Lesson 2 Receiving a Visitor



**【教学目标】**

1．掌握接待客人是所用的基本句型。

2．掌握表达建议和提供帮助的基本句型。

**【教学重难点】**

表达建议或提供帮助的句型及其答语。Shall I...? / May I...? / Why don’t you...?

现在完成进行时态

一、基础目标:

1．能在机场接待来访的客人，并询问旅途情况。

2．能主动向他人提供帮助，也能在他人主动提供帮助时做出适当的应答。

3．能向他人提出建议，也能在他人提出建议时做出适当的应答。

二、语言目标：

1．能听懂课外大意，能听懂机场接待时的对话。

2．能变化情景和角色，就课文内容进行对话。

3．能正确运用Shall I...? 和May I...?等句型主动提供帮助。

4．能正确运用Why don’t you ...?和Why not...?等句型提出建议。

5．能在机场接待外宾并与其进行交谈。

6．能写关于航班信息的电子邮件，包括航班号，到达时间和地点等内容。

三、能力目标：

培养学生能用文明礼貌的语言在特定的场合与他人交际的能力。

**【教学过程】**

I. Presentation

1．The plane is delayed because of heavy fog.飞机由于浓雾延迟了。

Delay vt. 推迟，使延迟，使延期，延误；拖延，延迟，耽搁。

n.拖延，延迟，延误；耽搁。

e.g.：The dense fog delayed the plane's start.

浓雾延误了飞机的起飞。

Do it without (any) delay!

马上做，不得延误!

2．I can’t arrive in London on time.我不能准时到达伦敦了。

on time表示准时，按时。指按规定的时刻，不早不晚。

in time 表示及时。指没有迟到，时间还充裕。

e.g.：Thanks to our hard work, we can fulfill the task on time.

多亏了大家的努力，我们才能按时完成任务。

If you want much more information, get in touch with them in time.

如果你想得到更多的信息请与他们及时联系。

3．What is the departure time of the girl’s flight to London?

=What time will the girl’s flight to London take off?

女孩飞往伦敦航班的起飞时间是多少？

the departure time起飞时间

e.g.：Would you please try to find out the departure time of the airplane?

请你设法打听一下飞机什么时候起飞好吗？

I'd like to check the departure time of the trains.

我想查一下这班火车的出发时间。

II. Text

1．Yu Bin is waiting for an exchange student from the United States at Pudong International airport.

余斌正在浦东国际机场等待一名来自美国的交流生。

wait for等待，等候。

e.g.：Time and tide wait for no man.

岁月不等人。

The manager will be free soon and you can wait for her here.

经理一会儿就有空了--你可以在这儿等候她。

an exchange student 交流生

e.g.：Amy: You won't believe it, Sam. I was chosen as an exchange student, to China.

艾米：你相信吗？山姆，我被选为交换留学生了，去中国。

2．arrive vi.到达; 成功；达成；出生

e.g.：We must clear the room before our guests arrive.

我们必须在客人到达之前把房间收拾好。

arrive at+较小的地点名词 arrive in+较大的地点名词 arrive on后面接时间

（1）arrive China. （2）arrive Shanghai.

（3）arrive the town.（4）arrive the zoo/park.

（5）arrive school （6）The letter arrived \_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning.

3．I’m here to meet you.我到这里来迎接你。

Meet: meet-met-met

（1）(到火车站、飞机场或公共汽车站)迎接

e.g.：Mama met me at the station. 妈妈在车站接我。

（2）与……会面，与……会合

e.g.：Where shall we meet? 我们在什么地方会合？

Let's meet at the school gate. 我们在学校大门口会合吧。

（3）见面；见到；遇到

e.g.：He's the kindest and sincerest person I've ever met.

他是我所见过的最友善、最真诚的人。

（4）满足

meet one's requirements/demands/needs符合某人的要求

e.g.：Water heaters are sized to meet the needs of users.

热水器是按照用户需要的尺寸制造的。

4．We’ve been expecting you for several days.

几天来我们一直期待着你的到来。

Expect vt.

（1）预期，预料；

e.g.：I expect that I will be back on Sunday. 我预计星期日回来。

I expect a storm. 我预计会有场暴风雨来。

（2）等待，盼望；

e.g.：I expect that the weather will be nice.

我想天气会好的。

（3）期望，指望；

e.g.：Parents usually expect too much of their children.

父母通常都对子女寄予过大希望。

I had expected to come early, but I missed the early bus.

我本来想早点来的，但未赶上早班车。

= I expected to have come early, but I missed the early bus.

（4）demand/require/expect sth. of sb. 向某人要求……，期望……。这里的something不是指具体的物，而是非物质抽象的东西。

①demand sth. of sb. “向某人要求什么”。

e.g.：Some leaders always demand much of others, but also give much of themselves.

有些领导者总是对人要求很多，同时给予自己太多。

②require sth. of sb. “向某人要求什么”。

e.g.：What do you require of me?

你对我有何要求？

I will do everything that is required of me by rule.

我将做到规定要求我所做到的一切。

③expect sth. of sb. “期望某人什么”。

e.g.：I do hope you will not fall short of what your parents expect of you.

我希望你不要辜负你父母对你的期望。

I’m afraid that you are expecting too much of him.

恐怕你对他的期望太大了。

I’ll do my utmost to live up to what you expect of me.

我将会尽我最大努力达到你对我的期望。

III. Reading

1．Nowadays increasing number of people are fond of travelling aboard, hoping to see something different from home.

如今，越来越多的人们喜欢出国旅行，希望看些和国内不同的事物。

the increasing number of 数目的增加

the increasing number of tourists to China.随着来中国旅游人数的增加。

an increasing number of 不断增长的……数目；越来越多的。

a growing number of = a increasing number of =more and more.后面可以加单数名词，也可以加复数名词。

be fond of 爱好；喜欢；喜爱；喜好

e.g.：Others may be fond of titles and honors, but I am not.

人皆好名，我则不然。

I used to be fond of pop music very much.

我曾经很喜欢流行音乐。

something different 一些不同的

anything important 任何重要的

nothing interesting/useful 没有什么有趣的/有用的

形容词修饰不定代词时，要注意形容词要后置.

2．However, one large city is pretty like another.

然而，一个大城市与另一个大城市却大同小异。

however可是、仍然。可放在句首、句中或句末，通常用逗号与句子其他成分隔开。

e.g.：

My father, however, did not agree. 但是，我父亲不同意。

My room is small; however, it’s comfortable. 我的房间很小，但却很舒服。

He said that it was so; he was mistaken, however. 他说情况如此，可是他错了。

注：however不能像but(但是)那样直接连接两个句子（注意句中的标点符号是“；”）。

3．What, therefore, is the purpose of going aboard, if travelers are not on business?

因此，如果旅客不是在出差的话，那么出国的目的又是为了什么呢？

therefore因此；所以；因而；为此

e.g.：He was busy, therefore, he couldn't come.

他忙得很，所以没有来。

English is very important nowadays. Therefore，we must learn English well

4．Most tourists travel overseas to learn about traditional rather than modern foreign cultures.

很多游客去海外旅行是为了了解他们的传统文化而不是现代外国文化。

learn abou*t*获得，学得；得知有关……的消息

e.g.：People learn about friendship.

人民了解何谓友谊。

I like reading historical stories because I can learn about the lives that people lived long ago.

我喜欢看历史故事，因为这样可以知道过去人们的生活。

Rather than是……而不是……；与其……不如……

（1）连接两个名词或代词

e.g.：He is an explorer rather than a sailor. 与其说他是一个海员，不如说他是一个探险者。

You rather than I are going to go camping. 是你而不是我要去要野营。

注意：rather than 连接两个名词或代词作主语时，谓语动词应与rather than 前面的名词或代词在人称和数上保持一致。

（2）连接两个形容词

e.g.：The sweater she bought was beautiful rather than cheap.

与其说她买的这件羊毛衫便宜不如说它漂亮。

（3）连接两个介词(短语)或动名词

e.g.：We will have the meeting in the classroom rather than in the great hall.

我们是在教室里开会，不是在大厅里。

She enjoys singing rather than dancing. 她喜欢唱歌，而不喜欢跳舞。

（4）连接两个不定式

e.g.：I decided to write rather than (to) telephone. 我决定写信而不打电话。

注意：rather than后接不定式时，不定式可以带to，也可以不带to如上句。

Would rather的用法

Would rather意思是“宁愿、宁可、还是为好”，后接动词原形,常省略为would rather，其否定形式是would rather not do sth.。Would rather没有人称和数的变化，所有的人称一律用would rather.

e.g.：Mr. Li would rather not listen to rock music．李先生不愿意听摇滚音乐。

在两者中进行取舍，表示“宁愿……而不愿……，与其……宁可……”的意思时，则可用would rather…than…或would…rather than…的句型

e.g.：I would rather have noodles than rice.我宁愿吃面条也不吃米饭。

5．This is why a county such as Thailand attracts millions of people every years.

这就是为什么一个国家比如泰国每年吸引成千上万人的原因。

This is why… 这就是……的原因。

attract 吸引；引起

be attracted by 被…吸引

be attracted by her beauty 被她的美貌打动

be attracted to…被吸引到……

e.g.：It is natural for people to be attracted to beautiful things.

人被美丽的事物所吸引是很自然的事情。