



# 英语教学课件系列

八年级(上)



# Unit 5

**Do you want to watch a  
game show?**

**Section B 2a-2e**

## **2a Discuss the following questions with a partner.**

- 1. Do you like to watch cartoons?**
- 2. What is your favorite cartoon?**
- 3. Why do you like it?**



WALT DISNEY





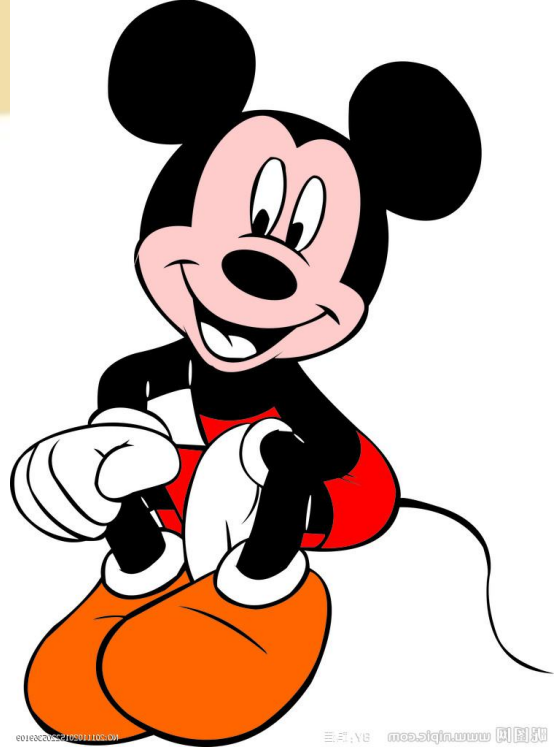


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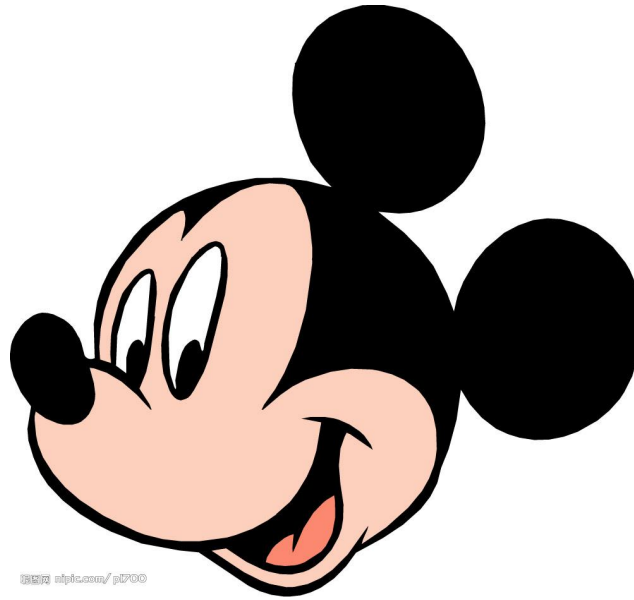
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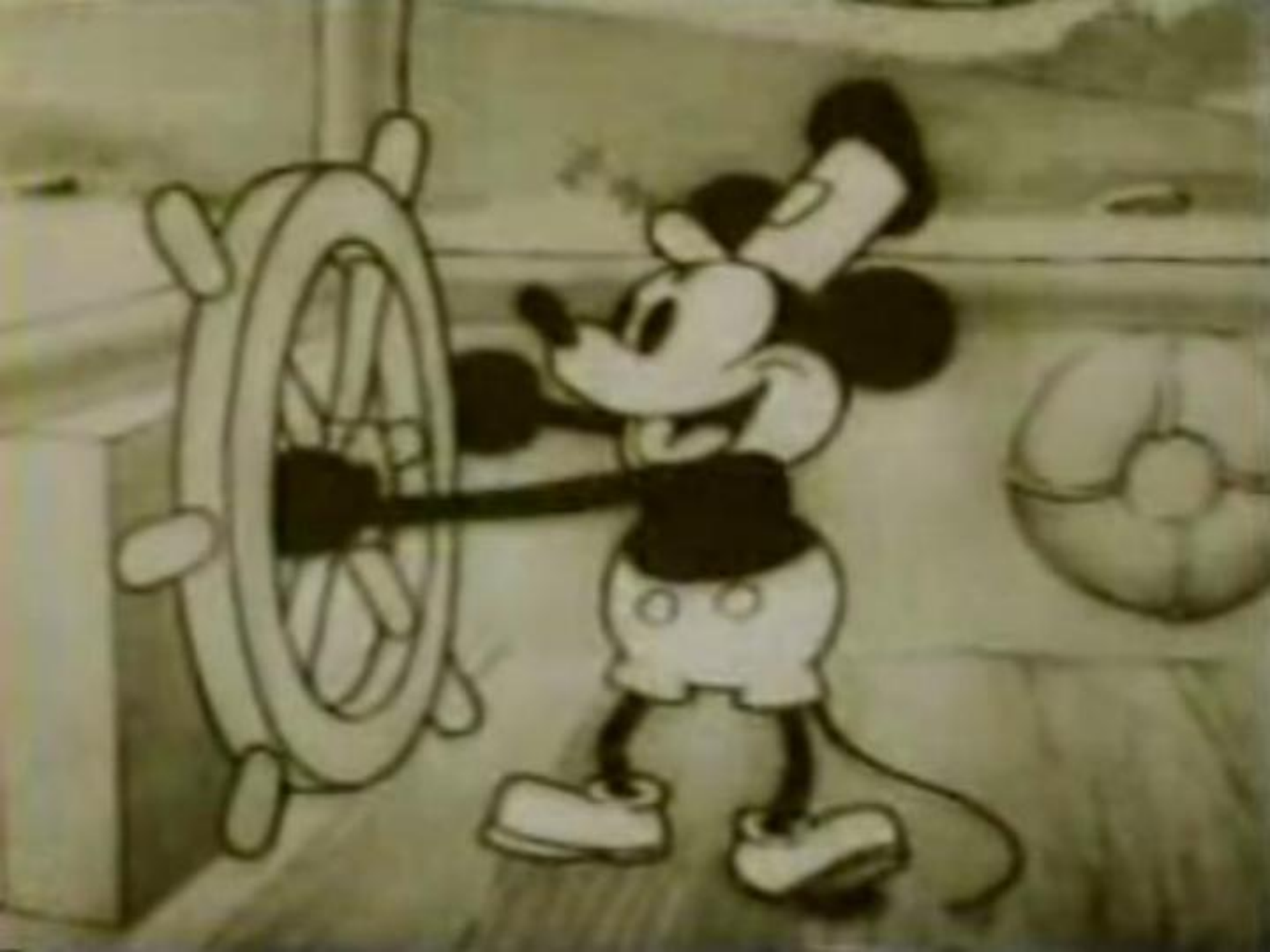
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2b Read the passage and complete the time line on the next page.

When people say “culture”, we **think of** art and history. But one very famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon. We all know and love the black mouse with two large round ears-Mickey Mouse. **Over 80 years ago**, he first appeared in the cartoon *Steamboat Willie*.





**When this cartoon **came out** in New York on November 18, 1928, it was the first cartoon with sound and music. The man behind Mickey was **Walt Disney**. He became very rich and successful. In the 1930s, he made 87 cartoons with Mickey.**

Some people might( may) ask how this cartoon animal became so popular. **One of the main reasons is that** Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger. In his early films, Mickey was **unlucky** and had many problems such as losing his house or **girlfriend**, Minnie. However, he **was always ready to try his best**. People went to the cinema to see the “little man” win. Most of them wanted to be like Mickey.

**On** November 18, 1978, Mickey became the first **cartoon character** to have a star on the **Hollywood Walk of Fame**. Today's cartoons are usually **not so** simple **as** little Mickey Mouse, but everyone still knows and loves him. Who has **a pair of** ears more famous than Mickey's?



# 课文翻译

当人们说到“文化，”我们就会想到艺术和历史。但是美国文化里的一个有名的标志是卡通。我们都知道而且喜欢黑色的带着两只圆耳朵的老鼠 - 米老鼠。80多年前，它第一次出现在**Steamboat Willie** (威利蒸汽船的电影)里。

当这个卡通在**1928年11月18日**出现在纽约的时候，它是第一部有声音有音乐的卡通。米老鼠背后的男人是**Walt Disney**。他变得很有钱很成功。在**20世纪30年代**，他用米老鼠为题材制作了**87部**卡通。

一些人可能会问这个卡通动物怎么这么受欢迎。一个主要原因是米老鼠就像一个普通人，但是他经常努力面对任何的危险。在他早期电影里，米老鼠很不幸而且有很多问题譬如丢了房子，丢了女朋友米妮。但是，他一直准备好尽最大的努力。人们去电影院看“小人物”成功。他们中的大多数想要成为米老鼠。



在1978年11月18日，米老鼠成了好莱坞星光大道上的第一个卡通形象的明星。现在的卡通不像米老鼠这么简单，但是人们仍然知道和喜爱它。谁有一对比米老鼠更有名的耳朵？

**Steamboat Willie  
came out in New York**

**he made 87 cartoons  
with Mickey.**

**Mickey became  
the first cartoon  
character to have  
a star on the  
Hollywood Walk  
of Fame**

**Over 80 years ago**

**1930s**

**November 18, 1978**

## 2c Read the passage again and fill in the facts about Mickey.

	<b>Mickey Mouse</b>
<b>What does he look like?</b>	<b>A black mouse with two large round ears-Mickey</b>
<b>Who created him?</b>	<b>Walt Disney</b>
<b>What was his first cartoon?</b>	<b>Steamboat Willie</b>
<b>Who is his girlfriend?</b>	<b>Minnie</b>
<b>Why is he popular?</b>	<b>Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.</b>



**2d Read the passage again and discuss the questions with a partner.**

**1. What is Mickey Mouse a symbol of? What cartoon character is a symbol of Chinese culture?**

**American culture. Ne Zha.**

**2. Do you think Walt Disney is a smart man?**

**Why or why not? Do you want to be like him?**

**Yes , I think so . Because his cartoon is famous all over the world. Yes ,I do.**

**3. Why did people want to be like Mickey?**

**Do you want to be like Mickey? Why or why not?**

**Because it is like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.**

**Yes , I do. Because I want to try my best to live.**

**4. Can you think of another cartoon character that is as famous as Mickey? Why is the character popular?**

**Su Wukong. Because he can face every problem in his life and win at last.**

# Pair work

2e Underline the following phrases in the passage. Write your own sentences or questions using the phrases.

**think of** \_\_\_\_\_

**come out** \_\_\_\_\_

**one of the main reasons** \_\_\_\_\_

**such as** \_\_\_\_\_

**was ready to** \_\_\_\_\_

**try his best**

# Language points

1. I like to **find out** what different people think about a subject.

我想找出不同人对同一个主题的看法。

此句中的“**find out**”用作及物动词短语，常表达**找出答案，弄明真相，查明情况**等意思。如：

Please **find out** when the train leaves.

请查一下火车什么时候离站。



表示“寻找，找出等近义词还有“**look for , find**”

1) **look for** “寻找”指有目的地找。强调“寻找”的过程。

e.g. What are you **looking for**?

你在找什么？（强调找的过程）

2) **find** vt. “找”强调找的结果。

e.g. I looked for my book everywhere, but I

didn't **find** it. （结果是没找到）

## 2. **What is your favorite cartoon?**

你最喜欢的卡通片是什么？

“ **what's your favorite...?** 是用来询问对方最喜爱事物是什么。其同义句为 “ **what... do you like best?**”

回答用: **My favorite book is ...**

或是 **I like ...best.**

e.g. --**what's your favorite book?**

= **what book do you like best?**

-- **My favorite book is *Snow White*.**

或是 **I like *Snow White* best.**

3. When people say “culture”, we **think of** art and history. 当人们提起文化时，我们会想到艺术和历史。

**think of** 有考虑；想起；有...想法；对...有意见等意思。在该句中应理解为“想起，想到”。例如：

Does the poem make you **think of** spring?

这首诗有没有让你想到春天？

How many stars can you **think of**?

你能想到多少明星？

4. When this cartoon **came out** in New York on November 18, 1928, it was the first cartoon with sound and music.

当这部动画片于1928年11月18日问世于纽约时，它成为第一部带有音乐的动画片。

“come out”在本句中译为“**出版**”引申为“问世”。此外还有：出来，（花）开出来之意

e.g. The book **comes out** this week.

该书本周上市。

Oh, look! The sun's coming out!

噢，看！太阳出来啦！

**5. One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.**

一个主要原因是米奇看似一个普通人，但他总是尝试应对任何危险。

**one of ...**后跟**可数名词复数**，表示**...之一**。  
其后的谓语动词用**单数**。

e.g. **One of my favorite movies is Mr. Bean.**

我最喜欢的电影之一是憨豆先生。

**One of my best friends is Ann.**

安是我最好的朋友之一。

6. However, he **was** always **ready to try his best**.

然而，他总是做好尽全力的准备。

1) **be ready to do sth** 准备做某事

**get ready to do sth** 与之同义，但前者强调**状态**，后者强调**动作**。

e.g. **Are you ready to start?** 你准备好了吗？

**Please get ready to start.**

请作好开始的准备。



2) **Try one's best** 尽某人最大的努力

其后跟动词不定式形式，即：**try one's best to do sth.**

**e.g. Don't give up. Just try your best.**

不要放弃。只管尽你最大的努力。

**Come on! Just try your best to let your dream come true.**

加油！尽最大的努力去实现你的梦想吧。

7. People **went to the cinema** to see the “little man” win.

人们去电影院是为了看这个“小人儿”赢。

**go to the cinema** 也可译为“看电影”类似表达如下：

**go to movies**

**go to a movie**

**go to see a movie.**

8. Today's cartoons are usually **not so** simple **as** little Mickey Mouse.

现在的卡通片通常不像米老鼠那样简单。

此句中 **not so... as** 结构表示“**不像.....那样.....; 不如.....这么.....**”。又如：

**It wasn't so good as last time.**

这次不如上次好。

**It is not so easy as you'd think.**

这不像你想的那样简单。

9. She **dresses up** like a boy and **takes** her father's **place** to fight in the army.

她女扮男装，替父上战场打仗。

1) **dress up** “盛装打扮、乔装打扮”。

e.g. I'd like you to **dress up** for my birthday party tonight.

今晚我希望你为我的生日派对打扮打扮。

Young kids often **dress up** and have fun

at Halloween. 万圣节前夜，小孩子通常都乔装打扮，玩得很开心。

2) **take one's place** 取代某人的位置，顶替。

**e.g. Nam believes that no one can take**

**Kin's place in her heart.**

家嵐相信，在她的内心世界里没有人可以取代陆坚。

10. They **did a good job** in the movie.

他们在电影中表演出色。

**do a good job** 好好干；干得好；干得出色

e.g. I'm sure you can do a better job next time.

我相信你下次会干得更好。

**You've done a good job of it.**

你干得太漂亮了！



# famous

- **famous adj.** 著名的，出名的  
**famous**同义词是**well-known**,反义词是**unknown**。**famous**除了可以放在名词前作定语外还可以作表语，常见以下结构：  
（1）**be famous for**表示某人以某种知识技能或特征出名，或以某种特产而出名，意为“因为...出名”  
**The area is famous for its green tea.**这个地区以绿茶而出名。

# might与may辨析

- **might与may**表可能性，有“或许、可能”之意可以换用，但**might**表示较多的怀疑、更加不肯定、语气更委婉。
- **He may/might be English.**他可能是英国人。
- **They may/might have a lot of work to do.**他们可能有许多工作要做。
- **表示许可或征询对方许可时，疑问句常用may。**
- **May I watch TV after supper?**晚饭后我可以看电视吗？
- **He said that I might use the telephone.**他说我可以用电话。

## 二、翻译

1. 你喜欢什么样的电影？ 喜剧。

What kind of movies do you like?

I like comedies.

2. 他不喜欢京剧, 因为京剧太没意思了。

He doesn't like Beijing Opera,

because it is very boring.

3. 他是我最喜欢的演员, 我认为他很出色。

He is my favorite actor. I think he is great.

4. 她认为喜剧很有趣, 所以经常和朋友去看喜剧。

She thinks comedies are very funny, so she often goes to see comedies with her friends.

### 三. 单项选择

1. What do you     **B**     do?

A. want      B. want to      C. like      D. to like

2. My grandfather     **C**     stay                      home and watch TV.

A. like, at                      B. like, in  
C. likes to, at                  D. likes to, in

3.     **A**     kind of movies                      Lucy like?

A. What, does                  B. What, do  
C. What's, does                D. Which, do

4.     **B**     a word, we can learn a lot  
                     Chinese history.

A. For, for

B. In, about

C. For, about

D. In, for

5. September is     **D**     month of the year.

A. nineth

B. ninth

C. the nineth

D. the ninth

7. I don't like action movies. I think they're

A.

A. boring

B. difficult

C. interesting

D. exciting

8. — How is the new movie? — It is D.

A. well

B. thriller(惊悚片)

C. young

D. exciting

*Thank You!*