**Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?**

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

**【学习目标】**

1. 理解并掌握下列词汇及短语：

New words: culture, famous, appear, become, rich, successful, might, main, reason, common, film, unlucky, lose, girlfriend, ready, character, simple

Key phrases: a black mouse with two big round ears, come out, in the 1930s,

such as, be ready to do sth., try his best to do sth., not as/so...as,

try to face danger

1. 理解并掌握下列重点句型:

1) When people say “culture”，we think of art and history.

2) One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.

3) Over 80 years ago, he first appeared in the cartoon *Steamboat Willie.*

4) Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so popular.

5) However, he was always ready to try his best.

2. 通过逐层阅读，了解文章大意，掌握一定的阅读技巧, 提升阅读能力。

3. 了解米老鼠的诞生和成名过程以及人们喜欢它的原因。从而了解世界其他国家的文化，形成跨文化的意识。

**【重点和难点】**

1. 了解米老鼠的诞生和成名过程以及人们喜欢它的原因，培养阅读技巧。

2．学习并掌握课文中重要的知识点。

**【课前预习】**

**一、自学拼读单词和短语**

文化；文明 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 著名的；出名的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 出现*v.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 开始变得；变成*v.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 富有的*adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 获得成功的；有成就的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

不幸的；不吉利的*adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may的过去式 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

主要的；最重要的*adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 原因；理由 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

丢失；失去*v.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 准备好的；愿意的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

人物；角色 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 简单的；易做的*adj.* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

准备好（做某事）；愿意（做某事）

**二、预习课文**

读课文，找出下列短语并写出来：

1. 有两个大圆耳朵的黑老鼠
2. 第一部有声音和音乐的电影

3. 有米奇的卡通片\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 出版 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 愿意(做某事)...... \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. in the 1930s

7. 不如 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 努力去面对任何危险**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

9. 尽他的最大的努力做

10. 例如 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**【合作探究】**

Before reading

1. 和同伴互查课前预习二的内容，看看谁做得好。
2. 小组内讨论下列问题：
3. Do you like to watch cartoons?
4. What’s your favorite cartoons?
5. Why do you like it?

While reading

1. 快速阅读，回答问题：

When did the cartoons come out?

1. 仔细阅读全文，判断对(T) 错(F).

( ) 1 Mickey Mouse is a black mouse with two small round ears.

( ) 2 In the 1940s, Walt Disney made 87 cartoons with Mickey.

( ) 3 Mickey was like a common man, but he tried to face any danger.

( ) 4 Now nobody seems to know or love Mickey Mouse.

( ) 5 One very famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon.

1. Reading up (研读)

Complete the time line on page 38.

Then check the answers.

1. Reading up

Fill in the facts about Mickey on page 38.

5. 仔细阅读全文, 自主学习―找出重、难点。

合作探究—细读全文，提出疑难问题，小组讨论，互相解答。

6. 听并跟读2b，大声朗读2b。

7. 再读2b短文，完成2d。

After reading

1. 讨论。做2e，两人一组造句。

2. 根据短语，试着复述课文。

知识探究

1. But one very famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon.

famous *adj.* 著名的，出名的

be famous \_\_\_\_\_\_ (for / as) 因为……而闻名，指某人因某方面的知识、特点或特长等而出名；或指某地因某种特产、风景或建筑等而出名。

be famous \_\_\_\_\_\_ (for / as) 作为……而著名，指某人以某种身份、职业等出名；或指某地作为什么产地等而著名。

**根据汉语意思写出相应的英语句子。**

1) 张艺谋以他的电影而闻名。

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

2) 中国因为长城和熊猫而著名。

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

3) 北京作为一个首都城市而闻名。

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

4) 杨利伟作为一名伟大的宇航员而闻名。

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

2. Over 80 years ago, he first appeared in the cartoon *Steamboat Willie*.

appear *v*. 出现

e.g. A bus appeared around the corner.

一辆公共汽车出现在拐角处。

appear加前缀\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_构成其反义词disappear, 意为“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”。

类似以dis-为否定前缀的词还有\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 和\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_等。

3. He became very rich and successful.

翻译：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

become *v.* 开始变得; 变成 (连系动词)

连系动词后常跟形容词或名词作表语。其过去式为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

successful *adj.* 获得成功的; 有成就的

名词success+ ful → successful在句中可作表语、定语。

在英语中一些名词加后缀-ful可变为形容词, 如: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (美丽的), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (仔细的), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (有帮助的)等。

4. Mickey was unlucky and had many problems such as losing his house or girlfriend, Minnie.

lose *v*. 失去；丢失

过去式为\_\_\_\_\_\_。lose后面既可以跟失去的事物，也可以跟输掉的比赛等。

翻译句子：

1) I lost my keys.

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

2) I hope we won’t lose the basketball match tomorrow.

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

**【课时小结】**

了解米老鼠的诞生和成名过程以及人们喜欢它的原因。

单词：culture, famous, appear, become, rich, successful, might, main, reason, film, common, unlucky, lose, girlfriend, ready, character, simple

词组：a black mouse with two big round ears, come out, in the 1930s, such as, be

ready to do sth., try his best to do sth., not as/so...as, try to face danger

句型：

1 When people say “culture”，we think of art and history.

2 One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man，but he always tried to face any danger.

3 Over 80 years ago, he first appeared in the cartoon *Steamboat Willie.*

4 Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so popular.

5 However, he was always ready to try his best.

**【达标检测】**

**Ⅰ. 根据句意及所给汉语提示，写出句中所缺单词。**

1. A big dog \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (出现) in front of me and I got a surprise.

2. Jeff is only interested in American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (电影).

3. Last week Mrs. Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (丢失) her cat and she was very sad.

4. Finally, that boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (变成) a great musician.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (主要的) thing is not to worry.

**Ⅱ. 根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，有的需要变换形式。**

|  |
| --- |
| famous, might, lucky, simple, reason |

1. Jerry is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boy. When he was three, his mother died.

2. I brought him some sandwiches because I thought he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be hungry.

3. Many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people studied here, such as Newton and Darwin.

4. Give me your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for arriving late again.

5. This camera is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to use.

**Ⅲ. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词(含缩略形式)。**

1. 这个男孩尽全力照顾他生病的母亲。

This boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to look after his sick mother.

2. Bill从小就乐于助人。

Bill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help others when he was young.

3. 这张光盘是什么时候发行的？

When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this CD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. 这个卡通人物不像米老鼠那样受欢迎。

This cartoon character \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mickey Mouse.

5. 当你面对任何危险时，都不要害怕。

Don't be afraid when you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅳ. 任务型阅读**

Children in the US like K Day very much. K is for kites. March 7 is the day. On that day many children go out in the open air. They take their kites with them. Some kites are very big. Others are small. They are in different colors and shapes (形状). Every kite has a long string (线).

Children begin to run to let their kites fly up. They let out the string from the ball in their hands. Now the kites are flying in the air. How nice they look!

In China, we also have the same festival. It comes in May. On that day, a lot of people get together in Weifang, Shandong. They fly different kinds of kites in the blue sky. People from other parts of the world come to China to celebrate K Day with Chinese people.

根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

1. What date is K Day in the US?

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

2. What do children usually take with them in the open air on K Day?

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

1. Are the kites all the same?

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

1. In which season is American K Day?

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

1. Why do people from other parts of the world come to Weifang, China?

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

**【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】**

一、culture, famous, appear, become, rich, successful, unlucky, might, main, reason, lose, ready, character, simple, be ready to do sth.,

二、

1. a black mouse with two big round ears

2. the first movie with sound and music

3. cartoons with Mickey

4. come out

5. be ready to do sth.

6. 在二十世纪三十年代

7. not as/so...as,

8. try to face any danger.

9. try his best to do sth.

10. such as

**【合作探究】**

While-reading

1. Over 80 years ago.

2. FFTFT

知识探究

1. for；as

1) Zhang Yimou is famous for his movies.

2) China is famous for the Great Wall and pandas.

3) Beijing is famous as a capital city.

4) Yang Liwei is famous as a great astronaut.

2. dis, 消失; disagree, dislike

3. 他变得非常富有和成功。

became; beautiful, careful, helpful

4. lost

1) 我的钥匙丢了。

2) 我希望我们明天篮球比赛不要输。

**【达标检测】**

Ⅰ. 1. appeared 2. films / movies 3. lost 4. became 5. main

Ⅱ. 1. unlucky 2. might 3. famous 4. reason(s) 5. simple

Ⅲ. 1. tried his best 2. was ready to 3. did; come out

4. isn't as / so popular as 5. face any danger

Ⅳ.

1. March 7.

2. They take their kites with them.

3. No, they aren’t.

4. In spring.

5. To celebrate K Day with Chinese people.