

Unit 6 Be a Champion!



Lesson 36 Classroom Olympics

Free talk

1. Would you like to hold a classroom Olympics?

Why or why not?

2. What events would your classroom Olympics

have?



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

(1)None of us could catch him!

(2)He came in twentieth.

(3)She jumped 180 times in one minute without stopping.

(4)We used a watch to see who was the fastest.

(5)He did his best,but he kept falling off the pizzas!



Listen to the tape and answer the questions.



1. How many events do they have?

Five.

2. Who won the first place in the jump rope event?

Sandra.

3. What is Danny's favourite event?

Jump over the Dinosaur.



Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1) What were the events of the classroom Olympics?

They are jump rope, long jump, sit-ups, push-ups and “Jump over the Dinosaur”.

(2) How do they like the events?

The events were fun.

(3) How did Brian feel?

He felt sad because he lost.



Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

(1) Sandra won first place in the jump rope event.

(2) He called it “ Jump over the Dinosaur”.

(3) Everyone competed in each event,
one by one

(4) She jumped 180 times in one minute
without stopping.

(5) He did his best, but he kept falling off the pizzas!



☆教材解读☆

1. None of us could catch him!

none 作代词,意思是“一个都没有”,一般和介词of连用组成短语**none of**。**none of**通常用于三个或者三个以上的人或者物,后面既可以接可数名词的复数形式,也可以接不可数名词。作主语的时候,后面的谓语动词,既可以是单数,也可以是复数。“**none of+可数名词复数或者代词**”结构作主语时,着重整体用单数,着重个体用复数。

My mother likes none of fishes.

我妈妈什么鱼都不喜欢。

None of them failed the exam.

他们考试都过关了。



【辨析】 *none, no one*

(1) *none* 既可以指人,也可以指物,表示“一个都没有”,既可以指代单数名词,也可以指代复数名词,通常和*of*连用。*none*与数量有关,一般用“*how many*”来提问,表示“一个也没有”。

None of them have been to Shanghai.

他们之中没人去过上海。

(2) *no one* 只能指人,而且一般表示“没有人”,*no one* 只能指代单数可数名词,作主语时,谓语动词要用单数形式。*no one* 与人有关,提问时用“*who*”,表示“没有人”。

No one has been to Shanghai.

没人去过上海。



2. He came in twentieth.

*come in*意思是“取得名次”，还可以表示“到达，参与”。

She came in first in the English exam.

她在英语考试中取得第一名。

When did you come in yesterday?

昨天你是什么时候到达的？

News of the earthquake was coming in at this time last week. 上周的这个时候，收到了地震的消息。

You can come in about volunteering.

你可以参与到志愿活动中来。

【拓展】 与*come*有关的词组：*come around*恢复知觉；*come back*回来；*come away*脱落；*come down*下降；*come along*到来；*come on*快点。



Read the lesson and answer the questions.

1. How many events did Jenny's classmates invent for the classroom Olympics? What were they?

Five. They were jump rope, long jump, sit-ups, push-ups and "Jump over the Dinosaur".

2. What things did they need to prepare for Danny's event?

Some paper pizzas, a cardboard donut and a toy dinosaur.



3. Who was the champion of the “Jump over the Dinosaur” event?

Danny (was).

4. How did Brian feel? Why?

He felt sad. Because he lost.

5. What did Jenny think of the events?

She thought the events were fun.

Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

none result rope event

1. A/An event is a race or a competition.
2. A/An rope is a very thick strong string.
3. The accident was a/an result of bad driving.
4. He went to many bookstores, but none of them had the book he wanted.

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

1. She will have a party for her twentieth (20岁) birthday.

2. None of (没人) us has seen the sea.

3. They can jump (跳过) over the wall.

4. My father's ride is slower (更慢) than my mother's.

5. What event did you take part in (参加)?



Homework

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

