

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

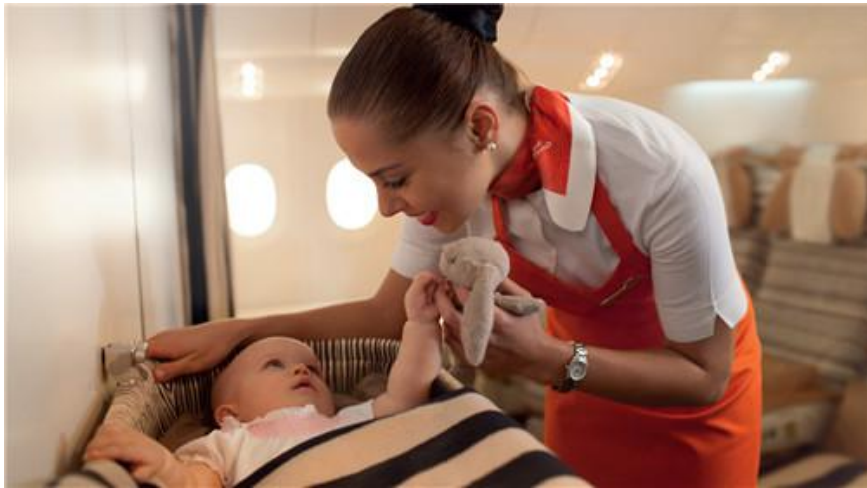
Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!



Lesson 5 Babysitting on a Spring Day

Some outdoor activities in spring.





babysit v. 照顾婴儿；
当临时保姆

现在分词: **babysitting** 过去式: **babysat**

*Danny is **babysitting** his cousin Debbie on the
playground.*

Read the conversation in pairs and then pay attention to these sentences .

(1) Thank you for helping me, Brian.

(2) This is my first time babysitting.

(3) Hold on.



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



1. This is the first time for Danny to babysit.

2. Danny pushes Debbie up higher on the swing.

3. They lie on the grass to watch the clouds.



Read the dialogue and decide whether the statements are true or false.

(1)Debbie climbs very high on the monkey bars. (T)

(2)Debbie runs to the swing and climbs up and down. (F)

(3)They play catch after Debbie gets off the swing. (F)



Read the dialogue again and answer the following questions.

(1) Who is Danny take care of?

His cousin Debbie.

(2) Is it Danny's second time to babysitting?

No, it isn't.

(3) What activities does Debbie like?

She likes climbing monkey bars, playing on the swings, running, playing the catch...

(4) Why does Danny fall asleep on the grass?

Because he is too tired.

☆教材解读☆

1. Thank you for helping me, Brian.

Thank you for doing sth. 意为“因做某事而感谢你”，相当于 *Thanks for doing sth.*。 *for* 是介词，之后常接名词或动名词。

Thank you for your advice. 谢谢你的建议。

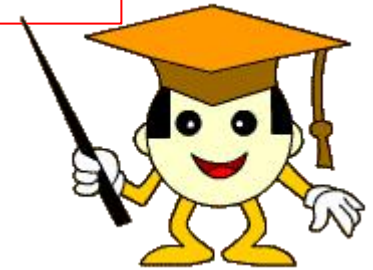


2. This is my first time babysitting.

“*This/That/It is* + **形容词性物主代词** + **序数词** + *time* + *doing sth.*”意为“这/那是某人第几次做某事”，是一个固定句型。

This is my second time being abroad.

这是我第二次出国。



3. Hold on, Debbie!

hold on 抓住, 抓紧。若要表示“抓住某物”则用 **hold on to sth.**

Hold on to the rope. 抓紧绳子。

【拓展】 **hold on** 的其他含义:(1)打电话时别挂断;(2)短时间等候;(3)在困难中坚持下去。



4. Don't fall off!

fall off 在句中意为“摔下来”，此处 *off* 是副词。*off* 也可以作介词，后接名词，表示“从……掉落下来”。

Bill fell off the tree and broke his leg.

比尔从树上摔下来，摔断了腿。

【拓展】 *fall* 构成的其他短语：*fall asleep* 入睡，*fall ill* 生病，*fall over* 摔倒，*fall behind* 落后，*fall down* 不能令人满意。



5. It's time to stop swinging, Debbie.

stop作动词,意为“停止”,**stop doing sth**意为“停止做某事”,表示停止正在做的事情,**doing sth**作**stop**的宾语。**stop to do sth**意为“停下来去做某事”。

*We stopped talking when the teacher came in.*老师进来时,我们停止了说话。

He stopped to do homework.

他停下来去做作业。



6. I thought that it would be easy to babysit there.

thought 是 *think* 的过去式, *I thought* 表示“我原以为……”, 其后接的宾语从句要用过去范围内的时态。



7. Then she was running again!

So was I!

*So was I!*是个倒装句,其结构为

“*So+助动词/情态动词/be动词+主语*”,意为“某人/某物也一样”,表示前一句中所描述的肯定情况同样适用于后面的句子。前后两个句子的主语虽然不同,但前后两句在时态上要保持一致。

I like English. So does Mike.

我喜欢英语。迈克也喜欢。



【拓展】 (1)如果表示前面所描述的否定情况也同样适用于后面的句子,则用 “*Neither/Nor+助动词/情态动词/be 动词+主语*” 结构。

He didn't go to school yesterday.

Neither/Nor did I. 他昨天没去上学。我也没去。

(2)如果前后两句的主语相同,则主语和谓语不倒装,即用 “*So+主语+助动词/情态动词/be 动词*” 结构,表示赞同前面的说法或者观点。



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

1. Hold on to (抓紧) my hand.
2. Thank you for (谢谢你) inviting me.
3. Will you please give me a push (推我一下)?
4. This is my first time being (我第一次做) a teacher.
5. Stop playing games (做游戏), now.



Homework

- 1. Practice the conversations with your group members after class.**
- 2. Copy the new words twice.**

