

Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.

Section A 1 (1a-2d)

一、教学目标：

1. 语言知识目标：

- 1) 能掌握以下单词： custom, bow, kiss, greet, be supposed to,
- 2) 掌握 **be supposed to** 句型的用法。

2. 情感态度价值观目标：

1. 学习一些见面礼仪，生活习俗和对时间的看法。
2. 了解西方国家的风土人情和习俗。

二、教学重难点

1. 教学重点： **be supposed to** 的用法
2. 教学难点： 中西方人们见面礼仪的差别。

培养学生跨文化交际意识。

三、教学过程

I. Lead-in

师生讨论： 学生在学校应该做哪些事情？ 引出新句型。

如： Is it a good idea to come to class late?

S: No.

T: That's right. It's not a good idea to come late. You're not supposed to come to class late. You're supposed to ...

eat in class, do homework every day, raise your hand before talking 等做更多的练习，引出 **be supposed to** 句型

II. Discussion

1. 大屏幕展示一张世界地图，师生对话：

T: Do you know where Brazil/ the United States/ Japan/Mexico/Korea is?

S:...

T: Do you know what people do when they meet for the first time?

S: ...

2. 利用多媒体播放各国初次见面的礼仪， 学习新单词： custom, bow, kiss, greet,

III. Work on 1a-1c

1.1a

多媒体呈现 1a 图片， 让学生根据图画内容， 说说图中的握手， 接吻， 鞠躬是哪个国家的礼仪， 然后按要求把书本给出的“国家”和“习俗”连接起来。老师不要给出答案。

2. Listening 1b.

Listen to the recording and check your answers to activities in 1a.

3. Pair work:

A: What are people in Korea/... to do when they meet for the first time?

B: They are supposed to bow. How about in the United States?

A: They're supposed to shake hands.

4. 教师介绍本单元的目标语言： You're supposed to

IV. Listening

1. Listening to 2a and 2b. What mistakes did Maria make?

2. Finish 2a and 2b.

3. Pair work

Role-play a conversation between Maria and Dan.

Dan: How was the dinner at Paul's house last night?

Maria: Well, it was OK, but I made some mistakes. I was supposed to arrive at 7:00, but I...

V. Role play

Work on 2d Role play a conversation between Katie and John. Discuss different customs in different countries.

VI. Consolidation

完成任务： 礼仪大荟萃

让学生展示上课前通过网络或书籍等形式查找到的各国礼仪， 并分类记录， 制成表格。

VII. Language points

进一步向学生讲解本单元的目标语言： be supposed to, be expected to.

1. You are supposed to shake hands.

be supposed to do... 应该……被期望做……，当句子的主语是人时，它可以用来表示劝告，建议，义务，责任等，意思是“to be expected to do sth., or to have to do sth.”

e.g. You're supposed to ask the teacher if you want to leave the classroom.

如果你要离开教室，应该先问问老师。

We are not supposed to play football on Sunday.

不准我们在星期日踢足球。

2. That's how people in Japan are expected to greet each other.

greet = to welcome or say "hello" 动词 “问候，打招呼”

e.g. He greeted her by saying "good morning".

他向她打招呼说“早上好”。

She greeted me with a friendly smile. 她向我微笑致意。

VIII. Homework

Write a passage about different customs in different countries.

Section A 2 (3a-3c)

一、教学目标：

1. 语言知识目标：

1) 学习掌握下列词汇： relaxed, value, capital, noon, mad, effort, drop by, after all, get mad, make an effort

2) 复习 be supposed to 句型。

3) 如何正确的阅读课文。

2. 情感态度价值观目标：

1) 通过“应该”与“不应该”进一步了解一些国家的礼仪和对时间的看法。

2) 了解不同国家的不同的时间观念， 加强对中国文化的理解。

二、教学重难点

1. 教学重点：

1) 掌握本部分出现的生词和词组，达到熟练运用的目标。

2) 阅读短文，获得相关的信息。通过阅读练习，来提高阅读能力。

2. 教学难点:

- 1) 阅读短文, 获得相关的信息的能力。
- 2) 理解并运用所学的词汇及表达方式。

三、教学过程

I . Warming up

1. 师生问候。
2. 让学生展示上节课的演讲稿: 各国礼仪的差异

II . Lead-in

1. 展示一个哥伦比亚和瑞士风光的照片。使学生熟悉这两个国家的情况, 通过图片欣赏引出本节内容。
2. Look at the pictures and say something about the two countries.

What do you know about Switzerland?

What do you know about Colombia?

III. Reading

1. Work on 3a: Tell Ss to read the article and answer the question:

In which country is it OK to be 15 minutes late for dinner?

Ss read the article quickly and try to find the answer to the question.

2. 方法指导:

首先, 对原文材料迅速浏览, 掌握全文的主旨大意。速读全文, 抓住中心主旨很有必要, 在速读的过程中, 应尽可能多地捕获信息材料。其次, 带着问题, 再回到原文中去寻找、捕获有关信息。做好这类题的要领是: 1) .明确题意, 顺藤摸瓜。2) .按照要求, 寻找答案来源。3) .找准关键词, 明白其暗示作用。4) 再读课文, 看答案是否符合题意。

3. 按指导的方法带着问题进行阅读。
4. 最后, 教师让部分学生说出自己的答案, 并校对答案。

Key: In Colombia.

IV. Careful Reading

1. Answer the questions according to the passages in 3a.
 1. Is it OK if people in Colombia arrive a bit late for a friend's dinner?
 2. Who are pretty relaxed about time, Colombians or Swiss people?

3. Colombians usually make plans to meet friends, don't they?
4. What are you supposed to do if you want to visit your friends in Switzerland?
5. What do people in Switzerland think of time?

2. Work on 3b. Read the passage again and fill in the chart.

Ideas and customs about...	Colombia	Switzerland
Being on time		
Visiting a friend's house		
Making plans with friends		

V. Role-play 3c

Role-play a conversation between Teresa and Marc. Teresa is late and Marc is mad.

注意使用目标语言： In ..., you're supposed to...

A: Hi, Marc. Sorry, I'm a little late.

B: Teresa, you're 10 minutes late!

A: It's just 10 minutes! It's no big deal!

B: Well, in Switzerland, you're supposed to...

VI. Talking

Say something about customs in Colombia and Switzerland about being on time and visiting friends.

VII. Language points

1. Where I'm from, we are pretty relaxed about time.

Where I'm from 是一个由“where”引导的地点状语从句。

e.g. Just stay where you are. 就留在你原来的地方。

relaxed adj. 放松的, 自在的

be relaxed about...对...感到放松

e.g. Don't be afraid, just be relaxed about the interview. 不要害怕, 轻松面试。

You just need to be relaxed about this examination.

你只要放松地面对考试就可以了。

2. We value the time we spend with our family and friends in our everyday lives.

value v. 珍视, 重视

e.g. I' ve always valued my teachers' advice.

我一直很重视老师们所给的建议。

life n. 生活 (可数名词)

e.g. Many people make different kinds of friends in their social lives.

许多人在他们的社交生活中结交了各种不同的朋友。

3. We often just drop by our friends' homes.

drop by 顺便拜访,

e.g. Drop by my home this evening . 今晚到我家来谈谈。

4. We're the capital of clocks and watches, after all!

after all 毕竟

e.g. So you see, I was right after all. 你看, 毕竟还是我对吧。

You decided to come after all. 你毕竟还是决定来了。

5. So I make an effort to be on time when I meet my friends.

make an effort 做出努力

e.g. I will make an effort to stop smoking. 我要尽力戒烟。

You should make an effort to improve your reading ability.

你应该努力提高你的阅读能力。

6. Also, we never visit a friend' s house without calling first.

双重否定句。never 和 without 都表示否定, 合在一起表达肯定意义, “一定会”。

e.g. You will hardly ever be able to speak good English without practicing.

你不练习几乎是不可能把英语学好的。

VIII. Exercises

I . Choose the correct answer.

1. — How nice the music sounds!

— It does! The peaceful music will make you feel _____.

A. excited

B. bored

C. moved

D. relaxed

【解析】D。relaxed 作形容词, “放松的、宽松的、轻松自在的”, 可作表语、

定语或宾语补足语。作表语时，主语常为人。

2. People in Colombia needn' t make plans to meet their friends. They often just drop by their homes.

- A. give a ride to B. give up visiting
C. forget to visit D. come over to

【解析】D。drop by “顺便看望(某人)、顺便到(某处)”，用法同 come over to。

II. Complete the sentences.

1. She seemed _____ (放松).
2. He likes _____ (拜访) his friend's home on Sunday.
3. —I'm sorry I didn't do a good job.
—That's OK. You have tried your best _____ (毕竟).
4. Beijing is the _____ (首都) of China.
5. At _____ (正午), the sun is high in the sky.
6. I got _____ (很生气的) with him for being late.

Keys: relaxed, dropping by, after all, capital, noon, mad

Homework

Write a short passage about manners in Colombia and Switzerland in 80 words.

Section A 3 (Grammar Focus-4c)

一、教学目标：

1. 语言知识目标：

- 1) 学习掌握下列词汇：passport, clean...off, chalk, blackboard, northern, coast, season, knock, eastern, take off, worth, manner
- 2) 进行一步复习巩固学习 Section A 部分所学的生词和词组。
- 3) 掌握 be supposed to, be expected to, be important to 的句型。

2. 情感态度价值观目标：

进一步了解不同国家的风土人情，体会文化礼仪差异，了解中国的基本礼仪。

二、教学重难点

1. 教学重点：

- 1) 复习巩固 Section A 部分所学的生词和词组，达到熟练运用的目标。

2) 总结 be supposed to, be expected to, be important to 的不同句型。

2. 教学难点

be supposed to, be expected to, be important to 的不同句型

三、教学过程

I . Revision

根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. Walking on the beach makes you feel _____ (放松的).
2. Beijing is the _____ (首都) of China.
3. We usually have lunch at _____ (中午) .
4. If you _____ (不努力) to study, you won't pass the English exam.
5. You should be easy on these students. _____ (毕竟) , they are kids.
6. The Chinese people are great people and _____ (重视) customs and traditions above almost everything.
7. Just remember -you can't _____ (发火) at what they tell you.

II . Grammar Focus.

1. 学生阅读 Grammar Focus 中的句子，然后做填空练习。

1) 你第一次遇到某一个人应该做什么？

_____ you _____ when you meet someone for the first time?

2) 你应该握手。

You _____.

3) 你不应该亲吻。

You _____ kiss.

4) -你应该什么时候到？

-我应当7点钟到。

--When were you _____ ?

--I _____ at 7:00.

5) -我应该穿牛仔裤吗？

--不应该穿，希望你穿西服打领带。

--_____ I _____ wear jeans?

--No, you _____ wear a suit and tie.

6) 让别人一直等不礼貌吗？

--对，让别人一直等不礼貌。

--_____ to keep others waiting?

--Yes, it's _____ others waiting.

7) 准时很重要吗？

--是的，准时是很重要。

--Is _____ on time?

--Yes, it's important to be on time.

2. 学生们完成填空试题后，可以打开课本检查答案，对错误的句子，单独进行强化记忆。

III. Grammar

1. be supposed to do sth.

意为“（按规定、习惯、安排等）应该做某事，可用来表示劝告、建议、义务、责任等，相当于 should 的用法。否定形式为“be not supposed to do sth.”表示不该或禁止做的情。

e.g. If you want to eat ice-cream, you are supposed to ask you mum.

如果你想吃冰淇淋，应该先问问你妈妈。

2. be expected to 表达“被期许（预期）会做某事，希望做某事，表示一种可能性。

e.g. She was expected to arrive before dinner. 希望她晚餐前到达。

be supposed to do 相对于 be expected to do 主观性更强一些。

3. It be + adj. +to do sth.

It be important to do sth.做某事很重要。

e.g. It is important to learn English well. 学好英语很重要。

IV. Consolidation

Work on 4a.

1. 让学生读句子，学习新词，了解句意，选择合适的短语填空。

2. Check the answers with the Ss.

1. _____, 学习新词, 理解大意。
2. 方法指导: 根据我们所学的短语: **be supposed to do sth. / be expected to do sth. / be important (adj.) to do sth.** 再结合题目, 用适当的形式尝试填空。
3. 找部分学生到黑板, 写出自己填写的答案。
4. 共同检查, 核对答案。

Group work.

Work on 4c.

Learn new word: manner

Make a list of advice for someone coming to your country as an exchange student for the first time. Work with your group to give advice about:

time	what
meeting people	visiting someone's home
table manners	giving gifts

VI. Homework

1. 复习 Grammar Focus 中的内容。
2. 根据小组对 4c 讨论的结果, 写一篇短文。

Section B 1 (1a-2e)

一、教学目标:

1. 语言知识目标:

- 1) 能掌握以下单词: empty basic, exchange, go out of one's way, make ...feel at home, teenage, granddaughter, behave, except, elbow, gradually, get used to
- 2) 能掌握以下重难点句子:

You're supposed to ...

You're not supposed to...

It's impolite to ...

You shouldn't ...

- 3) 提高学生的听力水平。

情感态度价值观目标：

- 1) 通过对一些国家的风俗习惯和饮食文化。餐桌礼仪的了解，进一步提高学生对文明生活的认识。
- 2) 通过学习了解各国的基本礼仪。
- 3) 培养学生良好的合作能力和良好的行为习惯。

二、教学重难点

1. 教学重点：

- 1) 掌握本课时出现的生词及用法。
- 2) 进行听力训练，提高综合听说能力。
- 3) 阅读短文，获得相关信息，提高学生们的综合阅读能力。

2. 教学难点

1. 运用所学内容谈论餐桌礼仪。
2. 在听的过程中获取有用的信息。

三、教学过程

I . Warming- up and revision

1. Daily greeting.

2. Check the homework.

3. 让学生展示“哥伦比亚和瑞士的礼仪”的短文。对于好的给予鼓励。

II . Lead in

利用大屏幕展示一些国家吃饭的情景，或一些在餐馆吃饭的图片，边放边介绍，让学生对中西方就餐文化有所了解，并引入新课。

III. Presentation

1. Work on 1a. How much do you know about table manners around the world? Take the following quiz. Circle T for true or F for false after each sentence.

Mind your manners!

1. In India, you're supposed to eat with your hands. T F
2. In China, you're not supposed to stick your chopsticks into the food. T F
3. In Korea, the youngest person is expected to start eating first. T F
4. In France, you're supposed to put your bread on the table. T F

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