**Unit 2 How often do you exercise?**

**Section B 3 (3a-Self check)**

**【学习目标】**

1. 复习巩固本单元重点句型、重点短语。

2. 理解并掌握下列词汇：

dentist, magazine, however, than, almost, none, less, point

3. 理解并掌握下列短语：

go to the dentist, more than, less than

4. 重点语法: 复习巩固频度副词的用法。

5. 学会介绍自己的好习惯和坏习惯。

6. 学会描述一个人的生活习惯。

**【学习重难点】**

1. 复习巩固本单元重点句型、重点短语。
2. 学会描述一个人的生活习惯。

**【课前预习】**

1. **前置回顾——你还记得吗？**

将下列单词根据词义按照频率由高到低排列出来,并且译为中文.

hardly ever, sometimes , always , often, usually, never

100%,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( ), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( ), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( ), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( ), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( ), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( ),0%

**预习检测。**

1.较少（的）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 牙科医生 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 杂志 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 然而；无论如何\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 比 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.几乎；差不多 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 没有一个；毫无 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 多于 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. 少于 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. 大多数时间 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. 看法；要点；重点；小数点；目标；分数 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. 去看牙医 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13. 一个16岁的学生\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【合作探究】**

Step 1 Free talk

A: Do you always exercise? B: …. (every day)

A: Do you read books every day? B: …. (every day)

A: Do you often drink juice? B: … (twice a week)

A: How often do you stay up late? B: … (hardly ever)

Step 2 完成3a。

Step 3 完成3b, 根据个人情况完成表格。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Activities | How often |
| Good habits |  |  |
| Bad habits |  |  |

**探究一**

However, she has some bad habits, too.

然而，她也有一些坏习惯。

however *adv.*  然而; 不过

表示转折关系，可放在句首、句中、句末，常用逗号与句子其他部分隔开。

e.g. This is one way to solve the problem. However, there are others.

Jenny felt ill yesterday. She went to work, however.

There may, however, be other things we don’t know about.

辨析 but & however

从语义上看，but所表示的是非常明显的对比，转折的意味较however要强。

从语法上看，but是个并列连词，其连接的并列成分可以是单词、短语或句子。however表示“然而”、“可是”时，是连接性副词。

从语序上看，but总是位于它所引出的分句之首，而however却可位于分句之首、之中或之尾。

从标点上看，but之后一般不使用逗号，但however通常用逗号与句子其他部分分开。

【语境应用】根据句意选用but或however填空。

1) The boy is hard-working, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not very clever.

2) I thought my answer was right. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Miss Wang said I was wrong.

3) Henry doesn’t like classical music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his sister enjoys it very much.

4) I’d like to go with you. I’m too busy, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m afraid I’ll have no time.

**探究二**

She usually watches TV for more than two hours a day.

她通常每天看电视超过两个小时。

more than 超过……; 多于……

后接数词，同义表达为over，反义表达为 less than (不到；少于)。

more than后接名词, 意为 “不只是；不仅仅”。

e.g. There are more than 30 students on the playground.

Mr. Li is more than an actor. He is a teacher, too.

【语境应用】

Ⅰ. 写出划线部分的汉语意思。

1) John lived in China for more than five years.    \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) He is more than a teacher to us. He is our friend, too.     \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ. 同义句转换。

3) It took Jason over 30 minutes to get to school this morning.

It took Jason \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 30 minutes to get to school this morning.

Step 4 Writing

根据课3a和3b写一篇关于自己的好习惯和坏习惯的报告。

小组内交流批改，然后集体范批一到两篇。最后自批并抄写在作文本上。

Step 5 Self check

**【课时小结】**

本节课学习了如何介绍自己的好习惯和坏习惯以及怎样写调查报告。

词汇：dentist, magazine, however, than, almost, none, less, point, most of the time

短语：go to the dentist, more than, less than

语法*:* 复习巩固频度副词的用法

【**达标检测**】

**Ⅰ. 根据语境及所给汉语提示，补全所缺单词。**

1. —What do your parents do?

—They're both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(牙医).

2. David writes short stories for some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(杂志).

3. They won (赢) the game by five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(得分) to three.

4. I like this model car. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(然而), I don't have money to buy it.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(几乎) everything was lost in the fire.

**Ⅱ. 根据短文内容，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，有的需要变换形式。**

|  |
| --- |
| once, health, program, full, start, although, through, however |

Gao Ziren, 60, is a teacher at Lixin Village Primary School in Jiangxi Province.

Mr. Gao (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teaching at the age of 18. For 42 years, he has walked between his home, the school and his students' homes. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he can't walk like a normal (正常的) person. He has to walk with some kind of support because something went wrong with his left leg when he was only one. Gao Yangyao (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked with Mr. Gao for many years. He said, “(4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he has difficulty walking, he is usually the first to come to school.”

Mr. Gao had a(n) (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life at the beginning of his teaching. His Mandarin Chinese (普通话) wasn't good. In his free time, he improved (提高) it by listening to the radio (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He also improved his math and some other subjects (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teaching himself or asking other teachers for help.

Now, many children follow their parents to live and study in cities, while some become left-behind children. Mr. Gao thinks it's important to be kind to these children and pay more attention to (多关注) their mental (心理的) (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

“Some students visit me during the holidays. It feels good that someone remembers you,” Gao Ziren said.

**【自我评价】**

1. 本课我学会了什么？

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 通过本课的学习，我还有哪些疑问？

**参考答案**

**【课前预习】**

Ⅰ. always总是 usually通常 often经常 sometimes 有时候

hardly ever几乎不 never 从不；永远不

Ⅱ. 1. less 2. dentist 3. magazine 4. however 5. than

6. almost 7. none 8. more than 9. less than 10. most of the time 11. point 12. go to the dentist 13. a 16-year-old student

**【合作探究】**

探究一

1) but 2) However 3) but 4) however

探究二

1) 五年多 2) 对我们来说，他不仅仅是老师。 3) more than

**【达标检测】**

Ⅰ. 1. dentists  2. magazines  3. points  4. However       5. Almost

Ⅱ. 1. started            2. However    3. once         4. Although  5. full

6. programs         7. through      8. health