

候课要求：

1.保持安静

2.坐姿端正

3.准备好学习用具

(课本，练习本，红笔，蓝笔)

第二单元 第四课时)



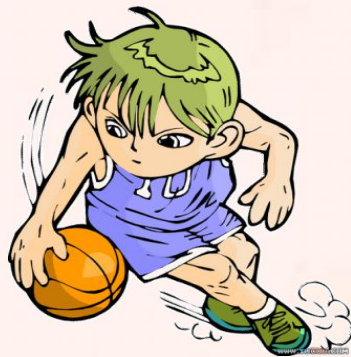
Unit 2

How often do you exercise?

Lesson 4



usually



never



hardly ever



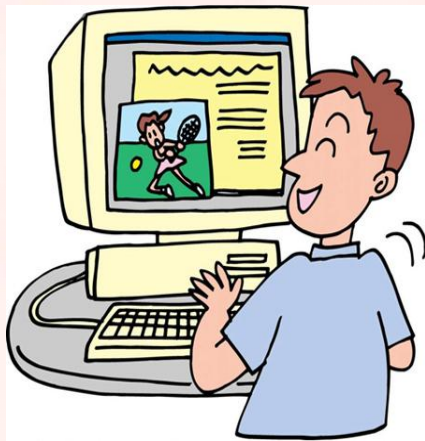
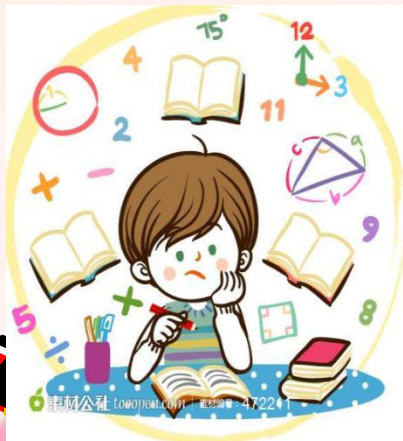
always

What do you do **on weekends?**

I

**always/ usually/ often/
sometimes/ never**

... on weekends.



sometimes



often



学习目标:

1. Can read and translate 2b fluently and correctly.

能够流利并且正确的读译2b.

2. Can master and use the key points correctly.

能够掌握并正确运用重要知识点。



自学指导（一）

请同学们根据汉语提示完成单词。

要求：书写规范 独立完成

You are the best !

自学指导 答案：

- 1.我们发现我们的学生中只有15%每天锻炼。
2. 我们都知道许多学生经常上网，但是让我们惊讶的是，有90%的人每天使用网络。
3. 虽然很多学生喜欢看体育节目，但是最受欢迎的是游戏节目。
- 4.通过使用网络观看游戏类节目来放松是件好事，但我们认为最佳的放松方式是通过锻炼。

1. **ask sb about sth** 向某人询问关于某事

She always asks me about pop music.

ask sb.(not) to do sth 请求某人去做某事

My teacher asked me to clean the room.

ask sb. for sth. 向某人要求某物

ask for 寻求 要求

2. 倒装句

Here are the results.

(1) **Here is/are + 主 + 其他** **完全倒装**

其中谓语动词要与后面的主语保持一致。

Here is a ticket for you.

Here are some bananas for them.

(2) 若主语为**代词**时，用 **不完全倒装**。

(主语在前，谓语在后)

Here she comes.

3. percent n. 百分之...

“**数词+percent+of+名词**”，做主语时，其谓
语动词要由**of**后面的名词决定。名词是**不可数名
词**时，谓语句用**单数**，名词为**复数**时，谓语句
用**复数**。

It is said that **35 percent of** the doctors
are women.

More than **70 percent of** the earth is
water.

4. surprise *n.* 惊奇, 诧异

(1) to one's surprise (n.) 使某人惊奇的是...

To his surprise, he found the girl was blind.

(2) in surprise 惊奇地

The two girls looked at each other in surprise.

surprise *v.* 可做及物动词, 使人惊奇, 使感到意外

You surprise me. 你真让我感到意外。

surprising *adj.* 使人惊奇的 主语通常是物

surprised *adj.* 感到惊讶的 主语通常是人

(1) be surprised to do sth 对做某事感到惊讶

I **was surprised to** find that he could speak four languages.

(2) be surprised at + n./代词/动名词

对...感到惊奇 主语是人;

We **are very surprised at** the news.

(3) be surprised + that从句 对...很惊讶/吃惊

I **'m surprised that** you are the only one to think in that way.

To my surprise, my brother was not **surprised** at the **surprising** news.

5. the answer to ...

...的答案

结构 名词 + 介词 + 名词

类似

用法: the key to the question
the ticket for tomorrow
the key to the door

问题的答案
明天的票
门的钥匙

6. although 虽然，尽管，即使 常用来引导让步状语从句

Although/Though it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.

although 相当于though，用作连词，两个词都不能和but连用，但可与yet, still等副词连用。

Although/Though he is very old, he is quite strong.

Although he is very old, yet/still he is quite strong.

7. **by** 通过某种方式、手段，后接名词、代词、动名词形式。

She made money by writing. 她靠写作挣钱。

He succeeded by working hard.

他通过努力工作获得了成功。

by的短语：**by oneself** 独自地，单独地；

by the way 顺便说一下

by chance/by accident 偶然地

by mistake 误会，弄错

learn by heart 记住

with, by, in, through 辨析

(1) **with** 表示“用”一种东西、工具

The boy cut the boot(靴子) open **with** a knife.

(2) **by** 表示动作行为的方式，即“用”什么手段或“借助”什么工具

They are going there **by** bike.

(3) **in** 表示“用”一种语言

Can you say it in English?

(4) **through** 指通过某一途径了解

I heard about it **through** one of my business connections.

我通过一个生意上的客户知道了这件事。

8. **across** 做介词或副词，指从**表面**穿过

I am walking **across** the playground.

我正在走过操场。

through 做介词，指**物体内部**穿过

They walked **through** a forest yesterday.

昨天他们走过了一片森林。

over 表示从**物体的上面**“穿过，越过，渡过”

The bird fly **over** the river. 鸟飞过那条河。

9. mind n. 头脑; 心智

change one's mind 改变主意

make up one's mind 下定决心

mind v. 介意, 反对

Would/Do you mind (+代词宾格或形物代)
+ doing sth.?

Would you *mind turning down* the music?

Do you *mind me opening* the window?

10. **such as** 例如 后加名词或短语，用来列举同类人或事物中的几个例子

Some of the European languages come from Latin, **such as** French, Italian and Spanish.

For example 例如 一般只以同类事物或人中的一个例子作插入语，用逗号隔开，可置于句首、句中或句末。

For example, air is invisible.

例如，空气是看不见的。

11. **together** 副词，意为“在一起；共同”

We are going to the cinema together.

“名词/代词+**together with**+名词/代词”在句中作主语时，谓语动词的形式应与**together with**前面的那个名词的人称和数上保持一致。

Tom, together with his parents, is going to visit the Great Wall.

12. **die** v. 消失, 灭亡, 死亡 **died**

His grandma died two years ago.

他的奶奶两年前去世了。

(1) **die from** 由于... 而死

(由外部原因造成的死亡)

The old man **died from** a car accident last year.

(2) **die of** 由于... 而死

(一般指由于疾病, 情感等原因引起的死亡)

The old man **died of** illness last year.

The women **died of** loneliness. (n. 孤独)

dead *adj.* 死的，无生命的，表示状态

These flowers are dead.

这些花枯死了。

dying 是**die**的现在分词“垂死的，要死的”

The doctor tried to save the dying boy.

医生努力挽救这个垂死的男孩。

death *n.* 死亡

His family are very sad because of his death.

他的家人因为他的死而很悲伤。

深入学习

根据提纲上的提示完成知识点，3分钟之后找同学展示。

要求：大胆，大方，大声。

You are the best !

答案:

1. about; to clean; for

2. 保持一致; Here +主+谓

3. 单数; 复数

5. to 7. by; over

8. so; such; so

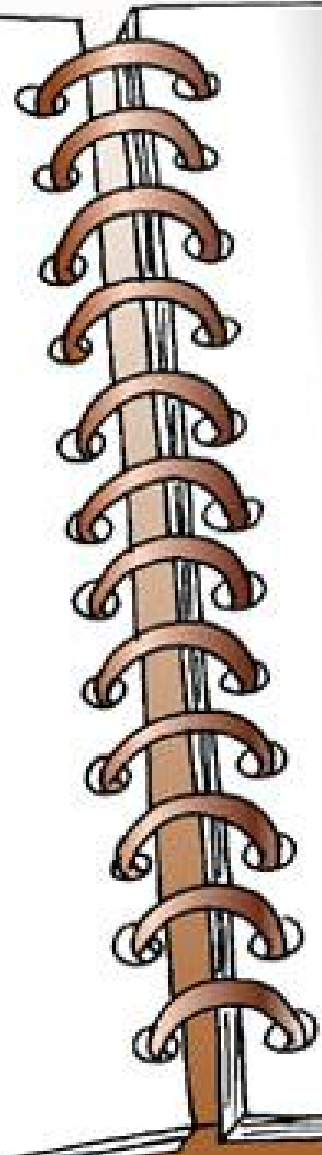
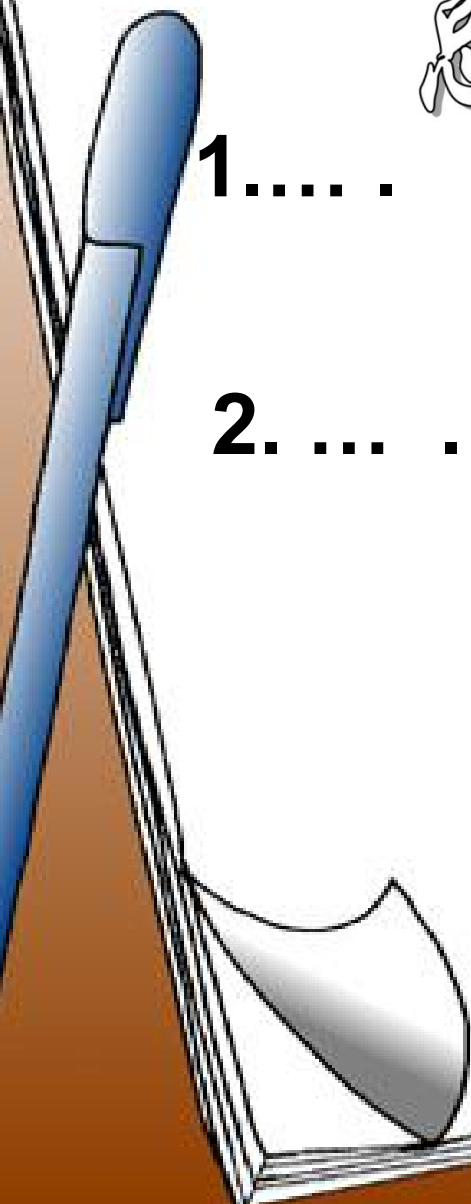
9. 垂死的, 要死的; 死的, 无生命的; 死亡 10. a two-day

11. 超出, 超过; over

总结一下

1.....

2.



激情小组

当堂检测

要求：书写规范，独立完成。

时间：8分钟。

Come on !!!

当堂检测

一 BACDD

二 1.died 2. Although; health

3. Maybe 4. Such 5. None

三、 1. goes; went 2. buy; bought

3. exercises 4. to play

5. twice 6. hardly

7. is 8. activities

Thank you for listening! !

Bye-bye

Yes, I do !

(You're the Only one in my heart)

期待愛情最美麗的那刻，你我在愛的名義下步入聖殿，接受全世界最誠心的祝福，SAY YES！這是我們彼此的共鳴.....