运动和活动

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
dancing	[us]ˈdænsɪŋ [uk]ˈdɑːnsɪŋ	noun	跳舞
enjoy	[us]ɪnˈdʒɔɪ [uk]ɪnˈdʒɔɪ	verb	喜欢, 享受
football	[us]'fotbo:l [uk]'fotbo:l	noun	足球
ice hockey		noun	冰球
karate	[us]kəˈrɑːti [uk]kəˈrɑːti	noun	空手道
painting	[us]ˈpeɪntɪŋ [uk]ˈpeɪntɪŋ	noun	油画
running	[us]ˈrʌnɪŋ [uk]ˈrʌnɪŋ	noun	赛跑
soccer	[us]'sa:kər [uk]'sɒkə(r)	noun	足球
surfing	[us]ˈsɜːrfɪŋ [uk]ˈsɜːfɪŋ	noun	冲浪
swimming	[us]ˈswɪmɪŋ [uk]ˈswɪmɪŋ	noun	游泳
table tennis		noun	乒乓球
volleyball	[us]'va:libo:l [uk]'volibo:l	noun	排球
yoga	[us]ˈjoʊgə [uk]ˈjəʊgə	noun	瑜伽
falling		verb	掉落, 落下
rise	[us]raɪz [uk]raɪz	verb	上升

few	[us]fjuː [uk]fjuː	det.,adj.	少数的
hiking	[us]ˈhaɪkɪŋ [uk]ˈhaɪkɪŋ	noun	徒步旅行
many	[us]ˈmeni [uk]ˈmeni	det.,pron.	许多
most	[us]moʊst [uk]məʊst	det.,pron.	最大量, 最多数, 最高额
picnic	[us]ˈpɪknɪk [uk]ˈpɪknɪk	noun	野餐
badminton	[us]ˈbædmɪntən [uk]ˈbædmɪntən	noun	羽毛球
baseball	[us]'bersborl [uk]'bersborl	noun	棒球
cooking	[us]ˈkʊkɪŋ [uk]ˈkʊkɪŋ	noun	烹调
chess	[us]t∫es [uk]t∫es	noun	国际象棋
gymnastics	[us]dʒɪmˈnæstɪks [uk]dʒɪmˈnæstɪks	noun	体操

谈论运动和活动

在本课中,您将学习如何谈论体育和活动。 请选择一张卡片并听音频。



badminton:羽毛球

yoga:瑜伽



surfing:冲浪

baseball:棒球

ice hockey:冰球

karate:空手道

table tennis:乒乓球

soccer:足球



ice skating:滑冰

volleyball:排球

动词和动名词

在动词**like**, **love**, **hate** and **enjoy**之后,您可以使用动名词。动名词是**verb + ing**,作用相当于名词。看看以下动名词的例子。

文化点:世界多数国家称为 football 的运动,美国人称为 soccer。北美洲拥有自己的 football 运动,与足球大不相同。

I like playing basketball.	我喜欢打篮球。
I don't like swimming.	我不喜欢游泳。
She loves going to the beach.	她爱去海边。
He hates doing yoga.	他讨厌做瑜伽。
They enjoy playing soccer.	他们喜欢踢足球。
I like watching tennis.	我喜欢看网球。

请练习这些动名词的例子。 请选择一张卡片并听音频。



playing soccer:踢足球



swimming:游泳



cooking:烹调





painting:油画

doing yoga:练瑜伽



dancing:跳舞



ice skating:滑冰

观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/94/5/v/19945/0b.7 Scene 1.mp4

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[ADVERTISEMENT] Can you play tennis?
[ADVERTISEMENT] Can you swim?
[LAURA] Yes, I can!
[KEN] No, I can't.
[ADVERTISEMENT] Do you like playing basketball?
[KEN] Yes, I do.
[LAURA] No, I don't.
[ADVERTISEMENT] Beachside Sports Center has all these sports and more.
[LAURA] Let's play tennis!
[KEN] No.
[LAURA] OK ... Let's go swimming.
[KEN] Uhhh ... How about basketball?
[KEN] I love playing basketball.
[LAURA] Scissors, paper, stone?
[KEN] OK. All right.
[LAURA] Ha-ha! I win!
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Do you like playing basketball? 您喜欢打篮球吗? Let's go swimming. 我们去游泳吧。 I love playing basketball. 我爱打篮球。

请求重复和说明。

如果您没有听见或理解某人的话, 您可以请求重复:

如果您希望某人说明他的意思, 您可以使用以下表达:

您可以使用 Excuse me, but ... 或 I'm sorry, but ..., 让自己的提问更礼貌:

A: Can you repeat that?	您能再说一遍吗?
B: I really don't like cooking.	我真不喜欢做饭。
A: Oh, right.	哦,对啊。

A: It's really fun!	真有趣!
B: Are you talking about table tennis?	您在说乒乓球吗?
A: Yes, I am.	是的,我是。

I'm sorry, but can you repeat that?	对不起,您能再说一遍吗?
Excuse me, but are you talking about table tennis?	对不起,您是说乒乓球吗?

询问人们参加的运动

在本课中, 您将学习如何向人询问体育。

用 Can 表达能力

用 Can 表达能力。注意后面接动词原形。

Can 有两种否定形式: can't 和 cannot, 意思相同, 但我们讲话时通常会说 can't。

I can swim.	我会游泳。
She can skate.	她会滑冰。

He can't surf.	他不会冲浪。
I cannot cook.	我不会做饭。

要组成疑问句,把 can 和主要动词的主语调换。

用 can 提问的问句的简短回答:

Can you ski?	您会滑雪吗?
Can she play chess?	她会下国际象棋吗?

Yes, I can.	是的,我会。
No, she can't.	不,她不会。

语调

Intonation 是用于传达意义或情感的声音音调。升调是声音在句尾升高,降调是声音在句尾下降或减小。

陈述句句尾为降调。

一般疑问句句尾通常为升调。

He can skate and play ice hockey. (↘)	他会滑冰,而且会打冰上曲棍球。
She can't play the guitar. (↘)	她不会弹吉他。

Can you swim? (↗)	您会游泳吗?
Do you like playing soccer? (↗)	您喜欢踢足球吗?

升调把陈述句变成一般疑问句。

升调也可以表示惊讶。

以 what、where、when 和 how 开始的疑问句通常句尾为降调。

He can do yoga? (↗)	他会做瑜伽吗?
You like playing chess? (↗)	您喜欢下国际象棋吗?

You can't swim? (↗)	您不会游泳吗?
He doesn't like football? (↗)	他不喜欢足球吗?

What sports do you like? (↘)	您喜欢什么运动?
Where is my guitar? (↘)	我的吉他在哪里?

谈论您的周末活动

在本课中,您将学习如何表达自己周末喜欢做的事情。

'play'、'do' 和 'go' 引导的活动

使用 play、do 和 go 谈论运动和活动。使用 play 搭配多数运动和游戏。

有些活动使用动词 **do**。没有具体的规则——您只需熟记它们。这里有一些例子:

Can you play tennis?	您会打网球吗?
He plays chess on the weekend.	他周末下国际象棋。
She doesn't like playing basketball.	她不喜欢打篮球。

He does karate after school.	他放学后练习空手道。
Can you do kung fu?	你会功夫吗?
Doing yoga is good exercise.	做瑜伽是一种很好的锻炼。

使用 go 搭配以-ing 结尾的名词。

Let's go swimming!	我们去游泳吧!
He goes running every morning.	他每天早上跑步。
Going hiking is really good exercise.	远足是一种非常好的锻炼。

练习 verb + sport 搭配。 请选择一张卡片并听音频。



do yoga:练瑜伽





play ice hockey:打冰球



go surfing:冲浪



go swimming:去游泳



play soccer:踢足球

do karate:练空手道



play golf:打高尔夫



do gymnastics:练体操

选择 **play**、**do** 和 **go** 的正确形式。 请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 He likes (playing) football with his friends.

They always (go) surfing on the weekend.

Can she (play) table tennis?

I enjoy (doing) gymnastics. It's great exercise.

She (does) yoga every morning.

He always (goes) hiking on the weekend.

动名词做主语

动名词是由动词-ing形式构成的名词。

与其他名词一样,动名词也可作句子主语。

She loves swimming.	她爱游泳。
I like cooking for my family.	我喜欢为我的家人做饭。
He enjoys playing soccer.	他喜欢踢足球。

Swimming is her favorite activity.	游泳是她最爱的活动。
Cooking for my family is a lot of fun.	为我的家人做饭充满趣味。
Playing soccer is good exercise.	踢足球是一种很好的锻炼。

书写动名词时,请牢记以下拼写规则:

如果动词以元音加辅音结尾,双写辅音再加 -ing。

如果动词以 -e 结尾,去掉 -e 再加 -ing。

动词 ski 是例外。它的动名词形式双写 i。

动词	动名词
swim	swimming
run	running

动词	动名词
live	living
give	giving

动词	动名词
ski	skiing

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



Playing soccer is fun.:踢足球很有意思。



Skiing is my favorite activity.:滑雪是我最爱的活动。



Running is good exercise.:跑步是很好的锻炼。



l love doing karate.:我爱练空手道。



l like doing gymnastics.:我喜欢练体操。

l like playing table tennis.:我喜欢打乒乓球。



Doing yoga is relaxing.:做瑜伽让人很放松。

l love playing ice hockey.:我喜欢打冰上曲棍球。



Surfing is great.:冲浪非常棒。

谈论运动和活动

在本课中,您将学习如何谈论您国家的活动。

观看视频,学习语言用法。 https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/09/49/v/110949/GE_2.3.4_v2.mp4

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[JAKE] Morning.

[SALLY] Morning.

[SALLY] Great day for a run.

[JAKE] Uh, oh, yeah.

[SALLY] So, what other things do you like doing?

[JAKE] I, uh, I like going for a drive. Uh ... I like playing the guitar. I like hiking.

[SALLY] Hey, I like hiking, too.

[JAKE] Really?

[SALLY] Yeah. I love hiking.

[SALLY] You know, there's a good hike near here.

[JAKE] Uh-huh ...

[SALLY] It's only, like, five miles. Come on - let's go hiking.

[JAKE] Now?
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going for a drive 去兜风 playing the guitar 弹吉他 hiking 徒步旅行

请选择一张卡片并听音频。



have a picnic:去野餐

see a movie:看电影



go to a restaurant:去餐馆用餐



go cycling:骑自行车

have a party:举办派对



go for a drive:开车兜风

play the guitar:弹吉他



go hiking:远足

量词

使用数量词表示事物的数量。数量词通常位于所修饰的名词之前。

使用 most + 名词表示事物的大多数或几乎全部。

使用 many 和 a lot of 搭配名词表示事物的很大数量。

使用 some 搭配名词表示事物不确切或模糊的数量。

使用 few 和 not many 搭配名词表示事物的少量。

Most people enjoy parties.

大多数人喜欢派对。

Many people like watching sports.	许多人喜欢观看体育运动。
A lot of Canadians love watching ice hockey.	很多加拿大人爱看冰上曲棍球赛。

Some people enjoy playing the guitar.

许多人喜欢弹吉他。

Few people hate sports.	讨厌运动的人很少。
Not many people like walking in the rain.	喜欢在雨中漫步的人不多。

请听音频。 请把词条移至正确的间隔处。 (Most) people in my country love soccer. Basketball is very (popular), too. (Some) people like baseball. In the summer, (many) people love going to the beach. (A lot of) people play volleyball. Some people enjoy surfing. (Few) people go skiing or ice skating.

阅读课文, 然后回答问题。



There are many sports and activities in my country. Most people love iceskating. Ice hockey and soccer are popular, too. Many people enjoy playingchess. A lot of people like basketball. Few people like baseball. Some peopleenjoy skiing.