**Unit4 Don’t eat in class**

**学习目标：**

1. have to 与must的区别
2. bring与take的区别
3. wear ,dress与in的区别

**课前准备：预习P20，21，把下列短语或句子翻译成英语**

很多规则\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 第一天\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

不得不\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 穿校服\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 保持安静\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 在外面吃\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 在餐厅里\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 带音乐播放器到学校\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**语法精讲：**

1. have to 与must的区别

①must多表示主观需要或责任感的驱使有必要或有义务去做某事，多译为“必须”，而have to多表示客观存在的环境所限,即客观要求(无奈)而为之，多译为“不得不干某事”。**注：must与 have to后面都跟动词原形。**

eg：I must clean the room because there are too dirty.（无人强迫） 因为太脏了，我必须要打扫房间。

We must be there on time. （责任感的驱使）我们一定准时到达。

I have to do my homework now.（不得不做） 我现在不得不做作业。

I have to leave school because my family is poor now.（无奈） 因为家里穷了，我不得不退学。

② must没有人称和时态的变化，而have to有人称和时态的变化，其单三形式是 has to。

eg: He must be there on time.

He has to be there on time.

③must的否定为mustn’t， 多表示“禁止”，语气比较强烈。 don't have to 表示"不必"。

eg: You mustn't tell him about it.

You don't have to tell him about it.

练习：We don't\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ go to school on Saturdays or Sundays.

My mother is ill(生病), I\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ look after（照顾）my little brother.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_ be late for school.

1. bring 与 take的区别

bring:意为“带来；拿来”，指从别处带到说话者所在的地方来。

bring sth./sb. to sp. 把某物/某人带来某地。

eg: Please bring your family photo here.请把你的全家福照片带到这儿来。

take:意为“带走；拿走”，指从说话者所在的地方带到远处去。常与介词to连用。方向上与bring 正好相反。

eg: His father often takes him to the zoo on weekends.他爸爸经常在周末带她去动物园。

练习：Please \_\_\_\_\_\_ your friends to the party. I want to meet them.

1. wear, dress 与in的区别

wear: 强调“穿；戴”的状态，其宾语可以是衣服，鞋帽，首饰或眼镜等。

eg: He is wearing a new shirt today.他今天穿着一件新衬衫。

dress:意为“穿着；打扮”，表“穿”的动作时，宾语是人，不是衣服。

eg: She dresses her little brother every morning.她每天早上给她弟弟穿衣服。

in:表示“穿；戴”的状态，后可接表示衣服颜色的词。

eg：The boy in blue is my brother.穿蓝色衣服那个男孩是我弟弟。

练习：He \_\_\_\_\_ a black T-shirt.

My mother often \_\_\_\_\_\_ my little sister.

The woman \_\_\_\_\_ yellow is my aunt.

1. important adj.重要的

①常用句型：It is important for sb. to do sth.意为“做某事对某人来说是重要的。”

eg: It is important for us to learn English well.对我们来说学好英语是重要的。

②important的名词形式为importance,是不可数名词。

**课堂跟踪练习：**

一、单项选择

( ) 1. —What are the school rules?

—We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listen to music in class.

A. don’t B. can’t C. aren’t

( ) 2. Don’t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class.

A. be late B. late for C. be late for

( ) 3. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules in our school.

A. a lots of B. a lot of C. lot of

（ ）4. I have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room every morning.

A. clean B. cleans C. cleaning

（ ）5. — Does she have to go to bed at 9:00?

           — Yes, she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has B. have C. does

（ ）6. Don’t listen music in the classroom hallways.

 A. to; and B. to; or C. at; or

（ ）7. She lost her bike. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk to school.

A. have to B. has to C. has

（ ）8. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to wear the school uniform every day.

1. not have B. have not C. don’t have

（ ）9. —Can we talk about the book in the library?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_. We have to be quiet.

A. Yes, we can             B. Yes, we do

C. No, we can’t            D. No, we don’t

（ ）10. —Does she have to wear the school uniform today?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s Sunday today. She just has to wear it on school days.

A. No, she doesn’t      B. Yes, she does

C. Yes, she has           D. No, she hasn’t

（ ）11. Tom,\_\_\_\_\_\_the jacket to your brother .

1. bring B. take C. get

（ ）12.Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tape player to school again.

A.bring B. take C. get

二、根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. You can            (listen)  to music in the hallways.

2. You can’t               (fight) with your classmates.

3. Jenny            (bring) her CD player to school every day.

4. There are a lot of             (rule) in their school.

5. These            (uniform) are for the students in No. 5 Middle School.

三、完成句子。

1. They have to wear sports shoes at school.  (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wear sports shoes at school?

2. Can Mary finish her homework after nine o’clock?  (作否定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. You can’t play soccer in the classroom. (改为祈使句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the classroom.

4. Tony has to clean his room every day.  (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Tony have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every day?

5. We can watch TV before dinner. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you watch TV?

**课后巩固练习**

补全对话

A：We have a lot of rules in our school.

B：\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_

A：Don’t eat in the classroom. Don’t run in the hallways. Don’t listen to music in the classroom.\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_

B：\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_

A：We can eat in the dining hall,

but we can’t eat in the classroom.

B：Can we wear hats in school?

A：\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_

B：\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_

A：No, we don’t have to.

B：Oh, there are too many rules.

|  |
| --- |
| A. No, we can’t.  B. Do we have to wear uniforms?  C. Can we eat in school?  D. Don’t arrive late for school.  E. What are the rules? |

反思：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_