

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

Unit 5 Buying and Selling



Lesson 26 Cookies, Please!

Free talk

- *What do you do with your pocket money?*
- *Can you think of an invention that would make your life easier? What is it?*



Read the text in groups and pay attention to these sentences.

(1) A girl comes up to Brian's table.

(2) Do you have any other things for sale?

(3) What is it for?

(4) You can do your homework while you ride your bike.

(5) That's a very low price for such a great product.



Listen to the tape with your book closed
and fill in the blanks.



1. You can use one dollar to buy

four cookies.

2. Danny's invention costs

five dollars.



Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1) How many cookies does the girl buy?

Four cookies.

(2) Does Brian sell anything else?

No, he doesn't.

(3) What's Danny's invention?

It's a Danny Desk-Cycle.



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

- 1. Brian's cookies are expensive. (F)**
- 2. The girl pays one dollar for four cookies. (T)**
- 3. Danny is selling some wood, bags and red flags. (F)**
- 4. Danny's invention is for doing homework. (T)**
- 5. The girl will buy the Danny Desk-Cycle. (F)**



☆教材解读☆

1. A girl comes up to Brian's table.

*come up to*意思是“走到跟前;走近”。
*come up to*中的*to*可以省略,单独使用*come up*时,表示“走近,靠近”,尤其指靠近人,与人说话。

*My teacher came up to her and asked her to do the homework.*我的老师走向她,要求她去做作业。

【拓展】 *come up to*还可以表示“从……上到”,通常指从南到北,从小地方到大地方。

She came up to Beijing on vacation.
她上北京度假了。



2. Do you have any other things for sale?

句中 *for sale* 意思是“待售”。

This car is for sale. 这辆车要出售。

【辨析】 *for sale, on sale*

(1) *for sale* 意思是“待售”，指的是正要出售，还没有销售出去。

(2) *on sale* 意思是“出售”，指的是廉价出售，减价处理，含有打折之意。

Those bags are for sale, and they are on sale for 5 yuan. 那些包准备出售，而且减价处理只要5元。



3. What is it for?

“What...for?” 是在不理解对方的动机或者询问对方的目的的常用语,相当于**“Why?”**。但是**“What...for?”** 侧重于询问目的,回答时常用不定式或者目的短语;而**“Why?”** 侧重于询问原因,一般用**because**引导的句子作答。

—*What does he want a knife for?*

他要小刀做什么?

—*To cut the orange.*切橙子。

—*Why does she like swimming?*

为什么她喜欢游泳?

—*Because it can make her keep healthy.*

因为游泳能使她保持健康。



4. You can do your homework
while you ride your bike.

句中 **while** 是引导词,在句中引导时间状语从句,意思是“当……时候;在……期间”,表示两个延续性动作同时进行。

While my mother is cooking, my father is reading a book. 当我妈妈正在做饭的时候,爸爸正在看书。



【辨析】 *while, when, as*

(1) *while* 引导的时间状语一般是指一段时间, 它引导的从句中的谓语动词必须是延续性动词。强调从句中的动作和主句中的动作同时发生, 或者指主句中的动作发生在从句动作发生的过程中。

Someone knocked at the door, while I was washing clothes. 当我正洗衣服的时候, 有人敲门。

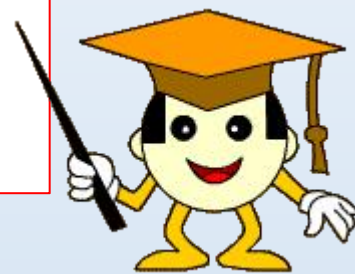
(2) *when* 引导的时间状语从句既可以指一段时间, 也可以指某个时间点, 从句的谓语动词既可以是延续性的, 也可以是非延续性的, 主句和从句中的动作可以是同时进行, 也可以有先后。

She was doing her homework when it rained. 下雨的时候, 她正在写作业。



(3) *as* 可以指的是不分先后、并列发生的情况,尤其指的是瞬间动作或者事件同时发生,也可以指同时发生变化的两种情况,从句中的谓语动词既可以是延续性动词,又可以是非延续性动词。

Lucy did the chores as she listened to the music. 露西边听音乐边干家务活。



5. That's a very low price for such a great product!

句中 *price* 意思是“价格”，*at a very low price* 意思是“以很低的价格”。表示价格的高低要用 *high* 或者 *low*，不能用 *cheap* 或者 *expensive*，*cheap* 或者 *expensive* 是表示物品自身的贵贱。

She bought a skirt at a very low price.

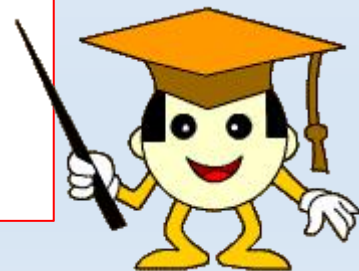
她以很低的价格买了一条裙子。

That skirt is very cheap. 那条裙子很便宜。

【拓展】 *at a price of* 表示“以……价格”。

She bought a new watch at a price of 1 000 yuan. 她以一千元的价格买了一块新手表。

【注意】 询问价格用 “*What's the price of...?*”，相当于 “*How much is/are...?*”。



Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of words in the box.

coin tie while afford cheap pocket

1. When David visits other countries , he likes to collect foreign coins.
2. Though it's cheap, it is of good quality.
3. He locked the door and put the key in his pocket.
4. I'll take care of your garden while you are away.
5. We can't afford to pay such a price. We don't have enough money.
6. Bob tied the dog to the tree before he left.

Look at the sentences with some missing words. Please use your own words to fill them.

1. It only cost him 50 cents.

2. They can't afford the watch. It's too dear.

3. While we are playing volleyball, they are doing homework.

4. Who are you raising money for?

5. Do you have anything else to sell?



Homework

- 1. Read the lesson loudly with your group members.**
- 2. Copy the new words twice.**

