

Unit 4 Why don't you talk to your parents?

R 八年级下册

SectionA 3a-3c
Grammar-4c

What's wrong with them?

What should they do?

What should we do for them?



What's the matter?



My parents want me to stay at home every night.
What should I do?

3a. Look at this letter to a magazine and the reply from Robert Hunt, a school counselor. Complete the chart.

Problems	Advice
can't get on with his family parents fight a lot elder brother not very nice to him and treats him unfairly always feels lonely and nervous at home	talk about these feelings with his family offer to help his parents communicate with his elder brother and let him know he doesn't mind him watching TV all the time, but he should let him watch his favorite show

3b. Do you agree or disagree with Mr. Hunt's advice? Why?

I agree / disagree with his advice ,
because



3b

Agree:

Lack of communication is the cause of many problems. In this case, the family may truly not be aware of how the writer feels as they are too absorbed in their own problems. The parents may also be touched if the writer tries to help them by doing jobs around the house. In addition, it is not healthy for the writer to keep his negative feelings to himself. Talking is likely to help him feel better.



Disagree:

The parents and elder brother may get even angrier as they may think that the writer is being disrespectful. They may feel that children should not comment on the behavior of their senior.

3c. Which words or phrases in the letters have the same or similar meanings as the following?
Write a sentence using each word or phrase.

make sth. clear

————

explain

Can you explain to me how to do this math problem?

talk

————

communicate

Family members should communicate with each other so that they can understand each other better.

not allow

refuse

Mingli refuses to let her younger brother use her computer.

worried

nervous

I am always very nervous before a test.

get along with

get on with

John and I get on with each other because we have the same interests.

Grammar Focus

语法内容请见学案
对应处

You look tired. What's the matter?

I studied until midnight last night so I didn't get enough sleep.

What should I do?

**Why don't you forget about it?
Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal.**

What should he do?

He should talk to his friend so that he can say he's sorry.

Maybe you could go to his house.

I guess I could, but I don't want to surprise him.

4a. Fill in the blanks with *although*, *so that* or *until*.

1. A: What's wrong?

B: My sister borrows my clothes without asking. What should I do?

A: Well, you could tell her that this makes you angry so that she'll ask you next time.

4a

2. A: I don't have any friends at my new school. What should I do?

B: Although you don't have any now, you will soon make some.

3. A: I'm worried about my school grades. What's your advice?

B: You shouldn't wait until the last minute to study for a test.

4a

4. A: Mike is my best friend, but he always copies my homework. What should I do?

B: Although he's your best friend, you should still tell him that copying others' homework is wrong.

4b. Write one piece of advice for each problem.
Then compare your advice with your partner's
and decide whether the advice is good or bad.

1. I'm very shy. **Advice:** _____
2. My sister and I fight all the time.
Advice: _____
3. My sister spends all evening on the phone.
Advice: _____
4. My cousin borrows my things without
returning them. **Advice:** _____
5. My parents won't let me have a pet.
Advice: _____

4c. Choose one of the problems and ask your classmates for advice. Decide which classmate has the best advice.

My best friend is more popular than me. I want to be like him. What should I do ?

You could try to be friendlier.

You should just be yourself.



Language points

1. My problem is I can't get on with my family.

(1) **problem** 是 **名词**，意为“**问题；难题**”。

如：The **problem** is when to get the money we need.

问题是什么时候能得到我们所需要的钱。

Heavy traffic poses a **problem** in many old towns.

交通拥挤是许多旧城镇的难题。

Language points

(2) **get on with** 意为 “和睦相处；关系良好”，
其同义词组是 **get along with**； **get on/along well with sb.** 意为 “和某人相处融洽”。

如：I **get along well with** my classmates.

我和我的同学相处融洽。

Do you **get on with** your parents?

你和父母合得来吗？

We **get on well with** each other.

我们彼此相处融洽。

Language points

2. When they argue, it's like a big black cloud hanging over our home.

(1) **argue** 是动词，意为“**争吵；争论**”，**argue** 表示“**为...而争论**”时接 **about, on** 或 **over**；表示“**为反对...而争论**”时接 **against**；表示“**为赞成...而争论**”时接 **for**；表示“**与...争论**”时接 **with**。**argue about/on sth.** 意为“**争辩某事。**” **argue with sb.** 意为“**与.....争吵，争论**”。

如：He often **argues with** his classmates.

他经常和他的同学争吵。

One student makes so bold as to **argue with** the professor. 有个学生真冒失，竟然和教授争论起来。

Language points

(2) **hang over** 在此意为 “笼罩；悬挂”。

如：A pall of mystery seems to **hang over** it all.

整个事件似乎笼罩上一层神秘的气氛。

A lamp **hang over** the table.

一盏灯悬挂在桌子上方。

Language points

3. Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night.

instead 用作副词，意为“代替；反而；却”，只能单独使用。

如：He is too busy, let me go **instead**.

他太忙了，让我去吧。

We shouldn't look down upon them, **instead** we should try to help them and take more care of them. 我们不仅不该歧视他们，反而更要多帮助、照顾他们。

Language points

4. If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help.

offer 做动词，意为“主动提出；自愿给予”。

如：The young man decided to **offer** to the pretty girl.

这个小伙子决定向那个漂亮的女孩求婚。

常用于句型：**offer to do sth.** 意为“主动提出做某事；提供做某事”。

如：He **offer to help us.**

他主动提出帮助我。

Exercise

1. A student in Fudan University was killed by his roommate just because of small things in daily life. It is important for students to learn how to **A** each other.

A. get on with

B. come over to

C. stay away from

2. It is wrong for us **A** our parents.

A. to argue with

B. argue with

C. to argue

Exercise

3. The little boy **B** _____ his seat to an old lady on the crowded bus.

A. lent B. offered C. took D. brought

4. If you have trouble pronouncing these words, you can repeat them over and over again **C** _____ you are comfortable with them.

A. unless B. if C. until D. while