

# Unit 1 Colorful School Life

## 教学目标

### 语言知识目标

- 📖 谈论校园生活（包括正式和非正式）。
- 📖 设计和写作海报。
- 📖 单词重音。
- 📖 掌握本单元出现的词汇、短语和句型，并能用一些简单常用的短语或句型谈论校园生活。
- 📖 掌握一般现在时与一般过去时的用法。

### 语言技能目标

- 🗣️ 听——能够听懂关于校园生活的表达。
- 🗣️ 说——能够谈论校园生活。
- 📖 读——能够阅读并理解有关校园生活的文章。
- 🗣️ 写——能够掌握设计并书写海报。

### 课程思政目标

- 🧩 了解孔子作为中国最伟大教师的生平及其对中国教育事业所做出的开拓性贡献。



# ★ Warming-up

I. Choose the word or phrase from the box and write it under the correct picture.



1. drama



2. dance



3. chorus



4. library



5. cafeteria

chorus  
 library  
 drama  
 dance  
 rock climbing  
 cafeteria  
 tennis  
 volunteers



6. volunteers



7. rock climbing



8. tennis

II. Work in pairs. Take turns to talk about your favorites in school.

Favorite subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_



Favorite sport: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite food in school cafeteria: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

Favorite pastime activity: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

### 教学建议

本活动旨在引出校园生活的单元主题，激活学生的旧知，为在听说读写活动中构建新知做准备。

## ★ Pronunciation



### 单词重音

英语中有单音节词，如 girl/gɜ:l/, pen/pen/；双音节词，如 army/'ɑ:mi/, happy /'hæpi/；多音节词，如 celebrate/'selɪbreɪt/, wonderful /'wʌndəfl/ 等。

#### 1. 单音节词

单音节词是只包含一个音节的词。单音节词的音标中虽然没有标明重音符号，但一律要重读，如 car/kɑ:(r)/, book/buk/, home/həʊm/ 等。

#### 2. 双音节和多音节词

在双音节和多音节词中，有一个音节要重读，这个音节就是重读音节。重读音节要读得重而强，如 army/'ɑ:mi/ 中的 /'ɑ:/, happy/'hæpi/ 中的 /'hæ/ 就是重读音节。

双音节和多音节词中的其他音节要弱读，这些音节叫作弱读音节或非重读音节，如 father/'fɑ:ðə/ 中的 /ðə/ 和 happy /'hæpi/ 中的 /pi/ 就是弱读音节，要读得轻而弱。

## Exercises

Which word has a different stress from the other ones?

( B ) 1. Remember to meet me at the park tomorrow.  
A B C

( C ) 2. Ask him to write a report about the project.  
A B C



( C ) 3. A person with good manners should always be polite.  
A B C

( B ) 4. The computer is very useful today.  
A B C

( B ) 5. People are waiting outside the restaurant.  
A B C

### 教学建议

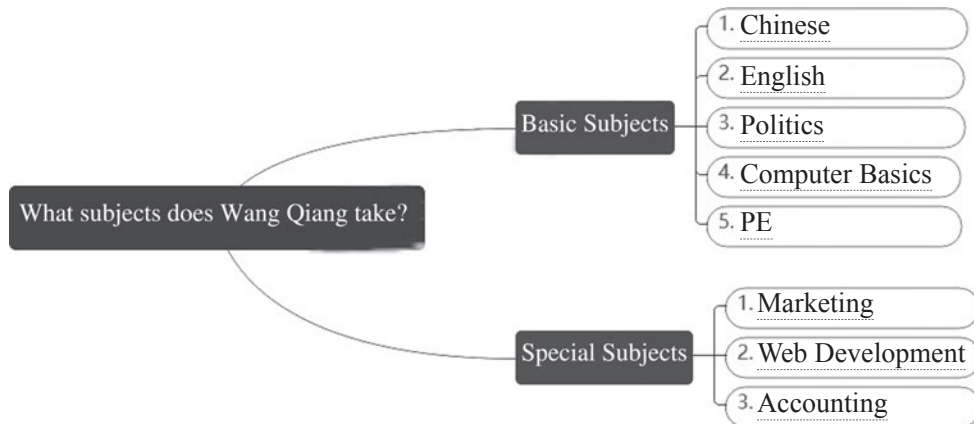
教师教学时要让学生掌握单词重音的基本规则，如单音节、双音节及多音节单词重音的各自基本规则。

## ★ Listening and Speaking



### Dialogue 1 What Subjects Are You Taking?

I. Listen and complete the mind map. 听录音并在思维导图的空白处填写相关信息。



II. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

听录音并判断陈述内容的正误。

- ( F ) 1. Wang Qiang majors in Accounting.
- ( T ) 2. Wang Qiang learns how to start an online store.
- ( T ) 3. Wang Qiang is happy with his school life.

III. Listen and choose the best answer.

Where does Wang Qiang learn work skills?

- A. In a factory.
- B. In companies.**
- C. In a training center.



**IV. Listen, read and underline the expressions about asking and responding to favorite things.**

Linda: What subjects are you taking in your vocational school, Wang Qiang?

Wang Qiang: We take basic subjects like Chinese, English, Politics, Computer Basics and PE.

Linda: Any special subjects related to your major?

Wang Qiang: Sure. You know I major in E-commerce. We'll also study courses such as Marketing, Web Development, and Accounting.

Linda: Sounds useful. What's your favorite subject?

Wang Qiang: I like Web Development most.

Linda: Are you happy with your school life?

Wang Qiang: You bet. We also go to companies to learn work skills.

Linda: What do you do there?

Wang Qiang: We learn how to start an online store.

Linda: Wow, it must be very interesting.

Wang Qiang: Yes, I love doing it.

**V. Discuss. Talk about favorite things.**

**You May Use:**

**Ask**

What's your favorite sport/music/food?

What sport do you like best?

What sport do you like most?

What kind of sport/music/food do you like best?

Who's your favorite football player/movie star?

**Responding**

My favorite sport is football/basketball/swimming.

I like football most.

I like pop music/Chinese food best.

My favorite football player is Messi.

My favorite movie star is Wu Jing.



## 会话语言重点

### Notes

1. What subjects are you taking in your vocational school, Wang Qiang?

王强，你在职业学校学哪些科目？

take (a) subject 表达中，take 表示“攻读(某课程)”。例如：

I believed I could take tough subjects and really learn something.

我相信我可以学习一些很难的科目，并真正学到一些东西。

2. Any special subjects related to your major?

有和你专业相关的特殊科目吗？

句中 related to 省略了系动词 be，表达 be related to 意为“与……有关”。例如：

The unemployment figures are not necessarily related to the rise in prices.

失业数字与物价上涨没有必然联系。

3. What's your favorite subject?

你最喜欢的科目是什么？

这是一个特殊疑问句，句中 favorite 为形容词，后面可接表示人或物，该句型用以表达最喜欢的人或物是什么？回答直接陈述内容即可。例如：

English is my favorite subject.

英语是我最喜欢的科目。

4. Are you happy with your school life?

你对学校生活满意吗？

be happy with + sb./sth. 对某人、某事感到高兴。例如：

1) You should be happy with the things you have. 你应该为自己已拥有的而感到幸福。

2) You are certain to be happy with them.

和他们在一起你一定很高兴。

5. You bet.

当然。

这是个口语表达，是“当然，的确”之类的意思，相当于“Yes, Certainly, Of course”。例如：

— We are going to have a picnic this afternoon. Are you excited?

— You bet.

— 我们今天下午要去野餐啦，你激动吗？

— 当然激动啦。



6. We learn how to start an online store.

我们学习如何开网店。

learn how to do sth. 学习做某事

动词 learn 后面用“how+ 动词不定式”构成的短语动词作宾语,相当于疑问词引导的宾语从句。例如:

Let kids learn how to learn, and learn how to be excited about things.

让孩子学习如何学习,学习如何对事情保持兴奋之情。

7. Wow, it must be very interesting.

哇,那一定很有趣。

must be 用来表示对目前状态一种肯定的推测。例如:

The light is on. Micheal must be in. 灯亮着,迈克尔一定在里面。

8. Yes, I love doing it.

是的,我喜欢做这件事。

love doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,doing 为动名词形式,倾向于表示习惯性动作。例如:

I love doing things that make me happy. 我喜欢做让我快乐的事情。

### 教学建议

该对话围绕学生的校园生活展开,涉及学习专业、课程科目及工作技能培训等。教师可让学生跟读并进行角色扮演,以掌握谈论校园生活常用句型和短语。该对话后面的开放性讨论,教师可引导学生自由发挥,让学生根据提示语对自己的信息进行介绍,让学生认知语言输入与输出的重要性。



## Dialogue 2 School Clubs

I. Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F). 听录音并判断陈述内容的正误。

- ( F ) 1. Li Lin is a member of the film club.
- ( T ) 2. Li Lin is a first-year student in a vocational school.
- ( F ) 3. Li Lin is a member of the singing and dancing club.

II. Listen and fill. 听录音并填写表格。

Name	Club
Li Lin	may join <u>singing and dancing club</u>
Wendy	has joined the <u>film club</u>



III. Listen and choose the correct answer. 听录音并选择正确答案。

1. What do the members of the film club do when they meet?

- A. They watch a new foreign film together.
- B. They hold a discussion about a foreign film.

**C. Both A and B.**

2. Which of the following clubs is NOT mentioned?

A. Singing and dancing club.

**B. Drawing and painting club.**

C. Film club.

IV. Read the following poster and complete the conversation. Act it out with your partner. 阅读下列海报，完成对话。并与同伴表演对话。

**WE WANT YOU**

**Student Clubs**  
**Looking for New Members!**

*We are looking for new members for the following clubs. You're welcome to join us!*

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CARTOON CLUB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Watch cartoon movies and TV shows.</li> <li>● Read cartoon books and discuss them as a group.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SKIING CLUB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plan a club trip to go skiing.</li> <li>● Invite professional skiers to share their experience.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Take group trips to take scenery photos.</li> <li>● Analyze famous photographs.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>CHESS CLUB</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Host a chess competition between members.</li> <li>● Invite chess masters to give lectures.</li> </ul>



*If you are interested, please fill out a form at Room 205.*

**Student Union**





*After seeing the above poster, Zhang Mei and Li Lin discuss which club(s) they want to join.*

Zhang Mei: So which club do you want to join?

Li Lin: I'm not sure. I like reading cartoon books a lot, so perhaps I'll join the 1. cartoon club. How about you? Which club are you interested in?

Zhang Mei: Well, I'm interested in skiing, so I might join the 2. skiing club.

Li Lin: That would be fun, but I'm afraid skiing would be too dangerous for me. I like taking photos, too, so I think I'm going to join the 3. photography club, too.

Zhang Mei: Do you prefer to take pictures of people or of scenery?

Li Lin: As a beginner, I prefer taking scenery photos.

Zhang Mei: Then the photography club is a good choice for you.

### 录音文本及会话语言重点

Li Lin: Hi, nice to meet you. I'm Li Lin. I'm new here.

Wendy: Nice to meet you, too. I'm Wendy. Are you a freshman?

Li Lin: Yes, this is my first day on campus. I'm so excited.

Wendy: Really? Vocational school is a unique experience.

Li Lin: Are there any interesting clubs in our school?

Wendy: Sure. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?

Li Lin: I like singing and dancing.

Wendy: Well, then I suggest you attend singing and dancing club.

Li Lin: Do they hold many activities?

Wendy: Certainly. A big singing and dancing competition is coming soon.

Li Lin: Wow, I can't wait for that. By the way, are you a member of any club?

Wendy: Yeah! I'm a member of the film club.

Li Lin: What do you do regularly?

Wendy: We watch a new foreign film at each meeting and discuss it.

### Notes

1. Yes, this is my first day on campus. I'm so excited.

是的，这是我入校的第一天。我太激动了。

短语 on campus 意为“在校内”或“在校园里”。例如：

Students are prohibited from smoking on campus.

学生不准在校内吸烟。

2. What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?

你业余时间喜欢做什么？

in one's spare time 意为“在业余时间”。例如：





## Blog

16 views, 2021-8-24 20:26

I'm studying at a vocational school now. I have made many new friends here. There are many different classes in our school. We study all kinds of subjects in the classrooms in the morning. In the afternoon, we usually go to different workplaces to have skill training classes. For instance, some students may work as cashiers in supermarkets. Others work as waiters or waitresses in hotels or restaurants. We even go to an auto repair shop to learn how to repair cars.

Before dinner in the evening, I often play football with the members of our football club. After dinner, I go to the library. The library of our school is big and comfortable. I really like to go there because there are a lot of amazing books to read.

On the weekends the members of our volunteer group often go to a nursing home in a nearby community to help the elderly. We chat with them to cheer them up. Sometimes we help them get around in their wheelchairs. It is really rewarding.

## Translation

我现在在一所职业学校学习。我在这里交了许多新朋友。我们学校有许多不同的班级，我们早上在教室里学习各种各样的科目。下午，我们通常去不同的工作场所上技能培训课。例如，一些学生可能会在超市当收银员，另一些学生会在宾馆或餐馆当服务员，我们甚至还去汽车修理店学习如何修理汽车。

晚饭前，我经常和我们足球俱乐部的成员一起踢足球。晚饭后，我去图书馆。我们学校的图书馆又大又舒服，我真的很喜欢那里，因为那里有很多好看的书。

周末，我们志愿者小组的成员们经常去附近社区的一家养老院帮助老人。我们和他们聊天，让他们高兴起来。有时我们帮助他们坐在轮椅四处走动。这真的很有意义。

## Notes

### 1. For instance, some students may work as cashiers in supermarkets.

例如，一些学生可能会在超市做收银员。

**for instance** 意为“例如，比如”，可置于句首，也可置于句中。例如：

Some birds, penguins for instance, cannot fly at all. 有些鸟，例如企鹅，根本不会飞。

### 2. On the weekends the members of our volunteer group often go to a nursing home in a nearby community to help the elderly.

周末，我们志愿者小组的成员常去附近社区的一家养老院帮助老人。

**on the weekends** 意为“在周末”，**to help the elderly** 是不定式短语，在句中作目的状语。

## 课文语言重点

1. I'm studying at a vocational school now.

我现在在一所职业学校学习。



vocational school 意为“职业学校”。例如：

Had she not become a model, she had planned to enter a local vocational school to become just such a tour guide.

如果她没有成为模特，她原本打算进当地的职业学校学习，然后出来当这样一名导游。

2. In the afternoon, we usually go to different workplaces to have skill training classes.

下午，我们通常去不同的工作场所上技能培训课。

workplace 意为“工作场所”。例如：

How do we get along in the workplace with these unusual people?

我们在工作场所该如何与这些“与众不同”的人相处呢？

3. We even go to an auto repair shop to learn how to repair cars.

我们甚至去汽车修理店学习如何修理汽车。

how to do 是“疑问词 + 不定式”的结构，一般情况 do 后必须接宾语。例如：

I don't know how to do this thing. = I don't know how I can do this thing.

我不知道怎么做这件事。

4. Before dinner in the evening, I often play football with the members of our football club.

晚饭前，我经常和我们足球俱乐部的成员一起踢足球。

play football 意为“踢足球”。当 play 后接表示某种球类运动或棋牌类的活动时，中间不加冠词，即 play+ 球类 / 棋牌类。这时，play 可根据实际情况翻译成“打、踢、下”等。

5. I really like to go there because there are a lot of amazing books to read.

我真的很喜欢去图书馆，因为那里有很多好看的书。

to read 为不定式短语做后置定语，修饰前面名词 books。例如：

The next train to arrive is from Beijing.

下一趟到达的火车来自北京。

6. Sometimes we help them get around in their wheelchairs.

有时我们帮助他们坐轮椅四处走动。

get around 意为“四处走动”。例如：

How does she get around without a car?

没有车，她怎么出行？



## Exercises

### Words

I. Match the following sentences with the pictures below. Pay attention to the words in bold. 将下列句子与图片匹配，注意粗体字。

- A. Their **workplace** is clean and tidy.
- B. They work as **cashiers** in a **supermarket**.
- C. The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics are looking for **volunteers**.
- D. The **elderly** are well taken care of in a **nursing home**.



1. D



2. A



3. C



4. B

II. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式完成句子。

1. Teaching is hard work, but for many people it is a vocation (vocational).
2. I dress for comfort (comfortable), not fashion.
3. She amazed (amazing) her friends by suddenly getting married.
4. The two friends chatted (chat) all evening.
5. He cheered (cheer) her up by telling a joke.



6. The old man likes to take public buses to get around (get around).

### Reading Comprehension

Read the blog and complete the information about the writer and yourself. 阅读博客，将作者和你个人的信息填写到表格中。

Time	What does the writer do?	What do you do?
In the morning	He studies all kinds of subjects in the classrooms.	
In the afternoon	He usually goes to different workplaces to have skill training classes.	
In the evening	Before dinner in the evening, he often plays football with the members of their football club. After dinner, he goes to the library.	
On the weekends	The members of their volunteer group often go to a nursing home in a nearby community to help the elderly.	

### 教学建议

本文作者以第一人称的角度，简要介绍了他在职业学校的丰富多彩的生活。教师可以让学生模仿本文介绍自己在职业学校的多彩生活。

### Beyond the Text

Read the poster about the chess club and complete the information. 阅读一则有关围棋俱乐部的海报并填写相关信息。

1. When will the club start?

It will start on October first.

2. Who can join the club?

All level of players can join the club.

3. When will the members meet?

They will meet on Tuesdays after school.

4. Where will the members meet?

They will meet in the back of the library.

5. Whom is to contact?

Ms. Fay.

For More Information, Contact Ms. Fay.



## ★ Grammar

### 一般现在时与一般过去时

时态名称	结构	主要用法	常见连用词	例句
一般现在时	1. 主语 + 系动词 be (am, is, are) + 其他 2. 主语 + 行为动词 + 其他	1. 经常性或习惯性动作 2. 客观真理、客观存在或科学事实	often, usually, always, sometimes, ever, never, once a week, twice a week...	She has a little sister. He is not a student. The earth moves around the sun. Shanghai lies in the east of China. Pride goes before a fall (骄兵必败).
一般过去时	主语 + 过去分词 + 其他	1. 过去某个时间所发生的动作或所处的状态 2. 过去经常性、习惯性动作或行为等	yesterday, the day before yesterday, last year/month/week, just now...	He was here just now. I bought a T-shirt yesterday. Where did you go last night? Her parents got married in 1982. I didn't know you like oranges. I went to the cinema once a week when I was at college.

### Exercises

Choose the best answer. 选择最佳答案。

- The painting \_\_\_\_\_ nice.
 

A. looks	B. is looking
C. look	D. looked at
- She \_\_\_\_\_ her smart phone at home.
 

A. leave	B. leaves
C. leaved	D. left
- He \_\_\_\_\_ down and soon falls asleep.
 

A. sit	B. sits	C. sitting	D. sat
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- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a good rest?  
—No, she didn't.
 

A. Do; had	B. Did; have
C. Did; had	D. Was; had



5. Joan always \_\_\_\_\_ others.
- A. help                                  B. helping  
C. **helps**                                 D. to help
6. She was late because she \_\_\_\_\_ her way.
- A. losted                                 B. lose  
C. loses                                  D. **lost**
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ the school in time every morning.
- A. **get to**                                 B. went                                 C. arrived                                 D. reach to
8. Will you please say it again? I \_\_\_\_\_ quite \_\_\_\_\_ you.
- A. **didn't; hear**                                 B. don't; heard  
C. didn't; heard                                 D. don't; hear
9. He went to the room and \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- A. lock                                      B. locking  
C. locks                                      D. **locked**
10. She never \_\_\_\_\_ a cake.
- A. make                                      B. to make  
C. **makes**                                      D. making

### 教学建议

本部分是关于一般现在时与一般过去时的语法知识讲解和对比，教师可重点比较两者不同（发生时间和动词形式的不同）并结合练习题，帮助学生掌握这两种语法知识。

## ★ Writing

### Poster (海报)

海报是一种带有宣传广告性质的招贴，常配以精美的设计以吸引读者。相关内容往往作为大字标题放在海报正中以提示海报内容，如 Basketball Match, Campus Concert 等，而无须注明 Poster 等字样。海报正文部分用简短的词句写清具体内容、活动时间、地点等。





Sample

# CAMPUS MEETUP

***Hi! Come and Join Campus Meetup!***

Join us to share a story about your campus life. Whether you are students or teachers, all are welcome!  
Just bring an open mind and the desire to communicate.

**We have:**  
Colorful and fun games,  
Engaging discussion topics,  
Plus many snacks and gifts!



**September 25th (Saturday)  
18:00–20:00  
Building 1F**

**Exercise**

Please design a poster for an activity to be held in your school or city.

A large rectangular box with a dashed border and horizontal dotted lines inside, intended for designing a poster.

### 教学建议

本部分是关于海报写作介绍，教师可通过范例讲解海报设计要点和写作规范。如海报正中往往把相关内容作为大字标题，如 Basketball Match, Campus Concert 等字样以提示海报的内容，而无须注明 Poster (海报) 等字样。海报正文部分用简短的词句写清具体内容、活动时间、地点等。

## ★ Cultural Awareness

### Confucius—the Greatest Teacher in Chinese History

Confucius (551–479BC) is one of China's most famous educators, scholars, philosophers and politicians. He was born in the state of Lu (present-day Shandong province). During his lifetime, Confucius had an unsuccessful political career, but a highly successful one as a teacher. He spent his later life teaching his disciples. He set up the first private school in China and had 3 000 disciples, of whom 72 became accomplished. Confucius said that people of all social classes and with all learning levels or ability should be taught. He is well-known for his pioneering teaching approach—“teach according to natural aptitude” or “personalized teaching”. His teachings were recorded in a book called *The Analects*. Confucius has been respected as the “Role Model for Teachers Throughout the Ages”.



### 孔子——中国历史上最伟大的教师

孔子（公元前 551—公元前 479 年）是中国最著名的教育家、学者、哲学家和政治家之一。他出生于鲁国（今山东省）。孔子作为一名政治家并不成功，但作为一名教师却非常成功。孔子晚年潜心办学，他创办了中国第一所私学，并先后传授弟子三千人，其中七十二人成就斐然，时称七十二贤。孔子的教育思想和理念包括有教无类，即不分社会阶层和学习水平或能力，人人都可以入学受教育。他还以其开创性的教学方法，即“因材施教”而闻名。孔子的思想学说被整理记录在《论语》一书中。他被后世尊称为“万世师表”。



### 教学建议

本部分作为课程思政内容，着重介绍了孔子作为中国最伟大教师的生平及其对中国教育事业所做出的开拓性贡献。教师可引导学生了解孔子的生平、思想及其在世界范围内的影响。

### ★ New Words

<b>amazing</b>	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	令人惊奇的
<b>cafeteria</b>	/ˌkæfə'tɪəriə/	<i>n.</i>	自助餐厅
<b>cashier</b>	/kæ'sʃɪə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	收银员
<b>chat</b>	/tʃæt/	<i>v.</i>	聊天
<b>chorus</b>	/'kɔ:rəs/	<i>n.</i>	合唱团
<b>comfortable</b>	/'kʌmfətəbl/	<i>adj.</i>	舒服的
<b>community</b>	/kə'mju:nəti/	<i>n.</i>	社区
<b>elderly</b>	/'eldəli/	<i>adj.</i>	年老的；年长的
<b>rewarding</b>	/'rɪ:wɔ:diŋ/	<i>adj.</i>	值得做的；有意义的
<b>supermarket</b>	/'su:pəmə:kɪt/	<i>n.</i>	超市
<b>vocational</b>	/vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/	<i>adj.</i>	职业的
<b>volunteer</b>	/ˌvɒlən'tɪə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	志愿者
<b>wheelchair</b>	/'wi:lʃeə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	轮椅
<b>workplace</b>	/'wɜ:kpleɪs/	<i>n.</i>	工作场所

### ★ Phrases and Expressions

<b>cheer up</b>	(使)高兴起来；(使)振作起来
<b>get around</b>	(尤指老年人或病人)四处走动
<b>nursing home</b>	养老院；私人疗养院