

八年级英语·下

新课标 [冀教]

Unit 6 Be a Champion!



Lesson 31 Don't Fall, Danny!

Free talk

- *What world records do you know of?*
- *Do you think you can set a record in your class?*

What is it?



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

(1) I have been standing on one foot for more than three minutes.

(2) Do you know what the record is?

(3) Danny dreams about breaking the record for standing on one foot.

(4) I dreamed of winning the gold medals, but I never expected to break a world record.



Listen to the tape and answer the questions.



1. Why is Danny standing on one foot?

He wants to set a new world record.

2. What is the record of standing on one foot?

8 hours.

3. What will Jenny bring to Danny?

A piece of pizza.



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

(1) Danny is the champion of standing on one foot. (F)

(2) Danny has been standing on one foot for over three minutes. (T)

(3) Jenny's mother was cooking chicken for them. (F)



Let's Do It!

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

1. Danny dreams about breaking the record for standing on one foot.(**T**)
2. The world record for standing on one foot is eight minutes.(**F**)
3. Jenny will have chicken for supper.(**F**)
4. Danny doesn't realize his dream.(**T**)



Read the lesson again and answer the questions.

1. How does Danny feel while standing on one foot?

He feels so tired.

2. Who has a book of world records?

Brian.

3. What is Danny's mother going to prepare for supper?

She is going to prepare chicken for supper.



4. How long does Danny stand on one foot? Why does Danny give up?

He stands on one foot for more than three minutes.

Because he thinks the gathering is more important than a world record.

☆教材解读☆

1. I have been standing on one foot for more than three minutes.

◆本句的时态是现在完成进行时态,它是英语中动词的一种基本时态,其构成为: **主语+助动词(have/has)+been+动词的现在分词+其他成分**。表示动作从某一时间开始,一直持续到现在,或者刚刚终止,或者可能仍然要继续下去。现在完成时可表示持续到现在的动作或状态,动词一般是延续性的,如 *live, teach, learn, work, study, know*; 过去时常用的非延续性动词有 *come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married* 等。

否定句构成: **主语+has/have+not+been+现在分词+其他**。
一般疑问句构成: **Have/Has+主语+been+现在分词+其他?**

She has been playing tennis since she was eight.

她从八岁就开始打网球。

◆句中 *more than* 的意思是“超过”，后面接数词，表示数量上超过，相当于 over。

It has been raining for more than two hours. 雨已经下了两个多小时了。

【拓展】 (1) *more than* 可以接形容词，意为“非常”，表示强调。

I'm more than glad to help you.

我非常乐意帮助你。

(2) *more than* 可以接名词，表示“不只是”。

She is more than a teacher. She is also our friend. 她不仅仅是一名老师。她也是我们的朋友。



2. Do you know what the record is?

这句是含有宾语从句的复合句, *Do you know* 是主句, 意思是“你知道……吗?”, *what the record is* 是由 *what* 引导的宾语从句, 作 *know* 的宾语。注意宾语从句即使是疑问句也要用陈述语序。

She doesn't know where her mother is. 她不知道妈妈在哪儿。



3. Danny dreams about breaking the record for standing on one foot.

*dream about*与*dream of*同义,意思都是“梦想着”,*about/of*都是介词,后面一般接名词、代词或者动名词。*dream*作动词,意思是“梦见”,后面可以接*that*从句。

*He sometimes dreams about flying to the moon.*有时他梦想着飞往月球。

*He sometimes dreams that he can fly to the moon.*有时他梦想着他能飞往月球。



4. I dreamed of winning the gold medals, but I never expected to break a world record.

expect作动词,意思是“预料”,后面一般接不定式作宾语,构成**expect to do sth**结构,意思是“预料做某事”;也可以构成**expect sb to do sth**结构,意思是“预计某人去做某事”;**expect**后面还可以接**that**从句,意思是“预料……”。

He didn't expect to meet you.

他没有料到遇见你。

He didn't expect the girl to clean up the park by herself. 他没料到这个女孩自己打扫公园。

He expects that he can learn new technology in America. 他期待他能去美国学习新技术。



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

1. We have been swimming (游泳) for three hours.

2. She has more than (超过) five cats.

3. Scientists dream about (梦想) inventing new robots.

4. They expected (预料) to get an e-mail.

5. Every day I walk to (走路) school.



Homework

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

