

# Unit 10

*I've had this bike for three years.*

**Period 1** Section A(1a-2d)



## Yard sale 庭院旧货出售

# New words

这是国外的一种风俗，也是一种独特的售货方式。人们利用周末，将家中搁置不用的物件，放在自家庭院中廉价出售，因而被称作yard sale，也可译作“家庭拍卖会”。

庭院售卖的物品种类繁多，大到家具，电器，小到玩具，衣物和鞋帽。这些物品虽多数为二手家什，但也有全新的物品，且价格合理公道，甚至还可讨价还价。正是这种低廉，公道的价格及买家淘宝和碰大运的心理，使得yard sale广受欢迎，逐渐演变成一种独特的文化现象。







toy bear 玩具熊



bread maker 面包机



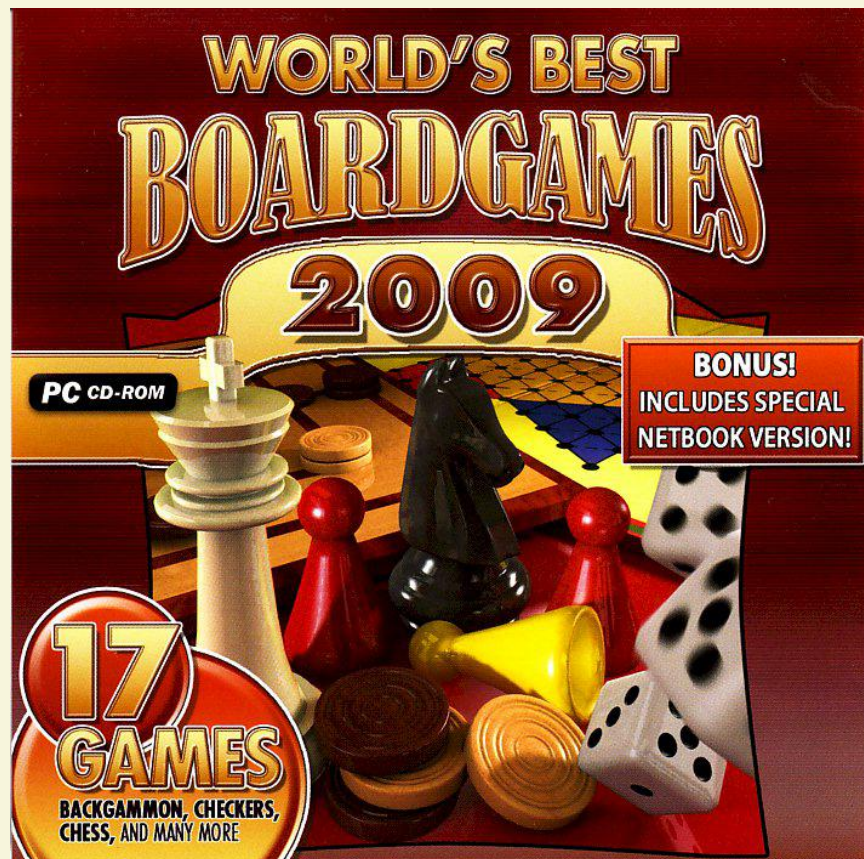
scarf *n.* 围巾

复数为: scarves





soft toys 毛绒玩具



board games  
棋类游戏







# Pairwork

**1a** Look at the things at the **yard sale**.  
Do you have any of these things  
at home? How long **have** you **had**  
them?





**toy tiger**



**toy lion**



**toy bear**

**Do you have them at home?**

**How long have you had the ...?**

**I have had ...for ...years./since ...years ago.**

**for+时间段； since+过去的时间点，  
是现在完成时的标志词。**





**lamp**



**old books**



**cup**

**How long have you had the ...?**

**I have had ...for ...years./since ...years ago.**





**magazine**



**cap**



**vase**

**How long have you had the ...?**

**I have had ...for ...years./since ...years ago.**







**sweater**



**dress**



**scarf**

**How long have you had the ...?**

**I have had ...for ...years./since ...years ago.**





# Listening

## 1b Listen and check (✓) the facts you hear.

       Jeff's family is having a yard sale.

       Amy thinks it's hard to sell her old things.

       Jeff has had his bike for more than 10  
years.

       Amy wants to keep her old things because  
they bring back sweet memories.

       You can also give old things away to people  
in need.





**1c Practice the conversation. Then make conversations about other things in the picture on page 73.**







**A: This is a really old book.**

**B: Yes, I've had it for seven years. I've read it three times.**


**A: Why are you selling it?**

**B: Because I **don't** read it **anymore**.**

**A: How much is it?**

**B: You can have it for 75 cents.**





**anymore**也可写作**any more**, 常用于否定句末尾, 表示“再也(不); (不)再”。相当于**not ...any longer**。

e.g. You can have it, for I **don't** need it **anymore**.

The doctor told me **not** to play computer games **anymore**.





**2a** Listen and check (✓) the things Amy's family are giving away and circle the things they are keeping.

book

~~magazine~~

toy bear

~~toy lion~~

~~toy tiger~~

~~bread maker~~

~~sweater~~

~~dress~~

hat

scarf







**2b** Listen again and fill in the blanks.

1. Amy has had her favorite            **book** for three years.
2. Amy has had the boy   **bear**   since she was a **baby**  .
3. Amy's mom has had the old bread for more than            **10** years.
4. Amy can give away the            **sweater** and **dress**   because they do not fit her anymore.





# Pairwork

**2c Students A is Amy's mom. Student B is Amy. Make conversations.**

**A: Amy, can we give away these soft toys?**

**B: Mom, I want to keep the bear.**

**A: Why? It's so old.**

**B: Because I've had it since I was a baby.**





**2d Role-play the conversation.**







# Language points

1. -- **How long** have you had that bike there?

-- I have had it **for** three years.




how long, how soon, how often, how far

**How long** 多久, 多长(时间)。对时间段提问, 如: **for**+时间段; **since**+过去的时间点。

e.g. --**How long** have you worked in Beijing?

--**For** five years.





**How soon** 多久以后。对“in+时间段提问, 常用于一般将来时”, 其答语常用“in+时间段”。

e.g. --**How soon** will Mr. Li be back?

--**In a week.**

**How often** 多久一次, 对频率提问, 其答语为: **once (twice/...)+时间段, always, usually** 等。

e.g. --**How often** do you exercise?

--**Once a day.**





**How far** 多远，对距离提问，其答语是表距离的内容。

e.g. --**How far** is it from here to your school?

--**Three kilometers.**







# for与since

**for**其后只能接表示“一段时间”的名词性  
短

语，可用于多种时态，表示动作或状态持续  
时间段长短。


e.g. I have lived in this city **for** five years.

我在这座城市居住了5年了。

He usually sleeps **for** twelve hours  
every day.

他通常每天睡12个小时。





**since**其后接表示“时间点”的短语或从句（过去时），也可以接“一段时间+ago”，常用于完成时态；还用于句型：“It is +时间段+**since**+一般过去时的句子”，表示过去某个时间发生并持续到说话时的动作或状态。

e.g. It is two years **since** I came to China.

自从我到中国以来已经两年了。

She has worked here **for** five years.=She has worked here **since** five years ago.

她在这儿工作5年了。





2. **Jeff's family is having a yard sale.**

**sale**用作名词，意为“出售，销售”。**on sale**意为“出售，上市”；**for sale**意为“待售，供出售”，尤指从主人手里出售。

**e.g. Chickens are on sale in the market.**

小鸡在市场上出售。

**I'm sorry, it's not for sale.**

抱歉，它不出售。





3. **Amy thinks it's hard to sell her old things.**

艾米认为卖掉她的旧东西很难。

**It's +adj. (+for sb.) to do sth.**意为“（对某人来说）做某事是.....的”，it 是形式主语，真正主语是后面的动词不定式。

**e.g. It's important for us to learn English well.**

学好英语对于我们来说是很重要的。







4. Amy wants to keep her old things because they bring back sweet **memories**.

艾米想保留她的旧东西，因为它们勾起她的甜蜜回忆。

**memory** 作名词意为“记忆；回忆”，复数形式为**memories**，动词为**memorize**，意为“记忆，背诵”。

e.g. She has a good **memory**.

她记忆力好。





5. I've had this magazine for **a couple of months**. 这本杂志我买了几个月了。

**a couple of** 表示具体的数量“两个”，指两个相同的人或物体；表示数量不定的“少数几个”，作这种虚指的用法时，具体意思往往视上下文和具体的语境而决定。

e.g. You have to wait for **a couple of hours** for the clothes to dry completely. 你得等上一两个小时让这些衣服完全晾干。





6. The stories inside may be **a bit** old, but they're still interesting.

**a bit** 意为“一点儿, 稍微”, 修饰形容词或副词, 相当于 **a little**; **a bit of** + 不可数名词, **a little** 直接加不可数名词。

e.g. There is **a bit of/a little** water in the bottle.

瓶子里有点儿水。





**not a bit =not at all 意为“一点也不”**

**not a little =very 意为“非常”**

e.g. She is **not a bit** happy.

她一点儿也不快乐。

He is **not a little** tired.

=He is very tired.

他非常累。







7. And **check out** these soft toys and board games for younger kids.

**check** 用作及物动词, 意为“检查, 审查”;  
**check out** 意为“察看, 观察”。

e.g. If you finish it, **check** it by yourself first.  
如果你完成了, 就自己先检查一下。

**Check out** all the books for children.  
察看一下所有的儿童书籍。

**check**还可用作名词, 意为“支票, 账单”。





# 中考链接

1. **C** \_\_ have you been married?

-- For twenty years.

A. How far

B. How often

C. How long

D. How soon

2. If you sit in a chair **D** a long time, your back may begin to hurt.

A. at

B. in

C. on

D. for





**3. -- I often have hamburgers for lunch.**

**-- You'd better not. It's bad for you \_\_\_\_\_ **B**  
too much junk food.**

**A. eat    B. to eat    C. eating    D. ate**





# Homework

**Write a conversation according to 2c.**





# 结束语

Each man is the architect  
of his own fate.

每个人都是自己命运的建筑师

