

U2 Reading(1)



【课前热身】：

1. 愿意帮忙的，有用的 adj. **helpful** 对某人有帮助：_____
2. 社区 n. **community**
3. 技能，技巧 n. **skill**
4. 修理 vt. **fix** 三单式：_____ 现在分词：_____
5. 问题，难题 n. **problem**
6. 某事，某物 n. **something** something 和 adj. 的位置：_____
7. 工程师，技师 n. **engineer** 一名工程师：_____
8. 检查 vt. **check**
9. 损坏了的，破碎的 adj. **broken**
10. 某人 pron. **someone**
11. 任何人 pron. **anyone**
12. 学院 n. **college**
13. 幸运的 adj. **lucky** 名词：_____
14. 志愿者，义务工作者 n. **volunteer**

15. 某人是.....样子 what be +sb.+like?

16. 友善并且乐于助人 be kind and helpful

17. 他们中的一些人 some of them

18. 在社区中心集中 meet at the community centre

19. 分享各自的一技之长 share their different skills

20. 帮助我们解决各种各样的问题
help us with all kinds of problems

21. 帮助某人某事 help sb. with sth.

22. 帮助某人做某事
help sb. to do sth. 或 help sb. do sth.

23. 开一次手拉手会议 have a "helping hands" meeting

24. 这个周末 this weekend

25. 打算做某事 be going to do sth.

26. 某物出问题了 something wrong with +物



27. 叫一个电脑工程师去检查它

ask a computer engineer to check it

28. 叫某人去做某事 ask sb. to do sth.

29. 叫某人不去做某事 ask sb. not to do sth.

30. 坏了 be broken

31. 叫人去修理它 ask someone to fix it

32. 帮助你家庭作业 help you with your homework

33. 帮助某人某事 help sb. with sth.

34. 大学生 college students

35. 乐意做某事 be ready to do sth.

36. 确实好 really nice

37. 帮助老人 help the old people

38. 探望老人 visit the old people

39. 替他们买东西 do some shopping for them

40.帮助老人打扫公寓

help the old people clean their flats

41.做....事情

do some doing 或 do the doing

(如: do some cleaning)

42.住在像那样的一个社区中心里

live in a neighbourhood like that

43.做某事很幸运 be lucky to do sth.

44.各种各样的 all kinds of

45.找某人来做某事 find someone to do sth.

46.在义工之中 among the volunteers

47.像一个大家庭 be like a big family



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- 4.修理vt. fix
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- 7.工程师，技师n. engineer
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- 9.损坏了的，破碎的adj. broken
- 10.某人pron. someone
- 11.任何人pron. anyone
- 12.学院n. college
- 13.幸运的 adj. lucky
- 14.志愿者，义务工作者n. volunteer



B1

1



This volunteer often does some shopping for the old man.

2

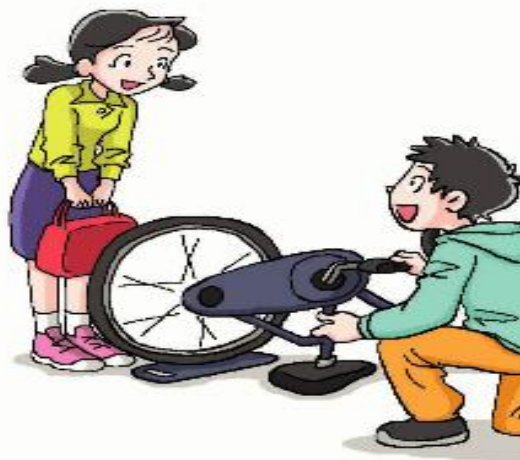
扣拖动的秘
(拖回去哦，



学海
拾贝

The college student is helping the boy with his homework.

3



The man is fixing girl's bicycle.

4



The engineer is checking the computer.

- 1 Volunteers share their skills and help people in the neighbourhood with different problems. T
- 2 Usually there is a meeting at the weekend. T
- 3 Simon wants to ask someone to fix his bicycle. F
- 4 Annie's computer is broken. F
- 5 Parents help their children with their homework. F
- 6 Volunteers also help the old people. T

(1) What are Simon's neighbours like?

They're kind and helpful.

(2) What do the volunteers often do?

They often meet at the community centre and share their different skills.

(3) When do the volunteers meet?

Usually they meet at the weekend.

(4) What meeting do they usually have?

Usually they have a "helping hands" meeting.

(5) Who is Simon going to ask to check his computer?

A computer engineer

(6) Who can Simon find to help him with his homework?

Some college students



(7) What do the volunteers help the old people do?

Some of them visit the old people, do some shopping for them and clean their flats.

(8) Is Simon lucky to live in a neighbourhood like this?

Yes, he is.



My neighbours are kind and helpful. Some of them are volunteers. They have ⁽¹⁾ different skills and often help us with ⁽²⁾ all kinds of problems.

Usually there is a "helping hands" meeting ⁽³⁾ at the weekend. People go there when they need help with their ⁽⁴⁾ problems. Computer engineers are popular. They help people ⁽⁵⁾ check their computers. You can also find someone to ⁽⁶⁾ fix things like ⁽⁷⁾ broken bicycles.

Students can get help with their ⁽⁸⁾ homework. There are some college students among the volunteers, and they are always ⁽⁹⁾ ready to help. Volunteers also help the old people.

We are ⁽¹⁰⁾ lucky to live in a neighbourhood like that. People here are like a big family.

【堂清巩固】

一 词汇。

1. Is there a community (社区) centre in your neighbourhood?
2. The college students share their different skills (技能) to help others.
3. One of the engineers (工程师) in this factory comes from Russia.
4. Daniel often fixes (修理) computers for his workmates.
5. Please show your tickets.
Let me check them.
6. Lucy is polite and helpful (乐于助人的).
7. Usually they have a “helping hands” meeting.



二.动词填空

1. Ask the girl not to be (not be) late for class next time.
2. There is going to be (be) an interesting film tonight, isn't there?
3. Will they have (have) a meeting this weekend?
4. Some college students are ready to help (help) the children.
5. Is he going to play (play) basketball the day after tomorrow? Yes, he is.
6. We are lucky to live (live) in our neighbourhood.
7. Swimming (swim) is a good kind of sport.

三 阅读理解

The aim (目的) of students who come to school is to study. But to study needs a right way, or we would waste the time or the money. The following are ways for studying.

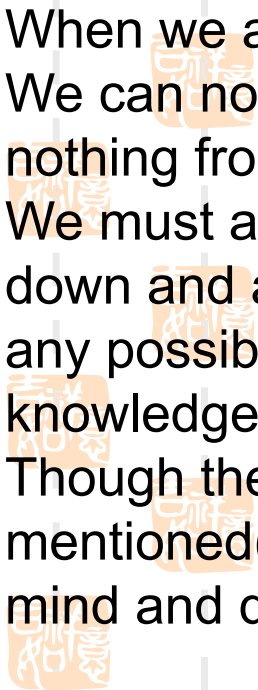
The best time for reading is morning. Because in the morning, the air is fresh and our minds are clear. For that reason, we can get good result.

In studying we must be patient(耐心的). If we don't understand a text well, we must read it again. We should not read the next one until we have learned the first one well.

When we are studying. We must put our hearts into the book. We can not read absent-mindedly(心不在焉的), or we can get nothing from the book while we are reading.

We must always ask "why". If it is not well understood, write it down and ask our teachers or parents, brothers or friends, in any possible way. We must know it completely and then our knowledge can be used well.

Though there are many ways for studying, however, the above mentioned(提及的) will be quite enough if we can keep them in mind and do so.





(B) 1. The article mainly tells us_____.

A. to read in the morning.

B. to pay close attention to ways for studying.

C. the importance of reading

D. to have patience in studying

(D) 2. The article has taught us _____ ways for studying.

A. many B. five C. three D. four

(D) 3. We'd better read in the morning because _____.

A. it is difficult to get good results

B. the air is fresh and our minds are clear

C. it is easy to remember what we have learned.

D. both B and C



- (C) 4. If we can't put our hearts into the book when we read, it is _____.
A. possible to learn something from it.
B. easy to understand it well.
C. impossible for us to get something from it.
D. easy to get something from it.

- (A) 5. In studying, we must always ask "why" in order to _____.
A. understand the book well
B. get some questions to ask our teachers
C. do with the new words
D. write down the questions