

Unit 10

If you go to the party,
you'll have a great time!

Section B 1a-2e



教学目标:

语言知识目标:

- 1) 能掌握以下单词: **travel, agent, expert, keep...to oneself, themselves, teenager, normal, unless, certainly, wallet, worried,**

**mile, angry, in the end, understanding,
careless, mistake, himself, careful, advise,
solve, step, trust, experience, in half, halfway**

2) 能掌握以下句式结构:

① —What do you think I should do?

Can you give some advice?

—I think I should go to college.

**② But If I go to college, I'll never become
a great soccer player.**

Words and expressions

travel

[ˈtrævəl] *v. & n.* 旅行; 游历

agent

[ˈeɪdʒənt] *n.* 代理人; 经纪人

expert

[ˈɛkspə:t] *n.* 专家

keep ... to oneself 保守秘密

teenager

[ˈti:n.eɪdʒə] *n.* 青少年

normal

[ˈnɔ:məl]

adj. 正常的; 一般的

Words and expressions

useless

[ˈjuːslɪs] *conj.* 除非； 如果不

certainly

[ˈsəːtnli] *adv.* 无疑； 肯定； 当然

wallet

[ˈwɒlɪt] *n.* 钱包

mile

[maɪl] *n.* 英里

angry

[ˈæŋɡrɪ] *adj.* 发怒的； 生气的

understanding

[ˌʌndəˈstændɪŋ]

adj. 善解人意的； 体谅人的

Words and expressions

careless ['kɛəlis] *adj.*粗心的；不小心的

mistake [mis'teik] *n.*错误

himself [him'self] *pron.*他自己

careful ['kɛəful] *adj.*小心的；细致的

advise [əd'vaiz] *v.*劝告；建议

solve [sɒlv] *v.*解决；解答

step [step] *n.*步；步骤

Words and expressions

trust

[trʌst] *v.*相信; 信任

experience

[iks'piəriəns] *n.*经验; 经历

in half

分成两半

halfway

['hæf'weɪ, 'hɑ:f-]

adj. & adv. 在中途; 部分地做

else

[els] *adv.*别的; 其他的

Revision

选词填空。

meeting, video, chocolate, taxi,
upset, advice, organize

1. If you walk there, you'll be late for the meeting.
2. If they watch a video at the party, some students will be bored.
3. I don't know what to do, can you give me some advice ?

4. What will happen if she organizes a soccer game on Saturday?
5. If she doesn't come home on time, her parents will be upset.
6. If it rains tomorrow, we'll take a taxi there.
7. If he eats too much chocolate, he'll be very heavy.

Lead-in

Some important things in our life.



be happy



go to college



make a lot of money



be famous



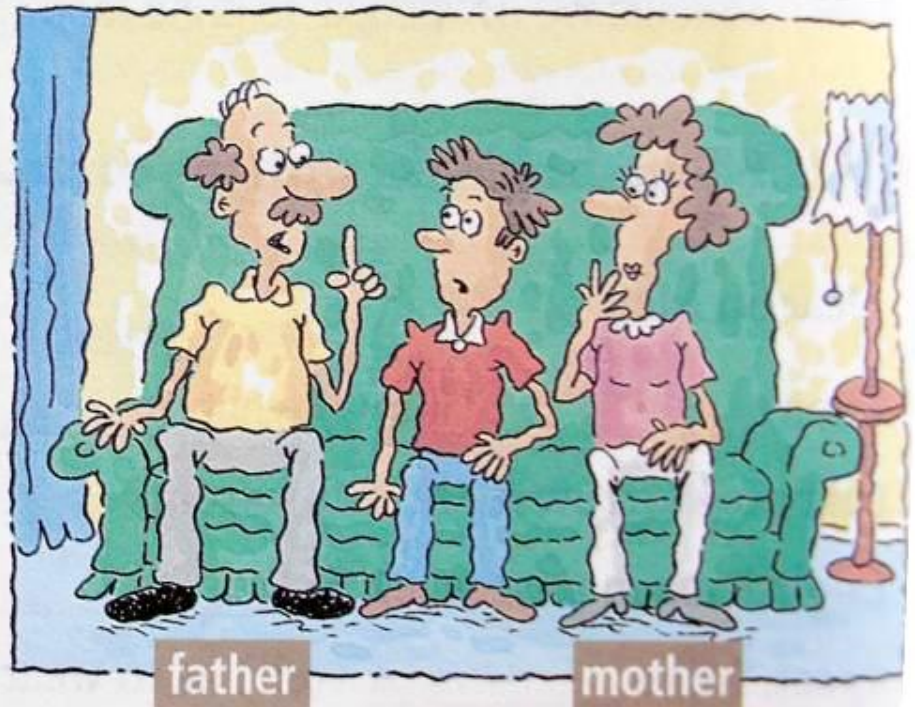
travel around the world



get an education

1a Which of the things below are the most important to you? Circle three things.

be happy travel around the world



go to college

make a lot of money

be famous

get an education



1b Listen. Look at the list in 1a. Write **A** before each thing the soccer agent talks about and **P** before each thing Michael's parents talk about.

P be happy

A travel around the world

P go to college

P make a lot of money

A be famous

P get an education

1c Listen again. Complete the sentences.

- 1. If you join the Lions, _____.**
- 2. If you become a Lion, _____.**
- 3. And if you work really hard, _____.**
- 4. If you become a soccer player, _____.**
- 5. But if I don't do this now, _____.**

a. you'll be famous.

b. I'll never do it.

c. you'll become a great soccer player.

d. you'll never go to college.

e. you'll travel around the world.

Check the answers:

1c, 2e, 3a, 4d, 5b

Pairwork

Student A is Michael. Student B is his friend. Student B, give Student A advice.

What do you think I should do? Can you give me some advice?

I think you should go to college.



But if I go to college, I'll never become a great soccer player.

2a

Discuss

What kinds of things do you worry about?

Who do you usually go to for help?

I'm not good at math. I usually worry about it.



I usually go to my math teacher for help.

New words



teenager *n.*

(13~19) 青少年

mile *n.* 英里

e.g. It's a **mile's** way from my home to school. 从我家到学校有一英里。



wallet *n.* 钱包

expert *n.* 专家

normal *adj.* 正常的；一般的

e.g. It was a **normal** summer night.

那是一个寻常的夏夜。

unless conj. (=if not) 除非；如果不

e.g. You'll be late **unless** you go at once.

如果你不立即走，你会迟到。

understanding adj. 善解人意的；体谅人的

e.g. Mr. Li is a very **understanding**
person.

李先生是一位很善解人意的人。

himself *pron.* 他自己

themselves *pron.* 他（她、它）们自己

宾格或物主代词+ **self/selves** → 反身代词

e.g. The old man taught **himself** English.

那位老人正在自学英语。

certainly *adv.* 当然；行；无疑；肯定

e.g. It's **certainly** a good suggestion.

这无疑是一个好建议。

angry *adj.* 生气的；发怒的

be angry with sb. 对某人生气



e.g. Mr. Miller **was very angry with** Tom.

米勒老师对汤姆很生气。

mistake *n.* 失误；错误

make a mistake/make mistakes 犯错误

e.g. She **made mistakes** again and again.

她三番五次地犯错。

careful *adj.* 细致的；精心的；慎重的

反义词

careless *adj.* 粗心的；不小心的

e.g. He is a **careful** driver. He's never
careless in driving.

keep...to oneself 保守秘密

advise v. 劝告； 建议

advise (动词) → advice (名词) 建议

advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事

**e.g. The doctor advised me to give up
smoking.**

医生建议我戒烟。

solve v. 解决；解答

e.g. He's trying to **solve** the problem.

他正努力解决这个问题。

trust v. 相信；信任

e.g. **Trust** the honest boy.

相信那个诚实的孩子。

step n. 步；步骤

e.g. What is the first **step**?

第一个步骤是什么？

experience *n.* 经验；经历（不可数）

e.g. He has no **experience** at all.

他完全没有经验。

halfway *adv.* 在中途；部分地做(或达到)

e.g. She lost her way **halfway** to the zoo.

她在去动物园的路上迷路了。

in half 分成两半

e.g. She cut the cake **in half**.

她将蛋糕切成两半。

2b

Reading

Look at the statements and then read the passage quickly. Which statement expresses the main idea of the passage?

- a. If people have problems, they should get advice from an expert.**
- ~~b.~~ If people have problems, they should talk to other people.**
- c. If people have problems, they should keep them to themselves.**

2c

Read the passage again and answer the questions. Discuss your answers with a partner.

- 1. What is the worst thing to do if you have a problem?**
- 2. Why didn't Laura want to tell her parents about her lost wallet?**
- 3. What is the first thing you should do when you want to solve a problem?**
- 4. Why can our parents give us good advice about our problem?**

指导

1. **It's to do nothing.** 读短文第一段第三句“Some people believe the worst thing is to do nothing.”可知。
2. **She was afraid to tell her parents.** 由第二段中第一、二两句“Laura once lost her wallet, and worried for days. She was afraid to tell her parents about it.”可知。

3. **It is to find someone you trust to talk to.** 由短文第三段第四句 “He thinks the first step is to find someone you trust to talk to”可知。
4. **Because they have more experience than us.** 读第三段第五句 “Students often forget that their parents have more experience, and are always there to help them.”可知。

2d Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

discuss your problems

tell her parents

unless you talk

run away from

talk to someone

share her problems

to do nothing

Students often have a lot of problems and worries. Laura Mills thinks the worst thing is to do nothing. She thinks you'll feel worse if you don't talk to anyone about your problems. Laura remembers that she once lost her wallet and was afraid to tell her parents about it. Now she believes you cannot feel better unless you talk to someone.

She says she will always

share her problems in the future.

Robert Hunt agrees with Laura. He

thinks you should not run away from

your problems, but you should try to

solve them. If you cannot talk to an

expert like Robert, you can

discuss your problems with your parents

because they have a lot of experience.

Language points

1. If people have problem, they should **keep them to themselves.**

keep 意为“保留；保存”，**keep them**

to themselves 意为“把问题（烦恼）埋在心底，不向他人倾诉”。例如：

You can keep the toy if you like.

要是你喜欢那个玩具的话，可以把它

2. She just kept thinking, “If I tell my parents,...”

此句中，keep 表示 “（使.....）保持（某种状态或关系）；一直.....”，后面接动词时，该动词要用-ing形式，形成 keep doing...结构。例如：

It kept raining for a week.

雨一直下了一周。

3. Laura **once** lost her wallet, and worried for days.

once 用作副词时，意为“曾经；一度；从前”。它是一个不确定的时间副词，其位置一般是在行为动词之前，系动词之后。如：

Once he lived in America, but now he lives in England. 他曾经生活在美国，但现在他生活在英国。

4. They **got** her a new wallet and asked her to be more careful.

get 意为“买”，相当于buy，但不如后者正式。如：

Could you **get** me a ticket, please?

请给我买张票好吗？

5. It is best not to run away from our problems. We should always try to solve them.

try to do sth. 努力做某事 如：

Please try to finish this work in thirty minutes.

请尽量在30分钟完成这项工作。



try doing sth. 表示 “尝试做某事”

e.g. **Why didn't you try riding a bike to go to school?**

为什么不试着骑车去学校呢？

try to do sth. 表示 “试图干……”，强调付出努力，但不一定成功；

try doing 表示 “尝试干、干……试试”，含有 “看结果如何” 之意。

例：

— I usually go there by train.

— Why not _____ by boat for a change?

A. to try going

B. trying to go

C. to try and go

 D. try going

6. In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half.

1) share 表示“分享；分担”，如：

share a room with someone

(与某人同住一个房间)

2) cut...in half 表示“把.....切成两半；把.....一切为二”，in half/halves 是
一

种固定结构，介词in表示状态。如：

Please cut the apple in half.

7. So you're halfway to solving a problem just by talking to someone about it!

1) be halfway to ...表示“完成了或做了事情的一部分”，这里的to是介词。

如：

We're still only halfway to finishing the homework.

我们才仅仅完成了一部分作业。

2) **by** 在此表示方式，意为“通过
(……办法，方式)”。如：

**We can learn English by singing
English songs.**

我们可以通过唱英文歌来学英语。

Homework

- 1. Read the passage again after class.**
- 2. Work on 2e. Ask three students the following questions. Take notes of their answers.**