**Period 4 （Section B 2a—Self Check）**

**学习目标**

1.学习并掌握单词和短语：world, answer, different, cake,candle, age, blow, if, will, candy, lucky, popular, idea; around the world, make a wish, blow out, the UK, get pop­ular, cut up, bring good luck to. . .。

2.学习并阅读课文“Birthday Food Around the World” 和“The Ice-cream and Pancake House”。

**自主学习**

**学习任务一：学习2a。**

谈论生日和自己想要的生日食品。

**学习任务二：学习2b和2c。**

1.看2b中的图片并猜小女孩的年龄。

2.快速朗读课文，圈出生词及短语。

3.读课文，完成表格，然后核对答案。

4.再读课文，回答2c中的问题，然后核对答案。

5.细读课文，找出重点短语。

世界各地

在不同的国家

插着蜡烛的生日蛋糕

……的数量

许愿

吹灭

一口气

实现

受欢迎

切碎

长寿的象征

给……带来好运

6.复述课文。

**学习任务三：学习3a。**

1.用所给词汇补全3a中的短文。

2.讨论怎样为餐馆写宣传广告。

**学习任务四：学习3b和3c。**

根据3b和3c中的情景和提示语，完成自己的食品广告。

**合作探究**

1.would like sth.为固定搭配，意为“想要做某事”。

Would you like (come) to my birthday party? 你想参加我的生日聚会吗？

2.the number of 与 a number of

“the number of+可数名词复数”意为“……的数量”,作主语时，谓语动词用 数。

“a number of+可数名词复数”意为“许多……”。作主语时，谓语动词用 数。

The number of the books (is/are) 150.

A number of people (get/gets) to work by bus.

3.if引导条件状语从句

在含有if引导的 状语从句的主从复合句中，主句用一般将来时(will do),if从句常用 表示将来。

If it (rain) tomorrow,we (watch) TV at home.

If it (not rain) next weekend,they (go) on a school trip.

4.cut up意为“切碎。为“动词+副词”结构的短语, 代词it/them作宾语时,必须放在中间。

Long noodles are a symbol of long life? So never .

A. cut it up B. cut up it

C. cut them up D. cut up them

5.different 与 differently

形容词 后加 构成副词 differently。differ­ent 用在连系动词后作表语或用在名词前作定语;differently通常用在实义动词后作状语。

In different countries, birthday food would be . (different)

Different people may cook noodles . (differ­ent)

6.make... come true意为“使……成为现实”，其中 make为使役动词，其后接动词

 作宾补，意为“使/让……做……” 。

He is funny. He always makes us (laugh).

他很滑稽，总是让我们发笑。

Work hard and you can make your dream (come) true.

努力工作，你就能使自己的梦想成为现实。

7.怎样为餐馆写宣传广告。

(1)标题。(House of Dumplings)

(2)首句使用问句来吸引读者的注意力。(Would you like. .. ?)

(3)依次介绍食品的种类和价格。(We have beef dumplings for 10 yuan. You can try our soup，and it’s deli­cious...)

(4)结尾可增加欢迎词或地址、电话。(Welcome to... Please call us at...)

**盘点收获**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 单词 | 世界 答案；回答 不同的 蛋糕 蜡烛 年龄 吹 如果 将要，会 糖果 幸运的 受欢迎的 想法，主意  |
| 短语 | 世界各地 许愿 吹灭 切碎 受欢迎,流行 给……带来好运  |
| 句型 | 蜡烛的数量是这个人的年龄。 如果他（她）一口气把蜡烛全部吹灭的话，许的愿望便会成真。 它们是生命和好运的象征。  |
| 写作 | 为餐馆写一则宣传广告。 |

**当堂达标**

**（一）根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词**

1.I wish to travel around the （世界）.

2.Can you a these questions,Tom?

3.May I know your （年龄）？

4.Jack is very （受欢迎的）with young peo­ple.

5.You’re （幸运的）to see the actor.

**（二）单项填空**

1.You can’t the candles. It’s too dark（暗的）in the room.

A. blow up B. put up C. take out D. blow out

2.In our school library there a number of books on science and the number of them

 getting larger.

A. is;are B. are;is C. has;is D. have;are

3. I often and eat birthday cakes my birthday.

A. make a wish;in B. make wish;on C. make a wish;on D. make a hope;in

4. Would you like a large bowl of egg noodles eight yuan?

A. of B. for C. on D. with

5. The teacher makes us him carefully （认真地）.

A. listening B. listening to C. to listen D. listen to

6. If she here this Sunday,I will call you.

A. come B. comes C. will come D. coming

7. You need to blow out all the candles .

A. in go B. on go C. on one go D. in one go

**（三）用所给单词的适当形式填空**

1.What would you like （buy）for your moth­er on Mother’s Day?

2.It’s popular （have）birthday cakes on their birthdays among the young people.

3.Rainy days always make me （feel）sad.

4.If he （take） the bus to the party, he （be）late.

5.Birthday foods would be （differently） but the ideas are the same.

**（四）补全对话**

A.What size bowl of noodles would you like?

B.And how much are they?

C.Wait a minute.

D.Thank you.

E.Can I help you?

A: Good morning. 1.

B: Yes,I’d like 10 dumplings and a bowl of noodles with mutton.

A: 2.

B: I’d like a medium bowl,please.

A: 3. Here are your noodles.

B: Thanks. 4.

A: The dumplings are 5 yuan and the noodles are 6 yuan.

B: Here’s the money.

A: 5.

**（五）阅读理解**

More and more Chinese people like take-away food （外卖食品）.They are usually busy with work and don’t have time to cook meals after work. So take-away food becomes more and more popular. There are many differ­ent kinds, such as fried chicken, hamburgers,fish and chips. They are all delicious. People usually drive to the restaurants and buy some. Then they take them to their workplaces or their homes.

Chinese people usually have a big meal on week­ends. The family get together and go out to a restau­rant. Some people like to stay at home. They cook for themselves. They like watching TV or talking about funny things while eating.

1.Take-away food becomes popular because .

A.people become lazy

B.it is delicious and cheap

C.people don’t have enough time to cook at home af­ter work

D.it is a kind of healthy food

2.People usually go to buy take-away food .

A. by bike B. by car C. by train D. by subway

3.On weekends Chinese people usually .

A.eat take-away food

B.have a big party to celebrate

C.have a big meal together

D.stay at home and cook for themselves

4.Take-away food is .

A. delicious B. fried chicken C. expensive D. cheap

5.The underlined word “together" in the second para­graph means .

A.连续 B.总共 C. 一起 D.时机