

Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!



Lesson 2 It's Getting Warmer!

Which season is your favourite?



spring



summer



autumn



winter

What do you like to do in spring?



fly kites



swim



ride bikes



skate

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



1. It was quite warm and the air was fresh in Shijiazhuang.

2. When spring comes, the sun rises earlier than before.

3. The students will have a school basketball game next week.



Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1) What's the temperature in Shijiazhuang this morning?

10°C.

(2) What do we call winter jasmine?

The welcoming-spring flower.

(3) What will the students do in the countryside?

Have a field trip.



☆教材解读☆

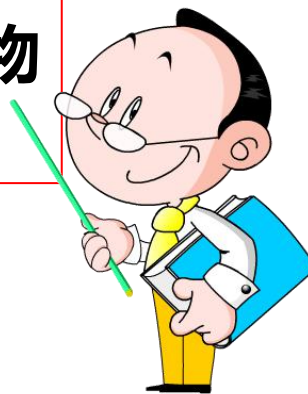
1.Spring has arrived in Shijiazhuang.

*arrive*是不及物动词,意为“到达”,“*arrive in+地点名词*”表示“到达某地”。

They will arrive in Guangzhou at 7 p.m.

他们将在晚上七点到达广州。

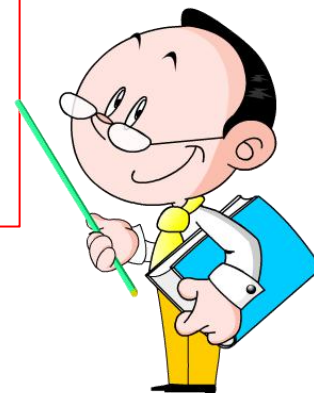
【拓展】 *reach, get*也都意为“到达”,*reach*是及物动词,直接接宾语,*get*是不及物动词,后接介词*to*,再接地点。



2. I need neither my heavy
winter coat nor my boots now!

◆ *need* 在本句中作实义动词, 意为“需要”, 其后可接名词、代词、动词不定式或动名词作宾语。注意此时 *need* 有人称、数及时态的变化。

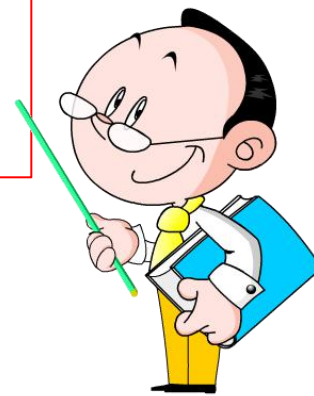
He needs a car. 他需要一辆车。



【拓展】 (1) *need to do sth* 意为“需要做某事”，表示主动的动作。
sth needs doing 意为“需要对某物做某事”，是主动形式表示被动概念。

(2) *need* 还可作情态动词，意为“需要”，主要用于否定句和疑问句中，其后接动词原形。此时，*need* 无人称、数及时态的变化。

He needn' t stay long. 他不必待很久。



◆ *neither...nor...*表示“既不……也不……”，是一个表示并列关系的并列连词词组，连接两个并列的句子成分，表达否定的意义。当“*neither...nor...*”连接两个主语时，谓语动词遵循“就近原则”。

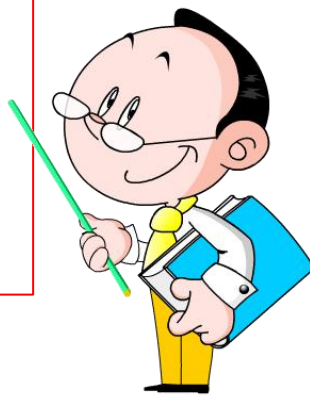
*Neither my father nor I am going swimming.*我和爸爸都不打算去游泳。

【拓展】 (1)若将*neither...nor...*变为肯定形式，就需改为*both...and...*，此时，谓语动词必须用复数形式。

(2)*neither*和*nor*都可作副词，意为“也不”，常用于句首，表示前面所说的否定陈述也适用于其他人或物，此时句子要用倒装句式。

—*I don't have any money.*我没有钱。

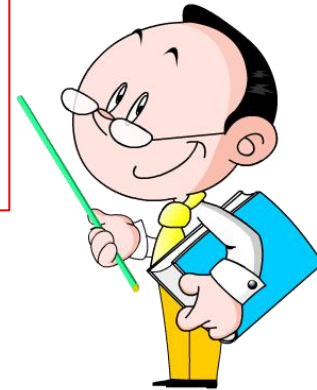
—*Neither/Nor do I.*我也没有。



3. On my way to school this morning, I saw some winter jasmine blossoming.

“*on one's way to*+地点”意为“在某人去某地的途中”，若地点为*here, there*或*home*等副词，则不用介词*to*，有时*one's*也可用*the*代替。

I bought some fruit on my way home.
我在回家的路上买了些水果。



4. Some practice Tai Chi. Others sing and dance.

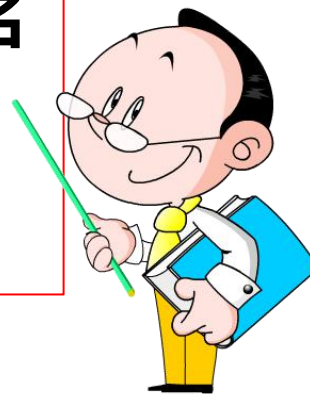
◆ *practice* 作及物动词, 意为“练习; 实践”, 后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。

I' ve been practicing it for weeks.

我已练习它好几周了。

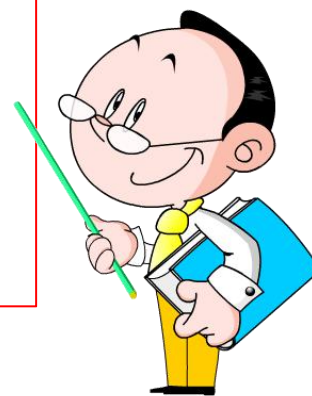
【拓展】 *practice* 还可以作名词, 意为“练习, 训练”, 既可作可数名词, 又可作不可数名词。

There' s a basketball practice every evening. 每晚都有篮球训练。



◆ *others* 作代词,意为“其他,另外”,是 *other* 的复数形式,表示泛指,指一定范围内除去一部分后的“其他,另一些”,但不是剩下的全部,常和 *some* 搭配,构成 *some...others...* 结构,表示“一些.....其他.....”。如果要特指一定范围内的除去一部分剩下的全部,则用 *the others*。

There are many children in the park. Some are flying kites, others are playing games and the others are swimming. 公园里有许多孩子。一些在放风筝,另一些在做游戏,剩下的在游泳。



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

1. The days are getting longer and the sun rises earlier in the morning.

2. Children run around or play on the swings.

3. The warm sunshine feels good after the cold winter days.

4. The hat is neither small nor big.

5. What do you like to do in spring?



Homework

- 1. Read the letter loudly.**
- 2. Copy the new words twice.**

