

Unit 1 What's the matter?



Section A

Period 3

4a-4c

Grammar focus



A: What's the matter?

B: I have a sore throat.



What's the matter?

She has a toothache.



What's the matter?

She has a headache.



What's the matter?

She has a fever.

Let's play.

I have a fever.

What's the matter?



Answer the questions:

1. what's the matter?



I have a sore throat.

I have a sore back.

I have a headache.

I have a fever.

2. What do I do?

**See the doctor;
Take some medicine;
Drink hot water;
Lie down and rest.**



拓展提高

have a bad cold

严重的感冒

have a high fever

发高烧

be in a fever

在发烧

Grammar Focus

A: What's the matter?

B: I have a stomachache.

A: You shouldn't eat so much next time.

A: What's the matter with Ben?

B: He hurt himself. He has a sore back.

A: He should lie down and rest.

A: Do you have a fever?

B: Yes, I do./ No, I don't./ I don't know.

A: Does he have a toothache?

B: Yes, he does.

A: He should see a dentist and get an X-ray.

A: what should she do?

B: She should take her temperature.

A: Should I put some medicine on it?

B: Yes, you should./ No, you shouldn't.



Guessing Game

- ☀ to test your sense of observation
- ☀ to test your ability of short-term memory
- ☀ to test your ability to highlight the language points



Let's play

I have a toothache.



What's the matter?

What's the matter?



My leg hurts.

问病症的几种句子

1. What's the matter ?

2. I have a fever.

2. What's the matter with you?

I have a fever.

3. What's the matter, Amy ?

I have a cold. (有逗号的, 那个人就是自己)

4. What's the matter with Amy ? She has a cold. (with 谁就问谁)

5. What's the matter with her / him /it?

She / He/ It has a cold. (with 宾格,回答变主格)

You should go to see a doctor.

你应该去看医生。(提出建议)

should 应该做某事

should 情态动词, 没有人称和数的变化

结构: should + 动词原形

否定: should not (shouldn't) + 动词原形

should除了作 **shall**的过去式外,还表示”应该,应当”,后加动词原形,可用于各种人称。它比 **must** 委婉,用来表示向对方提出建议和忠告,或者表示某种义务或责任。其否定式为 **shouldn't**。变为一般疑问句时**should**提到主语的前面。

We should study hard.

我们应该努力学习。

We shouldn't listen to music in class.

我们不当课堂上听音乐。

注释一

ache 、 sore和hurt 的区别:

ache 是一个名词后缀, 如:
toothache ,
headache ,stomachache;

sore 是一个形容词, 用来修饰名词, 指的是身体某一部位的酸痛。如:
sore back, sore throat

hurt是一个动词, 指“刺痛, 使受伤痛”。如: He hurts his leg 他

名词后缀-ache表示部位疼痛

tooth+ ache = toothache (牙痛)

head+ache = headache (头痛)

back+ache=backache (背痛)

stomach +ache = stomachache (胃痛)

Ear + ache=earache (耳朵痛)

Heart + ache=heartache (心脏病)

注释二

ache 这个单词本身就是一个单独的单词，表示“疼痛”的意思，与**tooth**、**head**等单词合在一起组成一个新的单词，这就叫做

除此之外，我们以前还学过许多这样的单词，如：

复合名词 **bedroom, showman, watermelon, eggplant, newspaper** 等都是复合名词。

第三人称单数知识扩充：

一、人称代词he, she, it是第三人称单数。

如：He likes watching TV. 他喜欢看电视。

It looks like a cat. 它看起来像只猫。

二、单个人名、地名或称呼作主语；是第三人称单数。

如：①Han Mei looks like her mother.

韩梅看起来像她的母亲。

②Beijing is in China. 北京在中国。

③Uncle Wang often makes cakes. 王叔叔经常做蛋糕。

三、单数可数名词或“this / that / the+单数可数名词”作主语时，是第三人称单数。如：①A horse is a useful animal. 马是有用的动物。②This book is yours. 这本书是你的。③That car is red. 那辆小汽车是红色的。

④The cat is Lucy's. 这只猫是露茜的。

四、不定代词someone, somebody, nobody, everything, something等及指示代词this, that作主语时，是第三人称单数。如：

①Everyone is here. 大家到齐了。

②There is something wrong with the watch.

这块手表有毛病。

③This is a pen. 这是一支钢笔。

④That is an eraser. 那是一块橡皮擦。

五、不可数名词作主语时为第三人称单数。

如：①The milk is in the glass.

牛奶在玻璃杯里。

②The bread is very small. 那面包很小。

六、当数字或字母作主语时，看作第三人称单数。

如：①“6” is a lucky number. “6”是个吉利数字。②“I” is a letter. “I”是个字母。

4a

Fill in the blanks and practice the conversations.

1. A: I hurt myself when I played basketball

2. yesterday. What should I do?

3. B: You should see a doctor and get an X-ray.
What's

4. 2. A: _____ the matter?
have

5. B: My sister and I _____ sore throats.
Should

6. _____ we go to school?
shouldn't

7. A: No, you _____.

3.A: Does Mike have a fever?

B: No, he doesn't. He has a stomachache.

A: He should drink some hot tea.

4b

Circle the best advice for these health problems.

Then add your advice.

Jenny cut herself.



She should (get an X-ray / put some medicine
She should put some medicine
on the cut). **on the cut**

**My
advice:**

2. Kate has a toothache.

3. She should (see a dentist / get some sleep).

4. My advice: She should see a dentist.

5. Mary and Sue have colds.

6. They shouldn't (sleep / exercise).

**7. My They shouldn't exercise
advice: _____.**

4. Bob has a sore back.

5. He should (lie down and rest / take his temperature).

**6. My He should lie down and rest
advice: _____.**

4c

One student mimes a problem. The other students

in your group guess the problem and give advice.

A: What's the matter? Did you hurt yourself playing soccer?

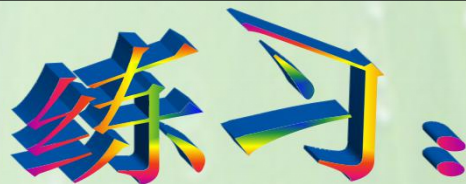
B: No, I didn't.

C: Did you fall down?

B: Yes, I did.

D: You should go home and get some rest.

Name	Problem	Advice
Liu Peng	Fall down	Go home and rest



请根据提示做题。

1、 My brother's leg hurts. (受伤)

2、 Kevin's ears hurt. (受伤)

3、 I hurt my arms. (受伤)

4、 The boy's finger is sore. (受伤)

5、 Lily's shoulder hurt. (受伤)

6、 I have a earache.(就划线部分提问)

What's the matter with you?

What's the wrong with you?

7、 My teeth are sore. (写出这个句子的同义句)

I have a toothache.

My teeth hurt .

Fill in the blanks.

- 1) What should I do?
- 2) Should I take my temperature?
- 3) I think you should lie down and rest.
- 4) – I have a stomachache.
--You shouldn't eat so much next time.
- 5) –He hurt himself. He has a sore back.
--He should see a dentist and get an
X-ray.

6) – What should she do?

--She should take her temperature.

7) – Should I put some medicine on it?

-- Yes, you should./No, you shouldn't .

根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

1. 你应该按时完成作业。

You should finish your homework
on time.

2. 你不应该相信陌生人。

You shouldn't believe strangers.

3. 我应该打开窗户吗？

Should I open the window?

连词成句。

1. should, he, bed, to, go, early

He should go to bed early.

2. have, you, do, throat, sore, a

Do you have a sore throat?

3. should, to, healthy, you, exercise, stay

You should exercise to stay healthy.

**4. shouldn't, she, tired, when, study,
she, is**

She shouldn't study when she is tired.

**5. Sonia, shouldn't, party, tonight, to,
go, the, certainly**

**Sonia certainly shouldn't go to the
party tonight.**

Fill in the blanks.

1. The old woman feels tired (疲劳) after a long walk.
2. His son has a headache (头疼).
3. I have a sore throat (嗓子疼), so I can't speak a word.
4. I brush my teeth (牙) twice a day.
5. The little boy eats too much, he has a stomachache (肚子疼).

Homework



Make sentences with the following structure?

1. What's the matter?

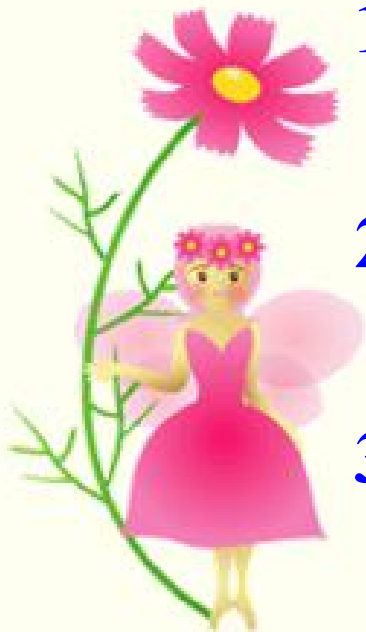
I have a ...

2. Do you have a ...?

Yes, / No, ...

3. Should I /he /she/ they ...?

Yes, / No, ...



Thank you.

