

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!



Lesson 6 Stories about Spring

Canada



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

(1)The temperature can be as low as -15 °C, but it can also reach 15 °C.

(2)We probably won't see any flowers until May or June!

(3)We had to wear our jackets and boots, but it was fun.

Please pay attention to the long words:temperature,probably.



Listen to the tape and answer the questions.

1. How is the weather in Edmonton in March?

It can be cold and snowy or warm and sunny.

2. When can people in Edmonton see flowers?

Until May or June.

3. What do people in Edmonton do in spring?

**Many families drive to the countryside
on weekends.**



Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1) What is the temperature in Edmonton in March? The temperature can be as low as -15°C , but it can also reach 15°C .

(2) What did Jenny and her classmates do after school today?

They played outside. They played “snow” soccer.

(3) Why does Jenny like spring?

Because of all the fun activities and summer follows it.



Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

(1) In spring, many families drive to the countryside on weekends.

(2) We probably won't see any flowers until May or June.

(3) We had to wear our jackets and boots, but it was fun.

(4) It's so much fun to make syrup.



☆教材解读☆

1. The temperature can be as low as -15°C , but it can also reach 15°C .

as...as...意为“和.....一样.....”,用于同级之间的比较。其基本结构为:**as+形容词或者副词的原级+as**。

I gave him as much as he could eat.
他能吃多少,我就给了他多少。



【拓展】 (1) *as...as...* 的否定形式为 “*not as/so*+形容词或者副词的原级+*as...*”,表示“不如……,比不上……”。

(2) *as...as...* 结构中使用以下修饰词(组): *just, exactly, not quite, half, twice* 等,并且这些修饰词(组)必须置于第一个 *as* 之前,而不能置于其后。



2. We probably won't see any flowers until May or June!

until意为“直到……为止”，引导时间状语从句。
until用于肯定句时，主句的动作必须是延续性的，表示这一动作或状态一直延续到**until**所表示的时间为止；用于否定句时，主句的动作一般是非延续性动词，强调表示动作或者状态直到**until**所表示的时间才发生，构成**not...until...**结构，表示“直到……才……”。如果主句使用一般将来时态，则从句必须用一般现在时态表示将来。

The bus won't start until everyone gets on. 直到每个人都上车，公共汽车才会开动。



【拓展】 *till* 是连词,意思是“直到……之时;在……之前”,通常用来表示时间,相当于*until*,只是语气较弱。

They waited here till ten o' clock. 他们在这儿一直等到十点。



3. We had to wear our jackets
and boots, but it was fun.

had to 是 *have to* 的过去式, 意为
“不得不”, 后接动词原形。

We have to stay at home.

我们不得不待在家里。



【辨析】 *have to, must*

*have to*与*must*均有“必须”的意思,但*must*强调人主观认为必须做某事,而*have to*强调客观情况迫使人不得不做某事;且*must*只用于一般现在时中,没有人称和数的变化,而*have to*可用于多种时态中,并且有人称和数的变化。

We must go to school on time.

我们必须按时上学。

*She has to look after her baby at home.*她不得不在家照顾孩子。



4.Spring is a time to look forward to flowers and fresh food from the garden.

look forward to意为“盼望;期待”,其中**to**是介词,后接名词、代词或者动名词。

I' m looking forward to visiting the Great Wall.我盼望着去游览长城。



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

1. The temperature is so l ow that we have to wear warm clothes.

2. Children of four and b elow can go to the zoo for free.

3. Water turns into ice at z ero degrees Celsius.

4. I didn't go to bed u ntil my parents come back.

5. It has so much f un to make syrup.



Homework

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

