

# 人教版新目标八年级英语上册各单元练习题

## Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

### 第 1 课时 Unit 1 Section A 1a-2c

**Teacher's words : Practice makes perfect.**

#### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing :** 本课的 11 个单词与 9 短语

**Habit—forming:** ① A: What do you usually do on weekends?

B: I often go to the movies.

② A: How often do you watch TV? B: Twice a week

**Practising:** 熟练运用本课词汇及句型谈论活动及其发生的频率。

**【Important points】** 频率词汇及询问活动频率

**【Difficult points】** 一般现在时态的熟练运用

#### 【Learning process】

#### 一、自主学习

#### Task 1. 学习 1a-1c: 谈论日常行为活动

1、看图画，写出活动词汇

a \_\_\_\_\_ b \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_

d \_\_\_\_\_ e go skateboarding

2、了解下列频率副词，写出其汉意

always (100%) usually (80%) often (30-50%)

sometimes (20%) hardly ever(5%) never (0%)

听听力，与 1 中的活动完成搭配。(只写 1 中的字母代号)

always \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_

3、两人一组，利用短语；仿照下列句型谈论日常活动。(注意：第三人称替换)

A: What do you usually do on weekends? B: I often go to the movies.

A: What does he usually do on weekends? B: He often goes skateboarding.

#### Task 2. 学习 2a-2c: 学习频率副词，利用 How often.....?句型谈论活动频率。

活动设计: 1、写出下列频率副词

总是 \_\_\_\_\_ 通常 \_\_\_\_\_ 经常 \_\_\_\_\_ 有时 \_\_\_\_\_ 几乎不 \_\_\_\_\_ 从不 \_\_\_\_\_

2、写出下列表示频率的副词短语

每天: \_\_\_\_\_ 一周一次: \_\_\_\_\_ 一周两次: \_\_\_\_\_

一周三次: \_\_\_\_\_ 一月一次: \_\_\_\_\_ 一月两次: \_\_\_\_\_

3、首先个人迅速理解下列词汇，然后听录音，给活动词汇排序。再听完成搭配（只写字母）

Activities	How often
a. _____ go to the movies	every day
b. _____ watch TV	once a week
c. _____ shop	twice a week
d. _____ exercise	three times a week
e. _____ read	once a month
	twice a month

4、理解下列询问频率的句型，并仿照练习(注意:第三人称替换)

A: How often do you watch TV?      B: Twice a week.

5、读 2c 对话,理解并仿照练习

网上冲浪 :surf the Internet

## 二、合作共建

1、你知道频率副词的位置在哪儿吗? 将下列词组成句子。

(1) is late always he for school .\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) homework Gina school does often at \_\_\_\_\_.

2、区别下列有关 how 的短语

how many \_\_\_\_\_ how much \_\_\_\_\_ how often \_\_\_\_\_ how old \_\_\_\_\_ how long \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、系统总结

1、写出本课的频率副词:

2、本课的两个重点句型: (1)

(2)

## 四、诊断评价

1、翻译下列短语

(1) 多久 \_\_\_\_\_ (2) 去踩滑冰 \_\_\_\_\_ (3) 几乎从来不 \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 网上冲浪 \_\_\_\_\_ (5) 一周一次 \_\_\_\_\_ (6) 一月两次 \_\_\_\_\_

(7) 一周三次 \_\_\_\_\_ (8) 在周末 \_\_\_\_\_

2、单项选择

(1) — \_\_\_\_\_ do you do your homework? --- Every day.

A. When      B. How often      C. How many times      D. What time

(2) I visit my grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ a month.

A. two times      B. second time      C. the second time      D. twice

(3) One of my favorite programs \_\_\_\_\_ Animal World.

A. am      B. is      C. are      D. don't

(4) She hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ sports games \_\_\_\_\_ TV on Sunday evening..

A. watching ; over      B. to watch; in      C. watch; by      D. watches , on

3、用下列词填空 (surf , program , once , result , health )

(1) My grandma is pretty \_\_\_\_\_ because she exercises every day.

(2) ---What's your favorite TV \_\_\_\_\_? --- It's CCTV news

(3) Here are the \_\_\_\_\_ of the students' activity at Hilltop School.

(4) He hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ the Internet.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ a year, they have a Christmas Party.

## 五、课后反思

### 第2课时 Unit 1 Section A 3—4

#### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing:** 本课的8个单词与短语

**Practising:** 熟练运用频率副词

**【Important points】** 能运用本课词汇及句型进行自由交际对话.

**【Difficult points】** 一般现在时态的熟练运用

#### 【Learning process】

#### 一、自主学习

#### Task 1. 会读写本课单词及短语

(1) 个人记读单词3分钟 (2) 两人一组相互检查读音

(3) 展示, 写在学案上

单词: 大多数的; 大部分的; 几乎全部的\_\_\_\_\_ 结果; 成果 \_\_\_\_\_

活跃的; 积极的\_\_\_\_\_ 对于; 关于\_\_\_\_\_ 约摸; 大约 \_\_\_\_\_

短语: 每天\_\_\_\_\_ 一周一次到二次 \_\_\_\_\_ 一周三到四次 \_\_\_\_\_

在格林高中 \_\_\_\_\_ 至于; 关于 \_\_\_\_\_

大多数学生 \_\_\_\_\_ 一些学生 \_\_\_\_\_

#### Task 2. 学习 3 部分

1、利用所给数据填 all、most、some、或 no

all=100%

most=51%--99%

some=1%--50%

no=0%

Activity	Every Day	Once or Twice a	Week
			Three or Four Times a
Exercise	15% ( )	10% ( )	75% ( )
Do homework	95% ( )	0% ( )	5% ( )
Watch TV	85% ( )	2% ( )	13% ( )

2、(1)根据表格1完成短文

(2) a. Here are the results of the student activity survey at Green High School. 该句为倒装句, 其主语为 the results of the student activity survey. "Here+be+主语"是英语中常见的倒装句型。

例如：高小姐，送给你一些鲜花。\_\_\_\_\_。 b.As for homework 至于家庭作业：as for 意为“至于，就……而言”，后接名词或代词构成介词短语，置于句首，作状语。

例如：至于牛奶，我很喜欢。\_\_\_\_\_。

c.The results for "watch TV"are interesting. “看电视”的结果很有趣。

介词短语 for "watch TV"作后置定语，修饰 the results.介词 for 此处表示作用、用途，意为“供，适合于”。例如：我没有钱打车，所以我步行回家了。\_\_\_\_\_。

(3)复述课文

### Task 3. 学习 4 部分

在小组内展开调查，完成表格，并 根据调查结果写一篇作文 所需语言结构 A:How often do you read English books?

B: I read English books about twice a week

How often do you	once a week	twice a week	three times a week	once a month
read English books				

## 二、合作共建

all, most, some, no 这四个词的区别

## 三、系统总结

请你写出所学的表频率的副词（至少写 10 个）及表多少的词

## 四、诊断评价

### 1、选择

1) The twins' uncle \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

A、exercise B、exercises C、is exercise D、is exercises

2) \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the movies?

A、How mang B、How often C、How much D、How

3) I think I am \_\_\_\_\_. A、Health B、not health C、healthy D、healthest

4) My mother wants me \_\_\_\_\_. A、drink B、not drink C、drinks D、to drink

5) Jim is a good student. He \_\_\_\_\_ late for class.

A、is hardly ever B、is not ever C、is ever D、is always

6) There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of junk food on the table. A、are B、have C、is D、has

7) \_\_\_\_\_ homework, we do it on Sunday.

A、As for B、As to C、As of D、As from

8) How often do you play soccer \_\_\_\_\_.

A、two time a week B、twice a week C、a time a week D、one time a week

### 2、补全句子

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- 1) 我每周购物一两次。 I shop \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
- 2) “看电视”的调查结果很有趣。The \_\_\_\_\_ "watch TV" are very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) 对于家庭作业, 大多数学生每天都做。  
\_\_\_\_\_ homework, \_\_\_\_\_ students do \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

五、课后反思

第3课时 Unit 1 Section B 1a-2c

**【Learning objectives】**

**Knowing:** 本课的9个单词与短语

**Practising:** 1、正确运用 How often 引导的疑问句进行交际。

2、完成听力练习, 并就听力内容进行问答

**【Important points】**能运用本课词汇 及句型进行自由交际对话.

**【Difficult points】**听力训练

**【Learning process】**

一、自主学习

**Task 1. 学习 1a, 会读写单词及短语**

- (1) 个人记读单词3分钟 (2) 两人一组相互检查读音  
(3) 展示, 写在学案上

废弃的旧物 \_\_\_\_\_ 牛奶 \_\_\_\_\_ 咖啡 \_\_\_\_\_ 薄片 \_\_\_\_\_ 可乐 \_\_\_\_\_  
巧克力 \_\_\_\_\_ 喝 \_\_\_\_\_ 健康 \_\_\_\_\_ 采访者 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 学习 1b 对话, 谈论某人做某事的频率**

活动设计: 1、个人迅速朗读对话, 并理解汉语意思

- 2、小组内合作, 准确理解意思  
3、两人一组练习对话, 向全班展示  
4、用 1a 的单词, 模仿 1b 编对话, 并在组内交流

A: How often do you drink milk, Liu Fang?

B: I drink milk every day.

A: Do you like it?

B: No. But my mother wants me to drink it, she says it's good for my health.

重点词组练习: (1) want sb to do sth 想要某人做某事

妈妈想让我和她一起去购物。 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) be good/bad for 对----有好/坏处

不要在床上看书, 那样对你的眼睛不好。 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3. 2a、2b 听力训练**

- (1) 放录音, 完成 2a  
 (2) 听第二遍, 回答 2b 的 7 个问题, 把答案写在课本上  
 (3) 听第三遍, 检查答案, 并进一步理解听力原文  
 (4) 根据 2b 内容, 进行采访问答

A: How often do you exercise?

B: I exercise every day.

A: How often does Bill exercise?

B: He hardly ever exercises.

## 二、合作共建

how many 后加\_\_\_\_\_ how much 后加\_\_\_\_\_

翻译句子 1、你每天晚上睡几个小时? \_\_\_\_\_?

2、你有几个橡皮? \_\_\_\_\_?

3、你吃了多少牛肉? \_\_\_\_\_?

## 三、系统总结

你能总结一下本课所学的句型吗? 它们表达怎样的含义? (组内交流)

句型:

含义:

## 四、诊断评价

### 1、选择

1) \_\_\_\_\_ do you drink coffee? -----Twice a day.

A. How many      B. How long      C. How soon      D. How often

2) My teacher wants me \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

A. study      B. studying      C. to study      D. studies

3) Eating fruit and vegetables \_\_\_\_\_ our health.

A. is good to      B. is good      C. is good for      D. is well for

4) Miss Liu is very \_\_\_\_\_, because she exercises every day.

A. health      B. healthy      C. unhealthy      D. unhealth

5) Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me with my English.

A. help      B. to help      C. helping

6) \_\_\_\_\_ milk do you drink?

A. How many      B. How much      C. How often      D. How soon

### 2、根据句意和首字母补全单词

1) My mother says it's good for my h\_\_\_\_\_.

2) Lily e\_\_\_\_\_ every morning to stay healthy.

3) I usually watch TV at night, but s\_\_\_\_\_ I go for a walk with my parents.

4) I like to d\_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

### 3、补全对话

A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ (运动)

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B: I \_\_\_\_\_ every morning .

A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you eat \_\_\_\_\_(蔬菜)

B: Every day .Because they \_\_\_\_\_ my health.

### 五、课后反思

## 第4课时 Unit 1 Section B 3a-4

### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing :** 本课的 14 个单词与 2 个短语 .

Practing:1 能够完成关于 habit 的话题讨论与描述.

2 学生根据实际情况回答彼此生活习惯,完成调查.

**【Important points】** 通过学习本课的内容掌握一些频率副词在句中的用法。

**【Difficult points】** 写作训练

### 【Learning process】

#### 一、自主学习

**Task 1: (1) 读 Katrina 写给笔友的一封信, 回答下列问题。**

a.How often does she exercise ?

b.How often does she drink ?

c. Does she eat junk food very often ?

d.Do you think she has healthy lifestyle? Why or why not?

e.Is her lifestyle the same as yours or different?What are the difference?

(2) 翻译句子:

(1)我尽量吃大量的蔬菜。(try to do )

\_\_\_\_\_.

(2)我的健康的生活习惯有助于我取得好成绩.(help sb do sth)

\_\_\_\_\_.

(3)我有一个健康的饮食习惯。(eating habit)

\_\_\_\_\_.

(4) 他的爷爷相当健康, 他每天都照顾我的弟弟。(pretty healthy,look after)

\_\_\_\_\_.

(5)把 Bill 的书信补充完整, 注意一些频率副词及词组。

**Task 2:小组活动, 通过调查小组成员生活习惯, 讨论谁的习惯最好,谁最健康。**

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## 二、合作共建

How healthy are you? Write down your own habits. 注意用上一些频率副词及词组。

## 三、系统总结

1 总结一下本课所学的频率副词和词组。

2 总结一下你认为健康的生活方式。

## 四、诊断评价

1 翻译下列词组

- (1) 许多, 大量的 \_\_\_\_\_ (2) 一星期一次 \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) 照料, 照顾 \_\_\_\_\_ (4) 垃圾食品 \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) 放学回家 \_\_\_\_\_ (6) 尽力, 努力做 \_\_\_\_\_  
(7) 与.....不同 \_\_\_\_\_ (8) 帮助某人做 \_\_\_\_\_

2 词形变化

- (1) He says it's bad for his \_\_\_\_\_ (unhealthy)  
(2) She tries \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a lot of beef.  
(3) Lily's \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) habits are pretty good.  
(4) My mother wants \_\_\_\_\_ (I) to drink it.  
(5) My mother wasn't at home yesterday, I had to help my father \_\_\_\_\_ (cook)

3 单项选则

- ( ) 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have an English party?  
---Once a month.  
A How old      B How far      C How often      D How long
- ( ) 2 \_\_\_\_\_ they are brothers, they don't look like each other at all.  
A Because      B Though      C When      D As
- ( ) 3 They try \_\_\_\_\_ it together.  
A to move      B move      C moving      D are move
- ( ) 4 I'm not very strong, \_\_\_\_\_ I usually exercise.  
A but      B so      C as      D to
- ( ) 5 His ideas are the same \_\_\_\_\_ hers.  
A from      B for      C as      D to
- ( ) 6 We eat a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, but little \_\_\_\_\_.  
A fruit, vegetables, meat      B fruits, vegetables, meat  
C fruit, vegetable, meat      D fruit, vegetable, meats

4 改写短文

请将 3a 部分 Katrina 给笔友的书信用第三人称改



## 五、课后反思

### 第5课时 Unit 1 Self Check

#### 【Learning objectives】

- 1、Knowing: 记忆本单元单词及短语
- 2、Understanding : 熟练运用频率词练习 What do you ...? 和 How often...? 句型。
- 3、Practising : 会描述课余时间的活动及基本饮食结构。

【Important points】表示频率的副词。

【Difficult points】写作训练

#### 【Learning process】

##### 一、自主学习

**Task1: 完成课本 1 中的填空题, 注意动词的适当形式。**

1、“keep in good health”意为“保持健康”(=keep healthy), keep 后常接形容词。

例: 我们必须保持清洁。

2、“must”意为“必须”, 后接动词原形, 无人称变化;

例: Mary 放学后必须照顾她的妹妹。

“less”意为“较少”, 修饰不可数名词。

例: 尽量多吃蔬菜少吃垃圾食品。

**Task2: 写出下列单词及短语:**

锻炼_____	节目, 表演_____	结果, 成果_____
咖啡_____	健康, 健康状况_____	习惯 _____
不同的 _____	虽然, 即使_____	必须_____ 保持_____
在周末_____	我最喜欢的节目 _____	网上冲浪 _____
一星期两次_____	一星期三到四次_____	……的结果_____
至于..., 就...而言_____	对...有益_____	垃圾食品_____
喝咖啡 _____	相当健康_____	放学回家_____
他的饮食习惯 _____	照顾 _____	大量, 许多_____
与……不同 _____	保持健康_____	健康的生活方式_____

**Task3: 对话练习:**

复习本单元学过的句型 What do you...和 How often...? 根据下表两人或三人做练习

活 动	频 率	
go to the movies	often, usually, sometimes, always, hardly ever, never	Every day, three times a week, once a month, once a week.
watch TV		
exercise		
surf the Internet		
read English books		

## 二、合作共建:

写作: 描述一下你好朋友的生活方式和饮食习惯, 尽量使用下列单词或词组。

often, every day, usually, three times a week, sometimes, once a week, always, once a month, hardly ever, never

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## 三、系统总结

- 1、本单元我们学习了哪些频率副词? 它们的程度区别是怎样的? 放在句中什么位置?
- 2、比较健康的生活习惯和不健康的生活习惯时常用的词和句子。

## 四、诊断评价

1、补全句子:

- (1) His eating habits are \_\_\_\_\_ (health)
- (2) Look! The woman with two girls \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)
- (3) How often \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (do) their homework?
- (4) Here \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some books for you.
- (5) This one is \_\_\_\_\_ (不同的) from that one.
- (6) I try \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) lots of vegetables.

2、句型转换

- (1) The girl likes watching TV. (改为一般疑问句, 并做否定回答)

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- (2) Tina reads books every night. (就画线部分提问)

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- (3) He likes eating fruit three or four times a week. (就画线部分提问)

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- (4) I did my homework last night. (改为否定句)

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(5) does often Gina school at homework. (连词成句)

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五、课后反思

Unit 1 单元检测题 (100 分)

一、单项选择 (20 分)

1. Xiao Zhang \_\_\_\_\_ watches TV. He likes surfing the Internet.  
A. hard ever B. hardly ever C. doesn' t hard ever  
D. doesn' t hardly ever
2. My mother goes to the health centre \_\_\_\_\_  
A. once time a week B. once a week  
C. one time a week D. once every week
3. \_\_\_\_\_ talk show , my favorite program is Tell It Like It Is !  
A. Such as B. Thanks to C. As if D. As for
4. The boy is too young to \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
A. look at B. look after C. look on D. look up
5. Your lifestyle is the same \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to my B. to mine C. as my D. as mine
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Mr wang is over eighty , \_\_\_\_\_ he' s still at work .  
A. Although; but B. Because; so C. / ;but D. /; so
7. It' s good \_\_\_\_\_ your health \_\_\_\_\_  
A. for; to drink milk B. for ; to drink a milk  
C. of ; drink milk D. of ; to drink milk
8. -- \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to Qingdao?  
-- Oh , I have never been there before.  
A. How long B. How far C. How soon D. How often
9. The weather here is \_\_\_\_\_ that in Beijing.  
A. different from B. different to  
C. different between D. difference from
10. He tries \_\_\_\_\_ less meat because he is too heavy .

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A. eating B. to eat C. eat D. eats

## 二、完形填空: (10分)

How do you go to school every day? 1 North America, most students go to school on the bus. Some students 2 walk or 3 bikes to school. In other parts of the world, things are 4. In Japan, most students take trains to school, although 5 also walk 6 ride their bikes. In China, it depends on 7 you are. In big cities, students usually ride bikes to school or take buses. And in places where there are rivers and lakes, like Hongshanhu and Kaishandao, students usually go to school by 8. That must 9 a lot more fun than 10 a bus!

1. A. In            B. On            C. At            D. Near
2. A. also            B. too            C. either            D. as well
3. A. riding            B. to ride            C. rode            D. ride
4. A. the same            B. different            C. the different            D. similar
5. A. the other            B. the others            C. others            D. others students
6. A. and            B. or            C. but            D. nor
7. A. what            B. who            C. when            D. where
8. A. train            B. boat            C. bus            D. bike
9. A. is            B. maybe            C. may be            D. be
10. A. taking            B. to take            C. take            D. takes

## 三、阅读理解: (10分)

Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. This is an old English saying. Have you heard of it before? It means that we must go to bed early and get up early in the morning. Then we shall be healthy. We shall also be rich(wealthy) and clever(wise).

This is true. The body must have enough sleep to be healthy. Chinese of young age should have ten hours' sleep every night. Children who do not have enough sleep can't do their work very well. They won't be wise and they may not become wealthy!

The body also needs exercise. Walking, running, swimming and playing games are all exercise. Exercise keeps the body strong.

Exercise also helps the blood(血液) to move around inside the body. This is very important. Our blood takes food to all parts of our body. The head also has blood. Exercise helps us to think better.

1. How can we be healthy?
-

---

2. What will happen if a child doesn't have 10 hours' sleep?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why does a person need exercise?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What will happen to your blood if you take exercise?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What's the passage about?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、任务型阅读 (10分)

Jim is an 8-year-old boy. He is good at many sports. It is easy to see that Jim is active after school. In America, most students have a PE class (1) 每周三次 at school. Many people think (2) 孩子们的健康 is very important. But in China, most students (3) hardly ever exercise. Some students like eating (4) 垃圾食品. So healthy lifestyle can help students (5) 取得好成绩.

(1) 译成英语 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 译成英语 \_\_\_\_\_

(3) 译成汉语 \_\_\_\_\_

(4) 译成英语 \_\_\_\_\_

(5) 译成英语 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 五、词汇运用 (15分)

(一) 根据句意及首字母完成单词。

1. My mother e\_\_\_\_\_ every day and she's healthy

2. Saturday and Sunday are w\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What's your favorite p\_\_\_\_\_ on TV?

4. How often do you surf the I\_\_\_\_\_?

5. Here are the r\_\_\_\_\_ of the student activity survey at Green High school.

(二) 从方框中选出合适的词完成下列对话。

should, with, a lot, for, to, how, in, listen to, help, good

A: Welcome \_\_\_\_\_ our English club. What can I do \_\_\_\_\_ you?

B: I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ to learn English well.

A: How do you learn English?

B: I only take notes \_\_\_\_\_ class. But I find it can't \_\_\_\_\_.

What \_\_\_\_\_ I do?

---

A: I think you should speak more English\_\_\_\_\_others. And you' d better listen to\_\_\_\_\_the cassettes(录音机) every day

B:That' s a\_\_\_\_\_idea. Thanks\_\_\_\_\_.

#### 六、口语交际。(10分)

A: What can I do for you, sir?

B: \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_.

A: For yourself? These hats are good for young people.

\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_?

B: I' d like the blue one.

A: Ok.Here you are.

B: Thank you. \_\_\_3\_\_\_?

A: One hundred yuan.

B: Oh, \_\_\_4\_\_\_.

A: What about this one? It' s cheaper. It' s only fifty yuan.

B: OK. \_\_\_5\_\_\_. Thank you.

#### 七、根据汉语完成句子。(10分)

1. A:在周末他经常做什么? \_\_\_\_\_。

B. 他经常去踩滑板。\_\_\_\_\_

2、我妈妈让我每天喝牛奶。\_\_\_\_\_

3、每天晚上你睡几小时? \_\_\_\_\_

4、我的饮食习惯相当好。\_\_\_\_\_

5、多吃蔬菜能帮助你保持健康。\_\_\_\_\_

#### 八、书面表达。(15分)

以 My healthy lifestyle 为题目，写一篇 80 词左右的短文。

### Unit1 单元检测题参考答案

一、1 B 2 B 3 D 4 B 5 D 6 C 7 A 8 D 9 A 10 B

二、1-5 AADBC 6-10 BDBDA

三、1、Early to bed ,early to rise

2、He won' t do well in his work

3、Because it can not only make us healthy ,but also make us think better .

4、Exercise makes the blood move quickly and smoothly .

5、It' s about why exercise can make us healthy

四、(1)three times a week

(2)the health of the children /children' s health

(3)很少锻炼

(4) junk food

(5)(to)get good grades

五、(一)1、 exercises 2、 weekends 3、 program 4、 Internet 5、 results

(二) to, for, how, in, help, should, with,listen to, good, a lot .

六、1、 I want to buy a hat for myself

2、 What color do you want ?

3、 How much is it?

4、 that' s too expensive(dear)

5、 I' ll take it

七、1.A:What does he(often) do on weekends?

B:He (often)goes skateboarding .

2. My mother wants me to drink milk every day.

3.How many hours do you sleep every night ?

4. My eating habits are pretty good.

5. Of course,I love junk food too.

6. Eating a lot of vegetables can help you to keep in good health/to keep healthy .

八、略

### Unit 3 Section A 1a-1c

#### 【Learning objectives】

Knowing： 本课的 2 个单词和 8 个短语。

Habit----forming: --- A: What are you doing for vacation?

---B: I'm babysitting my sister.

Practising: 熟练 运用本课词汇和句型谈论将来要进行的活动。 .

【Important points】 利用本课句型谈论自己和朋友的假期活动计划。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

#### 一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 1a: 掌握本课重点单词和短语

单词: 临时照顾(小孩) 露宿, 野营

短语: 1、拜访你的朋友\_\_\_\_\_ 2、照顾我的妹妹\_\_\_\_\_

3、和朋友一起度过 \_\_\_\_\_ 4、在家里放松\_\_\_\_\_

---

5、做运动

6、举行音乐会

7、打篮球

8、去野营

Task 2. 学习 1b, 听力。

1、听录音选出所听到的词与短语

a. camp

b. babysit my sister

c. visit my grandmother

d. relax at home

e. spend time with my friends

2、再听一遍，完成课本表格。

3、理解下列询问假期将要干什么的句型，并仿照练习

A: What are you doing for vacation?    B: I'm camping for vacation.

A: What is she doing for vacation?    B: She is visiting her grandmother.

讲解：1、“What are you doing for vacation” 是一个现在进行时的句子，但表示的却是将来，意味着动作马上就要发生。

例：下周我要去拜访我的叔叔。

2、for vacation 意为“度过假期”，表示目的。

例：他们将去北京参观。

**二、合作共建**（教师寄语：Never put off till tomorrow what may be done today.）

十一就要到了，你和你的朋友假期将要干什么呢？根据所学句型展开自由对话。

**三、系统总结**（教师寄语：Tomorrow comes never.）

1、总结一下本课所学的短语。

2、本课所学的现在进行时表示将来的句型及回答。

**四、诊断评价**（教师寄语：Look before you leap）

1、动词的适当形式填空：

1) There                      (be) some meat on the plate.

2) What about                      (go) shopping with us.

3) The Smiths                                      (watch) TV now.

4) ---What is she doing for vacation?    ---She                                      (babysit) her sister.

2、选择：

1) They are going to Beijing                                      vacation.

A、for                      B、at                      C、to                      D、with

2) ---Linda is playing football.                                      ---I am visiting my aunt.

A、Where are you going?                      B、What about you?





---

2、根据表格两人一组谈论 Molly 假期的打算，并把编的对话写在横线上

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

语法贯通

be(am、is、are) +doing 表示将来时，表明主语对某事已做好了计划安排，动作不久就要发生。常与将来时连用的时间状语有：tomorrow ,next week ( month ,year) 等。

二、合作共建（教师寄语：Never put off till tomorrow whatne today.))

三、系统总结（教师寄语：Tomorrow comes never.)

1、如何询问别人的身体健康状况及给出建议？

四、诊断评价（教师寄语: Look before you leap)

1、选择

1) I live in school. So I often go home \_\_\_\_\_ Friday afternoon.

A. in                      B. at                      C. to                      D. on

2) --What are you doing for vacation?                      --I am \_\_\_\_\_ time with my friends.

A. visiting              B. staying              C. spend              D. spending

3) She often \_\_\_\_\_ after supper with her son.

A. takes walk              B. taking a walk              C. takes walks              D. is taking a walk

4)--\_\_\_\_\_ are you going?                      --Beijing.

A. When                      B. Where                      C. How                      D. What

5) --\_\_\_\_\_ are they going?                      --On Feb. 12th.

A. Where                      B. How                      C. When                      D. How long

6)-- Who are you going \_\_\_\_\_?

A. to                      B. with                      C. at                      D. in

2、翻译句子

1) --你假期里打算干什么？ \_\_\_\_\_

---我打算拜访我加拿大的朋友。 \_\_\_\_\_

2) 下个月我打算和家人一起去海滩。 \_\_\_\_\_

3) --她假期里打算干什么？ \_\_\_\_\_

---她要照顾妹妹。 \_\_\_\_\_

4) 你妈妈将和谁一起去？ \_\_\_\_\_

5) 李蕾什么时候去北京。 \_\_\_\_\_

【课后反思】

Unit 3 Section A3a-4

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的7个单词与2个短语

Habit---forming: A: Where is he going for vacation?

B: He is going to Hong Kong.

A: How long is he staying there?

B: He is staying there for a week.

Practising: 熟练运用现在进行时表将来句子中 what 与 how long 引导的句子。

【Important points】 继续学习现在进行时表将来的用法。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 3a.

1、个人迅速理解 3a,然后小组讨论。

2、读对话, 回答课本上的问题

3、翻译下列短语

听起来有趣

去徒步旅行

看望我的朋友

多久

仅4天

玩得高兴

寄给我以张香港的名信片

返回学校

给我看一下你的照片

4、理解下列用法

(1) sound interesting: sound 为系动词, 后面跟形容词。例如

觉得身体好: \_\_\_\_\_ 看起来高兴: \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Send me a postcard from Hong Kong

send sb sth = send sth to sb :寄给某人某物

请把这个包寄给她: \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Show me your photos when you go back to school.

show sb sth = show sth to sb :把某物给某人看

请给他看一下你的新钢笔: \_\_\_\_\_

(5)根据对话信息, 小组表演对话

Task 2. 学习 3b

1、读 3b 对话, 理解并背诵对话

2、仿照对话, 根据表格信息, 两人一组小组表演

Task 3. 学习 4

能描述自己将来的计划 (地点、时间、和谁、停留时间等)

---

## 二、合作共建

1、本单元现在进行时态结构表示什么含义？

2、how long 有什么用法？

## 三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结本课的两个句子:

1、

2、

## 四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

一、翻译下列句子

1、假期你要去哪儿度假？

2、那听起来有趣。

3、我将去山上远足。

4、你将待多长时间？

5、我不想离开太久。

6、给我寄一张香港的照片

7、当你回到学校 的时候，给我看看你的照片

二、句型转换

1、 I'm visiting my friend in Hong Kong.(提问)

2、 He's staying in San Francisco for two days. (提问)

3、 Send me your Photos.(同义句)

4、 Show me your shirt .(否定句)

三、词的适当形式填空

1、 He \_\_\_\_\_(go) to Hong Kong for vacation.

2、 He likes \_\_\_\_\_(go) away for two days.

3、 Show \_\_\_\_\_(they) the new books.

五、【 Ideas after class 】

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的 11 个单词与 15 个短语

Practicing: 能用所学知识计划自己的假期

【Important points】能用所学知识计划自己的假期

【Learning process】(教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 会读写本课 11 个单词及 15 个短语

(1) 个人记读单词 5 分钟 (2) 两人一组相互检查读音

(3) 展示, 写在学案上

单词: 著名的; 出名的 希腊 西班牙  
欧洲 某物; 某事 湖 ; 湖泊

离开; 出发

农村; 乡村 结束; 完成

大自然; 自然 忘记

短语: 去度假 五大湖  
很; 非常; 十分 考虑; 思考  
决定做某事 不同的事情  
计划做某事 散步  
去骑自行车 租录象带  
好好的睡觉 著名的电影明星  
拍完我的最近影片  
需要休息 一个开心的假期

Task 2. 学习 3a 部分

1、看图完成 3a

2、小组内合作, 理解短文的意思

3、要点解惑

1) think about 意为“考虑; 思考”后接名词; 代词或动名词作宾语

例如: 我正在考虑参观北京的事

2) decide 意为“决定”后接不定式作宾语

例如: 我们决定乘公共汽车去那里。

3) something different 意为“不同的事”为不定代词, 不定代词放在名词的后面, 形容词的前面

例如: 我有件重要的事情要告诉你。

这本书中有有趣的内容吗?

4) forget 意为“忘记”其后可接不定式作宾语

---

例如：不要忘记喝水

#### 4、试着复述课文

##### Task 3. 学习 3b

1、小组内合作完成 3b

2、合作交流理解课文

要点解惑：finish making my last movie 意为“完成我的最近影片” finish

后接动词的 ing

例如：他昨天晚上看完了那本书。

##### Task 4. 学习 3c

小组内制作一个周末外出游玩的计划

## 二、合作共建

计划做某事用什么时态

## 三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

本节课的短语及句型

## 四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leek)

1、用所给词的正确形式填空。

- 1) I finished (write)the letter three hours ago.
- 2) I need (do) my homework now.
- 3) He can't decide (buy) a new car.
- 4) He thought about (go) to Beijing.
- 5) He will help me (forget) the past.
- 6) They are going bike (ride) now.
- 7) His sister is a famous (sing).

## 2、翻译句子

1)他打算在六月的第一天离开，一直呆到九月。

2) 我要去钓鱼，去游泳。

## 五、课后反思

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### Unit 3 Self-check

#### 【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的 3 个单词

Habit---forming: A: What/Where/When(Who) are you doing (with)(for vacation)?

B: I'm v+ing ....

Practising: 熟练运用本单元短语、句型谈论假期打算。.

【Important points】谈论假期计划。

【Learning process】(教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: Little by little ,one goes far)

短语: 1、拜访你的朋友\_\_\_\_\_ 2、照顾我的妹妹\_\_\_\_\_

3、和朋友一起度过 \_\_\_\_\_ 4、在家里放松\_\_\_\_\_

5、做运动 \_\_\_\_\_ 6、举行音乐会

7、打篮球 \_\_\_\_\_ 8、去野营

9 去徒步旅 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 看望我的

11 多久 12 仅 4 天 \_\_\_\_\_ 13 玩得高兴

14 寄给我以张香港的名信片 \_\_\_\_\_ 15 返回学校

16 给我看一下你的照片 \_\_\_\_\_ 17 去度假

18 五大湖 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 很; 非常; 十分

20 考虑; 思考 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 一个开心的假期

22 决定做某事 \_\_\_\_\_ 23 不同的事情

24 计划做某事 \_\_\_\_\_ 25 散步

26 去骑自行车 \_\_\_\_\_ 27 租录象带

28 好好的睡觉 \_\_\_\_\_ 29 著名的电影明星

30 拍完我的最近影片

31 需要休息

二、合作共建 (教师寄语: Never put off till tomorrow whatne today.)

翻译下列句子

1、假期你要去哪儿度假?

2、那听起来有趣。

3、我将去山上远足。

4、你将待多长时间?

5、我不想离开太久。

---

6、给我寄一张香港的照片

7、当你回到学校 的时候，给我看看你的照片

8 祝你玩的愉快

9 这次我想做些不同寻常的事

10 我希望能忘记一切烦恼

11 我刚刚完成了我的上一部电影

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

1、介词填空:

1) What are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ vacation ?          2) Who are you going \_\_\_\_\_ ?

3) They're relaxing \_\_\_\_\_ home.                      4) He's going \_\_\_\_\_ the 12th.

5) How \_\_\_\_\_ you ?                                      6) Just \_\_\_\_\_ four days.

7) I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ December.

2、改错:

1) I want nice something .

2) He always asked me it.

3) What's the weather there ?

3、用特殊疑问词填空,并用括号内所给词的正确形式填空:

A: \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) for vacation , Sandy ?

B: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Qingdao for a week .

A: That \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) great. \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing there ?

B: I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) . \_\_\_\_\_ about you , Judy?

A: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my aunt in Guangdong.

B: Oh yeah , \_\_\_\_\_ are you staying ?

A: Just for three days.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ are you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) ?

A: Next Sunday.

五、课后反思

Unit 4 Section A 1a-2d

【Learning objectives】



Knowing: 本课的 16 个单词与 8 个短语

Practing: 谈论如何到达目的地

【Important points】能熟练谈论如何到达目的地及所需多长时间

【Learning process】(教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 会读写本课单词、短语

(1) 个人记读单词 5 分钟 (2) 两人一组相互检查读音

(3) 展示, 写在学案上

单词: 搭乘 地铁: 地下火车 走: 步行; 散步;  
火车 四十 五十 六十 七十  
八十 百 分钟 花费

短语: 乘地铁 骑自行车  
乘公共汽车 乘货车  
乘出租车 乘父母的车去  
乘船 到达学校

Task 2. 学习 1b -1c 听力, 连线

Bob take the train  
Mary take the subway  
John take the bus  
Paul and Yang Lan walk

1) 要点解惑:

how 意为“怎样, 以何种方式、手段”用来询问到校的方式。

例如:

我怎样才能买到词典?

2) 小组内利用短语, 仿照句型练习

A: How do you get to school? B: I take the subway.

A: How does Bob get to school? B: He takes the train.

Task 3. 学习 2a-2c

1、听力, 能听出以下数字。

32 40 41 50 60 70 80 90 100

2、正确写出以下数字

(注意: 个位与十位之间的连字符、十位与百位之间的 and)

46 99 61 33  
105 84 72 58

Task 4. 学习 2c 部分 1、听力, 连线

take the train ten minutes  
take the subway twenty-five minutes  
walk thirty-five minutes  
ride my bike forty minutes

---

Task 5. 学习 2d

- 1、自读对话，理解意思。
- 2、利用 1a 与 2c 词汇作对话练习
- 3、要点解惑：

It takes about 25 minutes to walk and 10 minutes by bus.意为“步行花 25 分钟，坐车花 10 分钟”。此句是的结构，意为“花费某人多长时间做某事”

例如：做作业每天花费我 20 分钟的时间。

二、合作共建

小组内利用所学知识编一个对话。（如何到达学校、需用多长时间）

三、系统总结（教师寄语：Tomorrow comes never.）

本课的 3 个句型

四、诊断评价（教师寄语：Look before you leap）

1、用所给词的正确形式填空。

- 1) It (take) me half an hour to do my homework every day .
- 2) He (walk) to school every day .
- 3) I'm new here. I need (buy) a map of the city .
- 4) How long does it take you (do) your homework ?
- 5) 60 (minute) is an hour.

2、翻译句子

1) 你怎样到达学校？骑自行车。

2) 要花多长时间？大约 40 分钟。

3) 我通常步行，但有时乘公共汽车。

4) 步行花 25 分钟，坐车花 10 分钟。

5) 做作业每天花费你多长时间？

6) 我姐姐用 15 分钟吃早饭。

五、课后反思

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的 9 个单词

Habit----forming: How do you get to school? / How long does it take?

How far is it from his home to school?

Practising: 熟练 运用本课句型谈论交通方式、时间及距离。

【Important points】 继续学习谈论交通的句型，描述路线。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 3b。

1、个人自读下列对话，理解并背诵对话。

A: How do you get to school? B: I take the subway.

A: How far is it from your home to school? B: It's three miles.

A: How long does it take you to get from home to school? B: It takes 25 minutes.

2、讲解:

How far is it from your home to school? 是一个用来询问两地间距离在常用句型，“how far”意为“多远”，回答时要用表示距离的短语。

例如: ---北京距离上海多远?

---大约 1462 千米。

3、两人一组，利用下表练习上面的对话。

Task 2. 学习 3a

1、自读 3a 短文，理解短文意思。

2、听录音，纠正发音。

3、完成下列短语:

迅速的吃过早饭

前往，“到……去”

乘公共汽车

带去，送去

大约六点半

4、讲解: ① “quick”为形容词，意为“快速地”，“have a quick breakfast”也可以说为“have breakfast quickly”

② “leave for”意为“前往……，到…去”，不强调离开哪里，只强调要去的地方。

例: 下星期我们将动身去西藏。

③ “take”为“带去，送去”，与 to 搭配，take……to 意为把某人某物带到某地去。



一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 1a。

1、个人迅速理解 1a 中短语的含义。

2、翻译下单词和短语

车站\_\_\_\_\_ 运输\_\_\_\_\_ 地铁站\_\_\_\_\_ 公共汽车停车点\_\_\_\_\_

火车站\_\_\_\_\_ 公共汽车站\_\_\_\_\_

3、练习下列对话:

1) 朗读下列对话, 理解汉语意思

A: How do you get to school?

B: I ride my bike to the subway station. Then I take the subway.

A: How does your father go to work?

B: He walks to the bus station. Then he takes the bus.

2) 两人一组练习对话, 询问交通方式

Task 2. 学习 2a-2c.

活动设计: 1、听录音, 补全下列对话。

A: Where do you live, Nina?

B: New street.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ do you get to school?

B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ to the bus stop. I take a bus to the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_\_ I  
take the subway. \_\_\_\_\_ I take a bus to the stop on 26th Street. \_\_\_\_\_ I walk.

2、把表示先后顺序的词写在下面

3、根据听力对话,画出 Gina 去学校的交通方式

4、两人一组谈论 Gina 去学校的交通方式

二、合作共建

翻译下列句子

1) 她所居住的地方离学校多远? \_\_\_\_\_?

2) 到达学校需要多长时间? \_\_\_\_\_?

3) 她怎样到达学校? \_\_\_\_\_?

4) 她认为这种交通方式怎样? \_\_\_\_\_?

三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结以下句型 (1) 住的地方离学校多远

(2) 怎样到达学校

(4) 花多长时间

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

(一) 根据句意及首字母填空

(1) I always ride my bike to the bus s\_\_\_\_\_?

(2) It t\_\_\_\_\_ me half an hour to get to school.

(3) It takes him ten m\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school .

(4) My mother \_\_\_\_\_(步行) to work every day.

(5) What do you think of the t\_\_\_\_\_ in your city?

(二) 完形填空

My name is Tom. There are 1 people 2 my family. They are grandpa, uncle, father, mother, and 3. My grandpa is retired(退休), and he stays at home 4. My uncle is a postman, my father is a manager, my mother is a doctor.

I often 5 a bus to go to school. My father usually goes to work 6 car, my uncle often rides a bike to work. my mother often takes the subway 7. How 8 my grandpa? He usually goes to park 9. He likes 10.

- ( ) 1. A. four B. three C. five D. six  
( ) 2. A. at B. of C. in D. from  
( ) 3. A. my B. me C. I D. he  
( ) 4. A. every hour B. every day C. everyday D. one day  
( ) 5. A. use B. take C. get D. have  
( ) 6. A. at B. on C. by D. in  
( ) 7. A. working B. to work C. at work D. for working  
( ) 8. A. is B. are C. about D. to  
( ) 9. A. on foot B. on feet C. by foot D. by feet  
( ) 10. A. walk B. a walk C. walking D. to walks

五、【Ideas after class】

Unit 4 Section B 3a-4

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的 12 个单词和 3 个短语

Habit----forming: 熟练介绍各种地区的人们的交通方式

Practising: 熟练运用本单元短语、句型介绍交通方式

【Important points】谈论交通方式

【Learning process】(教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: Be a brave sailor.)

Task 1. 学习 3a:

1、检查单词和短语的掌握情况

北方的 \_\_\_\_\_ 地区 \_\_\_\_\_ 事物 \_\_\_\_\_ 其他的 \_\_\_\_\_ 依靠 \_\_\_\_\_ 河、江  
\_\_\_\_\_ 船 \_\_\_\_\_ 一定 \_\_\_\_\_ 更多、更大 \_\_\_\_\_ 比 \_\_\_\_\_ 方法、手段 \_\_\_\_\_ 小汽  
车 \_\_\_\_\_

北美洲 \_\_\_\_\_ 视……而定、决定于 \_\_\_\_\_  
乘船 \_\_\_\_\_

---

2、读、理解短文，判断5个句子的正误，然后展示理解成果。

3、归纳、理解以下短语并学会运用

全世界（的学生）\_\_\_\_\_ 乘校车上学 \_\_\_\_\_

在世界的其他地区 \_\_\_\_\_ 在大城市 \_\_\_\_\_

更有趣得多 \_\_\_\_\_ （第三）最流行的做……的方式 \_\_\_\_\_

乘船到校 \_\_\_\_\_ 不同于 \_\_\_\_\_

Task 2 .学习 3b:

1、根据表格完成短文，然后看表格进行叙述。

2、归纳出表示数量的单词和短语

绝大多数 \_\_\_\_\_ 许多 \_\_\_\_\_ 一些 \_\_\_\_\_ 少量的、很少的 \_\_\_\_\_

Task 3. 学习 Part 4

组内运用以下句型做调查，告诉班内同学们谁是最远的。

A:How far do you live from school ?

B:I live 10 miles from school.

二、合作共建（教师寄语：To be, or to be not.）

1、有关更复杂的 ways to get to a place 的词汇和对话有哪些？

2、如何做关于不同地域的 ways to get to a place 的统计和书面表达？

三、系统总结（教师寄语：An apple a day keeps the doctor away.）

总结一下表示到达某地的各种交通方式的短语(可以以到校为例)

步行

骑自行车

乘公共汽车/校车

乘船

乘火车/地铁

四、诊断评价（教师寄语：Like father, like son.）

1、介词填空：

1)They are different \_\_\_\_\_ the United States.

2) In China ,bikes and buses are the most popular means \_\_\_\_\_ transportation.

3) In China, it depends \_\_\_\_\_ where you are.

4)What does she think \_\_\_\_\_ the plan ?

5) How do students \_\_\_\_\_ the world get to school ?

6) Most students go to school \_\_\_\_\_ the school bus.

7) Students in Kaishandao usually go to school \_\_\_\_\_ boat.

2、用括号内所给词的正确形式填空：

1) The way of \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to school is popular.

2) That must be a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (fun) than \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a bus.

---

3) When it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), I take a taxi.

4) A small number of \_\_\_\_\_ (student) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) from North American.

3、句型转换:

1) I live 10 miles from school. (提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ from school ?

2) Most students ride bikes to school. (提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ most students \_\_\_\_\_ to school ?

3) The bus ride usually takes about 25 minutes. (提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the bus ride usually \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4、翻译句子:

1) 她住的离学校有多远? 20 英里。

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ school ?

She \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ school .

2) 少量的人们喜欢辣食。

\_\_\_\_\_ people love hot food.

3) 健康取决于你健康的生活方式。

\_\_\_\_\_ your healthy lifestyle.

五、课后反思 (教师寄语: Remember to do it from A to Z.)

#### Unit 4 Self check

#### 【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本单元的单词、短语 与句子

Habit----forming: A: How do you get to school?

B: I take the subway .

A: How long does it take?

B: It takes about 25 minutes .

A: How far is it from his home to school ?

B: It's about 10 kilometers.

Practising: 熟练 运用本单元句型谈论交通方式、路程等。

【Important points】 学习本单元谈论交通方式、路程的句型。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 1。

1、理解 1 中的词汇

2、个人完成 1, 小组核对答案。

Task 2. 学习 2

1、理解 2 中的对话, 完成对话。

2、翻译下列短语



- 
- (1) 需要干... (2) 生病住院  
(3) 说英语 (4) 看看你的地图

Task3. 复习 Unit 4

1、完成下列单词

交通工具： 地铁                  出租车                  车站                  交通  
数字：二十    三十    四十    五十                  八十    七十九                  一百  
其他： 分钟                  公里                  快的；迅速的                  河；江                  方法；手段

2、完成下列短语

乘地铁                  乘火车                  乘出租车                  骑自行车                  到达学校  
多远                  多久                  在世界的    其他地方  
视...而定                  更有趣                  与...不同  
三种最流行的方式                  一小部分学生

3、运用本单元话题进行交际

- (1) 谈论你怎样到达某地  
  
(2) 谈论到达某地要多长时间  
  
(3) 谈论路程。

二、合作共建

- 1、Lin Fei's home is about 10 kilometers from school.(同义句)  
  
2、 He walks to school.(同义句)  
3、 He rides his bicycle to the bus station. (同义句)

三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结本课的三个疑问句:

- 1、 How \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
2、 How long \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
3、 How far \_\_\_\_\_ ?

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

五、【Ideas after class】



---

5) Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_(help) me.

6) He \_\_\_\_\_(have) to go to the doctor.

## 2、选择

1) Can you come to my party \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoon?

A、in B、on C、at D、with

2) \_\_\_\_\_ Can you come to party with us?

---- \_\_\_\_\_

A、I would love to B、I would like to C、I would love too.

3) I can not go to the party, Maybe \_\_\_\_\_

A、no time B、other time C、next time

4) How about \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo?

A、goes B、went C、going

## 3、翻译句子、

(1) 你能来参加我的宴会吗?

(2) 对不起, 我得帮妈妈干活。

(3) 我得去上吉他课。

(4) 我得为考试作准备。

(5) 你能和我一起去上学吗?

## 五、课后反思

Unit 5 Section A 2a-4

### 【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的4个单词与个12短语

Habit----forming: A: Can you go to the movies on Saturday?

B: I'm sorry,I can't. I have too much homework.

A: That's too bad.Maybe another time.

B: Sure, Joe.Thanks for asking.

Practising: 向别人发出邀请, 应答别人的邀请和委婉拒绝。

【Important points】 拒绝邀请及理由的阐述。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

### 一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

#### Task 1. 单词和短语。

1、通过复习上节课的知识和预习本节课归纳表示日常活动的短语。

2、翻译下单词和短语

单词： 又一的\_\_\_\_\_ 音乐会\_\_\_\_\_ 谁\_\_\_\_\_ 日历\_\_\_\_\_

短语： 帮妈妈（干活）\_\_\_\_\_ 踢足球\_\_\_\_\_ 上吉他课\_\_\_\_\_ 看电影\_\_\_\_\_ 拜访我  
姑姑\_\_\_\_\_ 足球练习\_\_\_\_\_ 做作业\_\_\_\_\_ 为数学考试准备  
\_\_\_\_\_ 去商业街\_\_\_\_\_ 太多家庭作业\_\_\_\_\_ 这个周末\_\_\_\_\_ 去看医生  
\_\_\_\_\_

Task 2. 学习 2--2c.

活动设计： 1、练习下列对话

A: Hi, Li Lei! Can you come to my party?

B: Sure, I'd love to. (肯定回答)

或者 I'm sorry. I have to visit my uncle. (否定回答并说明理由)

2、听录音完成课本表格

(1) 听第一遍时填 can 或 can't

(2) 听第二遍时，填上拒绝的理由

3、两人一组，根据表格内容，仿照下面对话进行练习

A: Hey, Dave, can you go to the movies on Saturday?

B: I'm sorry, I can't. I have too much homework this weekend.

A: That's too bad. Maybe another time.

B: Sure, Joe. Thanks for asking.

Task 3 学习 3a--3b

1、阅读请柬，然后完成对话

2、总结请柬所包括的内容及其格式

二、合作共建

翻译下列句子

1) 这个星期你能去商场吗? \_\_\_\_\_?

2) ---星期一你打算干什么? \_\_\_\_\_?

看医生。 \_\_\_\_\_.

3) 来加入我们吧! \_\_\_\_\_.

4) --生日晚会在什么时候? \_\_\_\_\_?

五点半。 \_\_\_\_\_.

---我要去

---在星期

三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

1、总结在阐述拒绝理由时所用的两个句式

2、总结写请柬的内容和格式

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

(一) 根据句意及所给首字母 补全单词

1) I'm v\_\_\_\_\_ my aunt this weekend.

2) We have to s\_\_\_\_\_ for the math test.

3) I'm going to Jay Zhou's c\_\_\_\_\_ next Sunday.



B: It's Monday the 14th .

Task 2: 学习 2a-2b,能听懂 2a 的材料

1、理解下面包含的词汇，听录音完成下列连线题目。

Vince's	Activities	Days
___ b ___ Play soccer		a. today
_____ Go to the doctor		b. tomorrow
_____ Study for a test		c. the day after tomorrow
_____ Have a piano lesson		
_____ Babysit his sister		

2、理解下列句子，利用上面词汇仿照对话

A: Can you play tennis with me?

B: Sorry , I can't . I have to study for a test.

( Sorry , I can't . I'm having a piano lesson. )

Task3 : 学习 2c, 能用邀请话题进行会话。

相关句型 1. Can you ...? 2. I have to...  
3. I'm doing...

## 二、合作共建

思考一下基数词变序数词的口诀，并写出下列词的序数词

one two third eight nine  
five twelve twenty thirty-one

## 三、系统总结:

1、表达日期的句型

2、两种用来表达拒绝的句子结构。

## 四、诊断评价

(一) 根据句意及首字母补全句子

- (1) Lucy is babysitting her sister t \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) It's Tuesday today, so it's T \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.
- (3) Can you come to my b \_\_\_\_\_ party?
- (4) It's Friday today , so it's S \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.

(二) 情景练习, 补全对话

A: Hi, Tom. Can you go to the movies with me?

B: Uh, when?

A: Today.

B: Sorry, I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ (得去看医生) this morning and \_\_\_\_\_ (为数学考试而学习) in the afternoon.

A: How about tomorrow?

B: Sorry, tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ (打算和朋友一起去踢球)

A: Well , what are you doing \_\_\_\_\_ ? (后天)



---

Tom 不得不照看他的妹妹。

4、听录音，纠正发音。

5、利用上面表格复述课文。

Task 2. 学习 3b

1、听录音，完成课文。

2、完成下列短语：

看医生

为英语考试而学习

和父母一起度假

5、熟读课文。

二、合作共建

拒绝别人的邀请时常用哪两个句型？

三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结 e-mail 的书写格式。

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

一、补全句子：

1、I'm \_\_\_\_\_ for my \_\_\_\_\_ (化学) text next week.

2、He has to \_\_\_\_\_ soccer with his friends.

二、句型转换

1、She has to help her parents.

否定句：

一般疑问句

2、He went to the mountains last Sunday .(用 next Sunday 改写)

3、I can come to your party.

否定句：

一般疑问句：

三、汉译英：

1、谢谢你的邀请。

2、很抱歉，我下星期不能去拜访。

3、明天他必须去看牙医。

4、假期后请给我打电话。



五、【Ideas after class】

Unit 5 Self check

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本单元的单词、短语与句子

Habit-forming: 1、A: Can you come to my party?

B: Sure, I'd love to.

A: When is it?

B: It's on Friday, June 30 at four thirty.

2、A: Can you come to my party?

B: I'm sorry. I have to go to the doctor.

Practising: 熟练运用本单元句型谈论邀请、拒绝邀请的句子

【Important points】 本单元句型谈论邀请、拒绝邀请

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 1

1、理解 1 中的词汇

2、个人完成 1, 小组核对答案

Task 2. 两人一组根据 2 中的内容利用以下句型练习

A: What are you doing? Can you play tennis with me?

B: I'm sorry. I have to go to the mall at 9:00 am.

Task 3. 复习 Unit 5

1、完成下列单词

课; 课程	化学	课题; 作业; 项目	又一的; 再一的
音乐会		谁; 什么人	
日历; 日程表		邀请; 邀请函	
训练; 锻炼; 培训		美国的; 美洲的	
比赛; 竞赛		整个的;	空闲

2、完成下列短语

为考试而学习	帮我父母
上钢琴课	看医生
下次	后天
一整天	在周六下午
去参加音乐会	保持安静
不得不	邀请某人做某事
太多的功课	过来
晚上完成地理预习	下午 5 点电视上足球赛

---

### 3、运用本单元话题进行交际

谈论发出邀请、拒绝邀请的句子及回答

## 二、合作共建

利用本单元话题自编一个对话。

## 三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结本单元的3个句子

- 1、发出邀请
- 2、拒绝邀请的2个句子

## 四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leek)

1、用所给词的正确形式填空。

- 1) Here is a letter of \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) for you.
- 2) With \_\_\_\_\_ (who) will they go there?
- 3) Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me.
- 4) Today is my \_\_\_\_\_ (teelve) birthday.

2、根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

- 1) Can you come o \_\_\_\_\_ to my birthday party?
- 2) The students are having a music l \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom now.
- 3) The old man stayed in the hotel the w \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Jim watched the basketball m \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- 5) He likes music , he is having p \_\_\_\_\_ lesson.

3 翻译句子

1) 你能来参加我的晚会吗? 我当然愿意。

2) 对不起, 我不得不去看医生。

3 ) 这 周 我 有 太 多 的 作 业 。

4) 谢 谢 你 的 邀 请。

5) 星期二我不得不为化学考试做准备

## 五、课后反思

Unit 5 单元检测题 (100分)

一、单项选择 (20分)

1. —\_\_\_\_you go to the music lesson?  
—Sorry ,I can' t  
A. Do B. Can C. Must D. May
2. He doesn' t feel well, So he\_\_\_\_stop smoking.  
A. has to B. must C. likes to D. would like to
3. I have\_\_\_\_housework to do this weekend .  
A. much too B. too much C. many too D. too many
4. Thank you for\_\_\_\_me.  
A. invite B. inviting C. invitation D. to invite
5. I' m glad to get your\_\_\_\_to spend vacation with you.  
A. invite B. invitation C. inviter D. inviting
6. I' m sorry I\_\_\_\_visit you next week.  
A. can B. cant' t C. may D. may not
7. For\_\_\_\_is the birthday party, do you know ?  
A. when B. who C. whom D. where
8. The boy does well in all his\_\_\_\_. He is a good student.  
A. lesson B. lessons C. class D. classes
9. I' d like you to\_\_\_\_my home for Mid-autumn Day ?  
A. come on B. come out C. come over to D. come over
10. I don' t like this color. Can you give me\_\_\_\_one?  
A. other B. the other C. another D. others

二、完形填空 (10分)

What is a good teacher? A good teacher carefully explains a lesson step by step in class. 1 this way she helps her students learn quickly and easily. A good teacher often uses the hand and face 2 a lesson. She is 3 very enthusiastic (激情的). This holds the attention 4 the students. A good teacher uses an easy language to explain a lesson. In this way she helps to make facts clear. 5 books, pictures and other kinds of things she helps to make a lesson 6 interesting. Students don' t get tired so quickly 7 they are interested in the lesson. They like to learn from 8 teacher. They also enjoy 9 studies and learn 10.

1. A. In B. For C. With D. On
2. A. explain B. to explain C. for explaining D. when explain
3. A. too B. but C. also D. more
4. A. to B. for C. of D. with
5. A. Using B. Use C. Having D. To holding

- 
6. A. much      B. little      C. more      D. most  
7. A. for      B. if      C. whether      D. that  
8. A. so good      B. such good      C. a such good      D. so good a  
9. A. them      B. themselves      C. their      D. their teacher' s  
10. A. much      B. many      C. some      D. more

### 三、阅读理解 (10 分)

“Cool” is a word with many meanings. Its old meaning is used to express a temperature that is a little bit cold. As the world has changed, the word has had many different meanings.

“Cool” can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything.

When you see a famous car in the street, maybe you will say, “It' s cool.” You may think, “He' s so cool,” when you see your favourite footballer.

We all maximize (扩大) the meaning of “cool”. You can use it instead of many words such as “new” or “surprising”. Here' s an interesting story we can use to show the way the word is used. A teacher asked her students to write about the waterfall (瀑布) they had visited. On one student' s paper was just the one sentence, “It' s so cool.” Maybe he thought it was the best way to show what he saw and felt.

But the story also shows a scarcity (缺乏) of words. Without “cool”, some people have no words to show the same meaning. So it is quite important to keep some credibility (可信性). Can you think of many other words that make your life as colourful as the word “cool”? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

1. We know that the word “cool” has had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. only one meaning      B. no meanings  
C. many different meanings      D. the same meaning
2. In the passage, the word “express” means “\_\_\_\_\_”  
A. see      B. show out      C. know      D. feel
3. If you are \_\_\_\_\_ something, you may say, “It' s cool.”  
A. interested in      B. angry about  
C. afraid of      D. unhappy with
4. The writer takes an example to show he is \_\_\_\_\_ the way the word is used.  
A. pleased with      B. strange to  
C. worried about      D. careful with
5. In the passage, the writer suggests (暗示) that the word “cool” \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can be used instead of many words  
B. usually means something interesting  
C. can make your life colourful  
D. may not be as cool as it seems

### 四、任务型阅读 (10 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据文章内容, 完成下题。

(1) 你最喜欢什么颜色? Do you like yellow, orange and red? If you do, you must be a person full of hopeful happy feeling about life. Do you like gray and blue? Then maybe you are quiet, and you would rather go after than go before. And sometimes you feel unhappy. If you love green, you are strong-minded. You wish to do (2) \_\_\_\_\_ well and want other people to see you are successful. At least this is what psychologists (心理学者) tell us. They tell us that we don't choose our favorite color as we grow up. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

A yellow room makes us feel happier and more comfortable than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and gladness to the saddest winter day. (3) Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active. It is fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have few accidents when their machines are painted (漆) orange rather than black or dark gray. Remember, then, that (4) if you feel low, you can brighten your day or your life with a new shirt or some new colorful things. Remember also that you will know your friends better when you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ what colors they like or dislike. And don't forget that anyone can guess a lot about your character (性格) when you choose something in different colors.

- 1、将划线部分译成英语: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2、在空白处填入一个适当的词: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3、将划线部分译成汉语: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4、将划线部分译成汉语: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5、在空白处填入一个适当的词组: \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、词汇运用 (15分)

(一) 根据句意及首字母完成单词

1. S\_\_\_\_\_ is the first day of a week.
2. What are you doing the day after t\_\_\_\_\_?
3. On Wednesday, I have tennis t\_\_\_\_\_ with the school team.
4. My grandpa often goes fishing the w\_\_\_\_\_ day.
5. Are you f\_\_\_\_\_ or busy tomorrow afternoon?

(二) 综合填空: 根据短文选词的适当形式填空。(其中两项多余)

remember    study    forget    interest    people    difference    dictionaries    they    radios  
importance    also    same

I'm Carol. Do you want to know I \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ English? Well, vocabulary is the most \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ thing for me to study English. I always listen to the English program on the \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_. When I hear some new words I try to keep \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in my mind. Then after one or two days, I still \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ some of the words. Then I start to look them up in the \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. I don't learn English just from English lessons at school. I learn it in \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ ways. Of course I do a lot of reading. I read some \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ stories in English. I \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ speak a lot. To speak to myself is a good way. Many \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ don't like to do that. I like doing that.

### 六、口语交际 (10分)

A: Great, weekend again! I'm so happy \_\_\_\_\_ ?

---

B: I'd like to do sports.

A: Me, too. What sports are you going to do?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: But the radio says it will be rainy tomorrow.

B: It's just the time for it! I enjoy swimming in the evenings and on rainy days.

A: \_\_\_\_\_. Let's go together.

B: OK! Let's meet at the gate of Hongta Swimming Pool.

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: At 9:30 a.m. tomorrow. See you then.

A.: No problem. Any problem?

B: \_\_\_\_\_。

### 七、根据汉语完成句子（10分）

1. 你能帮我照看一下我的女儿吗？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 在星期四，我必须准备化学考试。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 假期过完请给我打电话。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我的美国朋友明天将来看望我。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 请保持安静！我正在努力学习。

\_\_\_\_\_

### 八、书面表达（15分）

假设你是 Tom，下周你不能去看望 Jim，请你写出你的一周安排并表示自己的抱歉。（80 词左右）

#### Unit 5 单元检测题参考答案

一、1. B 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. C

二、1—5 A B C C A 6—10 C B D C D

三、C B A A D

四、1. What's your favorite color?/ What color do you like best?

2. everything

3. 浅而亮的颜色使人们不仅更快乐而且更活跃

4. 如果你感到情绪低落的话，你可以用一件新衬衫或一些色彩艳丽的东西使你的日子或生活亮起来

5. find out

五、(一) 1. Sunday 2. tomorrow 3. training 4. whole 5. free

(二) 1. study 2. important 3. radio 4. them 5. remember

6. dictionary 7. different 8. interesting 9. also 10. people

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六、1. What are you going to do ?

2. I' m going swimming /I' ll go swimming

3. Good idea/ OK /That' s great

4. When/what time shall we meet ?

七、1. Can you help me babysit my daughter ?

2. On Thursday, I have to study for my chemistry test.

3. Please call me after the vacation

4. My American friend is going to visit me tomorrow

5. Please keep quiet! I' m trying to study.

八、略

### Unit 6 Section A 1a-2c

#### 【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的9个单词

Habit---forming: 掌握形容词比较级的变化规则。

Practising: 运用比较级, 谈论人物的个性特征。

【Important points】 比较级的变化规则及谈论两人的差距。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 形容词比较级的变化规则

1、写出下列词的反义词:

tall                  thin                  long                  calm  
old                  good

2、掌握形容词比较级的变化规则:

把下列符合要求的单词对号入座:

thin      long      calm      funny      quiet      serious      outgoing      smart      athletic  
short      big      heavy      early      interesting      beautiful      wild

1、在词尾直接加 er: taller

2、以字母 e 结尾的单词, 直接加 r:      later      finer      nicer

3、双写最后一个辅音字母, 加 er: bigger

4、辅音字母加 y 结尾的单词, 变 y 为 i 加 er: easier

5、多音节词和部分双音节词, 在词前加 more:

more beautiful

6、不规则变化词: many/more                  good                  little

Task 2. 谈论人物的个性特征

1、记忆并练习下列对话:

—Is that Tara? / That is Tara, isn't it?

—No, it isn't. It's Tina. Tara's shorter than Tina.

①、对两人进行外貌、性格的比较, 应用: 形容词比较级+than

例: 我比我妹妹高。

我妈妈比我爸爸更外向。

②、两人一组, 利用形容词作替换练习。

2、听力练习:

①听录音, 选出你听到的单词:

funny funnier                      outgoing      more outgoing      athletic      more    athletic

serious    more serious      smart      smarter      quiet      quieter

②再听一遍, 判断下列句子的正误。

a、Tina is funnier than Tara.

b、Tara is more outgoing than Tina.

c、Tina is more athletic than Tara.

d、Tara is more serious than Tina.

e、Tina is smarter than Tara.

f、Tara is quieter than Tina.

用上面判断结果练习下列句型:

— Is Tina funnier than Tara?

—Yes, he is.

二、合作共建

运用比较级对班内两个同学进行比较。

三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

1、总结比较级的变化规则。

2、比较两人性格差异应用哪个句型?

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

一、补全句子:

1、She is more outgoing than                      his sister.

2、Jim is                      (shorter) than Tom.

3、Kate is                      (athletic) than Mary.

4、This story is                      (funny) than that one.

5、She is                      (good) than me at swimming.

二、句型转换

1、Mike is tall, but John is taller.(合成一句)

2、Tina is taller than Tara.(变同义句)

3、more, Tom, than, is, athletic, Sam.(连词成句)

三、汉译英:



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1、Sam 的头发比 Tom 的短点儿。

2、我妈妈比 Mary 的妈妈高。

3、我比 Tom 更健壮。

4、Tom 比 Sam 更聪明吗？

五、【Ideas after class】

Unit 6 Section A (3a-4)

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的 6 个单词与 3 个短语。

Habit - forming: 能对人物特征进行比较描述。

Practising: 运用比较级进行人物特征描述。

【Important points】能熟练运用比较级。

一、自主学习（教师寄语：有志者事竟成）

Task1、读记单词，然后自测

(1) 根据汉语意思，写出单词和短语

单词：1、以……的方式\_\_\_\_\_ 2、某个方面\_\_\_\_\_

3、两个\_\_\_\_\_ 4、她的\_\_\_\_\_

5、物理\_\_\_\_\_ 6、然而\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 短语：1、超出\_\_\_\_\_ 2、公有的\_\_\_\_\_

3、擅长\_\_\_\_\_

Task2、学习 3a

(1) 理解要点

1、Thank you for your last letter. 意为“谢谢你上次的来信” for 后接名词。

谢谢你的帮助\_\_\_\_\_

2、look the same 意为“看起来一样”，look 意为“看起来”后常接形容词。

双胞胎看起来像他们的父亲\_\_\_\_\_

3、both 意为“二者都”，位于 be 动词、情感动词、助动词后，实义动词前

他们两个都是学生\_\_\_\_\_

4、hers 为名词性物主代词，相当于 her hair

5、how ever 意为“然而，可是”

我想要和你一起去游泳，可是我有很多工作要做。

6、enjoy going to the parties 喜欢去参加聚会 enjoy 后接动名词，表示“喜欢做某事”

男孩喜欢玩电脑游戏\_\_\_\_\_

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7、be good at 意为“在……方面做得好，擅长做……”后接名词、代词或动名词

我认为英语很有趣，我擅长英语。\_\_\_\_\_

Task3、学习 3b

Pairwork 模拟 3b 做对话练习。

A: Lin Ping is my friend. She's a little more outgoing than me.

B: My friend is the same as me. We are both quiet.

A: Do you look the same?

B: No, I am a little taller than her.

二、合作共建(教师寄语：实践出真知)

举例写出比较级的构成

三、系统总结(教师寄语：总结才能提高)

本节课学了哪些形容词的比较级？

四、诊断评价(教师寄语：Nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it.)

(一) 根据句意及首字母填空。

1、Here are p\_\_\_\_\_ of me and my parents.

2、They are b\_\_\_\_\_ good at swimming.

3、Do you look the s\_\_\_\_\_?

4、My friend is the s\_\_\_\_\_ as me.

5、She's a little more o\_\_\_\_\_ than me.

(二) 单项选择

1、Her room is \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

A、bigger, my B、biger, my C、bigger, mine D、biger, mine

2、He has shorter hair \_\_\_\_\_ Bill.

A、as B、same C、of D、than

3、Sam is much \_\_\_\_\_ than Jim.

A、thin B、thiner C、thinner D、thinnest

4、Allan is \_\_\_\_\_ more outgoing than Jack.

A、little B、very C、too D、a little

(三) 翻译句子

1、我弟弟在数学方面不及我学得好

\_\_\_\_\_

2、他们两人长得很像。

\_\_\_\_\_

3、在一些方面，他们长得不像。

\_\_\_\_\_

4、我们两个都喜欢参加聚会。

\_\_\_\_\_

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5、谢谢你的上封来信。

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五、【课后反思】(教师寄语: 没有反思就不会有提高)

Unit 6 SectionB 1a-2c

Knowing: 本课的 4 个单词与 6 个短语

Practising: 能用所学知识谈论人们的个性特征并对人们进行比较

【Important points】谈论人们的个性特征并对人们进行比较

【Learning process】(教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 会读写本课 4 个单词及 6 个短语

单词: 学业; 功课 促使  
笑; 感到好笑 对

Task 2. 学习 1a 部分

小组内合作, 理解短语的意思

短语: 一个好朋友 有凉快的衣服  
擅长运动 让我笑 在校受欢迎  
擅长学习

喜欢做的事和我一样

Task 3. 学习 1b

1、小组内 理解 1b

2、合作交流 课文

要点解惑: 1) I think a good friend makes me laugh. “我认为好朋友使我开心。” make sb.do sth.

例如: 老师让我们在课堂上讲英语

2) For me, a good friend likes to do the same things as me. “对我来说, 好朋友和我喜欢做同样的事情。”

例如: 他和 Jim 喜欢同样的颜色

Task 4. 学习 2a--2b

1、听录音, 完成表格

Task 5. 学习 2c

小组内讨论好朋友的特征

二、合作共建

比较级的变化规则有哪些?

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三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

本节课的短语及句型

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leek)

1、用所给词的正确形式填空。

- 1) Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (swim)in the river?
- 2) My father is a little \_\_\_\_\_ (well)now.
- 3) Taking a boat is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (fun)than by bus.
- 4) I think our city is much \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful).

2、翻译句子

- 1) 我认为好朋友使我开心。
- 2) 对我来说, 好朋友和我喜欢做同样的事情。
- 3) 那对我来说不是太重要-----
- 4) 我喜欢运动, 但皮特比我健壮。
- 5) 他比我更滑稽, 他更淘气。我有点安静。
- 6) 她是一个好的听众, 她保守秘密。这点对我来说很重要。
- 7) 有些人说我们看起来很相似。我们俩都很高, 逗留者长长的卷发, 但维拉比我安静, 她也更聪明。我更外向。

五、课后反思

Unit 6 Section B 3a-4

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的 10 个单词和 1 个短语

Habit----forming: 熟练运用形容词及其比较级对人物特征 (人们之间的共同点和不同点) 进行描述

Practising: 运用形容词及其比较级

【Important points】正确运用形容词及其比较级

【Learning process】(教师寄语: Two heads are better than one.)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains.)

Task 1. 检查自己单词的掌握情况

对立的、相反的 \_\_\_\_\_ 观点、看法 \_\_\_\_\_ 兴趣、爱好 \_\_\_\_\_ 虽然、即使 \_\_\_\_\_  
必要的、必须的 \_\_\_\_\_ 打败、战胜 \_\_\_\_\_ 对……在意/计较 \_\_\_\_\_ 友情、友谊 \_\_\_\_\_ 初级的、小学的 \_\_\_\_\_ 消息、信息 \_\_\_\_\_  
(短语)小学 \_\_\_\_\_

Task 2. 学习 3a

1、阅读短文, 口头回答以下问题, 然后填表

- 1) Who is James' best friend? What is she like?
- 2) What does Larry like? Is Larry more athletic than Huang Lei?
- 3) What do Mary think of differences in a friendship?

2、精读, 理解短文并展示理解成果。

3、要点探讨

- 1) I like to have friends who are like me. (理解 like 的用法)
- 2) It's not necessary to be the same. (分析句型)

例: 学好英语是必须的。\_\_\_\_\_

3) He always beats me in tennis.

例: 我希望你在乒乓球比赛中能战胜他。I hope you can \_\_\_\_\_.

4) 像我一样的朋友 \_\_\_\_\_  
不同于我的朋友 \_\_\_\_\_

5) 理解 I don't think differences are important in a friendship.

Task 3 .口语练习

先读 3b 的句子, 再看 P34 的 2a, 继续谈论一下 Holly, Maria 和 their best friends.

Task 4. 实践应用

两人一组口头描述对方与自己的相同点和不同点, 然后展示。

Task 5. Pairwork

读, 理解 4 中的 Teacher Wanted, 然后找出几个可能适合的人选让大家去评论, 从而找出最佳人选。

二、合作共建 (教师寄语: To be, or to be not.)

找出含有形容词比较级句子进行分析, 归纳出在 than 后面如何加比较对象和句子

三、系统总结 (教师寄语: An apple a day keeps the doctor away.)

1、找出本课中含形容词及比较级的句子, 进一步掌握用法。

2、注意两个含有定语从句的句子。

四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Like father, like son.)

1、用所给词的适当形式填空:

- 1) Lili is shy, but her sister is \_\_\_\_\_. (outgoing)  
2) He is \_\_\_\_\_ (athletic) than me, so he is \_\_\_\_\_ at sports. (good)

2、完成句子

- 1) 我最好的朋友喜欢做和我一样的事情。

My \_\_\_\_\_ friend \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2) 汤姆的最好的朋友比他稍微文静些。

\_\_\_\_\_ friend \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3) 他喜欢讲笑话。He \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) 你必须与孩子处的来。You \_\_\_\_\_ children.

- 5) 在象棋比赛中我老是赢不了他。He \_\_\_\_\_.

五、课后反思 (教师寄语: Remember to do it from A to Z.)

Unit 6 Self-check

【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本单元的单词、短语 与句子

Habit----forming: A: Is that Lucy?

B: No, it isn't. It's Tina. Lucy is shorter than Tina.

(2) A: Liu Ping is my friend. She is a little more outgoing than me.

B: My friend is the same as me. We are both quiet.

Practising: 熟练 运用本单元句型谈论交通方式、路程等。

【Important points】 学习本单元谈论个人的特征以及如何与他人对比句型。

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 学习 1。

1、理解 1 中的词汇

2、个人完成 1, 小组核对答案。

Task 2. 学习 2

1、想想你两年前的情形, 写写自己的变化。

Task 3. 复习 Unit 6

1、完成下列单词

表示外貌、个性特征的形容词及比较级

高的 \_\_\_\_\_ 矮 \_\_\_\_\_ 镇静的 \_\_\_\_\_

卤莽的 \_\_\_\_\_ 聪明的 \_\_\_\_\_ 大的 \_\_\_\_\_

瘦的 \_\_\_\_\_ 好玩的 \_\_\_\_\_ 胖的 \_\_\_\_\_

漂亮的 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 严肃的 \_\_\_\_\_ 强健的 \_\_\_\_\_

外向的 \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 物理学 \_\_\_\_\_ 学业 \_\_\_\_\_ 友谊 \_\_\_\_\_ 消息 \_\_\_\_\_

笑 \_\_\_\_\_ 相反的 \_\_\_\_\_ 必要的 \_\_\_\_\_ 打败 \_\_\_\_\_

## 2、完成下列短语

我的一张照片 \_\_\_\_\_ 在一些方面 \_\_\_\_\_ 看起来一样 \_\_\_\_\_ 擅长 \_\_\_\_\_ 更外向一点 \_\_\_\_\_ 看上去不同 \_\_\_\_\_ 停止说话 \_\_\_\_\_ 和--相同 \_\_\_\_\_ 使某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 喜欢去参加聚会 \_\_\_\_\_ 有良好的成绩 \_\_\_\_\_

喜欢讲笑话 \_\_\_\_\_ 和孩子相处地好 \_\_\_\_\_

## 3、运用本单元话题进行交际

(1) 谈论自己和兄弟姐妹间的相同点和不同点

(2) 谈论你对交朋友的观点和与朋友的不同

## 二、合作共建

### 1、总结形容词变比较级的规则并举例说明

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

### 三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

#### 1、进行两者比较的方式 (1) 两者都或两者一样

(2) A 比 B 高

### 四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

#### 一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

(1) She is more outgoing t \_\_\_\_\_ his sister.

(2) She thinks differences are not important in a f \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) My sister is more a \_\_\_\_\_ than me. She likes exercising.

(4) She is very s \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody can makes him laugh.

#### 二、选择

1、She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ to parties.

A. go                      B. going                      C. go to                      D. to go

2. My brother is very \_\_\_\_\_. He likes to stay at home.

A. outgoing                      B. kind                      C. funny                      D. quiet

3. His mother makes him \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

A. to work                      B. working                      C. work                      D. works

4. Lily is \_\_\_\_\_ shorter than Lucy.

A. very                      B. too                      C. quiet                      D. a little

#### 三、选词填空 , 用其适当形式

quiet    eat    dance    well    read    sing

1. Both of them enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

2. Are you good at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Now she feels \_\_\_\_\_ than before.
4. Please keep \_\_\_\_\_! Don't talk.
5. He likes to stay at home and \_\_\_\_\_ books.

四、翻译句子

1. 我妹妹比我外向。 My sister \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 谢谢你的上一封信。 \_\_\_\_\_ your last letter.
3. 在一些方面，他们长的不像。 \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 我认为分歧对一个朋友来说并不重要。  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. 我最好的朋友李蕾，他比我高比我外向。  
My \_\_\_\_\_ Li Lei is \_\_\_\_\_ than me .

五、【Ideas after class】

**第1课时 Unit 8 Section A 1a—2c (总第54课时)**

设计人：王小娟

**【Learning objectives】**

Knowing： 本课的 10 个单词 9 个短语

- Habit-----Forming: A: Did you go to the zoo?  
B: Yes, I did.  
A: Where there any pandas?  
B: No, there weren't.

**【Important points】** 谈论过去发生的事

**【Difficult points】** 动词一般过去时及一般过去时态的运用

**【Learning process】** (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

(教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 自主学习 会读写本课 10 个单词及 9 个短语

- |     |       |       |       |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 单词： | 礼物；赠品 | 鲨鱼    | 水族馆   |
|     | 海豹    | 逗留，徘徊 | 闲荡；闲逛 |
|     | 纪念物   | 赢；获胜  | 亲笔签名  |
|     | 奖赏    |       |       |
| 短语： | 去海滩   | 吃冰淇淋  |       |
|     | 去水族馆  | 照相    |       |
|     | 去动物园  | 吃汉堡包  |       |



和朋友闲逛

看海豹

买纪念品

写出下列单词的过去式: go

take

have

hang

eat

buy

see

Task 2. 自主探究学习 学习 1b 部分

1、(1) 熟读句型 How was your school trip?

(2) 听录音写出 Tina 郊游中所做的事

2、学习 1c-2b

听录音在你听到的问题上画 ✓

——Did you buy that hat?

——Did you win that hat.

——Did you get his autograph?

——What else did you do.

——Did you see any sharks.

——Did you see any sharks.

——Were there any seals(熟读听到的句子)

3、再听一遍, 判断句子正误, 正确写 (T) 错误写 (F)

(1) Tina met a famous actor.

(2) Tina got Jake Dean's autograph.

(3) Toby won a prize.

(4) Tina won a hat.

(5) There were many actors at the aquarium.

Task 3. 合作学习 学习 2c

利用句型 Did you/Tina (结合 1b 的短语)

Yes she did

No she didn't

在小组内大量练习

Task 4. 实践活动

组内用一般过去时态谈论一下上周末所作的活动

Task 5. 系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结课本所用到的动词过去式及所学的句型。

四、[Test]

1、句型转换

1) My school trip was fantastic(提问)

---

2) I went to the 200 (变一般疑问句)

2、翻译句子

1)你的学校郊游怎样? 相当好。

2)你去动物园了吗? 没有, 我去水族馆了。

3)有鲨鱼吗? 没有。

4)你还做了什么?

5)我和朋友一起逛, 还拍许多照片。

[Ideas after class ]

**第2课时 Unit 8 SectionA 3a—4 (总第55课时)**

设计人: 王小娟

**【Learning objectives】**

Knowing: 本课的7个单词与8个短语

Practing: 能用一般过去时谈论过去做的事情

**【Important points】** 谈论过去的活动

**【Learning process】** (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

Task 1. 自主学习 会读写本课7个单词及7个短语

单词: 访问者

户外的

结束

班长

芝加哥

短语: 过得愉快

在学校旅行中

去水族馆

观看海豚表演

午饭后

许多礼物

在--的结尾

乘公共汽车回学校

Task 2. 自主探究学习 学习 3a 部分

1、个人自读短文, 跟录音读。

2、小组内合作，理解短文的意思,并把那五个句子订正过来。

3、通过阅读短文，列出所做的活动

(1) First, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Then, \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) After that, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) After lunch, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(5) Finally, \_\_\_\_\_.

(6) At the end of the day, the monitor \_\_\_\_\_.

4.根据以上内容提示，复述短文

要点解疑：

(1) have a great time 译为“过得愉快，玩的开心”也可以说成 have a good / wonderful / nice time,也可与 enjoy oneself 互换

翻译：孩子们在动物园里过得很愉快。\_\_\_\_\_。

(2) at the end of 意为“在--末，在--底”

在五月底，我和朋友去了水族馆。\_\_\_\_\_。

Task 3. 合作学习 学习 3b--4

仿照下列例子，做对话练习

A: I visited Shanghai . B: Really? That sounds interesting . What did you do?

A: I went to the zoo. B: What did you see?

A: I saw a big tiger. B: Did you see the dolphins?

A: No, I didn't. B: Were there any sharks?

A: No, there weren't

Task 4.组内用一般过去时，谈论曾经参观的地方和看到的東西。

I went to the aquariwn last month, I saw -----

Task 5.三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

总结一般过去时的两种一般疑问句式:

【Test】

1、选择

(1) He was not at home \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tomorrow B. now C. today D. last night

(2) ---Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ seals? ---Yes, I see \_\_\_\_\_.

A. some, some B. any, any C. some, any D. any, some

(3) He often \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables in that market, but yesterday he \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. buy, didn't buys B. buys, didn't buy C. bought, buys D. buys, did buy

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ this week , we'll have a chemistry test.

A. At the end of B. By the end of C. In the end of D. To the end of

2、句型转换

(1) He went shopping with his mum last Sunday (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ shopping with his mum?

---

(2) .There were some pears in the bag.(改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ pears in the bag?

(3) .The children took some photos in the zoo yesterday.(改为否定句)

The children \_\_\_\_\_ photos in the zoo yesterday.

(4) .The girls had a good time on the school trip. (改为同义句)

The girls \_\_\_\_\_ on the school trip.

### 3、翻译句子

1) 九班在学校旅行中玩的很高兴。

。

2) 昨天水族馆有很多人吗?

。

3) 那天他们去了图书馆。

。

4) 他妈妈买了许多礼品。

。

5) 上个星期你去拜访你的姑妈了吗?

---

[Ideas after class ]

## 第3课时 Unit 8 Section B 1a-2b (总第56课时)

设计人: 王小娟

### 【Learning objectives】

Knowing: 本课的3个单词与11个短语

Practicing: 1、谈论假期里你最不喜欢的活动

2、完成听力练习, 并就听力内容进行问答

【Important points】 能运用本课词汇及句型进行自由交际对话.

【Learning process】 (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

(教师寄语: No pains, no gains)

Task 1. 自主学习 学习 1a, 写出下列短语

睡过头\_\_\_\_\_开车去兜风 \_\_\_\_\_上课\_\_\_\_\_

帮助爸爸和妈妈\_\_\_\_\_和朋友一起看电视\_\_\_\_\_

休息日\_\_\_\_\_在海滩\_\_\_\_\_

听起来无聊\_\_\_\_\_ 努力为数学学习\_\_\_\_\_

---

Task 2. 学习 1b 对话，谈论假期里你最不喜欢的活动

活动设计: 1、个人迅速朗读对话，并理解汉语意思

2、两人一组练习对话，向全班展示

3、用 1a 的短语，模仿 1b 编对话，并在组内交流

A: On my next day off, I don't want to go for a drive . That sounds really boring .

B: Oh, really ? I think that sounds fun .

重点词组练习:

(1) go for a drive: 开车去兜风

去散步 \_\_\_\_\_ 去游泳 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) sound boring 听起来无聊 sound 为系动词，后面跟形容词。又如:

觉得身体好 \_\_\_\_\_ 看起来高兴 \_\_\_\_\_ 变得疲劳 \_\_\_\_\_

Task 3. 2a、2b 听力训练

(1) 放录音，在相应的动作后，画上对号

(2)理解下列句子， 听第二遍，在相应的句子后，在 Tony 或 Tina 上标上对号

Task 4.合作学习 理解下列对话，并做仿照练习

A: How was your day off, Tina?

B: It was awful.

A: What happened?

B: We went camping and the weather was terrible. It rained and rained all day long.  
terrible.

A: Sounds

B: How about your day off, Tony?

A: I studied very hard for my math exam last week , so I slept late.

B: What did you do ?

A: I helped my mom and dad clean the yard.

B: Sounds like a busy day off!

Task 5.系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

写出下列词的过去式: paly-- decide -- like -- live--

study-- plan-- have-- take -- teach--

think-- eat -- sleep-- leave-- meet--

make -

**[Test]**

一、选择

1. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress very month when she was in Shanghai.  
A. buys B. is buying C. bought
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ to school about an hour \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. go, before B. goes, before C. went, before D. went, ago
3. —Where \_\_\_\_\_ Uncle Zhag two days ago? — He \_\_\_\_\_ in Korea.  
A. is, is B. does, is C. was, were D. was, was
4. He wanted Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. came B. come C. comes D. to come
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ all day the day before yesterday.  
A. rains B. raining C. to rain D. rained

二、按要求完成下列题目

1. Last Sunday they played basketball. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. There were some pears in the bag. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_?
3. They did their homework after supper (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

五、【Ideas after class】

第 4 课时 Unit 8 Section B 3a-4 (总第 57 课时)

设计人: 王小娟

**【Learning objectives】**

Knowing: 本课的 6 个单词和 1 个短语

Communicating: 叙述过去发生的事情, 并表达自己的观点、看法

Practicing: 1、熟练运用过去时

2、介绍自己上一次假日活动 (以书信格式)

Habit--forming: 1、Did you + V……? I didn't + V …… I stayed in ……

2、How was ……? It was …….

Emotion: 培养自己热爱大自然和生命及乐观的人生观

**【Important points】** 在过去时态中正确运用动词

**【Learning process】** (教师寄语: Two heads are better than one.)

Task 1. 自主学习 检查自己单词的掌握情况

院子、庭院 \_\_\_\_\_ 幸运地 \_\_\_\_\_ 雨伞 \_\_\_\_\_  
雨衣 \_\_\_\_\_ 湿的潮湿的 \_\_\_\_\_ (短语)庭院旧货出售 \_\_\_\_\_

Task 2. 自主探究学习 学习 3a

---

1、阅读短文，口头回答老师提出的问题

2、再读，记录下 Nick 所作的 5 件事并发表一下你对那天的看法

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1) | 2) |
| 3) | 4) |
| 5) |    |

In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_

---

3、听录音，矫正读音

4、掌握以下要点，记住其句子

day off , have fun camping , have a very fun day , rain , all day , watch DVDs ,  
put out , in the yard , have a yard sale ,no one , luckily , get wet

Task 3 . 实践应用

1、读并补充完整 3b 中 Tom 写给 Nick 的回信，理解短文

2、口头向组内其他同学汇报一下你上个假日所作的事

Task 4. 合作学习

1、 两人一组互相问答。一个看 51 页，一个看 84 页，运用以下句型找出关于你同伴的假期的事情：

Did you ..... ? / What did you ..... ? / Were there ..... ? /

Where ..... ? / How was ..... ?

2、组内讨论归纳如何询问和介绍某人的假期活动

Task 5 系统总结 (教师寄语: An apple a day keeps the doctor away.)

对假期活动进行介绍及谈论假日好坏的句型

**[Test]**

1、写出下列动词的过去式

visit \_\_\_\_\_ rain \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_  
put \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ come \_\_\_\_\_  
get \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_

2、用所给词的适当形式填空:

- 1) How \_\_\_\_\_ your last day off? (be)
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ fun sightseeing? (have)
- 3) I \_\_\_\_\_ a very fun day on my day off. (not have)
- 4) Yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ a lot. (rain)
- 5) No one \_\_\_\_\_ to the sale because the weather was bad. (come)

3、完成句子:

- 1) 他们参观动物园，过的很愉快。

They \_\_\_\_\_.

2) 上个星期天下了一整天雨。

Last Sunday it \_\_\_\_\_.

3) 学生们把书拿出来放在了桌子上。

The students \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.

4) 下周他们将进行现场旧货销售。

Next week they \_\_\_\_\_.

5) 昨天我们都淋湿啦。

Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_.

6) 在我的假日里，我呆在家里整天看 DVD。

\_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_.

**【 Ideas after class 】**

**第 5 课时 Unit 8 Self check (总第 58 课时)**

设计人：王小娟

**【 Learning objectives 】**

Knowing: 1. 掌握运用本课 4 个单词， 3 个短语。

2. 学习一般过去式。

Habit-forming: 1. 能听懂过去发生的与旅行有关的表述。

2. 能写一份介绍你上一次 trip 活动的书信。

**【 Important points 】** 学习一般过去式

Task1. 自主学习 学习 Part 1

1、理解 1 中的词汇

2、个人完成 Part 1，小组核对答案

Task2. 合作学习 学习 Part 2

1、根据情况讨论 Part2 中的句子，然后写出答案。

2、展示交流。

Task3. 复习 Unit4

1、完成下列单词

鲨鱼 \_\_\_\_\_ 海豹 \_\_\_\_\_ 章鱼 \_\_\_\_\_

礼物 \_\_\_\_\_ 奖品 \_\_\_\_\_ 纪念品 \_\_\_\_\_

水旅馆 \_\_\_\_\_ 徘徊 \_\_\_\_\_ 获胜 \_\_\_\_\_

休息 \_\_\_\_\_ 户外的 \_\_\_\_\_ 幸运地 \_\_\_\_\_

2、完成下列短语

闲逛 \_\_\_\_\_ 睡过头 \_\_\_\_\_ 不上学 \_\_\_\_\_

庭院旧货出售 \_\_\_\_\_

3、运用本单元话题进行交际



- 
- (1) 谈论旅行怎么样?  
(2) 谈论上一次旅行去了哪里?  
(3) 谈论还做了些什么事?

Task4. 系统总结

总结本单元的重点句子:

- 1、How \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
2、Did \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
3、Where \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
4、What \_\_\_\_\_ ?

【Test】

1、写出下列短语

开车兜风 \_\_\_\_\_ 上课 \_\_\_\_\_ 去海边 \_\_\_\_\_  
买纪念品 \_\_\_\_\_ 照相 \_\_\_\_\_ 休假 \_\_\_\_\_  
学校旅行 \_\_\_\_\_ 礼品店 \_\_\_\_\_ 睡懒觉 \_\_\_\_\_  
庭院销售 \_\_\_\_\_ 赢得一个奖品 \_\_\_\_\_  
和朋友出去闲逛 \_\_\_\_\_

2、翻译句子:

(1) 你去动物园了吗? 不, 我没有。我去水族馆了。

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) 你看见海豹了吗? 是的, 我看见了。下结海豹。

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) 个礼拜天我将要开车去兜风, 你想和我一起去吗?

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) 玛丽亚在昨天的歌咏比赛中获得了一等奖。

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) 我们看了一部关于生活在未来的电影。

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) 在休息日, 我不喜欢睡懒觉。

【Ideas after class】

**第 1 课时 Unit 9 When was he born? Section A 1a-2c**

设计人: 刘 伟

Teacher's words: No pains, no gains

**【 Learning objectives 】**

**Knowing :** 本课的 5 个单词与 3 个短语

**Practising:** 1、学习有关职业的名词  
2、运用本单元过去时谈论自己崇拜的名人

**Emotion:** 通过了解名人, 培养积极进取, 努力学习的良好品质。

**【 Important points 】** 学习运用(一般过去时) 表示介绍人物的词汇和表达

**【 Difficult points 】** 动词一般过去时和一般现在时的区别

**【 Learning process 】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 1a, 学习有关职业的名词, 正确的写出来

ping-pong player \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player \_\_\_\_\_ tennis player \_\_\_\_\_ soccer  
player \_\_\_\_\_ skater \_\_\_\_\_ 冠军 \_\_\_\_\_ 小提琴手 \_\_\_\_\_ 钢琴家 \_\_\_\_\_ 明星  
\_\_\_\_\_ 高尔夫球手 \_\_\_\_\_ 音乐家 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 学习** 1b, 1c

1、个人迅速理解下列对话。

A: Who's that?

B: That's Deng Yaping . She is a great Chinese ping-pong player.

A: When was she born ?

B: She was born in 1973.

2、两人一组练习对话, 向全班展示

3、听力练习, 写出下列球星的出生日期

人名	Deng Yaping	Michael Jordan	Martina Hingis	David Beckham
职业	ping-pong player	basketball player	tennis palyer	football player
出生日期	Born: _____	Born: _____	Born: _____	Born: _____

**Task 3. 合作学习** 2a-2c

1、读并理解下列对话, 然后两两练习

A: How long did Charles Smith hiccup?

B: He hiccupped for 69 years and 5 months.

A: When did he start hiccupping?

B: He started in 1922.

A: When did he stop hiccupping?

B: He stopped in 1990。

2、听力练习, 听录音完成对话

A: \_\_\_\_\_ that?

B: Charles Smith. He holds the \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_ for 69 years and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: When did he \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ in 1990.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ could he hiccup for \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: I don't know. Oh, this is Donna Green.

A: What's she \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Sneezing. She sneezed for \_\_\_\_\_ days.

A: Really? When did she \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Let's see. \_\_\_\_\_ she started sneezing \_\_\_\_\_ January 13, 1981, and she

sneezed \_\_\_\_\_ September 16, 1983.

A: Wow! That's \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Task 4. 探究学习

1、理解下列短语

(1) 开始做某事 \_\_\_\_\_ 停止做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

完成做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 写出下列词的现在分词、过去式

stop \_\_\_\_\_ hiccup \_\_\_\_\_ sneeze \_\_\_\_\_

2、归纳谈论明星过去的情况用什么时态?

#### Task 5. 系统总结

总结本课的四个重点句子

- 1、
- 2、
- 3、
- 4、

#### 【Test】

(一) 翻译句子

- 1、他以什么而出名? \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2、据说他是一个著名的演员。\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3、他打喷嚏一直到 1983 年 9 月 18 日。\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4、他什么时候开始打喷嚏的? \_\_\_\_\_?

(二) 用所词的正确形式填空

- 1、Jim \_\_\_\_\_ (hiccup) for 2 days last week.
- 2、Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your father born?
- 3、Don't stop \_\_\_\_\_ (speak)/
- 4、When did you start \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English?
- 5、How many \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in your team?
- 6、Listen! My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (sneeze). She has a cold.

(三) 句型转换

- 1、He was born in 1985 (提问) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2、He hiccupped for 69 years.(提问) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_?

#### 【Ideas after class】

### 第 2 课时 Unit 9 When was he born? Section A 3a-4b

设计人: 刘 伟

Teacher's words: No pains, no gains

#### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing:** 本课的 1 个单词与 3 个短语

**Practising:** 运用本单元过去时谈论自己崇拜的名人

**Emotion:** 通过了解名人, 培养积极进取, 努力学习的良好品质

**【Important points】** 学习运用(一般过去时)表示介绍人物的词汇和表达

**【Difficult points】** 动词一般过去时和一般现在时的区别

**【Learning process】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 1a, 学习有关职业的名词, 正确的写出来

ping-pong player \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player \_\_\_\_\_ tennis player \_\_\_\_\_ soccer  
 player \_\_\_\_\_ skater \_\_\_\_\_ 冠军 \_\_\_\_\_ 小提琴手 \_\_\_\_\_ 钢琴家 \_\_\_\_\_ 明星  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 高尔夫球手 \_\_\_\_\_ 音乐家 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2.** 学习 1b, 1c

1、个人迅速理解下列对话。

A: Who's that?

B: That's Deng Yaping . She is a great Chinese ping-pong player.

A: When was she born ?

B: She was born in 1973.

2、两人一组练习对话, 向全班展示

3、听力练习, 写出下列球星的出生日期

人名	Deng Yaping	Michael Jordan	Martina Hingis	David Beckham
职业	ping-pong player	basketball player	tennis palyer	football player
出生日期	Born: _____	Born: _____	Born: _____	Born: _____

**Task 3. 合作学习** 2a-2c

1、读并理解下列对话, 然后两两练习

A: How long did Charles Smith hiccup?

B: He hiccupped for 69 years and 5 months.

A: When did he start hiccupping?

B: He started in 1922.

A: When did he stop hiccupping?

B: He stopped in 1990.

2、听力练习, 听录音完成对话

A: \_\_\_\_\_ that?

B: Charles Smith. He holds the \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_ for 69 years and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ .

A: When did he \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ in 1990.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ could he hiccup for \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: I don't know. Oh, this is Donna Green.

A: What's she \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Sneezing. She sneezed for \_\_\_\_\_ days.

A: Really? When did she \_\_\_\_\_ ?

B: Let's see. \_\_\_\_\_ she started sneezing \_\_\_\_\_ January 13, 1981, and she  
sneezed \_\_\_\_\_ September 16, 1983.

A: Wow! That's \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Task 4. 探究学习**

1、理解下列短语

(2) 开始做某事 \_\_\_\_\_ 停止做某事 \_\_\_\_\_  
完成做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 写出下列词的现在分词、过去式

stop \_\_\_\_\_ hiccup \_\_\_\_\_ sneeze \_\_\_\_\_

2、归纳谈论明星过去的情况用什么时态?

### Task 5. 系统总结

总结本课的四个重点句子

- 1、
- 2、
- 3、
- 4、

#### 【Test】

(一) 翻译句子

- 1、他以什么而出名? \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2、据说他是一个著名的演员。\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3、他打喷嚏一直到 1983 年 9 月 18 日。\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4、他什么时候开始打喷嚏的? \_\_\_\_\_?

(二) 用所词的正确形式填空

- 1、Jim \_\_\_\_\_ (hiccup) for 2 days last week.
- 2、Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your father born?
- 3、Don't stop \_\_\_\_\_ (speak)/
- 4、When did you start \_\_\_\_\_ (learn ) English?
- 5、How many \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in your team?
- 6、Listen! My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (sneeze) . She has a cold.

(三) 句型转换

- 1、He was born in 1985 (提问) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2、He hiccupped for 69 years.(提问) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_?

#### 【Ideas after class】

## 第 3 课时 Unit 9 When was he born? Section B 1a-2c

设计人: 刘 伟

Teacher's words: Practice makes perfect

#### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing :** 本课的 13 个单词和 3 个短语

**Habit—forming:** A: Who is Midori?

B: She is a famous violinist.

A: When was she born?

B: She was born in 1971.

**Practising:** 熟练运用本课词汇和句型谈论人的身份、出生日期及获得成就

**【Important points】** 利用本课句型谈论过去的经历

**【Difficult points】** 动词一般过去时的熟练运用

#### 【Learning process】

### Task 1. 自主学习

1、掌握本课重点单词和短语.

单词:形容词有天赋的\_\_\_\_\_ 慈爱的\_\_\_\_\_ 有创造力的\_\_\_\_\_

杰出的\_\_\_\_\_ 和

蔼的\_\_\_\_\_ 独特的\_\_\_\_\_ 著名的\_\_\_\_\_ 漂亮的\_\_\_\_\_

其他: 孙子\_\_\_\_\_ 小提琴手\_\_\_\_\_ 滑冰\_\_\_\_\_ 冠军\_\_\_\_\_

观光\_\_\_\_\_

短语: 滑冰\_\_\_\_\_ 空闲时间\_\_\_\_\_ 一个著名的小提琴手\_\_\_\_\_

2、看 1a 图中人物, 在每幅图下面写上一、两个形容词描述这个人物。

**Task 2. 合作学习** 仿照 1b 句式, 和同组的伙伴谈论一下图片中的人物。

Arthur is a loving grandfather .

He spends all his free time with his grandson.

**Task 2. 练习听力** 完成 2a、2b

听录音, 完成下列表格

人名	出生日期	身份	过去经历	
			when	what
Midori				
Laura				

**Task 3. 实践活动**

两人一组谈论上面表格内容

A: Who do you admire?

B: I admire Midori.

A: Who is Midori?

B: She is a famous violinst.

A: When was she born?

B: She was born in 1971.

A: When did she tour the U.S?

B: When she was fourteen years old.

**Task 4. 系统总结**

询问某人身份、出生时间、成就所用的句型

1、

2、

3、

**【Test】**

(一) 选择

1. ---did you meet our English teacher? ---\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I was. B. No, I didn't C. Yes, I didn't. D. No, I don't.

2. --- \_\_\_\_\_? ---She is Deng Yaping.

A. Who is she B. How is she C. What's your name D. What does she do

3. His brother \_\_\_ born \_\_\_ London \_\_\_ May, 1981.

A. is, in, on B. was, in, on C. was, in, in D. is, at, on

4. I often see the boys \_\_\_\_\_ basketball after class.

A. playing B. play C. played D. play

(二) 补全单词

1、 My mother was b \_\_\_\_\_ in a small town.

2. I want to b \_\_\_\_\_ a singer when I grow up.

3. She started ice s \_\_\_\_\_ when she was only three.

4. Saul Bellow was an \_\_\_\_\_ (杰出的) American writer.

(三) 句型转换

1、 She was born in 1989. (对划线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_?

2. They had a party yesterday. (变一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a party yesterday?

3. I spent an hour doing my homework yesterday. (同义句转换)

It \_\_\_\_\_ an hour \_\_\_\_\_ my homework yesterday.

4. He started to learn the piano when he was seven. (划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ when he was seven?

(四) 汉译英

1、他是一位著名的小提琴手。

\_\_\_\_\_.

2、她四岁时就开始滑冰了。

\_\_\_\_\_.

3、她是一位和蔼可亲的祖母。

\_\_\_\_\_.

4、他十岁时就成为一位滑冰冠军了。

\_\_\_\_\_.

5、你看过他的表演吗?

\_\_\_\_\_?

**【 Ideas after class 】**

#### 第4课时 Unit 9 When was he born? Section B 3a-Self Check

设计人：刘伟

Teacher's words: Little by little, one goes far

**【 Learning objectives 】**

**Knowing :** 本课的12个单词和3个短语

**Habit—forming:** 会对别人的情况进行询问，并会描述人物的过去经历

**Practising:** 熟练运用本课句型询问他人情况，描述他人经历。

**Emotion:** 通过了解名人，培养积极进取，努力学习的良好品质。

**【 Important points 】** 写短文介绍人物

**【 Difficult points 】** 动词一般过去时的使用

**【 Learning process 】**

**Task 1. 自主学习**

1、掌握下列单词:

有名的 \_\_\_\_\_ 钢琴家 \_\_\_\_\_ 可以, 可能 \_\_\_\_\_

歌曲 \_\_\_\_\_

哼唱 \_\_\_\_\_ 幅, 篇 \_\_\_\_\_ 手风琴 \_\_\_\_\_

波兰 \_\_\_\_\_ 人物 \_\_\_\_\_ 活着的, 在世的 \_\_\_\_\_

运动员 \_\_\_\_\_

2、练习下列对话:

A: Is the person a man or a woman? B: He is a man.

C: Is he alive? B: Yes, he is.

D: Was he an athlete? B: No, he wasn't.

**Task 2. 合作学习** 学习 3a:

1、自读课文, 根据课文中的介绍, 利用上面对话, 谈论 Li Yundi 的情况。

2、小组合作，完成下表：

when	what
	was born
when he was a small boy	
	began to learn the accordion
when he was seven	
	took part in the 14th Chopin International Piano Competition

3、听录音，纠正发音。

4、利用上面表格复述课文。

**Task 3. 探究学习**

① “at the age of four” 意为“四岁时”，表示时间，at the age of 后接基数词，表示“……岁时”，同义句为 when 引导的时间状语从句。

例：七岁时他就会游泳了。

（同义句）

②take part in 为“参加”，参加某项活动：

例：上星期我参加了运动会。

\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 4. 实践活动**

1、利用 Laura 的信息，写一篇关于她的介绍

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2、读 58 页 2 中有关邓亚萍的信息，然后写一篇介绍她的文章

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 5. 自主学习**

完成 58 页中的第一部分,学习 5 个单词，理解其用法，完成句子并背会

**Task 5.系统总结**

介绍别人一般写哪些方面？用到哪些句型？

**【Test】**

（一）写出下列短语：

一个著名钢琴家\_\_\_\_\_ 开始学习手风琴\_\_\_\_\_

六岁时 \_\_\_\_\_ 参加，参与\_\_\_\_\_



在 2000 年十月\_\_\_\_\_ 第十四届肖邦国际钢琴大赛 \_\_\_\_\_

(二) 汉译英:

1、李云迪 1982 年出生在重庆。

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(一般疑问句)

2、四岁时他开始学习手风琴。

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(否定句)

3、他喜欢数学还是英语?

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 【 Ideas after class 】

## 第 1 课时 Unit 10 I'm going to be a basketball player. Section A 1a-2c

设计人: 刘 伟

Teacher's words: Look before you leap

### 【 Learning objectives 】

**Knowing:** 记忆本课 7 个单词及 2 个短语

**Habit—forming:** 熟练运用句型-What are you going to be……? -I'm going to be ……谈论将来意向, 运用句型-How are you going……?-I'm going to ……谈论实现方式。

**Practising:** 熟练谈论将来意向及实现方式。

**Emotion:** 通过对人生的讨论, 树立自己的人生理想。

**【 Important points 】** 学习运用(一般将来时)描绘自己的人生理想和表达奋斗的想法

**【 Difficult points 】** 动词一般将来时及时间状语从句的使用

### 【 Learning process 】

**Task 1. 自主学习** 通过自学能写出下列有关职业名词:

程序员\_\_\_\_\_ 工程师\_\_\_\_\_ 飞行员\_\_\_\_\_ 教师\_\_\_\_\_

演员\_\_\_\_\_ 篮球运动员\_\_\_\_\_ 电脑程序员\_\_\_\_\_

短语: 学习计算机科学\_\_\_\_\_ 每天练习篮球\_\_\_\_\_

努力学习数学\_\_\_\_\_ 学习表演课程\_\_\_\_\_

完成高中学业\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 探究学习** 学习谈论将来意向及实现方式

1、记忆并练习下列对话:

-What are you going to be when you are grow up?

-I'm going to be a basketball player.

-How are you going to do that?

-I'm going to practice basketball every day..

“be going to+动词原形”表示计划、打算要做或即将发生的事, be 有人称和数的变化。

例: 我打算学习计算机科学。

2、听力练习:

(1) 听录音, 连线:

computer programmer

take acting lessons

professional basketball player

study computer science

engineer

practice basketball every day

actor

study math really hard

(2) 用这些词组做替换练习, 练习上面对话。

3、听录音, 完成下列对话:

A: What are you going to be \_\_\_\_\_, Cheng Han?

B: I'm going to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ move to Hollywood?(好莱坞)

B: No, I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ New York.

A: And \_\_\_\_\_ become an actor.

B: Well, I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_

A: When are you going to \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ high and college first.

### Task 3. 合作学习

读并深入理解下列对话, 然后两两练习达到背诵

A: What are you going to be when you grow up, Cheng Han?

B: I'm going to be an actor.

A: Are you going to move to Hollywood?(好莱坞)

B: No, I'm going to move to New York.

A: And how are you going to become an actor.

B: Well, I'm going to take acting lessons.

A: When are you going to start?

B: I'm going to finish high and college first.

### Task 4. 系统总结

1、询问长大后干什么的句型及其答语

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

2、询问何时开始奋斗的句型及其答语

A: \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

3、其他说明将来意向的句型

\_\_\_\_\_

### 【Test】

(一)、补全句子:

1、When I grow up, I want to be an e \_\_\_\_\_.

2、My uncle is a computer p \_\_\_\_\_, he is good at computer.

3、Computer s \_\_\_\_\_ is Jake's favorite subject.

4、Mary's father is an airline p \_\_\_\_\_.

(二)、用所给动词的适当形式填空:

1、Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (go) fishing with her mother next week.

2、I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a famous actor last Sunday.

3、I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some acting lessons in Shanghai.

4、When did he stop \_\_\_\_\_ (hiccup)?

5、Tom started \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) a bike when he was six years old.

6、My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (take) these photos two days ago.

(三)、翻译句子:

1、长大后你想做什么?

2、你打算怎么实现你的理想?

3、我打算拜访我西安的朋友。

- 4、小明擅长计算机，他想成为一名电脑程序设计师。  
5、我长大了要做一名工程师。

**【 Ideas after class 】**

**第 2 课时 Unit 10 I'm going to be a basketball player. Section A 3a-4**

设计人：刘 伟

Teacher's words: Nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it.

**【 Learning objectives 】**

**Knowing :** 本课的 11 个单词和 7 个短语

**Habit—forming:** A:What are you going to be ?  
B: I'm going to be a reporter.  
A: How are you going to do that?  
B: I'm going to write articles . . .

**Practising:** 熟练 运用本课词汇和句型谈论将来的计划展望

**Emotion:**谈论自己的人生理想以激励自己的奋斗意识

**【 Important points 】** 学习运用(一般将来时)描绘自己的人生理想和表达奋斗的想法

**【 Difficult points 】** 动词一般将来时及时间状语从句的使用

**【 Learning process 】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 通过自学能掌握本课重点单词和短语

单词: 梦想\_\_\_\_\_ 到某处\_\_\_\_\_ 展览\_\_\_\_\_ 艺术家\_\_\_\_\_  
兼职的\_\_\_\_\_ 储存\_\_\_\_\_ 举行\_\_\_\_\_ 富有的\_\_\_\_\_  
旅行\_\_\_\_\_ 退休\_\_\_\_\_ 至今\_\_\_\_\_  
短语: 同时\_\_\_\_\_ 某个有趣的地方\_\_\_\_\_ 听起来像\_\_\_\_\_  
许多艺术展览\_\_\_\_\_ 存些钱\_\_\_\_\_ 举行艺术展览\_\_\_\_\_  
全世界\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 合作学习** 学习 3b.

1. 把你将来打算干什么的有关信息完成表格

What	
Where	
How	

2、仿照下列对话，两个人进行对话练习

A: What are you going to be when you grow up?  
B: I'm going to be a reporter.  
A: How are you going to do that?  
B: I'm going to write articles and send them to magazines and newspapers.

**Task 3. 自主、探究学习** 学习 3a 短文

1、个人自读短文，然后回答下列问题并且组内核对答案

A:What is Tian Tian going to be When she grow up?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.  
A: Where is she going to ?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How is she going to do that?

B: First, \_\_\_\_\_.

Then, \_\_\_\_\_.

Next, \_\_\_\_\_.

B: I'm going to finish high and college first.

2、组内合作探究学习以下知识点

1) somewhere interesting

我们已经学过的短语“一些不同的事情” \_\_\_\_\_

2) yet

3) with

4) somewhere quiet and beautiful

#### Task 4. 实践活动

组内运用“be going to”列举你们能为 2008 北京奥运会所做的事，然后轮流讲给大家。

1、 We're going to help the tourists.

2、

3、

4、

5、

#### Task 5. 系统总结

思考归纳用日记体裁写自己的人生理想的格式及常用句型

#### 【Test】

(一) 选择

1. Both of them got to the party \_\_\_\_\_ the same time.

A. at            B. in            C. on            D. about

2. There \_\_\_\_\_ an art exhibition this Sunday.

A. have    B. is going to be    C. is going to have    D. is going to hold

3. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?

A. everything new    B. new nothing    C. anything new    D. new something

4. They are going to \_\_\_\_\_ Paris.

A. move            B. moving            C. moving to            D. move to

(二) 写出问句或答语

(1) A: \_\_\_\_\_?            B: I'm going to be a doctor.

(2) A: How are you going to become a teacher?    B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) A: Where are you going to move?            B: \_\_\_\_\_.

(三) 翻译句

1、我长大后，想做自己想做的事。 \_\_\_\_\_.

2、我想搬到有趣的地方居住。 \_\_\_\_\_.

3、巴黎听起来 像是一个能让我生活的地方。 \_\_\_\_\_.

4、我将举办艺术展因为我想变得富有、出名。 \_\_\_\_\_.

5、我打算找一个安静而美丽得地方，安度晚年。 \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 【Ideas after class】

设计人：刘 伟

Teacher's words: Tomorrow comes never

**【 Learning objectives 】**

**Knowing :** 本课的 2 个单词与 5 个短语

**Habit—forming:** I'm going to ……  
I want to ……

**Practising:** 熟练 运用本单元词汇和句型谈论自己的新年愿望

**Emotion:**通过谈论自己的新年愿望激发自己努力学习

**【 Important points 】** 学习运用(一般将来时)描绘自己的人生理想和表达奋斗的想法

**【 Difficult points 】** 各种愿望的表达

**【 Learning process 】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 学习 1a, 写出下列短语

学会弹奏一种乐器\_\_\_\_\_组建足球队\_\_\_\_\_

取得好成绩\_\_\_\_\_吃更健康的食品 - \_\_\_\_\_

进行大量锻炼\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 合作学习** 学习 1b 对话, 谈论自己将来的意向

- 1、 个人迅速朗读对话, 并理解意思
- 2、 两人一组练习对话, 组内展示
- 3、 用 1a 中的短语, 模仿 1b 编对话, 并在组内交流

A: What are you going to do next year?  
B: Well I'm going to take guitar lessons. I really love music.  
A: Sounds interesting . I'm going to learn a foreign language.

4、 重点词组

Sounels interesting 听起来有趣 sound 为系动词后面跟形容词。  
又如: 听起来无聊\_\_\_\_\_觉得身体好\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3. 听力训练** 完成 2a、 2b

1、 听录音, 在你听到的短语前划对号。

—learn to play an instrument —make the soccer team  
—get good grades —eat healthier food  
—get lots of exercise

2、 再听一遍, 听出与打算怎样把决心变为现实。

Kim	
Lucy	
Manuel	

3、 理解下列对话, 并做仿照练习

A: Did you make a New Year's resolution this year, B?  
B: Yes, A. I did.  
A: What are you going to do?  
B: Well, I'm going to make the soccer team.  
A: How are you going to do that?  
B: I'm going to practice really hard and I'm going to go to a summer camp.  
I'm going to play soccer every day there . How about you, A?  
A: I'm going to learn to play an instrument  
B: How are you going to do that?  
A: I'm going to take piano lessons.

**Task 4. 实践活动**

组内同学分别运用本节所学短语讲述自己的新年愿望及实现方法。

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### Task 5. 系统总结

思考归纳谈论自己的新年愿望及实现方法的常用句型

#### 【Test】

(一) 汉译英

- 1、你将怎样实现这一理想？
- 2、我打算学习弹奏一种乐器。
- 3、我的新年计划是取得好成绩。
- 4、我将努力学习，每天做作业。
- 5、我想成为一名教师，我要取得好成绩。
- 6、听起来很有趣，我想多参加体育锻炼。

(二) 句型转换

- 1、We are going to play football next saturday. (提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you going to \_\_\_\_\_next saturday.
- 2、She is going to write articles this weekend . (提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_She going to \_\_\_\_\_this weekend
- 3、The students are going to the party tonight . (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 4、I'm going to get good grades. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 5、I want to get a lot of exenise. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_.

#### 【Ideas after class】

### 第4课时 Unit 10 I'm going to be a basketball player. Self Check

设计人：刘 伟

Teacher's words: Tomorrow comes never

#### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing:** 本课的1个单词与1个短语

**Habit—forming:** I'm going to ……

I want to ……

**Practising:** 熟练 运用本单元词汇和句型谈论自己的新年愿望

**Emotion:**通过谈论自己的新年愿望激发自己努力学习

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**【Important points】** 学习运用(一般将来时)描绘自己的人生理想和表达奋斗的想法

**【Difficult points】** 各种愿望的表达

**【Learning process】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 学习 1,

1、掌握下列词的用法

practice \_\_\_\_\_ move \_\_\_\_\_

write \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy - \_\_\_\_\_

travel \_\_\_\_\_

2、读, 理解, 完成 5 个句子并背诵

3、写出下列短语

高中毕业后 \_\_\_\_\_ 国际杂志 \_\_\_\_\_

和人交谈 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 合作学习** 完成 2

2、组内探讨列出所要做的事

2、两人一组练习对话, 组内展示

3、将练习的对话向全班同学展示

A: What are you going to do?

B: Well ,we're going to have a welcome party. What about you?.

A: We're going to .....

**Task 3. 复习归纳**

学习计算机科学 \_\_\_\_\_ 每天练习篮球 \_\_\_\_\_

努力学习数学 \_\_\_\_\_ 学习表演课程 \_\_\_\_\_

完成高中学业 \_\_\_\_\_

同时 \_\_\_\_\_ 某个有趣的地方 \_\_\_\_\_

听起来像 \_\_\_\_\_ 许多艺术展览 \_\_\_\_\_

存些钱 \_\_\_\_\_ 举行艺术展览 \_\_\_\_\_

全世界 \_\_\_\_\_

学会弹奏一种乐器 \_\_\_\_\_ 组建足球队 \_\_\_\_\_

取得好成绩 \_\_\_\_\_ 吃更健康的食品 - \_\_\_\_\_

进行大量锻炼 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 4. 系统总结**

思考归纳谈论自己的新年愿望及实现方法的常用句型

**【Test】**

(一) 汉译英

1、你将怎样实现这一理想?

2、我打算学习弹奏一种乐器。

- 
- 3、我的新年计划是取得好成绩。
  - 4、我将努力学习，每天做作业。
  - 5、我想成为一名教师，我要取得好成绩。
  - 6、听起来很有趣，我想多参加体育锻炼。

(二) 句型转换

- 1、We are going to play football next saturday. (提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you going to \_\_\_\_\_ next saturday.
- 2、She is going to write articles this weekend . (提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ She going to \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend
- 3、The students are going to the party tonight . (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4、I'm going to get good grades. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5、I want to get a lot of exenise. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**【 Ideas after class 】**

**第 1 课时 Unit 11 Could you please clean your room? Section A 1a-2c**

设计人：刘付芹

Teacher's words: Look before you leap

**【 Learning objectives 】**

**Knowing :** 记忆本课单词及短语

**Habit—forming:** 熟练运用本课单词及 Gould……? 提出的句型。 **Practising:** 1、熟练运用 could 婉转提出请求。

2、听力训练。

**Emotion:** 如何请求别人做某事

**【 Important points 】** 能听懂以家务杂事为主要内容的请求允许的对话。

**【 Learning process 】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 通过自学能写出下列单词:

杂务 \_\_\_\_\_ 盘 \_\_\_\_\_ 扫除 \_\_\_\_\_

垃圾 \_\_\_\_\_ 折叠 \_\_\_\_\_ 憎恨 \_\_\_\_\_ 洗衣店 \_\_\_\_\_

短语: 洗餐具 \_\_\_\_\_ 取出 \_\_\_\_\_ 整理床铺 \_\_\_\_\_

起居室 \_\_\_\_\_ 处理琐事 \_\_\_\_\_ 洗衣服 \_\_\_\_\_



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洗餐具\_\_\_\_\_ 洗车\_\_\_\_\_ 打扫房间\_\_\_\_\_ 倒垃圾\_\_\_\_\_ 扫地  
\_\_\_\_\_ 叠衣服\_\_\_\_\_ 整理床铺\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 探究学习** 学习如何请求别人帮助

1、记忆并练习下列对话:

A: Could you please sweep the floor?

B: Yes, sure.

A: Could I use your computer?

B: Sorry, I'm going to work on it now.

A: Well, could I watch TV?

B: Yes, you can. But first you have to clean your room.

could 是 can 的过去式, could 提出请求委婉、客气。

take out 意“取出, 拿出” out 副词, 宾语若是名词, 可置于两词中间或两词后, 但若是代词, 只放两词中间。

eg. Your pen is in my pencil case.

You can take it out.

2、听力练习:

1、翻译短语

洗餐具\_\_\_\_\_ 扫地\_\_\_\_\_ 倒垃圾\_\_\_\_\_

叠衣服\_\_\_\_\_ 打扫客厅\_\_\_\_\_ 在外面呆到很晚\_\_\_\_\_

用车\_\_\_\_\_ 搭车\_\_\_\_\_

2、听录音, 填表

听录音学习 2a, 完成对话:

A: \_\_\_\_\_ I go to the movies tonight?

B: I guess so. But don't \_\_\_\_\_ out late.

A: Could I use the car?

B: Sorry, but I need it. I have to go to a meeting.

A: Could you give me a ride downtown?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 3. 合作学习**

读并深入理解下列对话, 然后两两练习达到背诵

A: Do you like cleaning the bike? B: Yes, I do.

A: Why? B: Because I can be outside, what about you?

A: I don't like doing the dishes. B: Why?

A: Because it's boring.

**Task 4. 系统总结**

总结本课重点句型: \_\_\_\_\_

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**【Test】**

(一) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- 
- 1、David hates anyone \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) when he's telephoning.
  - 2、Mom often goes \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) over the weekend.
  - 3、He doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for help.
  - 4、I always help my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the chores.

(二) 句型转换

- 1、I like cleaning the bike because I can be outside .(提问)
- 2、I like to do the laundry ? (变一般疑问句)
- 3、He has to clean the room. (改为否定句)

(三) 翻译句子

- 1、我不喜欢做家务活。
- 2、你喜欢洗衣服吗? 不, 我不喜欢, 那很无聊。
- 3、我同意你的看法。
- 4、我不喜欢洗盘子。因为那很无聊。
- 5、我能借用一下你的电脑吗? 对不起, 我现在打算用它。
- 6、请问我能去看电影吗? 是的, 你能。
- 7、对不起, 我不能, 我必须做作业。
- 8、首先你不得不打扫房间。

**【 Ideas after class】**

### 第3课时 Unit 11 Could you please clean your room? Section B 1a-2c

设计人: 刘付芹

Teacher's words: No pains no gains.

**【 Learning objectives】**

**Knowing:** 本课的单词与短语

**Habit—forming:** A: Could you help me sweep the floor?

B: Sorry, I can't.

**Practising:** 熟练运用本课词汇和句型能给同学、朋友写留言短信, 请求帮助。

**Emotion:** 学会如何请求别人帮助

**【 Important points】**学会读懂和发送 e-mail, 陈述你对朋友提出的请求和建议。

**【 Learning process】**

**Task 1. 自主学习** 学习 1a, 写出下列单词短语

单词: 照顾\_\_\_\_\_ 喂养\_\_\_\_\_

短语: 照顾\_\_\_\_\_ 忘记去做某事\_\_\_\_\_ 和---玩\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 合作学习** 学习 1b 对话

- 1、个人迅速朗读对话, 并理解意思
- 2、两人一组练习对话, 组内展示
- 3、用 1a 中的短语, 模仿 1b 编对话, 并在组内交流

**Task 3. 听力训练** 完成 2a、2b

- 1、听录音, 在你听到的短语前划对号。
- 2、再听一遍, 填表。

Who	What
Sandy's mom	
Sandy	Invite my friends,
Sandy and Dave	

**Task4 学习 3a.**

- 活动设计：1、个人朗读短文，跟读录音  
 2、小组内合作，理解短文 意思  
 3、根据短文内容， 完成表格并核对答案  
 4、根据关键词复述短文

要点解疑：

(1) take care of 意为“照顾，照看”， 相当于 look after. take good care of 意为“好好照料”。

例如：护士每天悉心照料那位老人。 \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) forget to do"忘记去做某事“ 指应该做的事却没有做。

上床睡觉时，别忘了关上电视。 \_\_\_\_\_.

forget doing "忘了做某事” 指已经做过某事， 但忘记了。

**Task 5.学习 3b 短文**

桑迪要大卫帮她准备晚会，看着 68 页 2b 表格提示，完成桑迪给大卫 的电子邮件。

**Task 5. 系统总结**

思考归纳给同学、朋友写留言短信，请求帮助。

**【Test】**

一、选择

- I need \_\_\_\_\_. A. some help B. any helps C. some help D. any help
- Could you help me \_\_\_\_\_ the room?  
 A. cleaning B. clean C. cleans D. cleaned
- I am going to take \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ walk .  
 A. her, / B. /, a C. her, an D. her, a
- I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_ to close the window when i left.  
 A. remembered B. wanted C. helped D. forgot

二、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

- Could you please s \_\_\_\_\_ the floor?
- Could I b \_\_\_\_\_ your bike?  
 --Yes, you can. Here is the key.
- Don't p \_\_\_\_\_ with fire, it's dangerous.
- Don't f \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off the lights when you leave home.
- Thanks for taking c \_\_\_\_\_ of my dog.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- Could I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the car?
- I don't like doing the \_\_\_\_\_ (dish) because it's boring.

3. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ (take) care of my dog.  
 4. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) your bed after you get up.  
 5. This isn't my bike, \_\_\_\_\_ (I) is over there.

四、根据汉语完成句子

- 1、感谢你帮我照顾我的狗。 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 2、你能每天做这些事吗？ \_\_\_\_\_？  
 3、带它出去散散步。 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 4、不要忘了打扫他的床铺。 \_\_\_\_\_。  
 5、妈妈说我可以回家举行学校聚会 \_\_\_\_\_。

**【 Ideas after class 】**

**第 2 课时 Unit 12 What's the best radio station Section A 1a-4**

设计人： 陈宗玲

**【 Learning objectives 】**

**Knowing :** 本课的单词和短语。

**Habit—forming:—** A: What's the best movie?

B: Showtime Cinema. It's the cheapest.

A: But I think Gold Theater has the most comfortable seats.

**Practising:** 熟练 运用本课词汇和句型谈论你认为最好的电影院。

**【 Important points 】** 利用比较级和最高级谈论影院、无线电台及服饰店。

**【 Learning process 】** (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

**一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)**

**Task 1. 学习 1a: 1. 掌握本课重点单词和短语。**

单词: 无线电 \_\_\_\_\_ 舒适的 \_\_\_\_\_ 屏;幕 \_\_\_\_\_ 近的 \_\_\_\_\_ 服务  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 品质 \_\_\_\_\_ 剧院 \_\_\_\_\_ 电影院 \_\_\_\_\_ 衣服 \_\_\_\_\_ 牛  
 仔裤 \_\_\_\_\_ 时髦的 \_\_\_\_\_ 极好的 \_\_\_\_\_ 安逸的 \_\_\_\_\_ 爵士乐 \_\_\_\_\_  
 更坏的 \_\_\_\_\_ 最坏的 \_\_\_\_\_ 成功 \_\_\_\_\_ 表演者 \_\_\_\_\_ 没有  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 一起, 共同 \_\_\_\_\_ 音乐的 \_\_\_\_\_  
 短语: 无线电台 \_\_\_\_\_ 离的近 \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 2. 学习 1c 对话。**

Qualities	Movie Theaters
1、谈论你最喜欢的影院 It has the biggest screens.	
A: Do you want to go to the movies? It's the most popular.	B: Sure.
A: What's the best movie theater? It's the closest to home.	B: Town Cinema. It's the cheapest. Town Cinema
A: But I think Screen City has the most comfortable seats. It's the cheapest.	
注: 形容词的最高级用于三者或三者以上相比, 表示最高程度时, 用“the+最高级”的结构表 示。	
It has the friendiest service.	
2、听录音, 看表格里的句子是描述哪个影院? 把影院的名字填上, Town Cinema, Screen City, Movie Palace. It has the most comfortable seats.	

	the best	Why
clothing store	Jason's	
radio station	Jazz 107.9FM	

2、仿照以上对话，在组内谈论你认为最好的影院。

**Task 3 .学习 2a--2c**

1、听是第一遍录音时，完成 2a、2b 中的问题 2、再听两遍，完成下面的表格

3、小组活动：仿照 2c 对话，进行分角色表演，其中一人扮演记者，采访小组内成员

**Task 4 学习 3a**

1、个人自读这篇文章，完成表格核对答案。

**二、合作共建**

写出下列词的最高级 cheap \_\_\_\_\_ close \_\_\_\_\_ big \_\_\_\_\_  
friendly \_\_\_\_\_ popular \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable \_\_\_\_\_  
good \_\_\_\_\_ bad \_\_\_\_\_

**三、系统总结**

小组内合作，归纳出形容词比较级和最高级的变化规则

**四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)**

**一、选择**

- 1.What is the \_\_\_\_\_ clothing store in town? A: good B. better C. best
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ books than you . A. many B. much C. more D. most
3. Can I ask you \_\_\_\_\_ questions?  
A. any B. much C. some D. a little

**二、根据句意及首字母，补全单词**

- 1、 My home is c \_\_\_\_\_ to the school.
2. He likes traveling by train. because the seats are very c \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We'll go to the c \_\_\_\_\_ to see a new movie.
4. The store has the friendliest \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone likes going there.

**三、汉译英**

- 1、 镇上最好的服装店是什么?  
\_\_\_\_\_?
- 2、 我喜欢 Screen City 因为它在镇上最有趣的地方。  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3、 你为什么这样认为呢? \_\_\_\_\_?

4、它有最舒适的椅子。\_\_\_\_\_。

**五、【课后反思】**

**第4课时 Unit 12 What's the best radio station**

**SectionB 1a-2c**

设计人： 陈宗玲

**【Learning objectives】**

**Knowing:** 本课的 单词

**Habit—forming:—** A:Who do you think is the funniest actor.

B: I think Jim is the funniest actor. 用最高级谈论他人特征

**Practising:** 熟练 运用本课词汇和句型谈论喜好, 进行比较。

**【Important points】** 1、利用本课句型谈论将来喜好, 进行比较。

2、 形容词最高 3、总结形容词比较级和最高级的变化规则

**【Learning process】** (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

**一、自主学习 (教师寄语: No pains, no gains)**

**Task 1. 学习 1a.** 1、个人迅速理解 **1a, 1b** 中单词与短语的含义.

2、写出下列单词:

积极的, 肯定的                      消极的, 否定的                      乏味的, 无聊的

响亮的, 喧闹的                      天才 演员                      一起, 共同

音乐的

短语: 才艺表演

写出下列形容词的最高级:

funny\_\_\_\_\_ creative\_\_\_\_\_ bad\_\_\_\_\_loud\_\_\_\_\_

3、利用上面的单词, 描述你的朋友。

Name	
Eliza	活动设计: 听录音, 用你听到的形容词完成表格。
Steve	
Vera	
Dennis	
The Math Teachers	

2、 根据表格信息。两人一组,利用下列对话做仿照练习。

A: Who was the best performer?                      B:Eliza was the best performer.

**2. 学习 3b—4.**

1.根据以上表格仿照下列对话, 两个人进行对话练习

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A: Who do you think is the funniest actor? B: Steve is the funniest actor.

2、仿照下列句子“Eliza is the best actor”，写篇作文

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### Task 3 .学习 3a 短文

1、个人自读这篇关于校园才艺展的文章，完成短文并校对答案。

2、再读一遍，理解短文意思并回答问题

①Who is the best performer? \_\_\_\_\_ Who did she do? \_\_\_\_\_

②Who is the quietest performer? \_\_\_\_\_ What did he do? \_\_\_\_\_

③Who is the funniest act? \_\_\_\_\_ What did they do? \_\_\_\_\_

3、根据所回答的内容，复述课文。

### Task 4 学习 1

(1) 理解 1 中的词汇。(2) 个人完成 1 小组核对答案。

**Task5** 学习 2 阅读关于以下三个城市的资料，找出更多的有关信息，决定寒假要去旅游的最佳城市。

### 二、合作共建:

1、用最高级，比较你班内同学。

2、假设你去参加了著名人物的才艺表演会，写一篇有关才艺展的文章。

### 三、系统总结 (教师寄语: Tomorrow comes never.)

1、本课学了那些形容词?

2、总结形容词最高级的变化规则:

3、总结一下本单元的句型: what

who

### 四、诊断评价 (教师寄语: Look before you leap)

(一) 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1、This theater has the \_\_\_\_\_(comfortable) seats.

2、Jim has the \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) clothes.

3、The restaurant is the \_\_\_\_\_ (popular) one in the town.

4、This ruler is \_\_\_\_\_ (long) than that one.

5、The man is very \_\_\_\_\_ (friendly) to me.

6、What's the \_\_\_\_\_ (good) movie theater?

7、You can buy the \_\_\_\_\_(expensive) clothes at this store.

(二) 翻译句子

1、我们调查同学们喜爱的电影。

---

2、举办才艺展我们还需要一些演员。

---

3、谁是最好的演员? \_\_\_\_\_?

4、Mary 是我们班最安静的女生。\_\_\_\_\_.

5、镇上最好的服装店是哪一家? \_\_\_\_\_.

### 五、【Ideas after class】

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## 第6课时 Unit12 复习课

设计人：陈宗玲

### 【Learning objectives】

**Knowing:** 本单元的单词、短语与句子

**Habit—forming:** A: What's the best movie theater?

B: Showtime. It's the cheapest.

(2) A: Who is the best performer?

B: Tom is the best performer.

**Practising:** 熟练运用最高级谈论最……的事情

**【Important points】** 形容词比较级和最高级的变化规则

**【Learning process】** (教师寄语: Practice makes perfect)

**Task 1. 自查单词:** 复习单词及形容词最高级的变化规则并会用:

1、The coat is too expensive, I don't have e\_\_\_\_\_ money to buy it.

2、We'll go to the c\_\_\_\_\_ to see a movie.

3、I think Tom is the best p\_\_\_\_\_.

4、The movie is very d\_\_\_\_\_, I don't like it at all.

5、It's a long d\_\_\_\_\_ from Hainan to Harbin.

6、The new clothing store has the f\_\_\_\_\_ service.

7、My home is c\_\_\_\_\_ to the school.

8、He likes traveling by train. because the seats are very c\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 2. 通读本单元句型, 归纳短语与句型。**

1、短语:

无线电台

舒适的座位

热情的服务

青年世界

才艺展示

……的价格

最有创新的光碟

大屏幕

离家近

2、句型: (1) A: What's the best movie theater?

B: Showtime. It's the cheapest.

(2) A: Who is the best performer?

B: Tom is the best performer.

**Task3. Important Point:**

1、“the+最高级”

这个座位最舒服。\_\_\_\_\_

2、它是离家最近的。It's the \_\_\_\_\_ home.

3、What do sb. think about/of ……

例: 年轻人对城里的一些地方有什么看法?

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4、哈尔滨位于中国北部。 Harbin is \_\_\_\_\_ northern China.



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**Quiz (教师寄语: Look before you leap)**

一、选择:

- 1、January is \_\_\_\_\_ month in Beijing.  
A、cold      B、cold er      C、the coldest      D、coldest
- 2、Which box is \_\_\_\_\_ ,the first,the second or the third.  
A. more expensive      B. expensive  
C. the mostexpensive      D. most expensive
- 3、Now the air in our city is \_\_\_\_\_ than it was before.  
A、much better    B、more worst      C、more better    D、much worst
- 4、Boys love action movies \_\_\_\_\_ girls don't often go to see them.  
A、and      B、so      C、but
- 5、Last week's talent show was a great \_\_\_\_\_  
A、successful    B、successC、successes    D、successfully
- 6、Can you sing and dance \_\_\_\_\_ music?  
A、with      B、without      C、in      D、to

二、选词填空:

play, biggest, careful, longer, how far, funniest, how much, worst

- 1、The theater has the \_\_\_\_\_ screens and the most comfortable seats.
- 2、I think Town ciname has the \_\_\_\_\_ quality.
- 3、\_\_\_\_\_ does it coat?
- 4、\_\_\_\_\_ is it from school?
- 5、Who do you think is the \_\_\_\_\_ actor?
- 6、When we do our homework, we must be as \_\_\_\_\_ as we can.
- 7、In summer the days get \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8、It's early for the meeting.We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ a game now.

三、根据实际回答问题:

- 1、Who do you think is the funnist friend?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2、Which subject is the most interesting?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3、Who is the tallest in your class?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4、Which teacher is the most popular?

\_\_\_\_\_

一、写出下列词的最高级:

- ①well \_\_\_\_\_      ②bad \_\_\_\_\_      ③expensive \_\_\_\_\_  
④much \_\_\_\_\_      ⑤friendly \_\_\_\_\_      ⑥interesting \_\_\_\_\_  
⑦ big \_\_\_\_\_      ⑧ far \_\_\_\_\_      ⑨ little \_\_\_\_\_

二、用适当的词形填空

- 1、 Lily is \_\_\_\_\_. Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_ than her. Li Lei is \_\_\_\_\_ of three.(tall)
- 2、 Of all the students she is \_\_\_\_\_ (clever).
- 3、 The first piece of music is \_\_\_\_\_. The second is \_\_\_\_\_(popular) than it.
- 4、 I hope you are \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.(well)
- 5、 Wang Ming is \_\_\_\_\_ than Wang Li. Wang Li is \_\_\_\_\_ than Wang Fang. So Wang Ming is \_\_\_\_\_.(fat)
- 6、 In summer it is \_\_\_\_\_(hot) in Wu han than that in Beijing.
- 7、 Which is \_\_\_\_\_(difficult), maths or English?
- 8、 That day Lucy got up \_\_\_\_\_(early ) than Tom , but my brother got up \_\_\_\_\_ of them all.
- 9、 Which color do you like \_\_\_\_\_(well), red , green or blue?
- 10、 This book is \_\_\_\_\_(interesting) than the other two. It's \_\_\_\_\_ of the three.

### 三、单项选择题

- ( )1、 \_\_\_\_\_ run fastest (最快) .  
A、 A dog            B、 A mouse            C、 A rabbit            D、 A cat
- ( )2、 You can teach \_\_\_\_\_ to speak.  
A、 a goldfish            B、 a parrot            C、 a dog            D、 a cat
- ( )3、 Sometimes the dog makes \_\_\_\_\_ noise.  
A、 many            B、 a lot            C、 much            D、 a few
- ( )4、 In the daytime, the cat always sleeps, so we think the cat is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A、 clever            B、 grateful            C、 free            D、 lazy
- ( )5、 You look \_\_\_\_\_, you should have a rest.  
A、 tried            B、 happy            C、 sad            D、 tired

### 四、翻译句子

- ①上周的演出是一个巨大成功。 \_\_\_\_\_
- ②他赢得了最佳演员奖。 \_\_\_\_\_
- ③他清唱了一首歌。 \_\_\_\_\_
- ④昨天他们一起去了北京。 \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、完形填空

American people like to say "Thank you " when 26 help them or say something 27 to them. People of many other countries do 28 too. It's a very 29 habit.

You should say "Thank you " when someone passes you the tea on the table, when someone opens the door for you , when some says yu have done yur work 30 , or your city is 31 .

"Thank you " 32 between friends, between parents and children , brothers and sisters and wives.

"Excuse me " is another useful expression. When you hear someone say so behind you, you know that somebody wants to walk 33 you without touching you.

It's not polite to interrupt (打断) others when they are talking. If you want to 34 to one of them , say "Excuse me ", and then begin talking. You should also do so when you want to cough (咳嗽) or make any noise 35 others.

- ( )1、 A、 the other            B、 the others            C、 others            D、 other

- 
- ( )2、 A、 kind            B、 kindly            C、 useful            D、 interesting  
( )3、 A、 it            B、 so            C、 same thing            D、 different thing  
( )4、 A、 well            B、 nice            C、 good            D、 bad  
( )5、 A、 well            B、 nice            C、 good            D、 bad  
( )6、 A、 big            B、 beautiful            C、 beauty            D、 dirty  
( )7、 A、 uses            B、 used            C、 was used            D、 is used  
( )8、 A、 pass            B、 passed            C、 past            D、 pasted  
( )9、 A、 talked            B、 speak            C、 say            D、 tell  
( )10、 A、 beside            B、 after            C、 before            D、 between

### 六、阅读理解

Tony is a very little boy. He was three years old last year. He can't read he can't writer, but he likes drawing very much.

One day his sister, Susan sees him at the desk. She is a school girl. She thinks Tony is drawing a picture. She comes to him, but she finds Tony isn't asks Susan.

"What are you doing here, Tony. " asks Susan.

"I'm writing to my friend.Tom." He answers.

"But you can't write. How can you writer to him?"

"Oh, it doesn't matter. Lik me, Tom can't read and write, either."

( )1、 Thon and Susan are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 brother            B、 sisters            C、 brother and sister            D、 friends

( )2、 Tony is \_\_\_\_\_ years old this year.

- A、 3            B、 4            C、 5            D、 6

( )3、 Tony is \_\_\_\_\_ when his sister sees him.

- A、 singing            B、 reading            C、 drawing            D、 writing

( )4、 Tom and Tony are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 brothers            B、 friends            C、 brother and sister            D、 sisters

( )5、 Tom can't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、 read            B、 write            C、 speak            D、 both A and B