

Unit 5 Buying and Selling



Lesson 30 A Cookie Sale

Free talk

Have you ever sold something?

Why did you sell your things?



Read the text in groups and pay attention to these sentences.

(1) How are you doing?

(2) I sold out of my cookies in less than an hour!

(3) Everyone thinks it's too dangerous to do homework on a bicycle, so nobody bought it.



Listen to the tape and answer the questions.



1. Why did Danny and Brian raise money?

For their school basketball team.

2. How long did it take Brian to sell out of his cookies?

Less than an hour.

3. What's Ms Liu's idea?

She wanted to open a shop.



Read the text and answer the following questions.

(1) What did Jenny do to help the sale?

She made a poster.

(2) What was Danny's invention?

The Danny Desk-Cycle.

(3) Where will they sell cookies?

In the store.



Read the text again and fill in the blanks.

(1) I'm happy that so many people liked my cookies.

(2) I sold out of my cookies in less than an hour!

(3) Everyone thinks it's too dangerous to do homework on a bicycle, so nobody bought it.

(4) He really needs to improve his invention!



☆教材解读☆

1. How are you doing?

句子 *How are you doing?* 意思是“你过得好吗?”,用来询问对方的生活、工作、学习等各方面的情况怎么样。常表示比较熟悉的人之间互相问候,回答时根据实际情况灵活回答。常用答语:*I'm fine.*

*/Not too bad./Not very well./Very well.*等。

—*How are you doing?*

你过得好吗?

—*Not bad.*还不错。



【拓展】 (1)*How are you?* 意思是“你好吗?”,多用于询问对方的身体状况,说话的双方是认识的,常用答语:*I'm fine./Fine./I'm OK./I'm all right.*等。

—*How are you?*你好吗?

—*I'm fine. Thank you.*

我很好。谢谢。

(2)*How is it going?*意思是“近来如何”,用来询问对方最近的状况,一般答语是:*Great./Good./Pretty good./Not very bad./Terrible.*等。

—*How is it going?* 近来如何?

—*Great.*很棒。



2. I sold out of my cookies in less than an hour!

◆ *sell out of* 意思是“售完”，主语一般是所卖商品的拥有者，常用主动语态。

He sold out of his old toys.

他卖光了自己的旧玩具。

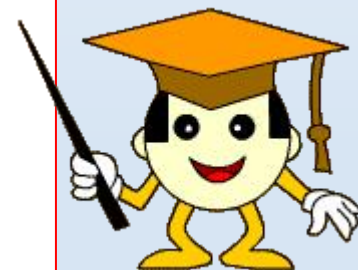
【拓展】 *sell out* 意思是“卖完”，主语是物。常用于被动语态中，可以用主动形式表示被动含义。

The clothes are sold out. 衣服卖光了。

◆ *less than* 意思是“少于”，其反义短语为 *more than*，意思是“超过”，相当于 *over*。

This shirt is less than 50 yuan.

这件衬衣不到50元。



3. Everyone thinks it's too dangerous to do the homework on a bicycle, so nobody bought it.

*too...to...*意思是“太.....而不能.....”，用肯定的句子表达否定的意义。

The box is too heavy to carry.

箱子太重了,搬不动。

【拓展】 (1)*too...to...*结构中,如果动词不定式有逻辑主语,用*for*来引导。

Math is too hard for her to learn.

数学对她而言太难学了。

(2)*too...to...*前面有*never*或者*not*时,表示肯定意义。

It's never too hard to learn.

有志者事竟成。



(3) *too...to...* 结构中, *too* 的后面接 *happy* 或者 *glad* 等形容词时, 表示肯定意义。

I'm too happy to meet you again.

再见到你, 我太高兴了。

(4) *too...to...* 结构中, 不定式短语在句中作定语或者作真正的主语时, 表示肯定意义。

My mother always has too much housework to do. 妈妈总是有太多家务活要做。

(5) *too...to...* 也可以和 *so...that...* 或者 *not...enough to...* 互相转换。

The basket is too high for me to reach.

= *The basket is so high that I can't reach.*

= *The basket is not low enough for me to reach.*

篮子太高, 我够不着。



Look at the sentences with some missing words. Please use proper words to fill them.

1. She has sold out (卖光) all her clothes.

2. The box is too heavy to (太.....不能.....) carry.

3. The boy is crazy about (迷上) the sports.

4. My father sleeps less than (少于) 6 hours every day.

5. We talked about (讨论) our future in the class.



Homework

- 1. Practice the e-mail with your group members after class.**
- 2. Copy the new words twice.**

