



英语教学课件系列

八年级(上)



Unit 6

**I'm going to study computer
science**

Section B

1a Match the pictures with the New Year's resolutions

resolution
n. 决心



1

1. Learn to play an instrument (乐器)



2

2. make the soccer

team



5

3. get good grades



3

4. eat healthier food



4

5. get lots of exercise

1b Pair work

A: What are you going to do next year?

B: Well, I'm going to **take guitar lessons.**

I really love **music.**

A: Sounds interesting. I'm going to **learn a foreign language.**

B : Are you? Great! But foreign languages are not for me.

foreign adj. 外国的
foreigner n. 外国人

1c Listen and circle the resolutions you hear in 1a



1. learn to play an instrument

2. make the soccer team

3. get good grades

4. eat healthier food

5. get lots of exercise

1d Listen again and fill in the chart.



| | resolution | How are they going to do it? |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Lucy | learn to play the piano | I'm going to take piano lessons. |
| Kim | get good grades | I'm going to study hard and do my homework every day. |
| Mike | make the soccer team | I'm going to practice really hard. (I'm going to go to a summer camp and play soccer every day there.) |

Pair works:

What other resolutions can you make?

A: I want to be a teacher.

B: How are you going to do that?

A: Well, I'm going to study hard and get good grades.

B: Sounds like a good plan. I want to get a lot of exercise.

2a Discuss the questions with your partner.

Did you make any resolution last year?

No , I didn't.

Were you able to keep them? Why or why not?

No , I wasn't. Because I forgot them.

be able to...
会； 能够

2b Read the passage and match each paragraph with its main purpose.

1. To question the idea of making resolutions
2. To give the meaning of resolution
3. To discuss the different kinds of resolutions

1

make promise
做承诺

1. Do you know what a resolution is? It's a kind of promise. Most of the time, we make promises to other people. ("Mom, I promise I'm going to tidy my room when I get back from school.") However, promises you make to yourself are resolutions, and the most common kind is New Year's resolutions. **D** When we make resolutions at the beginning of the year, we hope that we are going to improve our lives. Some people write down their resolutions and plans for the coming year. This helps them to remember their resolutions. Others tell their family and friends about their wish and plans.

V. improve
改进；提升

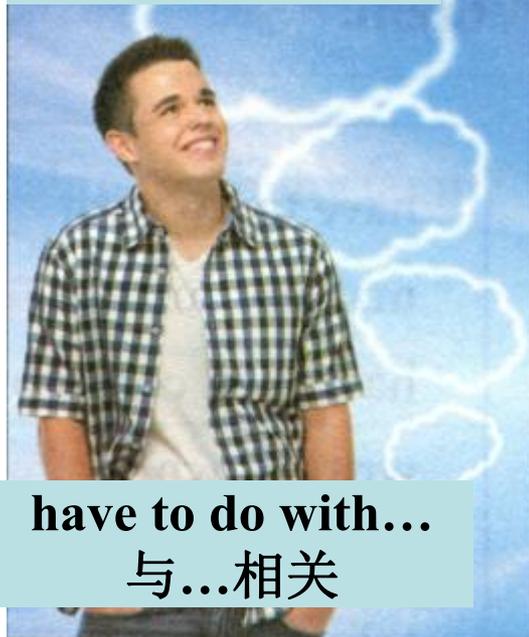
write down
写下，记下

3

physical *adj.* 身体的
physical health 身体健康

2. There are different kinds of resolutions. Some are about physical health. For example, some people promise themselves they are going to start an exercise program or eat less fast food. Many resolutions have to do with self-improvement. A Some people might say they are going to take up a hobby like painting or taking photos, or learn to play the guitar. Some resolutions have to do with better planning, like making a weekly plan for schoolwork. B

take up
开始从事；拿起



have to do with...
与...相关

2

have sth in common (with)
有共同之处

too...to...
太...而不能...

3. Although there are differences, most resolutions have one thing in common. People hardly ever keep them! C Sometimes the resolutions may be too difficult to keep. Sometimes people just forget about them. For this reason, some people say the best resolution is to have no resolutions! How about you— will you make any next year?



2c Write the letters [A-D] in the correct places in the passage.

A: There are about making yourself a better person.

B: For example, a student may have to find more time to study.

C: There are good reasons for this.

D: The start of the year is often a time for making resolutions.

2d Answer the questions with short sentences.

1. What is a resolution?

It is a kind of promise.



2. When do people usually make resolutions?

The start of the year.

3. Why do people usually make resolutions?

They want to improve their lives.

4. How do people remember their resolutions?

They write down them or tell their family and friends.

5. How many kinds of resolutions does the writer talk about?

Three .

6. Why do you think resolutions may be difficult to keep?

Because people just forget about them.

7. Do you agree with the writer? Why or why not?

Yes , I think so. Because doing is better than saying.

Explanation

1. at the **beginning** of this year

在今年的年初

beginning n. 开头， 反义词为 **end**， 结束。

at the beginning of 在.....开始

at the end of 在.....末尾

from the beginning to end 从头到尾

如: **He will come here at the beginning of this month.**

我们在月初来到这里。

2. They are going to start an exercise program or **eat** less fast food.

eat与**have**这两个动词都可以表示“吃”。

1) **eat**可用作及物或不及物动词,是日常用语,但用在日常口语中不够礼貌。让别人“吃”,通常用**have**。

如: Where shall we **have** our dinner?

我们在哪儿吃饭?

2) 在美国, eat既作“吃”, 又作“喝”解。

如: We **eat** our soup first.

我们先喝汤。

3) have是普通用语, 同样可以表示“吃”, 也可以表示“喝”。用在非正式的文体中。

如: What time do you **have** supper?

你们什么时候吃晚饭?

I do not **have** coffee in the evening.

晚上我不喝咖啡。

注意：“吃药”，习惯上说**have / take medicine**, 不说**eat / drink medicine**。

如: **Your son catches a bad cold.**

He should **have some medicine.**

你儿子得了重感冒，他应该吃药。

3. Some resolutions **have to do with** better **panning...**

有些决定与合理的时间规划有关...

1) 句中**planning** 为名词，表示“计划、规划”如：**city planning**(城市规划)。**better plan** 意为：合理规划，指通过制定计划来更加充分地利用时间、空间、精力。

2) **Have to do with** 表示“与...相关；与...有关联或有关系”如：

What dose this problem have to do with what we 're learning today?

这道题跟我们今天所学的内容有什么关系？

4. Sometimes the resolutions **may** be **too** difficult **to** keep.

有些时候这些决定可能会太难而无法实现

1) 句中情态动词 **may** 表示推测，相当于汉语的“可能；也许；大概”的意思。如：

You may be right this time, but I'm not sure.

这一次或许你是对的，但是我无法确定。

2) 英语中 **too...to...** 是一个固定结构，表示“太...而不能...”如：

The kid is too young to play this game.

这个小孩太小，不能玩这个游戏。

3) 句中的动词**keep**表示“履行（诺言等）；遵守（惯例等）”如：

People hardly ever keep them!

人们很少履行它们（指计划）。

还有类似的用法：

keep a promise(信守承诺)

keep one's promise (遵守承诺；说话算数)等。如：

We always keep our word.我们说话是算数的。

练习：用下列短语造句

have to do with （与...有关）

make promises （做出承诺）

have something in common （有共同之处）

write down （写下；记下）

for this reason （为此；由于这个原因）

take up （开始从事）

3a Complete the first two paragraphs about resolutions with the words in the box.

take listen make is help learn are

Resolutions are promises to yourself. They may help to make you a better person and to make your life easier. I'm going to make four resolutions. The first resolution has to do with my own personal improvement. Next year, or maybe sooner, I am going to take up a new hobby. I think singing is a great activity so I am going to learn to sing. I think this will make my family happy because they love to listen to music and sing together.

Write about your resolutions:

(In each paragraph, write **what you are going to do** and **why**.)

The second resolution is about improving my physical health.

The third resolution is about improving my relationships with my family and friends.

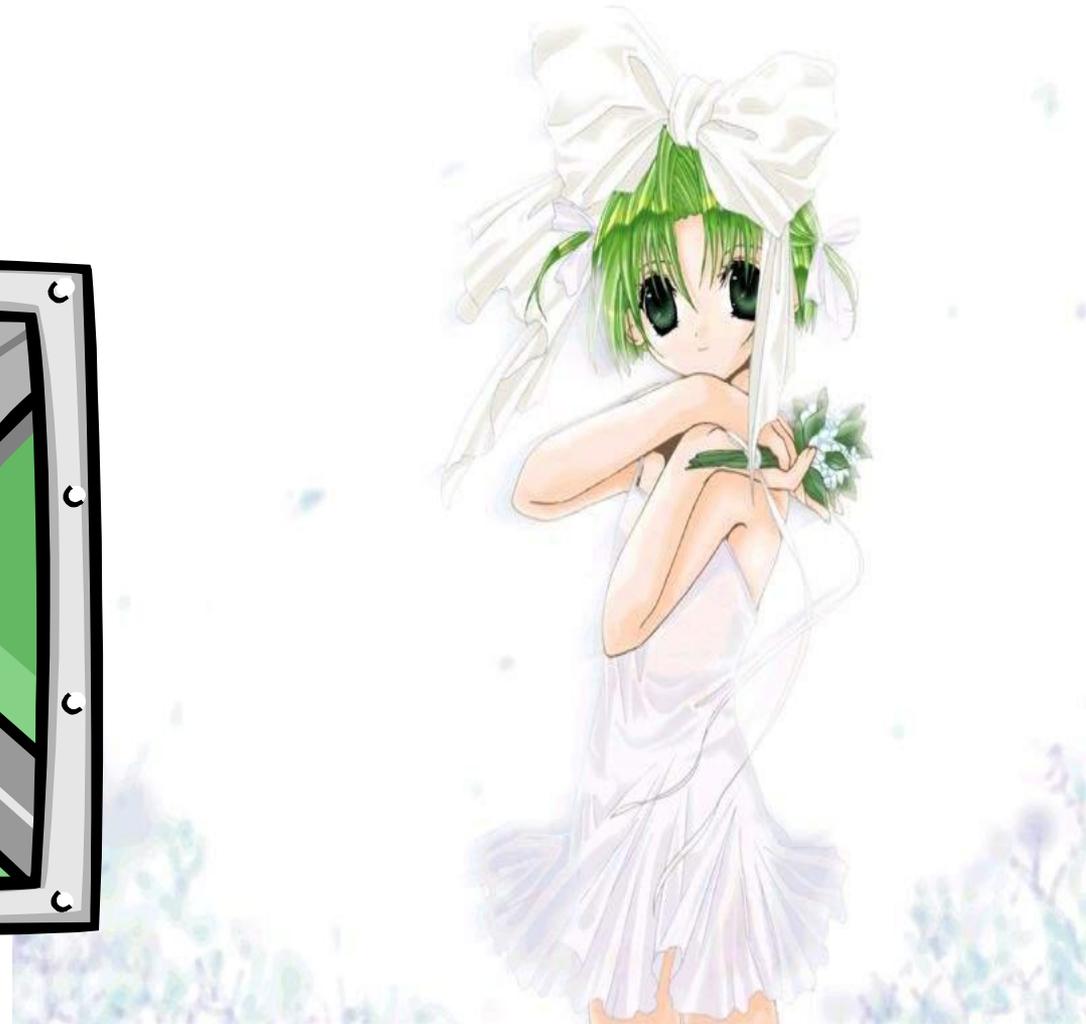
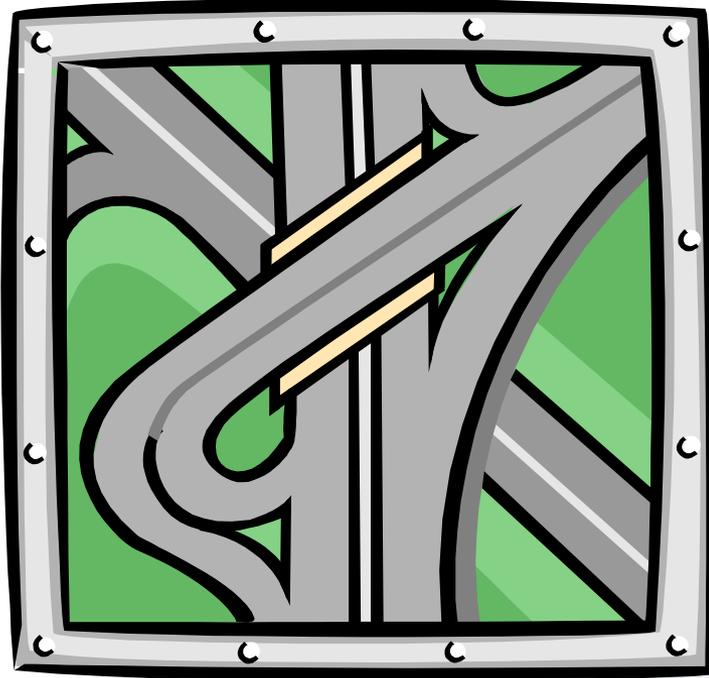
The last resolution is about how to do better at school.

Pair work

Xiamen is a beautiful modern city. It's called International "Garden city" (A City in Bloom) What are you going to do to make it more beautiful?



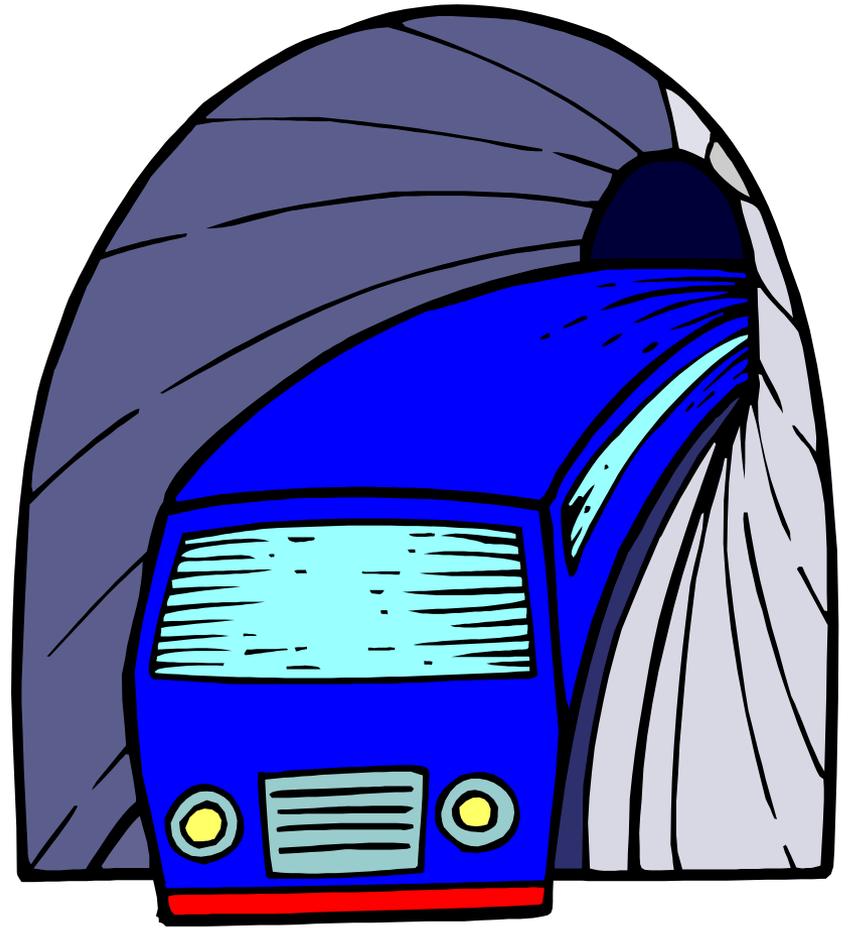
We're going to build a new highway(flyover)



We're going to build more buildings



We're going to build
a new subway.



We are going to protect the animals.



We're going to plant more trees and flowers.

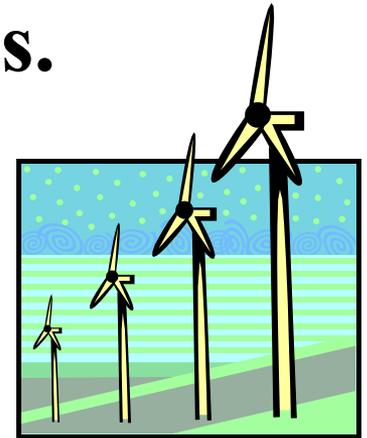


We are going to build a new shopping mall.



Groupwork. City designers.

Imagine you work for our city. It's your job to make it better(cleaner, more beautiful, richer, etc.) What are you going to do? Discuss and write your plans.



Exercises

I. 请根据汉语提示完成下列句子
每空词数不限

1. Alice and Ben made their New Year's resolutions (新年决心) yesterday.
2. Please write down (写下) your name!

5. Tony is going to get good grades (取得好成绩) next year.

have to do with

II. 句型转换

1. They have a basketball match every Sunday. (用next Sunday替换every Sunday)

They are going to have a basketball match next Sunday.

2. We are going to have a school trip next week. (就划线部分提问)

What are you to do going next week?

4. I'm, going to, walk, school, not, to,
(连词成句)

I'm not going to walk to school.

3. I'm going to see my teacher on Teachers' Day. (改为一般疑问句, 并做肯定回答)

-- Are you going to see your teacher on Teachers' Day?

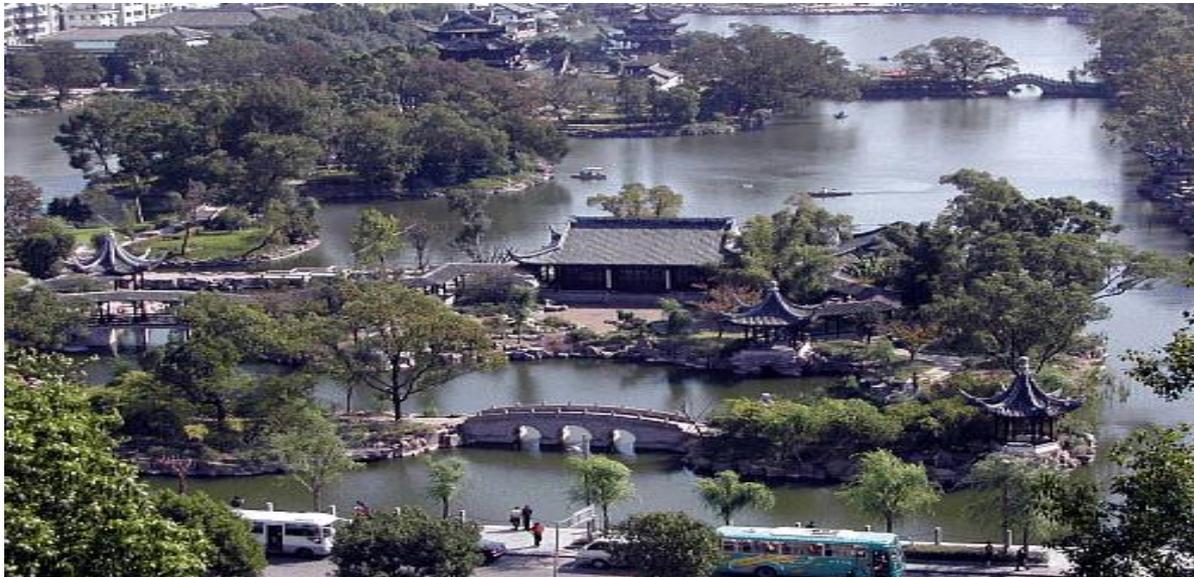
--Yes, I am.

5. Friday, what, is, do, going, to, next, he (连词成句)

What is he going to do next Friday ?

Homework

Write a passage about how you are going to make your city cleaner.



Thank You!