**Unit 10 You’re supposed to shake hands.**

**Section B2 (2a-2e)**

**【学习目标】**

1．能够读懂有关不同国家的饮食、生活习俗的文章。

2．能根据所学内容，感悟be supposed to在文章中的运用，并学会注意文章的细节。

3．能通过开展小组学习活动，培养协作意识；并了解不同国家的餐桌礼仪，提高对文明生活的认识。

**【重点和难点】**

1. 重点单词：basic，exchange，granddaughter，behave，except

2. 通过交流表达和阅读训练，体会be supposed to的用法。

**【课前预习】**

Ⅰ. 请根据中文意思写出下列重点单词。

1. 交换 *n．& v．*\_\_\_\_\_\_

2．(外)孙女 *n．*\_\_\_\_\_\_

3．表现；举止 *v．*\_\_\_\_\_\_

4．除……之外 *prep.*除了；只是*conj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ. 请认真阅读课文，找出下列重点短语。

5. 学习基础的餐桌礼仪\_\_\_\_\_\_

6．我的房东\_\_\_\_\_\_

7．特地；格外努力\_\_\_\_\_\_

8．使……感到宾至如归\_\_\_\_\_\_

9．与我年龄相仿\_\_\_\_\_\_

10．把你的胳膊放在桌子上\_\_\_\_\_\_

11．习惯于\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅲ.请用以上重点短语完成下列句子。

12．他们竭尽全力使我感到宾至如归。

They go out of their way to \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_．

13．不得不说要记住所有的事情对我来说很困难，但我正在逐渐适应。

I have to say that I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to remember everything，but I'm gradually\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**【合作探究】**

**探究一、**仔细阅读课本P78，阅读并在书中查找这些短语并标记。

1. 没有理由做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 使...(某人)感到宾至如归\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 正如你所想象的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 习惯于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 一点儿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 特地;格外努力\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 切碎\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 逐渐地；渐渐地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. 餐桌礼仪\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**探究二、**阅读课本P78、完成下面任务。

一. Read paragraph 1 and answer the questions.

1. Why is Lin Yue in France?

2. Does she enjoy staying with her host family? How do you know?

3. How does she feel about making mistakes when she speaks French?

二. Read paragraph 2 about “French table manners in my eyes” (True or False)

1. You are supposed to put the bread on the plate.
2. You should eat everything with a fork.
3. It’s OK to eat fruit with your hands.
4. It’s polite to say “I’m full” when you don’t want to eat any more.
5. You shouldn’t put your elbows on the table.

三、Read the passage carefully again and make notes about French customs in the chart.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dos | Don’ts |
| You’re expected to put your bread on the table | You’re not supposed to put your bread on your plate. |

**探究四、**知识链接。

1. I was a bit nervous before I arrived here, but there was no reason to be.

我来到这里之前有点儿紧张，但是没有理由那样。

there was no reason to be 后面省略了nervous，以避免重复出现。

(no) reason to do sth. （没）有理由做某事

e.g. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ believe that he is lying.

他们有理由认为他在撒谎。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ to worry. 没有理由担心。

2. They go out of their way to make me feel at home.

他们尽力让我感觉到像在家里面一样。

(1) go out of one’s way to do sth. 特地做某事，格外努力地做某事

e.g. She \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to make me feel welcome.

她费尽心思要让我觉得是受欢迎的。

Mr. Liu always \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to help us.

刘先生总是尽力地帮助我们。

(2) make sb. feel at home 使某人感到宾至如归

e.g. The hotel makes everyone \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

这家宾馆让每个人都感到宾至如归。

Her kindness made me feel at home. 她和爱可亲，让我感到宾至如归。

3. She also has a teenage granddaughter about my age who is really kind.

他还有一个十几岁的，个我年纪差不多的孙女，人也很友善。

本句是一个复合句，主语是she，谓语动词是has,宾语是a teenage granddaughter, about my age 和 who is really kind 作后置定语，修饰granddaughter, about 为副词，意为“大约”。

4. I’m very comfortable speaking French now. 我现在讲法语很轻松自如。

be comfortable doing sth. 做某事自信，自如，相当于feel good about doing sth.

e.g. Li Hua \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ in front of her classmates now.

现在李华在同学面前唱歌感到很轻松自如。

I’m not comfortable \_\_\_\_\_\_ with strangers. 我和陌生人待在一起不自在。

5. As you can imagine, things are very different from the way they are at home.

正如你所想象的，这里的事情和在家时截然不同。

as you can imagine 正如你所想象的。as 为连词，正如，用于所说的话已为人所知或已经说过。

e.g. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_, the weather is hot there.

正如你所想象的，那里的天气很热。

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Mary is leaving soon.

你是知道的，玛丽马上要离开了。

6. I thought that was pretty strange at first, but now I’m used to it.

一开始我认为那样做相当奇怪，但是现在我已经习惯了。

be / get used to习惯于，后接名词，代词，动词ing定式。

e.g. You’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ our way of living soon.

你会很快习惯我们的生活方式。

be used to do sth. 被用来做某事。是use sth to do sth 的被动语态。

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事，过去经常性的动作或存在的状态。

e.g. My grandma\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ getting up early. 我奶奶习惯早起。

Cloth \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ make clothes. 布料被用来做衣服。

Mr. White used to live in China, so he is used to Chinese dishes.

怀特先生过去住在中国，所以他习惯吃中国菜。

【中考链接】

—How does Jack usually go to school?

—He \_\_\_\_ ride a bike, but now he \_\_\_\_ there to lose weight.

A. used to, is used to walk B. was used to, is used to walking

C. was used to, is used to walk D. used to, is used to walking

7. Another example is you’re not supposed to eat anything with your hands except bread, not even fruit.

另一个例子是，除了面包，你不应该用手拿着吃任何东西，甚至水果也不行。

except 介词，除……之外，表示排除在外。

e.g. All of them went to Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

除了我之外，他们都去上海了。

My father usually goes to work by bike \_\_\_\_\_\_ rainy days.

除了下雨天外，我爸爸通常骑自行车上班。

【拓展】except 还可作连词，除了，只是。其后常跟that从句,that可省略。

e.g. Our bikes are the same \_\_\_\_\_\_ (that) mine is red.

我们的自行车是一样的，只是我的那辆是红色的。

besides 介词/副词, 除……之外（还）；而且，表示另外，附加。

e.g. Another two boys were there \_\_\_\_\_\_ Bill.

除比尔外还有另外两个男孩在那里。

8. You have to cut it up and eat it with a fork.

你必须把他切开，用叉子叉着吃。

cut up 切碎，切成小块

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the meat, please. 请将肉切碎。

I want to eat this apple. Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_?

我想吃这个苹果。你能把它切开吗？

cut up 是动词加副词，宾语是代词必须放在他们的中间 cut down 减少，砍倒。

**【课时小结】**

重点单词

1. exchange *n.&v.* 交换

2. granddaughter  *n.* （外）孙女

3. behave  *v.* 表现，举止

4. except *prep.* 除……之外(*conj.*) 除了；只是

重点词组

1. learn basic table manners学习基础的餐桌礼仪

2. my host family我的房东

3. go out of one’s way特地，格外努力

4. make … feel at home使（某人）感到宾至如归

5. about my age与我年龄相仿

6. put your elbow on the table把你的肘放在桌子上

7. get used to习惯于

重点句式

1. She never knew what she was supposed to do at the dinner table.

她总是不知道在餐桌上该做什么。

2. They go out of their way to make me feel at home.

他们竭尽全力使我感到宾至如归。

3. You wouldn’t believe how quickly my French has improved because of that.

你不会相信我的法语由于那提高的有多快。

4. I am very comfortable speaking French now.

我现在能轻松地讲法语了。

5. Although I still make lots of mistakes, it doesn’t worry me like it used to.

虽然我仍旧会犯许多错误，但不再像以前那样让我着急了。

6. My biggest challenge is learning how to behave at the dinner table.

我最大的挑战是学习怎样在餐桌上表现。

7. You’re not supposed to eat anything with your hands except bread，not even fruit.除了面包以外，你不应当用手吃任何东西,甚至水果也不能。

8. I have to say that I find it difficult to remember everything, but I’m gradually getting used to it.

我不得不说我发现要记住所有的事对我来说有点困难，但我已逐渐习惯了。

**【达标检测】**

**一. 单项选择。**

1. How I want a doctor when I grow up!

A. is B. be C. to be D. being

2. They have some problems \_\_\_\_\_\_ the top of the mountain.

A. arriving in B. getting to C. to get D. to arrive

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our basketball team failed in the match, we tried our best.

A. As B. Though C. Because D. But

4. All the clerks went home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Li for he had to finish his work.

A. except B. besides C. without D. talked

5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ to get up at 7:00, but now he is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to getting up early.

A. use; used B. used; used C. used; use D. use; use

6. We go to school every day \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday and Sunday.

A. beside B. besides C. except D. except for

7. Liu Yi is proud \_\_\_\_ his motherland.

A. in B. of C. from D. for

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ in his English Test Paper. His teacher was very angry with him.

A. makes some mistakes B. make a mistake

C. made few mistakes D. made many mistakes

9. Jim’s father is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.

A. working B. work C. works D. worked

10. My biggest challenge is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_English more fluently.

A. to learn speaks B. learning to say C. learn to say D. learning to speak

**二. 英汉互译。**

1. 特地，不怕麻烦地干某事 5. exchange program

2. 使某人感到宾至如归 6. not …any more

3. 为某事而感谢 7. have a good school year

4. 习惯于干某事 8. a particular challenge

**三. 将下列句子改为同义句。**

1. You can learn by yourself on the Internet.

You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

2. I find that it is interesting to talk with Jack.

I find \_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_with Jack.

3. Every one of us has passed the exam, but John hasn’t.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_\_ John.

4. The host family tried very hard to help Wang Kun.

The host family \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to help Wang Kun.

5. It was quite hard for her to feel good about speaking French.

It was quite hard for her to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ French.

**四. 从方框中选择恰当的介词、副词填空。**

up, of, in, without, at, about, after, by

1. They often drop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_their friends’ homes at weekends.

2. In Switzerland, we never visit a friend’s house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_calling first.

3. We need to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_table manners when we visit Japan.

4. First \_\_\_\_\_\_all, you should finish your homework.

5. He picked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his hat and went out.

6. Tom arrives \_\_\_\_\_\_\_Beijing on time.

7. He was pointing his finger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me.

8. Don’t blame (责骂) him anymore. He is a child, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all.

**五. 用所给单词的正确形式填空**

everything, free, they, on, fact, much, hate, with, slow, hour

     The Americans think a lot about time. They learn to value time. As children, they

are taught to be   1   time to go to school , to do work and to do   2   .When

they are having a good time, they say that time flies. When a person is dying, then

he is living on borrowed time.

Time is money. Time is knowledge. Time is everything in America. A working

American has to work hard for eight   3    a day .This is working time. In his  4

time, he also works hard for   5   money . Even Saturday and Sunday are filled

6    activities.  In the street you can hardly see a man who walks    7   .They

walk very fast. In    8   they are running. They love time because time brings

   9   money , comforts and progress. But sometimes they also   10   time, for they have become servants of the clock.

答案：1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5.\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_10.\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【自我评价】**

1. 本课我学会了什么？

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 通过本课的学习，我还有哪些疑问？

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**参考答案：**

【课前预习】

1. exchange
2. granddaughter
3. behave
4. except
5. learn basic table manners
6. my host family
7. go out of one's way
8. make…feel at home
9. about my age
10. put your elbow on the table
11. get used to
12. make me feel at home
13. find it difficult；getting used to

探究一

no reason to do sth.

make .... feel at home

as you can imagine

get used to

a bit

go out of one's way to do sth.

cut up

gradually

table manners

探究二

一

1. She is an exchange student.
2. Yes, she does. Because they go out of their way to make her feel at home.
3. It doesn't worry her as it used to.

二、FFFFT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dos | Don’ts |
| put your bread on the table. | put your bread on your plate. |
| cut up the food and eat it with a fork. | eat anything with your hands except bread, not even fruit. |
| say, “That was delicious.” if you don't want any food. | say you are full. |
|  | put your elbows on the table. |

探究四

1. was reason to；There was no reason
2. goes out of her way; goes out of his way;
3. feel at home
4. is comfortable singing; staying
5. As you can imagine; As you can imagine;
6. be / get used to; is / gets used to; is used to; D
7. except; except; except ; besides
8. Cut up; cut it up

【达标检测】

一、1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. D

二、1. get out of one’s way 2. make sb. feel at home 3. thanks for

4. be used to doing 5. 交换计划 6. 不再 7. 度过美好的一学年

8. 一项独特的挑战

三、1. teach yourself 2. it to talk 3. all; except

4. went out of their way 5. get used to

四. 1. by 2. without 3.about 4. of 5. up 6. in 7. at 8. after

五. 1. on 2. everything 3. hours 4. free 5. more

6. with 7. slowly 8. fact 9. them 10. hate