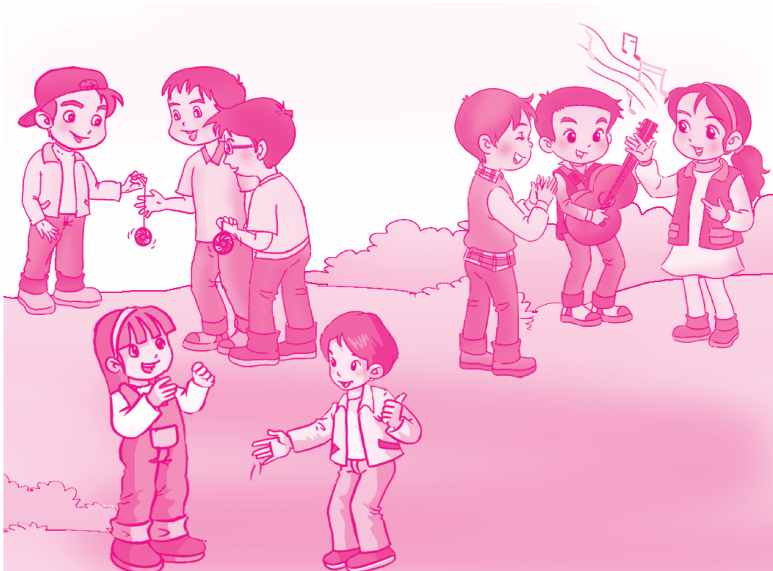


Unit 3 Activity



Dialogue

Jack: What do you usually do on weekends?

Linda: I love swimming. So I go swimming every weekend.

Jack: Why do you love swimming?

Linda: Swimming is fun. I like to jump into the water and cool down.

I feel great when I jump into the cold water.

Jack: That sounds great!



Linda: What do you like to do?

Jack: I like playing basketball.

Linda: When do you do that?

Jack: Every day after classes, with my friends.



Text

Watching TV

Many American boys and girls love to watch TV. Some children spend several hours a day in front of the TV set. Some children even watch TV for six hours or more on weekends. However, many parents only let their children watch TV for certain hours in a day.

TV programs can be good or bad for children. A child may learn some bad things from TV programs. Also, some programs help children to learn the news from other parts of the world. With the help of TV programs, some children do not have to go to the zoo to see animals or go to the sea to see ships. Boys and girls can see a play, a concert or a basketball game at home. Some programs even teach children how to cook or how to use tools.



Notes

1. Many American boys and girls love to watch TV. 美国的许多孩子们喜爱看电视。

love doing / to do sth. 喜爱做某事

eg. I love playing/ to play basketball after school. 放学后,我喜欢打



篮球。

2. With the help of TV programs, some children do not have to go to the zoo to see animals or go to the sea to see ships. 在电视节目的帮助下, 一些孩子不必去动物园看动物或者去海边看轮船。

with the help of... 在……的帮助下

eg. I finished my homework with the help of my mother. 在妈妈的帮助下, 我完成了作业。

have to 不得不, 必须

eg. I have to walk to school in the morning because it snowed heavily last night. 由于昨天下大雪了, 我不得不步行去学校。



Exercise

I. Write T or F before the sentences. If the sentence is true, write T; if the sentence is false, write F.

- () 1. Many parents let their children watch TV for a long time.
- () 2. Children can learn only bad things from TV programs.
- () 3. People can learn some knowledge from some TV programs.
- () 4. Boys and girls can see a lot of things on TV without going out.

II. Translate the sentences into English.

1. 一些孩子喜欢在电视机前待很长时间。

2. 有些电视节目能让孩子学到很多东西。



3. 有些节目甚至教会了孩子如何烹饪或使用工具。



New Words

1. spend	[spend]	v.	度过, 消磨(时光), 花费
2. certain	['sə:tn]	pron.	一些, 某些
3. other	['ʌðə]	adj.	另外的, 别的
		pron.	别的东西, 别人
4. program	['prəʊgræm]	n.	节目; 程序; 计划; 规划
5. zoo	[zu:]	n.	动物园
6. concert	['kɒnsət]	n.	音乐会, 演奏会
7. cook	[kʊk]	v.	烹饪, 煮, 烧
		n.	厨师, 炊事员
8. tool	[tu:l]	n.	工具



Phonetics

I. 辅音

爆破音: [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g]

发[p] [b]时, 双唇紧闭, 在口腔中憋一口气, 然后猛地分开双唇, 气流从口腔中冲出, 送气有力。发[p]时, 声带不振动; 发[b]时, 声带振动。

发[t] [d]时, 舌尖紧贴上齿龈, 然后舌尖突然离开上齿龈, 气流冲出口腔。发[t]时, 声带不振动; 发[d]时, 声带振动。

发[k] [g]时, 舌后部隆起紧贴软腭, 憋气, 然后舌后部突然离开软腭, 同时气流冲出口腔。声带不振动, 送气发出[k]; 声带振动, 不送气发

出[**g**]。

摩擦音:[**f**] [**v**] [**h**] [**r**]

[**f**] [**v**]是唇齿摩擦音。发音时下唇靠里部位轻触上齿,气流从齿间的缝隙通过,摩擦成音。声带不振动,送气,发出清辅音[**f**];声带振动发浊辅音[**v**],但气流较弱。

[**h**]是声门摩擦音。发音时口自然张开,气流自由冲出口腔,只在通过声门时发出轻微的摩擦。发[**h**]时,声带不振动。

[**r**]是舌尖齿龈后部摩擦音。发音时舌头卷起,舌尖靠近上齿龈后部,舌前部略呈凹形,双唇突出并收圆,气流从舌面与硬腭间流出。发[**r**]时,声带振动。

II. 朗读下列单词,注意画线部分的发音。

[p] s <u>p</u> nd	app <u>l</u> e	pa <u>r</u> k	compa <u>n</u> y
[b] every <u>b</u> dy	<u>b</u> ig	<u>b</u> ag	<u>b</u> ad
[t] hist <u>o</u> ry	c <u>e</u> rta <u>i</u> n	<u>t</u> ool	<u>t</u> ime
[d] every <u>b</u> dy	friend <u>d</u>	sp <u>e</u> nd	word <u>d</u>
[k] cook <u>k</u>	<u>c</u> at	lik <u>e</u>	<u>k</u> ind
[g] <u>g</u> ood	<u>g</u> reat	<u>g</u> od	<u>g</u> rade