**Unit2 What time do you go to school? Section A**



**一．词汇**

1. up 向上 adv

调高\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 起床\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

组成\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 占据\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. dress 穿衣服 v/n

get dressed 穿上衣服 v

I usually get dressed at six thirty. (将主语改成she)  
\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dressed at six thirty.

1. brush 刷 v
2. tooth 牙齿 n

brush tooth 刷牙

我们应该每天刷牙\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. shower 淋浴 n/v

take a shower 洗淋浴 v

Before going to bed, We’d better take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shower.

1. usually 通常地 adv

Tom is always late for school. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gets up early

A. never B. often C. usually D. sometimes

1. forty 四十

四\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 十四\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 四十\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Wow 哇
2. group 组，群 n 一组\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. best 最好 adj

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(原形) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(比较级) best(最高级)

1. never 从不 adv

他从不迟到\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. early 早 adj

early 反义词\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. fifty 五十
2. job 工作 n

My j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a English teacher.

1. work 工作 n/v

去上班\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. station 电台，车站 n radio station 广播电台 n
2. o’clock …点钟

Our teacher comes into the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00.  
A. at B. in C. on D. for

1. night 晚上 n

at night 在晚上

在早上\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 在中午\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 在晚上\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. funny 滑稽搞笑adj
2. exercise 锻炼 v

Jack want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) every day.

1. on weekends 在周末

我周末去远足\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

我每周末锻炼\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**二．课文讲解1a**



**文章练习与匹配**

get up 起床

go to school 去上学

get dressed 穿衣服

brush teeth 刷牙

eat breakfast 吃早饭

take a shower 洗淋浴

**重点句型**：What time do you usually take a shower, Rick?

I usually take a shower at six forty.

**【即学即练】**

起床\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 去上学\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 穿衣服\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

刷牙\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 吃早饭\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 洗淋浴\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**语法分析**

1.（What time） do you get up?  
What time +助动词do/does +主语+动词原形，询问某人做某事的具体时间。  
what time do you begin class in the morning?  
注：What’s the time=What time is it?也是用来询问时间，意为“几点了”。用it作答。  
What’s the time? It’s 7:30.  
2．I（ usually） get up (at) five o’clock.  
1）句中usually与often 一样都是频度副词，常用于动词be 之后，行为动词之前。always 意思是“总是”、“永远”，表示动作重复，状态继续，中间没有间断。

Eg: We always get up before six o'clock.  
He is always thinking of others.

always>usually>often>sometimes>seldom>never

2）介词 at 常用于具体时刻之前，意义为在……，如：at 5：00 在5：00钟。  
介词at 除了指时间以外，还可指

（1）人物的所在之处，如：at my uncle’s home 在我姑姑家, at the station 在火车站.

（2）朝向，如：look at me！看我！

（3）指速度或价格.如：she buys the book at a good price 她以优惠的价格买了这本书。

on，at，in这三个常用介词都可以表示时间和地点，但具体用法不同.

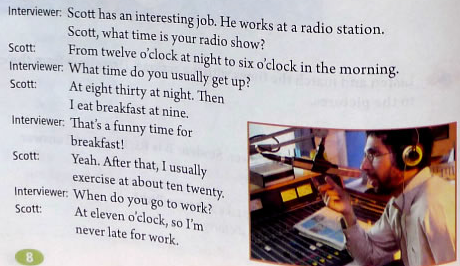
①on用在日期、星期几、节日前，也表示在具体某一天及具体某一天的上午、下午和晚上。

on November 1st on Monday on Children’s Day on Tuesday evening

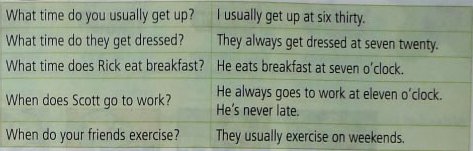
②in用于月份、季节、年份前，当early，late用于句首修饰介词短语时，尽管表示具体某一天的上午、下午、晚上，都要用in，泛指一般的上、下午，晚上也用in 。  
Early in the morning of National Day，I got up to catch the first bus to the zoo.  
③将来时态表“过一段时间后” 及“在...期间” 和“在某个季节，某年、某月” 都用in  
Xiao Ming was born in December of 2004.

**课文讲解2d**

**角色扮演Role-play**

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**重点语法**

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**【即学即练】**

1. What time do you get up on school days?

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

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Rick always gets up at 6.20

3.What time do you have breakfast?

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

4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Anna never eats breakfast.

In our group, Li Fei usually gets up late on weekends.She gets up at…….

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **学生1** | **学生2** | **学生3** |
| **Get up on weekends** |  |  |  |
| **Exercise** |  |  |  |
| **Eat dinner** |  |  |  |
| **Take a shower** |  |  |  |
| **Go to school** |  |  |  |

**一个调查小练习**

**I 综合提高**

1. **单项选择**

（ ）1.--What's the time?--\_\_\_\_\_ \_one-thirty.  
A. Its B. It's C. This is D. They're   
（ ）2.I usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at nine-thirty at night.  
A. get to school B. get up C. go to bed D. go home  
（ ）3.He likes \_\_\_\_\_\_ the radio.   
A. listens B to listen to C. listens to D .to listen  
（ ）4.I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at seven.  
A. go to the school B .go to a school C. go to school D .go school

（ ）5.My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home at 5:00 every day.  
A. gets B. gets to C get D. get to  
（ ）6.We can watch Beijing Opera \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. in B .at C. on D. from

（ ）7.Let's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take a shower B. have a shower C. take the shower D.A and B  
（ ）8.My brother \_\_\_\_ the morning TV every day.  
A. watching B. watch C. watches D. see  
（ ）9.--\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you usually go to bed? --At six.  
A. What time B .How time C .When D.A and C  
（ ）10. Zhang Min usually gets up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at six thirty B .at thirty six C. on six thirty D .on thirty six

**（二）阅读理解**

The day was like any other day in his life, Tom walked past the shop on the street comer. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt happy to see that the pair of shoes he wanted very much were still there. Looking down, he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday. He sadly walked away and thought how to tell his mother about it. He knew she would give him anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home at once, as he looked worried and his mother would notice (注意) it. So he went to the park and sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair (轮椅) . He noticed that the boy moved the wheel with his hands. Tom looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy have no feet. He looked at his own feet. “It's much better to be without shoes than without feet, ” he thought. There was no reason (理由) for him to feel so sorry and sad. He sent away and smiled, thinking he was happier.

1．Tom passed the shop\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．on foot B．by bus C．by bike D．in a car

2．Why did Tom stop in front of the shop? Because he wanted\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．to buy the shoes B．to look at the shoes he liked

C．to look at the shoes in the shop window D．to look at the shoes on the front row

3．The pair of shoes he liked was \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．too expensive B．quite cheap C．not there D．not sold yet

4．Tom went into the park because he\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．was thinking how to tell his mother about it B．wanted to see the boy

C．didn't want to make his mother worried D．he felt sad

5．From the story we can know that Tom\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．liked new shoes very much B．loved his mother best

C．didn't want to go to school D．didn't want to stay at home

**三．完形填空**

**A篇**

Mike is an Englishman. He lives in a \_\_1\_\_\_ building in the \_\_2\_\_\_ London. There are eighteen floors in the building and he lives on the fifteenth floor. He\_\_3\_\_\_ a lift (电梯)to go up and down. He works very hard. He\_\_4\_\_\_ to work early. Every day he leaves his\_\_5\_\_and walks to the lift. He gets into the lift. It \_\_6\_\_\_him down to the first floor. He gets out of the lift. Then he walks to \_\_7\_\_\_bus stop. The bus stop is in front of a station. It is about two hundred meters from \_\_\_8\_\_\_home. Usually, he catches the number 11 bus to work, but sometimes he goes\_\_9\_\_\_. He works in a factory about ten\_\_10\_\_\_ from his home. His work starts at half past eight, and finishes at a quarter to five. He gets back home at half past5.

（ ） 1. A. tall B. shot C. small D. large

（ ） 2. A. country B. town C. city D. village

（ ）3. A. makes B. uses C. does D. mends

（ ） 4. A. begins B. wants C. runs D. goes

（ ） 5. A. home B. building C. office D. room

（ ） 6. A. costs B. spends C. takes D. brings

（ ） 7. A. an B.a C. the D. /

（ ） 8. A. his B. he C. him D. himself

（ ） 9. A. by plane B. by train C. on foot D. by air ( )

( )10. A. meters B. kilometers C. minutes D. hours

**B篇**

On Christmas Eve a few days ago, an English couple, the Hardens, got a very special call. It was only a 20-second call but it was very \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_. The Hardens’ 15-year-old daughter has gone \_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ six months before. On Christmas Eve she rang them. “I’m phoning to wish you a happy Christmas, ”she said, “I love you.”

Ronals and Edwine Harden were so \_\_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ that they started a special telephone service （服务）called“Alive and Well”. The service helps \_\_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get in touch with children who have run away from home.

Young people can phone “Alive and Well” and leave a message for their parents. The telephone are answered by answering machines. So \_\_\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_\_ can speak to the child or make him return home. Parents of runaway children who are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eighteen can ask the police to bring their children home. So children do not want to tell their parents where they are. Through “Alive and Well” they can telephone their parents and they do not \_\_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_\_ about this or giving out their addresses. The Hardens and their helpers \_\_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_\_ the telephone messages and connect（联系）the addresses given. About 30,000 British teenagers have left home and many of them are probably in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For only two pence（便士）they can go into a telephone coin box and call their parents. They can dial 5675339 and \_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_\_ a parent worry: Is he dead or alive?

11. A. interesting B. important C. difficult D. exciting

12. A. away Bout C. back D. along

13. A. angry B. happy C. sad D. kind

14. A. teachers B. people C. parents D. friends

15. A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. no one

16. A. at B. above C. over D. under

17. A. think B. worry C. talk D. hear

18. A. ask for B. listen to C. look up D. write down

19. A. Pairs B. Tokyo C. London D. New York

20. A. stop B. make C. feel D. leave