

Unit 10

I'd like some noodles.

第四课时

Section B2a-2c

学习目标:

1. 根据文章找寻关键信息，提高阅读能力。
2. 掌握P₅₉2b重点单词和短语。
3. 掌握情态动词(will/would/must/may)表推测的用法。
4. 了解世界各地生日的习俗。

重点: P₅₉2b重点短语。

难点: 情态动词(will/would/must/may)表推测的用法

学习任务单: 以下任务的答案写在本子上。

1. 快速读课文，完成2b表格。3' 2. 再读课文，回答2c问题。3'

3. 大声朗读课文，划出下列短语。先自己画出再核对答案。2'

全世界 _____ 在不同/许多国家 _____ 带有蜡烛的生日蛋糕 _____

...的数量 _____ 许愿 _____ 吹灭 _____ 一次性地 _____ 实现 _____

把.....放进.....里 _____ 变得受欢迎 _____ 切碎 _____

.....长寿的象征 _____ 把好运带给过生日的人 _____

把某物带给某人 _____

4. 大声朗读课文，小组内合作翻译。5'

5. 结合课文，思考：

(1) different的反义词是？后接名词什么形式？思考相关的短语有？

(2) birthday cakes **with** candles / the child **with** the candy 中 **with** 表示什么意思？

(3) 思考 the number of 后面加名词的什么形式，及谓语动词用什么形式？ a number of 呢？

(4) 找出本课中的情态动词，回顾情态动词的用法并思考在本课中的用法。

(5) get 在本课中什么意思？后接什么词？还有什么意思？

2b

Fill in the blanks!



Country	Food	Special meaning (特殊的意义)
UK	birthday cake with candles	1, Blow out all the candles in one go makes their dream come true. 2. The child with the candy is lucky
China	long noodles, eggs	1, The long noodles are a symbol of long life. 2, Eggs are a symbol of life and good luck.



2c



Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. How can a person make his or her birthday wish come true?

If he or she blows out all the candles in one go, the wish will come true.

2. What do people in the UK sometimes put in a birthday cake?

They sometimes put a candy in a birthday cake.

3. Why do people never cut up birthday noodles in China?

Because the long noodles are a symbol of long life.

4. Why do people eat special foods on their birthday?

Because they want to bring good luck to the birthday person.

全世界

around the world

在不同/许多国家

in **different**/many countries

带有蜡烛的生日蛋糕

birthday cakes **with** candles

...的数量

the number of

许愿

make a wish

吹灭

blow out

一次性地,一口气

in one go

实现

come true

把.....放进.....里

putin.....

变得受欢迎

get popular

切碎

cut up

.....长寿的象征

a symbol of long life

把好运带给过生日的

bring good luck to the birthday person

人

bring sth. **to** sb.

把某物带给某人

Language Points

1. The answer would be **different** in different countries. 在不同的国家答案也会不同。

different后接名词复数。

反义词为**same**,后接名词单数,通常前加the
在不同的班级/学校 **in different classes/schools**

在相同的班级/学校 **in the same class/school**

常见短语: **be different from...**与.....不同

the same as...与.....相同

我的钢笔与你的不同。

My pen is different from yours.

我的钢笔与你的相同。

My pen is the same as yours.

answer意为“v.回答; (c)n.答案”

拓展: 回答问题 **answer a/the question**
问题的答案 **the answer to the question**

即学即练:

1.Are you in the same **B** ?

A.schools B.class C.classes D.countries

2.The weather in winter **is different from**

(与.....不同) that in summer.

翻译:

3.你和我不一样。 **We're different.**

4. 问题的答案是正确的。

The answer to the question is right.

2. birthday cakes **with** candles /

the child **with** the candy 中 **with** 表示具有；
带有的意思，作 **后置** 定语，修饰前面的名词。

翻译：

我有一个带有游泳池的大房子。

I have a big house with a swimming pool.

大象能找到带有食物和水的地方。

Elephants can find places with food and water.

3. **The number of the candles is** the person's age.

蜡烛的数量是这个人的岁数。

the number of 意为“.....的数目”，后接**可数名词复数**，当其作主语时，谓语动词应用**单数形式**。

我们班里学生的数目是四十人。

The number of the students in our class is forty.

拓展：

a number of 意为“大量，许多”后接**可数名词复数**，当其作主语时，谓语动词应用**复数形式**。

A number of the the students are in our class.

翻译：

苹果的数量是50。

The number of the apples is fifty.

许多苹果在桌上。

A number of the apples are on the table.

4. 本课中的情态动词

will/would（将要，**would**是**will**的过去式）

must（必须，应该，一定） **may**（可能，或许，可以）

后接动词原形，没有人称和数的变化。在本课中都表示推测，过去式表示推测性更小。

例如：The book **must be** hers, because her name is on it.

这本书一定是她的，因为她的名字在上面。

He **may be** late, so don't wait for him.

他可能会迟到，所以不要等他。

翻译：她一定是一个老师。 **She must be a teacher.**

天正在下雨，他可能不来了。

It's raining now, he may be not come.

5. In China, it is **getting popular** to have cake on your birthday. 在中国，生日吃蛋糕日渐流行
get在本句中作系动词，意为“变得”，后接形容词。

Summer is coming! It is getting hot.
夏天到了，天气越来越热了。

get 还有“得到，获取”的意思。

To get the first, he studies hard every day.
为了得到第一名，他每天努力学习。

拓展：**be popular with sb.** 受某人欢迎

TFboys are popular with many young students.

TFboys 受很多年轻学生欢迎。

翻译：

这只狗很受孩子们的欢迎。

The dog is very popular with children.

总结： 1.重点短语

around the world

in **different**/many countries

birthday cakes **with** candles

the number of

make a wish

blow out

in one go

come true

putin.....

get popular

cut up

a symbol of long life

bring good luck to the birthday person

bring sth. **to** sb.

2. 情态动词(**will/would/must/may**)
表推测的用法。
3. 世界各地生日的习俗。

检测:

选词填空。(4分钟)

luck, different, lucky, answer, will, idea

1. What's your answer to this question?
2. They think it can bring good luck to them.
3. The boy doesn't get hurt (受伤). He's really lucky.
4. If it's sunny tomorrow. We will go boating.
5. The two boys have different hobbies (爱好).
6. It's a good idea to make a snowman in the snow.

3a Fill in the blanks in the ad with the words in the box.

order bowl kinds strawberry specials

The Ice-cream and Pancake House

Would you like to eat ice-cream or pancakes?

At our restaurant, we have some great

specials. We have different kinds of fruit ice-cream, like banana, banana or orange.

Would you like a big bowl for four yuan or a small one for just two yuan? You can also

order our delicious pancakes. They're only five yuan.

翻译：（4分钟）

1.你不可能一次把工作都干完。

You can't do all the work in one go.

2.许个愿，它一定会实现的。

Make a wish, and it can really come true.

3.请把他明天带到这间办公室。

Please bring him to this office tomorrow.

4.那听起来是个好主意。

That sounds like a good idea.

5.我有一个主意。

I have a idea.

6.把书放到书柜里。

Put the books in the bookcase.