

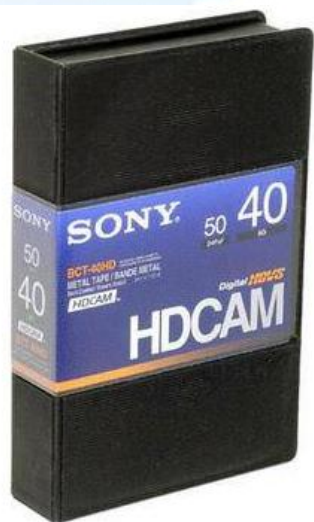
Unit 10

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

Section A 2a-2d



New Words



Is the **video** on the bookshelf?
录像带在书架上吗？

video *n.* 录像带；录像



I'd like some **potato chips**, please.
我想买些薯条。

potato chips 炸土豆片；炸薯条





I like **chocolate** ice-cream best.

我最喜欢巧克力冰淇淋。

chocolate *n.* 巧克力



Is the **meeting** on

Wednesday?

会议是在星期三吗？

meeting *n.* 会议；集会；会面





Let's **organize** a soccer game.

让我们组织一次足球比赛吧。

organize v. 组织；筹备



2a. Listen and circle the correct answer to complete the sentences.

- 1. The students are talking about when to have (a class party / a class meeting / a birthday party)**
- 2. They plan to have it on (Friday evening / Saturday afternoon / Saturday evening)**



2b Listen again. Choose the correct short answer in the box to answer each question.

half the class won't come some students will be bored
make some food students will leave early
the party games

1. What will happen if they have the party today?

Half the class won't come.

2. What will happen if they have the party tomorrow?

Students will leave early to study for the test.





What will happen if they watch a video at the party?

Some students will be bored.

What will Mark organize?

He will organize party games.

What will Nelly do?

She will make some food.

2c. Pair work

A: OK, when is a good time to have the party?

B: Let's have it today.

A: If we have it today, half the class won't come.



Example:

A: OK, **when is a good time to have the party?**

B: Let's have it tomorrow.

A: **If we have it tomorrow, students **will** leave early to study for their test.**



Make up your own conversations.



2d Role-play the conversation.

order...from...
从...预定

Jeff: Hey, Ben. For the party next week, should we ask people to bring food?

Ben: No, let's order food from a restaurant. If we ask people to bring food, they'll just bring potato chips and chocolate because they'll be too lazy to cook.

Jeff: Ok. For the games, do you think we should give people some small gifts if they win?

too...to...
太...而不能...

Ben: I think that's a great idea! If we do that, more people will want to play the games.

Jeff: Yes, the games will be more exciting, too.



Reading

Read the conversation and answer the questions.

1. What will happen if we ask people to bring food?

They'll just bring potato chips and chocolate because they'll be too lazy to cook.

2. What will happen if we give people some small gifts if they win?

More people will want to play the games.

Role-play

Role-play the conversation.

Hey, Ben. For the party next week, should we ask people to bring food?

No, let's order food from a restaurant...

...



Language points

1. The students are talking about when to have a class **meeting**.

meeting是名词，意为“会议，集会；会面”，作“聚会”解时，多指出于偶然的的机会，在某地与某人相遇。

meeting作“会议”解时，指任何有组织的、有领导的、公开的或私下的各种集会，多在室内举行，目的是商讨议案、作出决定等。

如：The meeting will deal with these problems.

Our meeting in Beijing was later than I expected.

meeting用作主语，谓语动词多用**单数形式**。meeting前常加介词at，表示“在会议上”；而表示“在会议期间私下说话”则用介词in。



2. What will happen **if** they have the party today?

if作为连词，引导条件状语从句，表示“假如”“如果”等。引导条件状语从句最常用的连词是**if**，表示在某条件下，某事很可能发生，主句不能用**be going to**表示将来，而应该用**shall, will**。

如：If you leave now, you will never regret it.

如果你现在离开，你将绝不会后悔。

if引导的条件状语从句，其结构为：**If+一般现在时，主语+shall/will+动词原形**。要注意在状语从句中有一个规则是“主将从现”，即主句是将来时，则从句要用一般现在时表示将来。

如：If it rains tomorrow, I shan't climb the hills.

如果明天下雨，我将不会爬山。



3. What will Mark **organize**?

organize是动词，意为“组织，筹备”，过去式是**organized**，即组织某人或某事物，将某人或某事物编入组织或系统，使之相互联系，且每一个体在组织中都有其恰当的作用或职责。

如：I believe I have the ability to organize a party.
我相信我有能力组织一次社交聚会。

Don't ask them to organize the trip, they'll only screw everything up.

别让他们组织此行，他们准得把一切都搞糟了。

organized还可作形容词，意为“有组织的，有条理的”，如：An organized program of advertisements. 有组织的大规模的广告计划。



总结 if 引导的条件状语从句 主句和从句时态如何？

If she is happy, she will play the guitar .

If I get up at 9:00, I will be late.

If I am late, the teacher will be angry with me.

If the teacher is angry with me, I will be sad.

在以 if 引导的条件状语从句，如果主句是
一般将来时态，那么if 引导的从句用 一般现在时态
来表示将来可能发生的动作
或存在的状态,也就是所谓的 “主将从现”。





4. If we **ask** people **to** bring food, they'll just bring potato chips and chocolate...

ask sb. to do sth. 请求/要求某人做某事

e.g. He **asked** the doctor **to** tell him the truth.

他请求医生告诉他真相。





5. Yes, the games will be more **exciting**,
too.

exciting 意为“令人兴奋的、令人激动的”

e.g. The movie has an **exciting** opening.

电影的开头非常刺激。





exciting&excited



前者是“对.....感到兴奋”，通常主语是人，后者是“令人感到兴奋的”，通常主语是物/事件。例如：

Are you **excited** about going to Beijing?

你要去北京了，感到兴奋吗？

He told us an **exciting** story yesterday.

他昨天给我们讲了一个使人激动的故事。



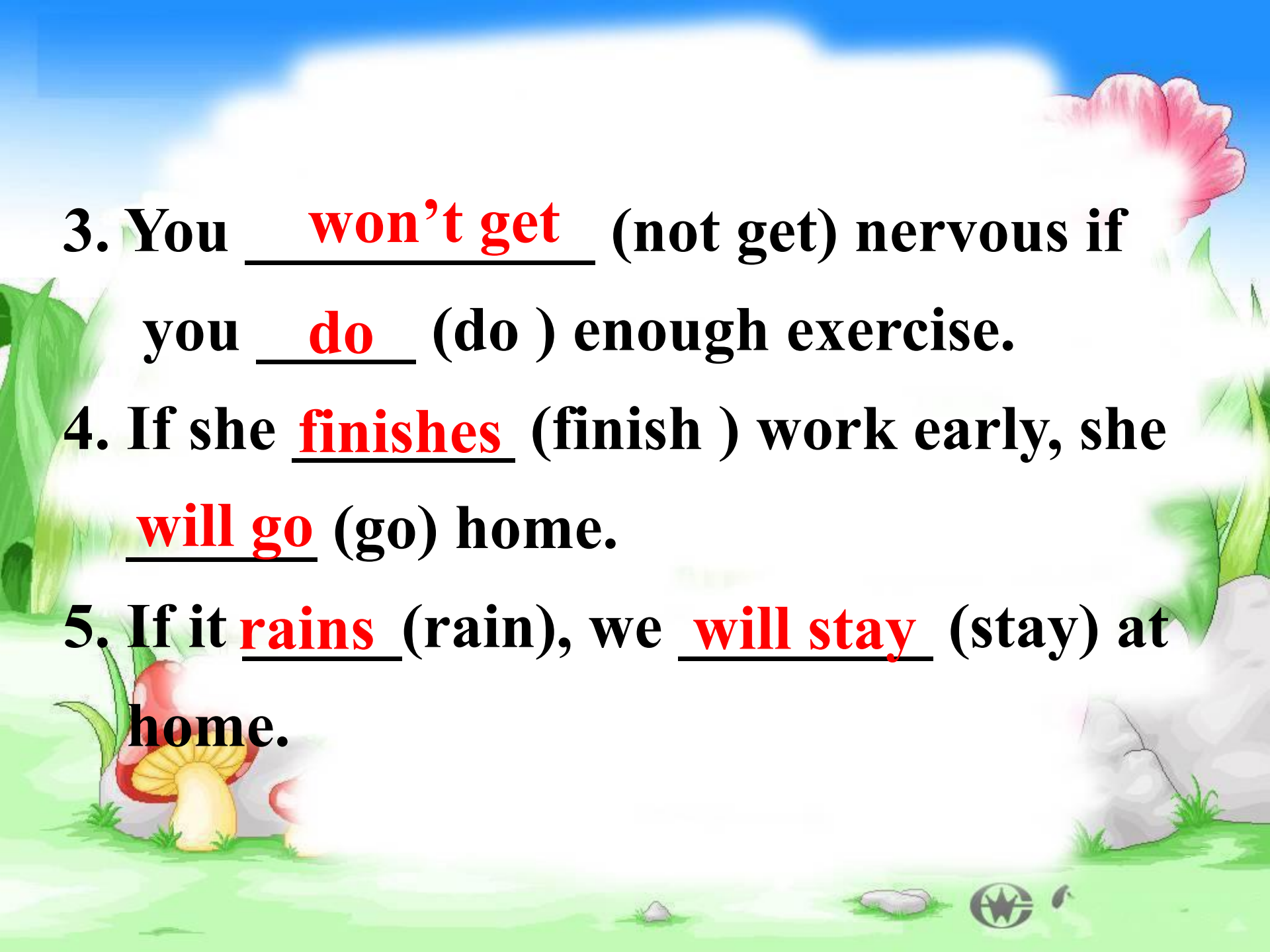
Exercises

用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. I'll buy a computer if I has (have) enough money.

2. I'm sure if he goes (go) to the party, he will have (have) a great time.





3. You won't get (not get) nervous if you do (do) enough exercise.

4. If she finishes (finish) work early, she will go (go) home.

5. If it rains (rain), we will stay (stay) at home.



Homework



- ♥ **Tell your mother your plans about a party.**
- ♥ **Preview the new words and expressions on page 75.**
- ♥ **Preview the letter from Tina to Su Mei.**



Thank You!

