# •Lesson24: How was your weekend?

#### 教学重点

- 一1.掌握一些与周末活动介绍
- 有关的词汇: everybody,
- away, help, sing.
- ~2.运用所学知识介绍自己周
- 末活动的情况。

教学难点

- 一1.让学生了解电子邮件
- 的正确写法。
- 2.进一步掌握
  - **be going to 的用法。**

课前预习

(1) have a great/good time 玩得愉快

一(2) take a bus 乘坐公交车



一(3) next weekend 下个周末

#### (4) climb a mountain 爬山

一(5) play games 做游戏



(6) home-made donuts 家常做的面包圈

知识点讲解

- 一知识点一: .We are going to
- take a bus there.
- 在 take a bus 意为 "乘公共汽车",表示使用某种交通工具有以下几种表达方式:
- by +交通工具 by bike

by boat

- 一take +冠词+交通工具
- take a bus take the subway
- in(on) +冠词/物主代词+交通工具 in a car on one's bike



Ion a bike

- 一知识点二: My uncle is going to bring his camera....
- 一 bring为动词,意为"带来, 拿来",反义词为take也可表 示"拿:取",但用法有所不 同, bring,take与fetch 所表 示的物体离说话人的方向有所 不同。

#### Eg: Bring me the book.

Bring the book to me.





### Who has taken my bike?





## Please fetch me some paper.



#### 语法探究

- 一be going to/will 的用法区别
- 一be going to与will两者都可表
- 一示将要发生的事、将要去做某
- 事,但它们有如下几点区别:



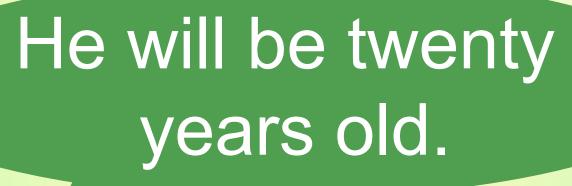
一 1.be going to 表示近期、 眼下就要发生的事情,will 表示的将来时间则较远一些, 如: He is going to write a letter tonight.





- 2.be going to 表示根据主观判断将来肯定发生的事情,will表示客观上将来势必发生的事情.
- He is seriously ill.
- He is going to die.









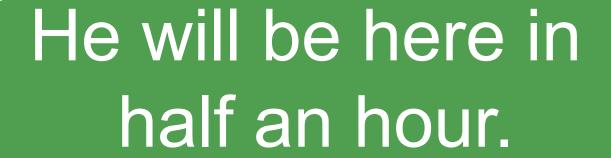
一3.be going to 含有"计划,准备"的意思,而 will 则没有这个意思,如:

- She is going to lend us
- her book.











一4.在有条件状语从句的主句中,一般不用 be going to,而多用will,如:

If you have any trouble, I'll stay with you and help you.



用所给词适当形式填空

1.I can make donuts
myself (me)now.



- **2.Tom will go (go)**
- swimming sometime
- next week.



#### 3. The children are

- playing games (game)
- on the grass.



#### 根据汉语完成句子

- 1.从我家到公园有一个小时。
- The park is one hour
- away from my house.







- 2.我们度过了一个快乐的
- 周末。
- We had a great weekend

a good weekend

#### 3.爬山是有趣的。

#### Mountain climbing is

so fun.



- 一4.他每天坐公交车上班。
- He takes a bus to
- work every day.



#### 5. 下周末你打算干什么?

What are you going to do

#### next weekend?



