Lesson 1:Back to school

【预习案】

1.通过预习课文，找出下面短语，熟悉课文。

1）八年级的第一天\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2）开心做……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3）如此长的假期\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4）交新朋友\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5）介绍……给……\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6）与……一样\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7）丝绸之路\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8）寻找\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9）祝你好运\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10）一个……另一个\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.Read the statements and write true (T) or false (F).

a. Danny has a new English teacher this term. ( )

b. Danny has a new subject this term. ( )

c. Li Ming has a lot of good pictures. ( )

d. Danny and学科网(www.zxxk.com)--教育资源门户，提供试卷、教案、课件、论文、素材及各类教学资源下载，还有大量而丰富的教学相关资讯！ Li Ming took many pictures on the Silk Road. ( )

e. Danny likes the picture of the camel. ( )

【探究案】

1. How do you like the first day of a new term/ school year? 你认为新学期/学年的第一天怎么样？

【用法详解】该句型意为 ,常用来询问对方对某事物的看法或意见, how do you like...相当于“What do you think of... ?"或者“how + be”

* — the movie Amazing China?
* — the movie Amazing China? 《厉害了,我的国》这部电影怎么样?

—Wonderful!

【拓展延伸】" What(...)do/does sb. like?" 意为某人喜欢.....？用来询问某人的兴趣爱好。

* - ？ 你喜欢什么运动？

-I like playing basketball.我喜欢打篮球。

* 例题1(2019. 黃冈中考改编)— do you like the new movie The Wandering Earth( 《流浪地球》)?

—It's so wonderful that I really like it.

1. Why B. How C. When D. Where

2. I was happy to see my classmates after such a long holiday. 这么长的假期之后，再见到我的同学我很高兴。

点拨：be happy / sad to do sth.）做某事很开心/难过。（其中动词不定式短语在此做原因状语，表原因

1. 主语+be +adj. + to do sth.

【用法详解】该结构中的形容词常为happy, glad,sorry, sad, surprised等表示人的心理活动或情感的词。不定式在句中作 。

* l'm glad to hear that the COVID-19 patient has recovered.

我很高兴听到这位新冠肺炎患者康复了。

* l'm sorry to keep you waiting for such a long time.

很抱歉让你久等了。

1. Such

【用法详解】such在此处作限定词,意为 。

such a long holiday意为" " ,是" "结构。

【易混辨析】such与so

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| such | 作限定词，修饰（ ） | such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数 | 一部如此有趣的电影 |
| such+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词 | 如此有用的书 |
| so | 作（ ），修饰( )或（ ） | so+形容词+a/an+可数名词单数 | 一个如此聪明的男孩 |
| So+形容词/副词 | 如此干净  学习如此努力 |
| So+many/few+可数名词复数  So+much/little（少）+不可数名词 | 如此多的苹果  这么少的钱 |

巧记：名词such, 形副so,

多多少少(many,much,few,little)也用so,

little一词特殊记，小用such少用so.

3. One is Sandra and the other is Mary. 一个是桑德拉，另一个是玛丽。

[用法详解] One... and the other... 为固定结构,意为 ,只能用于两者之间。

* I have two brothers. One is a doctor and the other is a policeman.

我有两个弟弟。一个是医生,另一个是警察。

【易混辨析】the other, the others, other, others 与another

1. the other另一个，指特定的两者中的另一个,常与one连用，构成" One... the other..”结构。
2. the others其余的,指一个范围内除去提到的外，剩下的所有人或物，相当于" the other+可数名词复数"。
3. other别的,其他的,作形容词,用于泛指其他的人或物时，其后常接可数名词复数。作代词，意为"其他的人或物”,
4. others另一些,指剩余的部分人或物，常构成" Some. .. others...”结构,意为“一些……，另外一些……”（限于多者之间）
5. another另一，又一，既可作限定词又可作代词,指三者或三者以上中的另一个;用作限定词时后常接可数名词单数。

* There are three buildings here. One is white, and the others are red.

这里有三栋楼。一栋是白色的，其余的(两栋)是红色的。

* Some students like English and other students ( others)like math.

一些学生喜欢英语，另一些学生喜欢数学。

* Buy two CDs and get another completely free. 购买两张CD即可免费获赠一张。
* 例2(2019 武汉中考改编) -This room is too small. I'd like to ask for .

-Sure. We have rooms available(可用的) here.

A. another B. the other C. the others D. other

4. You always like to make new friends.你总是喜欢交新朋友。

【用法详解】make friends ( with sb. )意为" (和某人)交朋友" ,make new friends 意为"交新朋友"。

He wants to make friends with everybody in the class.他想和班里的每个人交朋友。

You will make new friends there soon.你很快就会在那儿交到新朋友。

5. I wanted to talk to Sandra, but I didn't know how to begin. 我想和桑德拉说话，但我不知道如何开口。

1. 【用法详解】 want作动词, 意为"想要,要"。want to do sth.相当于would like to do sth.。

* Most people are kind-hearted and want to lend a helping hand.大部分人都是热心的，愿意伸出援助之手。

【拓展延伸】want sb. to do sth.意为"想要某人做某事"。

* My mother wants me to study hard at school.我的妈妈想让我在学校努力学习。
* 例题3 (成都中考) Our English teacher wants us English stories out of class.

A. read B. reading C. to read

1. 特殊疑问词+动词不定式

【用法详解】how to begin属于"特殊疑问词+动词不定式"结构,在句中作know的

。“特殊疑问词(why除外) +动词不定式"结构在句中可以作know，tell, wonder, ask, learn等动词的宾语,也可以作主语或表语。

(1)作宾语.

We must know what to say at a meeting. 我们必须知道在会议上说什么。

1. 作主语

Where to live is a problem.在哪里住是个问题。

(3)作表语

The difficulty is how to solve the problem. 困难就是如何解决这个问题。

* 例题4 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

(泰州中考改编)Some middle school students don't know how ( keep) a balance(平衡) between study and play.

1. Well, you can introduce yourself to her.哦，你可以向她做自我介绍。

Introduce v.介绍 n.介绍

【用法详解】introduce ... to... 意为

introduce oneself ( to... ) 意为

* I think I can introduce some of my friends to you.我想我可以给你介绍我的一些朋友。
* Can you introduce yourself in English? 你能用英语做自我介绍吗?

7.It's almost the same as Grade 7.几乎和七年级一样。

1. 【用法详解】be the same as...和...一样，它的反义短语为be different from... ( 和....不同)。

* Happiness is not the same as money.翻译：
* We are different from each other. 我们彼此不同。

【拓展延伸】the same... as...意为“与......相同的”

I have the same pen as yours. 我的钢笔跟你的一样。

* 例题5(2018. 孝感中考) It's not necessary to find a friend who is the same

you.

1. in B. as C. to D. from

* 例题6（2019.河北中考）Ken was late for school. The bell rang right after he came into the classroom.

A.still B.always C.already D.almost

8.I will look for one. 我去找一张。

[易混辨析]look for, find 与find out

look for意为" 寻找" ,强调"找"的动作和过程。

find意为"找到“,强调"找"的结果,其宾语往往是某个人或某样东西。

find out多指通过询问.阅读.观察调查等方式"弄清楚，查明"真相,

(语境串记)

I am my English book everywhere ，but I can't it. I will

where I put it.

我在到处寻找我的英语书，但是我找不到。我要弄清楚我把它放在哪里了。

* 例题7 (绥化中考) Where's my ruler? I can't it anywhere.

1. look for B. find out C. find