwerp, Belgium	USA 41; Sweden 19; Britain 15
8	1924	Paris, France	USA 45; Finland 14; France 13
9	1928	Amsterdam, Holland	USA 22; Germany 10; Finland 8
10	1932	Los Angeles, USA	USA 41; Italy 12; France 10
11	1936	Berlin, Germany	Germany 33; USA 24; Hungary 10
12	1940	Helsinki, Finland	Not held because of World War II
13	1944	London, UK	Not held because of World War II
14	1948	London, UK	USA 38; Sweden 16; France 10
15	1952	Helsinki, Finland	USA 40; USSR 22; Hungary 10
16	1956	Melbourne, Australia	USSR 37; USA 32; Australia 13
17	1960	Rome, Italy	USSR 43; USA 34; Italy 13
18	1964	Tokyo, Japan	USA 36; USSR 30; <u>17</u> 16
19	1968	Mexico City, Mexico	USA 45; USSR 30; Japan 11
20	1972	Munich, W. G.	USSR 50; USA 33; GDR <u>18</u>
21	1976	Montreal, Canada	USSR 49; GDR 40; USA 34
22	1980	Moscow, USSR	USSR 80; GDR 47; Bulgaria 8
23	1984	Los Angeles, USA	USA 83; Romania 20; W. G. 17
24	1988	Seoul, S. Korea	USSR 55; GDR 37; USA 36
25	1992	<u>19</u> Spain	CIS 45; USA 37; Germany 33
26	1996	Atlanta, USA	USA 44; RUS 26; Germany 20; CHA 16
27	2000	Sydney, Australia	USA 39; RUS 32; CHA 28
28	2004	<u>20</u>	USA 35; CHA 32; RUS 27
29	2008	Beijing, China	

注: CIS 独联体国家

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

19. _____ 20. _____

VIII. 书面表达(10分)

我父亲在我上中学时,送给我一支“英雄”牌钢笔。三年来,我一直用它做练习试卷,它看着我的成绩稳步上升,它是我亲密的伙伴。

根据以上内容写一篇短文。题目: My best friend—my pen

课外阅读

[导读] 也许还有不少同学在为学不好英语而苦恼,而另外的一些同学好像有什么秘笈,学习英语特别轻松,奥秘在哪儿呢?

What makes language learning so easy for them?

是什么让他们学习语言如此轻松?

Some people seem to have a knack (诀窍) for learning languages. They can get new vocabularies, master rules of grammar, and learn to write in the new language more quickly than others. They do not seem to be cleverer than others. Then what makes language learning so easy for them? Perhaps if we take a close look at these successful language learners, we may discover a few of the skills which make language learning easier for them.

First of all, successful language learners are independent (独立的) learners. They do not depend on (依赖) the books or teachers. They use their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for teachers to explain, they try to find the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues (线索) and form their own conclusions (结论). When they guess wrong, they guess again. They try to learn from their mistakes.

Secondly, successful language learning is active learning. Successful learners do not wait for a chance to use the language. They look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and they ask these people to correct them when they make mistakes. They are not afraid to repeat what they hear or to say strange things. They are willing to make mistakes and try again.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose (目的). They want to learn the language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary (必要的) for them to learn the language in order to talk with these people and to learn from them. They find it easy to practice using the language regularly because they want to learn with it.

What kind of language learner are you? If your language learning has been less than successful, you might do well to try the skills discussed above.

目标预览

目标预览

[话题] How we have changed 我们的变化真大!

[功能] Talk about what you used to be like 谈谈你以前的样子

[语法] used to 的用法

[语言] Mario used to be short

Yes, he did. Now he's tall.

I used to eat candy all the time.

Did you?

Yes, I did. And I used to chew gum a lot.

[词汇] used to 过去常常 dark 黑暗的(的) 暗的(的)

insect 昆虫 terrify 使害怕, 使恐惧

candy 糖果 chat 聊天, 闲谈

go to sleep 上床睡觉

在线课堂

目标预览

1a Fill in the chart below with words to describe people. 将描述人物的词填入下表。

Appearance 外表	Personality 性格
tall 高个的	outgoing 外向的
straight hair 直发	funny 幽默

描述外表的词很丰富。如: short, thin, fat, long hair, curly hair(卷发), big eyes, pretty(漂亮的), handsome(英俊的)。描述性格的词有: quiet(文静的), serious(严肃的), shy(害羞的), naughty(淘气的)等。

1b Listen. Bob is seeing some friends for the first time in four years. What did his friends use to look like? 听录音, 鲍勃与他的朋友分开四年后, 今天第一次见面, 请听听他的朋友以前长什么样子。

录音中, Bob 谈到了他印象中的 Mario, Amy 和 Tina 过去的长相和打扮。注意听 used to do 后的关键词。

1. Mario used to be short.

He used to wear.

2. Amy used to be.

She used to have.

3. Tina used to have and hair.

1c PAIRWORK

Look at the picture above and make conversations.

两人一组, 看上图并编对话, 作对话练习。

注意模仿 1b 中的对话。

Example

A: Mario used to be short.

B: Yes, he did. But now he's tall!

A: He used to be funny.

B: Yes, and now he's funny too, with maturity(成熟).

编写你们自己的对话:

A: _____

B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

2a Listen and check(✓) the words you hear.

听录音, 选出你所听到的单词。

这段录音是一位男生与一位女生的对话, 他们都谈到了对方以前的个性特点。注意听, 在听到的词前写“✓”。

shy serious friendly

funny outgoing ✓ quiet

2b Listen again and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

再听录音, 用你听到的单词填空。

先根据任务要求, 将要填空的短文从头到尾通读一遍, 掌握大意, 再听录音, 根据录音内容填空, 答案在 2a 中挑选。

Girl: Hey, Steve! Over here! Don't you remember me?

Boy: Oh, wow! You're Paula, aren't you?

Girl: That's right.

Boy: You used to be really _____, didn't you?

Girl: Yeah, I wasn't very _____.

Boy: No, you weren't. But you were always _____.

Wait a minute! Did you use to play the piano?

Girl: Yes, I did. But now I'm more interested in _____.

I play soccer and I'm on the swim team.

Boy: Wow! People sure change.

2c PAIRWORK

Practice the conversation in activity 2b. Then make conversations about yourselves. 两人一组, 先完成训练 2b 中的对话, 再编写你们自己的对话。

可以按照 2b 中的对话模式, 换用表示性格的不同形容词练习。

Example

A: I used to be really quiet.

B: I know. Now you're very outgoing.

A: Yes. I don't think I am afraid to be ashamed any longer.
写一段你们自己的对话:

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____

- 3a** Here is a list of things many people are afraid of. Which of these things did you use to be afraid of? Which ones are you still afraid of? Put checks(✓) in the first two columns. 下表中列出了很多人们害怕的东西。哪些你过去害怕? 哪些你现在仍然害怕? 请在前面两栏中标出来。

I used to be afraid of... 我过去害怕	I'm still afraid of... 我现在仍然害怕
a. the dark 黑暗	
b. being alone 独自一人	
c. snakes 蛇	
d. flying in an airplane 乘飞机	
e. big dogs 大狗	
f. high places (站在)高处	
g. speaking in front of a group 在一大群人前讲话	

3b PAIRWORK

Now ask your partner. Put checks(✓) in the last two columns. 二人一组作对话练习:问你的同伴,从后面的两栏中选出他/她害怕的东西。

用 Did you use to be afraid of...? 句型表示“你以前害怕.....吗?”用“Are you(still) afraid of...?”表示“你(现在仍然)害怕.....吗?”与同伴互相问答。

Example

A: Did you use to be afraid of snakes?

B: Yes, I did.

A: Are you still afraid of them.

B: Yes, I am. What about you?

A: Me? Oh, yes! I'm terrified of snakes(怕蛇).

B: So, what do you do about it?

A: I usually make a shrill cry(尖叫) and ask for help.

编写自己的对话:

A: _____
B: _____
A: _____
B: _____
A: _____

根据你的同伴的回答完成下面的表格。

	My partner used to be afraid of... 我的同伴过去害怕.....	My partner is still afraid of... 我的同伴现在还害怕.....
a. the dark		
b. being alone		
c. snakes		
d. flying in an airplane		
e. big dogs		
f. high places		
g. speaking in front of a group		

4 GROUPWORK

What did you use to do when you were younger? What do you do now? Fill in the chart. Then talk about how you have changed with your classmates. 小组讨论:你以前常做什么? 现在呢? 请填入下表,再与同伴谈谈你的变化有多大。

可参照下表中给出的例子,说说自己过去有哪些习惯以及现在的变化。

需用到的句型是:

I used to + 动词原形。

I have changed.

Example

A: I used to eat chocolates a lot, but I have changed. I don't like chocolates. Now I eat a lot of fruit.

B: I have changed too. I used to watch cartoons on TV every day. Now I like to watch sports programmes.

写出自己及同伴的变化:

C: _____

D: _____

Activity	Past	Now
eat...	chocolates	fruit
read...		
watch... on TV	cartoons 卡通片	sports programme
do... at school		

录音课文

Dialogue in 1b

Conversation 1

Boy 1: Mario, is that you?

Boy 2: Yeah it is. It's Bob! Hey, guys, it's Bob! I haven't seen you in four years!