


英语

English

冯显雯





亲爱的同学们，欢迎大家来到英语网络课堂！我们继续学习英语下册的第五单元。今天要进行的内容是Reading (The Spring Festival)。

由于教材还没有发到大家手里，请大家紧跟PPT来学习！





教学目标

1. 让学生了解中国的传统节日“春节”；
2. 提高学生阅读时猜测、略读和归纳的能力；
3. 掌握课文中出现的词汇、句式和语法结构；

教学难点

1. 掌握Reading中重点单词、短语、句型句型的用法。



Unit5 Reading

The Spring Festival



Fast Reading

Read the text fast, and then answer the following questions.

快速阅读课文并回答下面的问题。
答案仅供参考!

The Spring Festival

The Spring Festival is coming. I'd like to go back home and spend the long holiday with my parents.

The Spring Festival is the Chinese Lunar New Year's Day. It is on the first day of a year on the lunar calendar. It is people's favorite festival in China and in many Asian countries, just like Christmas in the West. The family members would get together around their parents to celebrate the Spring Festival happily. No matter how far away from home, people try to ^{do} get back home before Lunar New Year's Eve, just as the old saying goes, "East or west, home is best."

People usually begin preparing for the celebration a week before the festival. They clean their houses meaning to sweep out all the bad luck in the past year. They prepare many kinds of Chinese traditional food, get new clothes for children, hang up red lanterns in the yard, paste colorful paper-cuts on windows and Spring Festival couplets on both sides of gates or doors. People try to make the New Year full of joy so that they will have good luck in the coming year.

As for our family, we have a family reunion on every Lunar New Year's Eve. With the whole family together, we share happiness and great joy, having delicious food, playing games, singing and dancing and watching wonderful TV programs for the Spring Festival on CCTV. At midnight, we have some jiaozi and set off crackers and fireworks to welcome the coming New Year.

On the first morning of the Lunar New Year, we get up early, dress up and go to show respect to the senior members of the family. We also express good wishes to our friends, neighbors and relatives. Children are always very happy to receive the "lucky" money from the senior members of the family.

We enjoy the happiness and the tender sentiments of our family and we learn a lot about Chinese traditional culture during the Spring Festival.



Reading Comprehension

I. Read and understand the text "The Spring Festival" and decide whether the following statements are T (true) or F (false) according to the text.

1. Spring Festival is people's favorite festival of a year in China and in many Asian countries. (T)
2. They clean their houses a few days before the Spring Festival mainly because the houses are very dirty. (F)
3. As for our family, we usually have a family reunion on the first day of the Lunar New Year. (F)
4. Children are very happy to receive the "lucky" money from the senior members of the family. (T)
5. We learn a lot about Chinese traditional culture during the Spring Festival. (T)

II. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. When is the Spring Festival?

The Spring Festival is on the first day of a year on the lunar calendar.

2. When do people usually start preparing for the celebration of the Spring Festival?

a week before the festival.

3. What do people usually do at midnight on the Lunar New Year's Eve?

People usually eat delicious, watch the wonderful TV programs and set off fireworks at midnight on the Lunar New Year's Eve.

4. What do people usually do on the first morning of the Lunar New Year?

On the first morning of the Lunar New Year, we get up early, dress up and go to show respect to the ^{Senior member} of the family and to express good wishes to our friends, neighbors and relatives.

5. What can you enjoy in the celebration of the Spring Festival?

We can enjoy the happiness and the tender ^{Sentiment} of our family.

Reading---第一段

精读

The Spring festival is coming.
春节就要来了。



Reading---第一段



I' d like to go back home and spend the long holiday with my parents.
我想回家和父母一起度过这个假。

I' d like to = I would like to...
意思是“我想要.....”，

一般用在表示“自己想要什么、自己想做什么”的客气话里。

如：I'd like to eat some apples.(我想吃些苹果。)

I'd like to play football.(我想去打篮球。)

记住：I'd like to的后面要用动词原形

Reading---第一段



“ would like ” 意为 “想要”，其语气比用 like和want要婉转些。具体用法如下：

1. 后面接名词或代词，表示“具体要”某样东西。例如：

I'd like two sweaters for my daughters.
(我想给我的女儿们买两件毛衣。)

Would you like one of these mooncakes?
(你想要一块这样的月饼吗?)

Reading---第一段

2. 后面接动词不定式，表示“愿望，喜爱”，常用于有礼貌地提出邀请、请求或建议。例如：

I would like to drop maths.
(我想放弃数学。)

Would you like to come to supper?
(你愿意来吃晚饭吗?)

Would you like something to drink?
(你想喝点什么?)



Reading---第一段



3. 当主语是第一人称时, would 可与 should 换用, 它们都可以缩写为 'd , 并且 like 也可换成 love .例如:

I'm sure he would love to come.
(我确信他愿意来。)

I should like the red one.
(我想要红色的。)

Reading---第一段



I'd like to go back home and spend the long holiday with my parents.

我想回家和父母一起度过这个假。

spend “度过，消磨时间”。又如：

How do you spend your free time?
你怎样度过空闲时间？

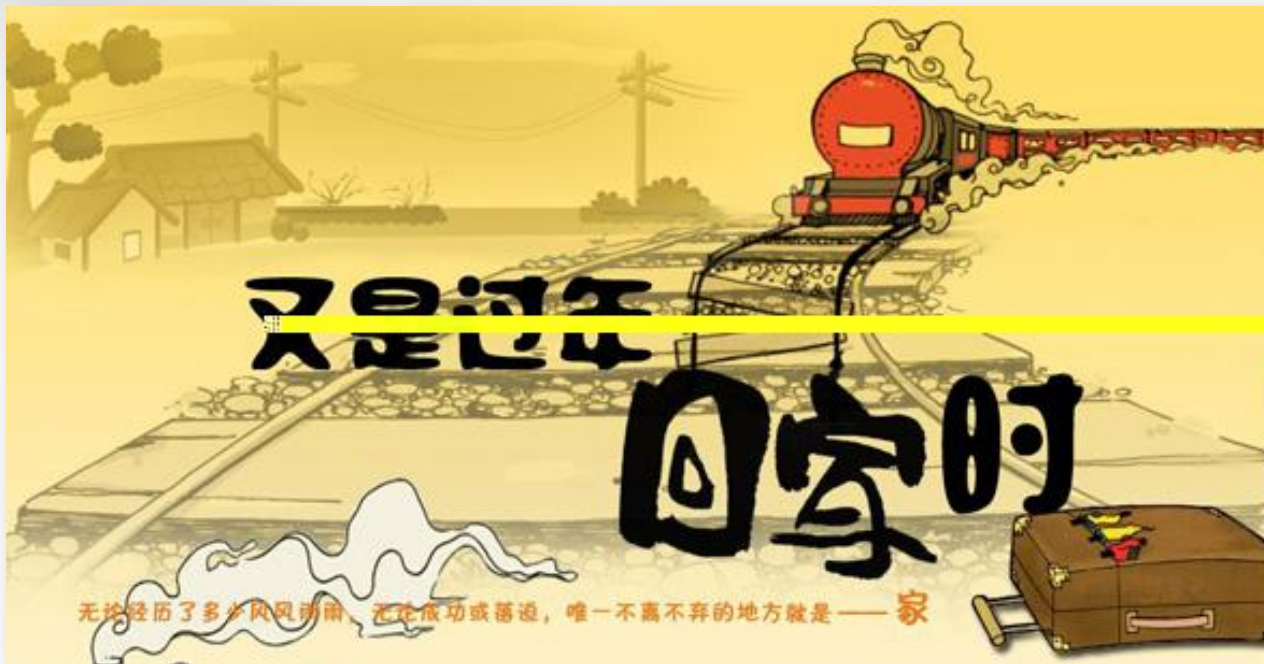
“人(主语) + 花费 (时间、金钱等) + on sth. /(in) doing sth.”。

I spend a lot of time (in) cleaning the house every day.
我每天花很多时间打扫房子。

Reading---第一段

译文

春节就要来了。我想回家和父母一起度过这个长假。



Reading ---第二段

It is on the first day of a year in the lunar calendar.

它是阴历年的第一天。

the lunar calendar “阴历, 农历”。

另外, **the solar calendar** “阳历” ;

Lunar New Year' s Eve “农历除夕夜” 。



Reading ---第二段



It is people' s **favorite** festival in china and in many Asian countries, just like Christmas in the east.

它（春节）是国及亚洲国家人们最喜爱的节日，就像西方的圣诞节。

favorite ['feɪvərɪt] n. 幸运儿；喜欢的事物；特别喜欢的人
adj. 最喜爱的

[比较级 **more favorite** 最高级 **most favorite**]

I like all the books on the shelf but this one is my favorite.
我喜欢书架上所有的书，但这本是我最喜欢的。

Turn on your favorite music and get started.
打开你的最喜爱的音乐开始聆听吧。

Reading --- 第二段

亚洲还有哪些国家过农历新年？

越南、韩国、新加坡、马来西亚、印尼等。

日本为什么不过农历春节？日本明治维新前，官吏领取的是按月发放的月俸，但是阴历每隔几年就会有闰月，要按十三个月发俸禄。当时，明治新政权面临着近代化建设，需要巨额资金，国库空虚。于是明治政府就于1872年11月9日发布了“改历诏书”，废太阴历，改太阳历。



Reading ---第二段



No matter how far away from home, people try to get back home before Lunar New Year's Eve, just as the old saying goes, "East or west, home is best."

无论离家多远，人们都要在除夕夜之前赶回家来。常言道：“金窝银窝不如自家草窝。”

no matter how ... “无论……”。又如：No matter how difficult the question is, we have to answer it. 无论问题多难，我们都得回答。

No matter how difficult the work was, the young man could try his best to work it out.

无论工作多么难，这个年轻人都能尽量去解决。

Reading ---第二段



另外， no matter what “无论什么”； no matter who “无论谁”； no matter where “无论哪儿”； no matter when “无论何时” 等都可以用来引导让步状语从句。

例如： No matter what he said, we couldn't believe him.
无论他说什么，我们都不信。

try to do ... “尽量做……，设法做……”。又如： We try to help the old man to find his way home. 我们设法帮助老人找到回家的路。

just as ... “正如……”。又如： Just as the teacher said, English is not so difficult to learn. 正如老师所说的那样，英语并不那么难学。

the old saying “谚语，常言”。

Reading ---第二段

春节是中国阴历的新年，是阴历每年的第一天。它是中国人和许多亚洲人很喜爱的一个节日，正如西方的圣诞节一样。家庭成员们会回到父母身边共度节日。无论离家有多远，人们都会在除夕夜前回到家，正如一句老话所说：金窝银窝，不如自家的草窝。



Reading --- 第三段



People usually **begin** preparing for it a week before the festival.

人们通常在节日的一周前开始准备。

begin to do/ begin doing 一般来说, **begin to do** 和 **begin doing** 可以互换, 但在以下三种情况下用 **to do**。

(1) 主语不是指人, 而是 it 等。如:

It began to rain. 开始下雨了。

(2) begin 后接表示心理活动的词。如:

begin to know /believe/ wonder/ think 等。

(3) begin 本身是-ing 形式, 为避免重复后接 to do, 即 beginning to do。

Reading---第三段



People usually begin **preparing for** it a week before the festival.

人们通常在节日的一周前开始准备。

prepare for “为……做准备”。

又如: **We are preparing for the English exam.**

我们正为英语考试做准备。

They are preparing for the party.

他们正在为聚会做准备。

Reading---第三段



People usually begin preparing for it a week **before** the festival.

人们通常在节日的一周前开始准备。

... (some time) before ... “在.....之前多长时间”。如：
I will go back home two days before the Mother' s Day.

我将在母亲节前两天回家了。

before 在这里是介词，意思是“在.....之前”。如：
the day before yesterday 前天
Don' t stand before me. 不要站在我的前面。

Reading---第三段

gate 和 door区别?

在中国人看来,无论是“门口”,还是院开的“大门”,或者屋子的“房门”都叫“门”,而英文则分为三个词“entrance、gate和door”.

辨析gate与door

两个词都有“门”的意思,但gate指大门口.

例如: the factory gate ; the park gate

door指屋子,衣柜等“门”或“门口”.

例如:

Close the door when you go out .出去时请关门.

He is waiting for you at the park gate .他在公园门口等你.



Reading---第三段



gate



door

Reading---第三段



entrance 进口 / 入口 (noun 名词)
enter 进入 (verb 动词)





home、house、room and apartment区别

home和house都有家的含义。但house更具体，通常指具体的建筑物，没有感情色彩；而home指家庭成员共同生活的地方，感情色彩强。

That is my house near the park. 我家在公园旁边。

East or west, home is best. 金窝银窝，不如自己的草窝。

那room是什么含义呢？它表示房间，和house比起来小了很多。一个house包括许多用途不同的room，比如kitchen, bedroom和bathroom等。

There are ten rooms in this big house. 这座大房子有十个房间。

apartment 指的式公寓。



home、house、room and apartment区别

注意

home 前不要加to. Let's go home.咱们回家吧。
这下你能分出不同的“家”了吧？

1. I miss _____ so much. (home, house)

2. How many _____ (houses, rooms) are there
in your _____? (house, room)

Reading---第三段

People try to make the New Year full of joys **so that** they may get good luck in the coming year.

为了来年好运，人们想尽办法使新年充满欢乐。

so that 引导目的状语从句。又如：

My teacher speaks loudly so that everyone can hear clearly.

老师大声地讲话是为了每个人都能听清楚。



Reading---第三段



so that 与 so...that 的区别。

so that 与情态动词连用表示“以便，为了”的意思，表目的。
如：

I read more books so that I can catch up with my classmates.

我读了更多的书，以便我能赶上我的同学。

so that 可以和 in order to do sth 互换。

如上述句子也可以说：

I read more books in order to(为了) catch up with (赶上) my classmates.

so....that 表示“如此.....以致于.....”的意思，表结果。 如：

I was so tired that I went to bed as soon as I had the supper.

我太累了，以至我一吃完晚饭就去睡觉了。

Reading---第三段



春节是中国的阴历年。它是在阴历的一年的第一天，是中国及亚洲国家人们最喜爱的节日，就像西方的圣诞节。多数家庭欢聚在一起，和父母一起庆祝春节。人们通常在节日前一周开始做准备。他们清扫房屋意味着除去过去一年所有的晦气。他们准备各种各样的中国传统的食品，为孩子买来新衣服，在院子里挂上红灯笼，在窗户上贴上多彩的窗花，在门的两边贴上春联。为了来年好运，人们想尽办法使新年充满欢乐。

Reading --- 第四段

As for our family, we have a family reunion on Lunar New Year' s Eve every year.

说起我们的家庭，我们每年在除夕之夜家人团聚。

as for... 就...而论

“ on Lunar New Year' s Eve” 在除夕之夜。

on 在这里表示事情发生的时间，表示一整天或具体的半天。

如：

on Sunday 在星期日， on August 1 在八一， on a rainy morning 在一个雨天的上午



Reading --- 第四段



With the whole family together, we share the happiness and joy, **having** delicious food, playing games, singing and dancing and watching the wonderful TV program for the Spring Festival on CCTV.

我们的家庭成员通常是从不同地方赶到爷爷奶奶家，一起庆祝春节。我们全家人聚在一起，吃着美味佳肴，做游戏、唱歌、跳舞、观看中央电视台精彩的春节节目，共享幸福和欢乐。

having ..., 是动词-ing短语作伴随状语。又如：

They are waiting for bus, talking and laughing.

他们说笑着等着公交车。

Reading --- 第四段



With the whole family together, we **share** the happiness and joy, having delicious food, playing games, singing and dancing and watching the wonderful TV program for the Spring Festival on CCTV.

我们的家庭成员通常是从不同地方赶到爷爷奶奶家，一起庆祝春节。我们全家人聚在一起，吃着美味佳肴，做游戏、唱歌、跳舞、观看中央电视台精彩的春节节目，共享幸福和欢乐。

Reading --- 第四段



With the whole family together, we **share** the happiness and joy, having delicious food, playing games, singing and dancing and watching the wonderful TV program for the Spring Festival on CCTV.

Share...with... “与...分享...” 又如:

We should share happiness and sorrows with our friends.

我们应该和朋友们分享快乐和悲伤。

CCTV=China Central Television 中央电视台

Reading --- 第四段



At midnight, we have some dumplings and crackers and fireworks are **set off** everywhere to welcome the New Year' s **coming**.

在午夜，我们吃饺子、燃放烟花爆竹以迎接新年的到来。

coming 在这里当作名词使用。动词-ing 形式可以作宾语，也可以作宾语补足语、主语、表语、定语等。如：

I saw him *coming* towards me.

我看到他朝我走来。（作宾补）

Seeing（主语） is *believing*.（表语） . 眼见为实。

This is a *swimming* pool. 这是一个游泳池。

Reading --- 第四段



说起我们家，每年在除夕之夜全家团聚。我们的家庭成员通常是从不同地方赶到爷爷奶奶家，一起庆祝春节。我们全家人聚在一起，吃着美味佳肴，做游戏、唱歌、跳舞、观看中央电视台精彩的春节节目，共享幸福和欢乐。在午夜，我们吃饺子、燃放烟花爆竹以迎接新年的到来。

Reading ---第五段

dress up 穿上盛装 化妆打扮。

She dressed up for a birthday party.
她打扮的漂漂亮亮的参加生日聚会。



Reading --- 第五段



在大年初一的早上，我们早早地起床，穿上新衣裳，先去给家中的长辈拜年，然后再向亲朋好友表达美好的祝福。孩子们总是很高兴，可以从长辈那里得到压岁钱。



Reading --- 第六段



We enjoy the happiness and tender sentiments of our family and we can learn a lot of Chinese traditional culture from the Spring Festival.

我们可以享受到家庭的幸福和温馨，同时也能从春节的欢乐中学到许多中国的传统文化。

tender sentiment 柔情，温情

sentiment ['sentɪm(ə)nt] n. 感情，情绪

There is no time for sentiment.

没有时间闹情绪。

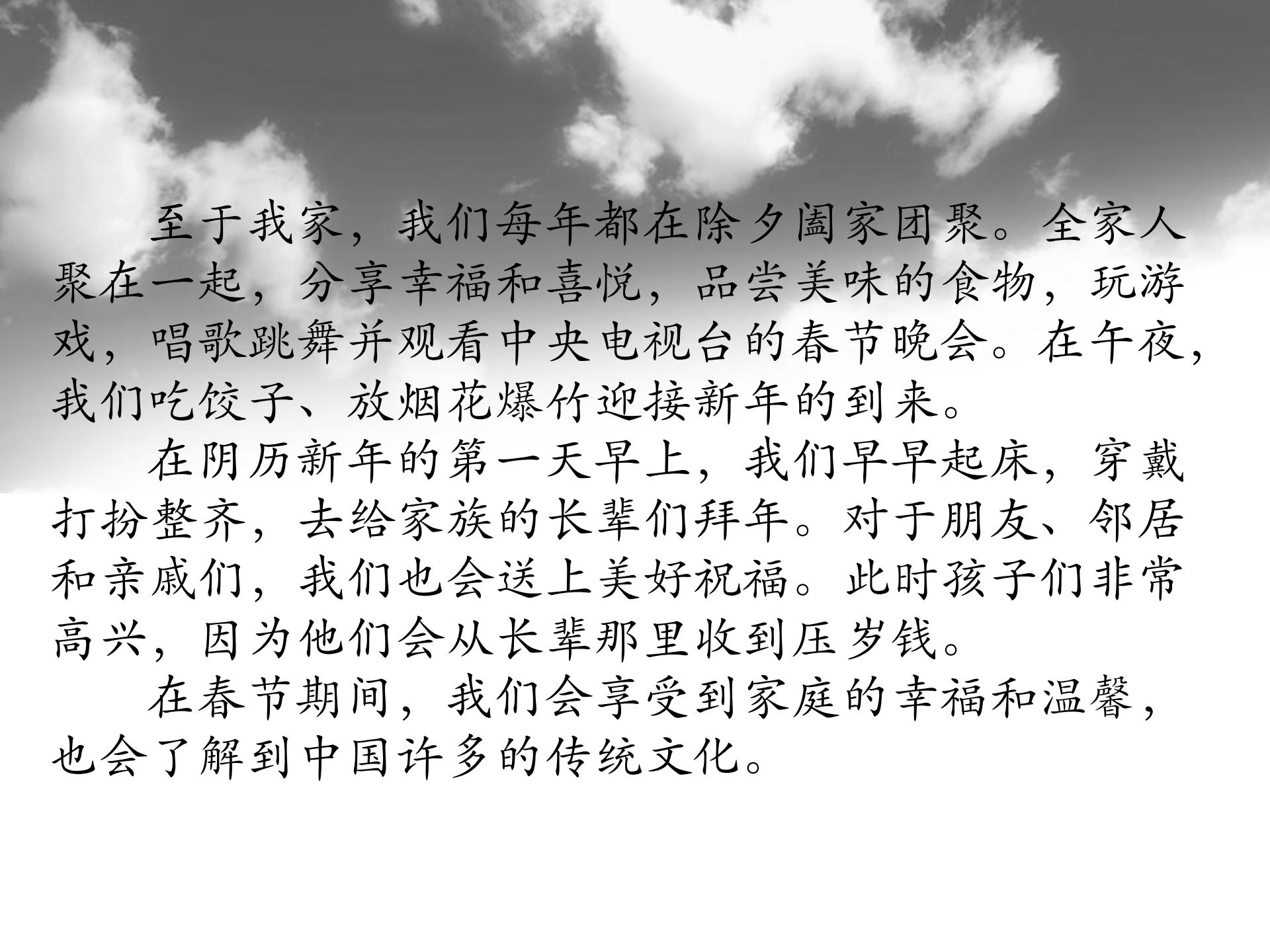
译文

春 节

春节即将到来。我打算回家与父母一起共度佳节。

春节是中国阴历的新年，是阴历每年的第一天。它是中国人和许多亚洲人很喜爱的一个节日，正如西方的圣诞节一样。家庭成员们会回到父母身边共度节日。无论离家有多远，人们都会在除夕夜前回到家，正如一句老话所说：金窝银窝，不如自家的草窝。

人们通常在春节的前一周就开始为庆祝做准备了。他们会打扫房间意欲扫掉过去一年的坏运气。人们还会准备许多中国传统食物，给孩子们穿新衣，在庭院中挂红灯笼，在窗户上贴五颜六色好看的窗花并在门的两边贴春联。人们尽力让新年充满喜气，为的是在新一年里获得好运气。



至于我家，我们每年都在除夕阖家团聚。全家人聚在一起，分享幸福和喜悦，品尝美味的食物，玩游戏，唱歌跳舞并观看中央电视台的春节晚会。在午夜，我们吃饺子、放烟花爆竹迎接新年的到来。

在阴历新年的第一天早上，我们早早起床，穿戴打扮整齐，去给家族的长辈们拜年。对于朋友、邻居和亲戚们，我们也会送上美好祝福。此时孩子们非常高兴，因为他们会从长辈那里收到压岁钱。

在春节期间，我们会享受到家庭的幸福和温馨，也会了解到中国许多的传统文化。

Homework

本次作业有两项内容：

1. 熟读课文！（三遍以上）
2. 课本P111-112的重点句型（共11句）一个抄写**两遍**，程度好的同学尽量做到会背会用！（下一页附图）

1. It is on the first day of a year on the lunar calendar. 它是阴历一年的第一天。
the lunar calendar “阴历, 农历”。另外, the solar calendar “阳历”; Lunar New Year's Eve “农历除夕夜”。
2. No matter how far away from home, people try to get back home before Lunar New Year's Eve, just as the old saying goes, “East or west, home is best”. 无论离家多远, 人们都要在除夕夜之前赶回家来。常言道: “金窝银窝, 不如自家草窝。”
no matter how ... “无论……”。又如: No matter how difficult the question is, we have to answer it. 无论问题多难, 我们都得回答。
try to do ... “尽量做……, 设法做……”。又如: We try to help the old man to find his way home. 我们设法帮助老人找到回家的路。
just as ... “正如……”。又如: Just as the teacher said, English is not so difficult to learn. 正如老师所说的那样, 英语并不那么难学。
the old saying “谚语, 常言”。
3. People usually begin preparing for it a week before the festival. 人们通常在节前一周开始做准备。
prepare for “为……做准备”。又如: We are preparing for the English exam. 我们正为英语考试做准备。
4. They clean their houses meaning to sweep out all the bad luck in the past year. 他们清扫房屋意欲去除过去一年所有的晦气。
sweep out ... “扫掉……, 清除……”。
meaning ... 动词 -ing 短语作伴随状语。又如: She got on the bus, carrying her baby in her arms. 她怀里抱着孩子上了公交车。
5. ... hang up red lanterns in the yard, paste colorful paper-cuts on windows and Spring Festival couplets on both sides of gates or doors. ……在院子里挂上红灯笼, 在窗户上贴上窗花, 在门的两边贴上春联。
hang up ... “把……挂起来”。又如: You may hang up the map on the blackboard. 你可以把地图挂在黑板上。
on both sides of ... “在……的两边”。又如: There are some trees on both sides of the road. 在路的两边有一些树。
6. People try to make the New Year full of joy so that they will have good luck in the coming year. 人们想尽办法使新年充满欢乐以便来年得到好运。
make + n. + adj. “使得……处于……状态”。又如: He tries to make his lessons lively and interesting. 他设法使他的课生动有趣。
so that 引导目的状语从句。又如: My teacher speaks loudly so that everyone can hear clearly. 为了使每个人都能听清楚, 老师提高了嗓门。
7. As for our family, we have a family reunion on every Lunar New Year's Eve. 说起我们家, 每年除夕之夜我们都全家团圆。
as for ... “谈到……, 至于……”。又如: As for Professor Wang, he is well known to everyone. 说起王教授, 大家众所皆知。
8. With the whole family together, we share happiness and great joy, having delicious food, playing games, singing and dancing and watching wonderful TV

programs for the Spring Festival on CCTV. 我们全家人聚在一起, 吃着美味佳肴, 做游戏、唱歌、跳舞、观看中央电视台精彩的春节节目, 共享幸福和欢乐。

CCTV 是 China Central Television “中国中央电视台”的缩写。

9. At midnight, we have some *jiaozi* and set off crackers and fireworks to welcome the New Year's coming. 在午夜, 我们吃饺子并燃放烟花爆竹以迎接新年的到来。
at midnight “在午夜”。
set off “使爆炸”。
10. On the first morning of the Lunar New Year, we get up early, dress up and go to show respect to the senior members of the family. 在大年初一的早上, 我们早地起床, 打扮齐整, 去给家中的长辈拜年。
dress up “着装, 打扮起来”。
show respect to ... “向……表示敬意”。又如: We should show respect to those who serve us. 我们应该向为我们服务的人表示敬意。
the senior members of the family “家中长辈”。
11. We also express good wishes to our friends, neighbors and relatives. 我们还向朋友、邻居和亲戚表达美好的祝福。



谢谢

Thank you