**Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.**

**教学目标与要求**

**话题；**情感 (Feelings)

**功能：**能谈论事物对人的影响( Talk about how things affect you)

Sad movies don’t make John cry.

Those awful pictures on the walls make me uncomfortable.

This made the queen and his people worried.

**语法：**掌握make的使动用法(make + sb.+ infinitive without to; make + sb.+ *adj.*)

The loud music makes me nervous.

Money and fame don’ t always make people happy.

She said that the sad movie made her feel like crying.

**词汇和常用表达：**

1能正确使用下列词汇(Curriculum words)

friendship, king, power, banker, queen, palace, wealth, lemon, weight, shoulder, goal, coach, courage, agreement, drive, examine, kick, pull, nod, disappoint, pale, grey, uncomfortable, nor

2能正确使用下列常用表达(Useful expressions)

would rather, drive sb. crazy/mad, the more …the more…, be friends with (sb.), leave out, call in, neither…nor…, to start with, let... down, kick sb. off, be hard on sb., rather than, pull together

3能认读下列词汇(Non- curriculum words)

rather, lately, prime, minister, prime minister, fame, besides, teammate, guy, relief, fault

**学习策略：**

1能区分褒义词汇和贬义词汇, 理解和体会他人的感受并能表达自己的感受

2学会识别文章中的习语和词组, 积累相关语言知识, 提高阅读理解能力

3掌握叙述性文章的逻辑线索(例如发生的事件、时间、地点、原因和意义等), 并能较生动地讲述个人经历

**文化知识：**了解寓言故事的基本特点

**Section A 1 (1a-2d)**

**Learning Objectives**

1. To learn something about friendship

2. To listen for specific information

3. To talk about your feelings with the words below:

*happy, mad, crazy, nervous, relaxed, comfortable, sleepy, sad, excited…*

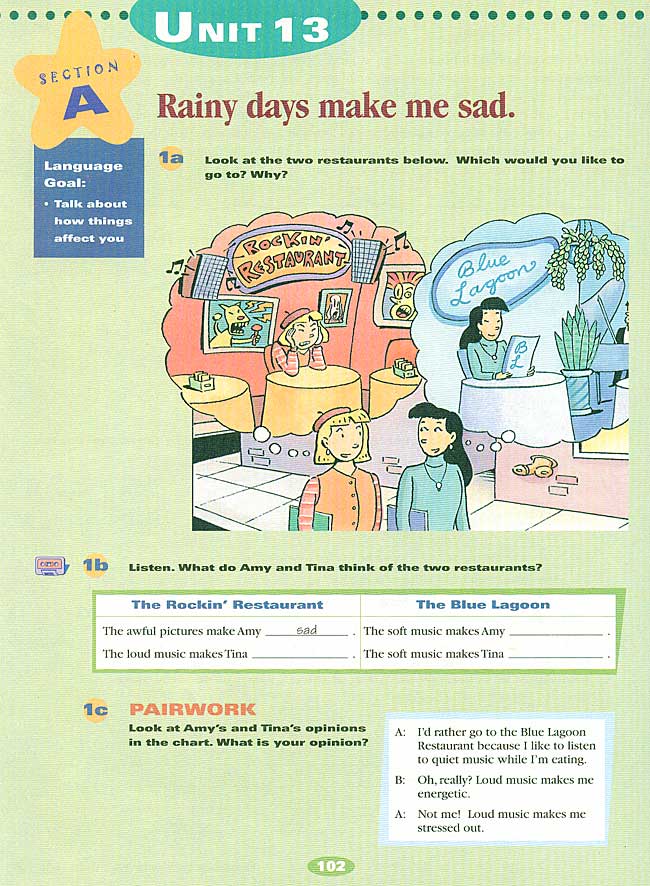
**I. Warming up**

Kinds of movies

Review the kinds of movies and answer the question “How do you feel about the movie?”

**II. Learning**

1. 1a. Look at the following pictures and describe what you can see.



It’s bright & colorful.

speakers with loud music

strange pictures

The girl is covering her ears with her hands.



The wall is painted blue and the atmosphere is quiet and calm.

The pianist is playing classical or soothing music.

The girl is looking at a menu.

Look at the two restaurants below.

Which would you like to go to? Why?

I’d like to go to ... because ... makes



2. 1b. Listen and fill in the blanks. Then match the restaurants with the statements.

|  |
| --- |
| Rockin’ Restaurant  The \_\_\_\_\_ pictures make Amy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  The \_\_\_\_\_\_ music makes Amy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Blue Ocean  The \_\_\_\_\_\_ music makes Amy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but it makes Tina \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

Listen again and complete the conversation.

Tina: I’m hungry, Amy.

Amy: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Why don’t we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Tina: Yeah. Let’s go to Rockin’ Restaurant. I love their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Amy: Oh, Tina… I \_\_\_\_ Rockin’ Restaurant.

Tina: Why? The food is great, isn’t it?

Amy: The food’s fine. I just don’t like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Those awful pictures on the walls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the loud music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tina: OK. So where do you want to go, Amy?

Amy: Let’s go to Blue Ocean. The \_\_\_\_\_ music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Tina: Not me. It makes me \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 1c. Role-play a conversation between Amy and Tina.

Tina: I’d rather go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I’m eating.

Amy: But that music makes me sleepy. I want to have the hamburgers at Rockin’ Restaurant.

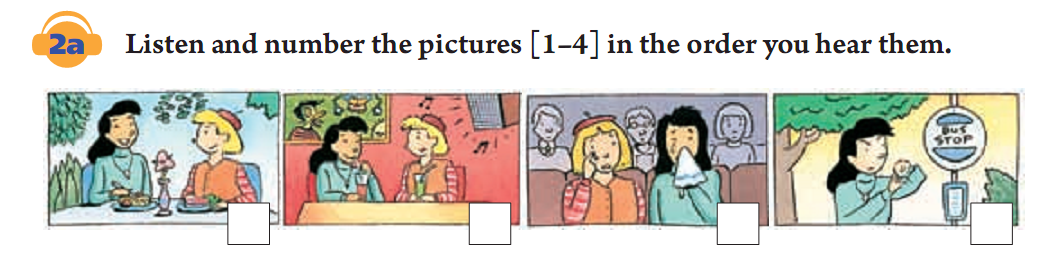
Tina: Let’s go to the Rockin’ Restaurant. I love their hamburgers.

Amy: Those awful pictures on the walls make me uncomfortable, and the loud music makes me nervous.

Tina: So where do you want to go, Amy?

Amy: Let’s go to Blue Ocean. The soft music makes me relaxed.

4. 2a. Listen and number the picture (1-4) in the order you hear them.



5. Listen again. Complete the statements.

1. Waiting for Amy drove Tina\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (crazy).

2. Amy said loud music made her\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (nervous).

3. Loud music makes John\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (want to dance)

4. The movie was so sad that it made Tina\_\_\_\_\_\_. (cry)

5. Sad movies don’t make John cry. They just make him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want to leave).

6. 2c Look at 2a and 2b. Role-play a conversation between Tina and John. Use the example to begin your conversation.

7. 2d There are three girls - Nancy, Alice and Julie. The relationship among them is like this:

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Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1) What’s Nancy’s problem?

She makes Alice unhappy because she has been spending more time with Julie.

2) What’s Bert’s suggestion to Nancy?

Ask Alice to join Nancy each time she does something with Julie.

3) What advice will you give Nancy?

Pole-play the conversation.

Nancy: Hey Bert, I think I’ve made Alice mad and I’m not sure what to do about it.

Bert: What happened?

Nancy: You know Julie is Alice’s best friend, right?

Bert: Uh-huh.

Nancy: Well, the more I get to know Julie, the more I realize that we have a lot in common. So we’ve been spending more time together lately.

Bert: But what’s wrong with that?

Nancy: Umm ... it makes Alice unhappy because she thinks Julie is now bet her friends with me than with her.

Bert: I see. Mmm ... why don’t you ask Alice to join you each time you do something with Julie? Then she won’t feel left out.

Nancy: Oh, good idea! That can make our friendship stronger.

Fill in the blanks according to the conversation.

Nancy has a trouble recently. Julie is her friend and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she got to know Julie, the more she has realized that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. So they’ve been spending more time together lately. It makes Alice unhappy because she thinks she and Julie are best friends, but now Julie is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends with Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_ with her. So Nancy thinks she’s made Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Bert advises her to ask Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each time she does something with Julie. That can make their friendship \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Keys: the more have a lot in common better than

mad to join them stronger

**III. Language points.**

1. I’d rather go to the Blue Ocean Restaurant because I like to listen to quiet music while I’m eating.

would rather do sth.，“宁可，宁愿”。常缩写为’d rather主语为人称代词时，

后接动词原形。

e.g. I’d rather go tonight, if you don’t mind.

would rather not do sth. “宁愿不做某事”。

e.g. He’d rather not buy that house.

would rather do sth. than do sth.“宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”；如果would

rather后面的动词(短语)与than后面的相同，than后面的动词(短语)可以省略。

e.g. This Sunday I would rather stay at home than go to the park.

Mark would rather buy a bike than (buy) a motorbike.

【运用】汉译英

1. 本(Ben)宁愿不搬到一所更大的房子里。

2. 凯莉(Kelly)宁愿看动画片而不愿看动作片。

Keys:

1. Ben would rather not move to a bigger house.

2. Kelly would rather watch cartoons than (watch) action movies.

2. Yes, she was, and waiting for her drove me crazy.

drive *v.* 迫使 drive sb.+*adj.*，使某人怎样drive sb. crazy/mad 使某人发疯/发狂

e.g. That thing almost drive me crazy. 那件事几乎要使我发狂了。

You’ll drive mum mad one of these days.  
 你这样总有一天会把妈妈急疯了的。

3. What happened?

happen *v.* 发生

常见的用法有

(1) “sth.+happen+地点/时间”，“某地/某时发生了某事”

e.g. What’s happening outside? 外面发生什么事了?

(2) “sth.+happen to+sb.” 意为“某人出了某事(常指不好的事发生在某人身

上)”。

e.g. A car accident happened to him yesterday. 昨天他发生了交通事故。

(3) “sb.+happen+to do sth.” 意为“某人碰巧做某事”

e.g. I happened to meet her in the street.

我碰巧在街上遇见她。

4. The more I get to know Julie, the more I realize that we have a lot in common.

the+比较级+从句 ，the +比较级+从句 “越……, 越……”

e.g. The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.

你越用功，进步就越大。

5. Why don’t you ask Alice to join you each time you do something with Julie?

Why don’t +sb.+do sth.?

=Why not + do sth.? 为何不……？用来提出建议或劝告。

e.g. Why don’t you go with us?

Why not go with us? 你为什么不和我们一起去呢？

6. Then she won’t feel left out.

to be/feel left out 表示“被遗忘；被忽略；被冷落”之类的意思。

e.g. No one speaks to him, he always feels left out.

没人跟他讲话，他总是觉得被人冷落。

**IV. Summary**

drive sb. crazy / mad

使某人发疯 / 发狂

have a lot in common

有许多相同之处

be friends with sb.

成为某人的朋友

each time 每次

feel left out 觉得被冷落

make our friendship stronger

使我们的友谊更加牢固

**句型**

1. The loud music**makes me nervous**.

2. **I’d rather go** to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I'm eating.

3. Well, **the more** I get to know Julie, **the more** I realize that we have a lot in common.

4. Mmm ... **why don’t you ask** Alice to join you**each time** you do something with Julie?

**V. Exercises**

**Ⅰ. 根据语境，从方框中选择恰当的短语填空，有的需要变换形式。**

|  |
| --- |
| wait for, leave out, each time, would rather, have a lot in common |

1. When copying this article, be careful not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any words.

2. To enjoy the scenery (风景), Dale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spend long hours on the train.

3. It doesn't matter if you're a few minutes late. We'll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

4. —I like reading and listening to music, especially classical music.

—Me too. It seems we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Holly sees the photo on her desk, she will think of the happy days they spent together.

**Ⅱ. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词(含缩略形式)。**

1. 你何不外出野餐呢？

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go out for a picnic?

2. 这部电影如此精彩以至于萨莉想再看一遍。

The film is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sally wants to see it again.

3. 把音乐声音调小点儿，吵得我快疯了！

Turn that music down. It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

4. 安和萨拉是我的朋友，我们经常一起玩。

Ann and Sara \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. We often play together.

5. 保罗认为和朋友旅行能使友谊更加牢固。

Paul thinks traveling with friends can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. 露西，你最近咳嗽得很厉害，你最好去看看医生。

Lucy, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You'd better go and see a doctor.

7. 司机开车越小心，路上出的事故就会越少。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully the drivers go, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accidents there will be on the road.

**Ⅲ. 根据对话内容，在空白处填入恰当的句子，使对话完整、通顺。**

A: Hi, Julie. You look sad. (1)                                             ?

B: Well, I love music, but my mother doesn't allow me to listen to it.

A: (2)                                             ?

B: Because she thinks listening to music is not good for my study. She always asks me to study hard.

A: (3)                                             . I also love music. It makes me relaxed and helps me study better.

B: Right. Music is important to me, too. But how can I solve my problem? Can you give me some advice?

A: Of course. (4)                                             ?

B: No, I don't often talk with her. We often argue.

A: I think communicating with each other is what you should do first. You should sit down and talk with her.

B: (5)                                             . Thanks for your advice.

Keys:

Ⅰ. 1. to leave out  2. would rather  3. wait for  4. have a lot in common

5. Each time

Ⅱ. 1. Why don’t you  2. so; that  3. driving me crazy / mad

4. are friends with me 5. make friendship stronger

6. have coughed; lately  7. The more; the fewer

Ⅲ. 1. What’s wrong (with you) / What’s the matter (with you)

2. Why doesn’t she allow you to do that

3. I don’t think it’s bad for your study

4. Do you often talk with your mother

5. Good idea / Sounds good / OK, I’ll try

**VI. Homework**

1. Recite the conversation in 2d.

2. Preview the article on page 83.

**Section A 2 (3a-3c)**

**Learning Objectives**

1. To understand the story

2. To understand the true meaning of happiness

3. To learn to use some words and phrases

*prime minister; banker; fame; pale;*

*queen; feel like doing sth.; call in; neither...nor...*

**I. Review**

1) 一直等她让我很生气。

2) 我宁愿待在家里也不愿去公园。

3) 为什么不去看电影呢？

4) 她感到受冷落，因为其他孩子不和她一起玩。

5) 我们在一起越多，我们就越开心。

Keys: Waiting for her drove me angry.

I’d rather stay at home than go to the park.

Why don’t you/not go to the movies?

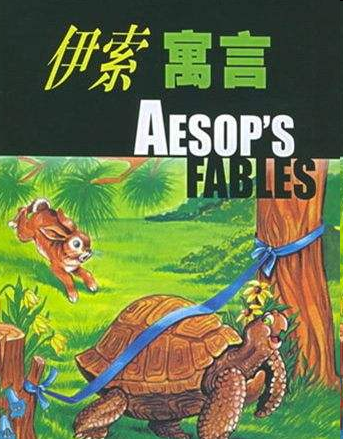
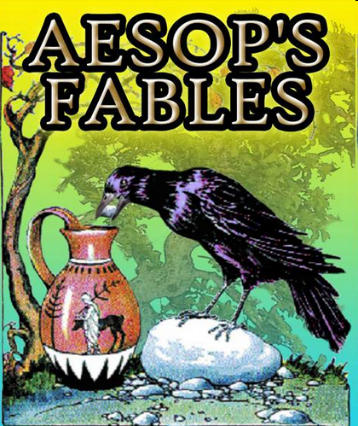
She feels left out because the other children don’t play with her.

The more we get together, the happier we are.

**II. Warming up**

What can make you happy?

The most well-known fables are perhaps those written by Aesop, an ancient Greek writer. Can you list any Aesop’s Fables?



The Crow and the Pitcher The Tortoise and the Hare

《乌鸦喝水》 《龟兔赛跑》

Some famous Aesop's fables:

The Fox and the Grapes

《狐狸与葡萄》

The fox and the Crow

《乌鸦和狐狸》

Who is the man?

Do you think he is happy?



He is a king with power, money and fame.

Let’s read the fable about the king and check your imagination.

**III.** **Reading**

1. What’s the main idea of the passage?

A. The prime minister and the king

B. The meaning of happiness

C. A happy king

2. T or F.

( ) 1. The king slept badly and didn’t feel like eating because he was badly ill.

( ) 2. Medicine and rest could help the king.

( ) 3. The prime minister had a lot of power, but he was unhappy.

( ) 4. The banker was worried about being followed by others.

One day, a doctor was called in to examine the kind. What does “examine” mean?

A. look after B. look carefully at C. look for

3. Read Para. 1- 2 and answer the questions.

1) What’s wrong with the king?

2) Can medicine help the king? Why or why not?

Keys: He was unhappy.

No. The doctor says there is nothing wrong with his body. The problem is in his mind and no medicine can help him.

4. Read Para. 3- 5 and complete the blanks.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Who | What made him unhappy | Why |
| The prime minister | He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | He is always worried about losing his power, many people are trying to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | He has  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | He is always worried about losing his money. Someone tries to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and  everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | He is always worried about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

5. Read the last paragraph and answer the questions below.

1. Who would be taken into the palace by the king’s top general in your opinion?
2. What can make you happy?

Keys: It may be a person who has a simple and easy life. And he is satisfied with his life and happy.

Love, satisfaction, gifts...

6. Fill in the blanks.

Long long ago, there was an unhappy king who didn’t feel like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And he often cried for \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the king and found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_. And \_\_\_\_\_\_ medicine \_\_\_\_\_ rest can help him.

As for the prime minister, having a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_ didn’t make him \_\_\_\_\_\_ for many people were trying to \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The king’s banker was not happy, \_\_\_\_\_\_. Although he had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_, he was always worried about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his money.

The palace singer said that having a lot of fame made him be worried about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ others.

7. 3b Find words or phrases from the story with meanings similar to these phrases.

1) did not want to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) was asked to come and help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) look carefully at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) becoming less important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) get my job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Keys: didn’t feel like eating

be called in

examine

losing … power

take my position

8. 3c Role-play the story with your group.

King: I’m unhappy. I sleep badly and don’t feel like eating.

Doctor: It’s all in his mind. Neither medicine nor rest can help him. What he needs is the shirt of a happy person to wear. That’ll make him happy.

Prime Minister: Although I have a lot of power, it doesn’t make me happy. I’m always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position.

Banker: Oh, I’m afraid I’m not happy either, I have a lot of wealth, but I’m always

worried about losing my money. Someone tries to steal my money every

day.

Singer: It’s true that I’m famous and everyone loves my songs. But I’m not happy

because I’m always worried about being followed by others. I cannot be free!

**IV. Language points.**

1. He slept badly and didn’t feel like eating. 他的睡眠很糟糕，也不想吃东西。

feel like doing 想做某事

e.g. I feel like having a drink. 我想喝点酒。

2. His face was always pale as chalk. 他总是面色苍白。

(as) pale as chalk是一种明喻修辞结构，“惨白；苍白”。

e.g. You look as pale as chalk today. What’s wrong?

今天你看着面色苍白，哪里不舒服？

汉语描述不健康的人的面部颜色时常用“白”字，如“煞白；苍白；灰白”等等，英语常用pale来表达。

e.g. He suddenly went pale. 他突然面色苍白。

3. One day, a doctor was called in to examine the king.

一天，医生被传唤去给国王检查身体。

call in 召来，叫来

e.g. He only waited two minutes before he was called in.

他只等了两分钟就被叫了进去。

Call in the doctor at once.

马上去请医生来。

call短语归纳

call back 唤回，叫回； 回电话，再打电话

call up (给……)打电话； 想起，回忆起

call away 叫走，叫开

4. Neither medicine nor rest can help him. 药物和休息对他都无帮助。

neither ... nor ... “既不……也不……”，表示对所连接并列成分的全部否定。其反义表达为both ... and ...。

当连接的两个名词或代词作主语时，句中的谓语动词在人称和数上要与nor后面的名词或代词保持一致。

e.g. Paul neither knows nor cares what happened.

Neither Tom nor I have been to Beijing.

【运用】单项选择

1) The beach was heavily polluted; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his wife enjoyed the holiday.

A. neither; nor             B. both; and       C. either; or

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anna \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her brother like listening to soft music.

A. Both; and            B. Neither; nor

C. Either; or               D. Not only; but also

3) Neither Jim nor Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Australia before, but they know the country very well.

A. has gone to           B. has been to

C. have gone to         D. have been to

Keys: (1)-(3) AAB

both, either & neither

★neither表示“两者都不”， 作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。

e.g. Neither of his parents is a doctor. 他的父母都不是医生。

★both表示“两者都”，作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。

e.g. Both of his parents are doctors. 他的父母都是医生。

★either表示“两者中的任何一个”，作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。

e.g. Either of his parents is a doctor. 他的父母中有一个是医生。

【链接】

both ... and ... 连接主语时，谓语动词用复数形式；either ... or ... 与neither ... nor ... 连接主语时，谓语动词常与离它最近的主语在人称和数上保持一致。

e.g. Both my sister and my mother are teachers.

Either Tom or I have to clean the room.

Neither the twins nor John knows how to spell the word.

将下列句子翻译成英语。

1) 那两个双胞胎女孩都有礼貌。

2) 她的两个哥哥都不喜欢垃圾食品。

3) 他或者我准备去参加会议。

Keys: Both of the twin girls are polite.

Neither of her brothers likes junk food.

Either he or I am going to the meeting.

5. I’m always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position. 我总在担心失去我的权力。 很多人都想要取代我的位置。

1) be worried about =worry about 担心

e.g. We are all worried about my grandpa’s health.

我们都担心我爷爷的健康。

2) take one’s position 取代某人的位置

同义词组：take one’s place

e.g. He takes my position/place. 他取代了我的位置。

6. It’s true that I’m famous and everyone loves my songs.

我很有名气，每个人都喜欢我的歌曲，这是事实。

It’s+ *adj*. +that 从句 某事/做某事是怎样的

e.g. It is important that we all should attend the meeting.

重要的是我们每个人都应该参加这个会议。

7. I’m always worried about being followed by others. 我总是担心被人跟踪。

be followed by 被跟随

e.g. Lightning was quickly followed by heavy thunder.  
 闪电过后，很快就是雷声滚滚（打雷跟在闪电之后）

8. …find a happy man in three days’ time.

in three days’ time 3天的时间

in+时间段 在一段时间内，用于将来时

e.g. I will be back in three days. 我三天之内回来。

**V. Summary**

as pale as chalk  苍白

cry for no reason  无端哭泣

call in  召来；叫来

neither ... nor ...  既不……也不……

prime minister  首相；大臣

lose one’s power  失去权力

take one’s position  取代某人的位置

in three days’ time 三天之内

句型

1. What he needs is the shirt of a happy person to wear.

2. It’s true that I’m famous and everyone loves my songs.

**Ⅵ. Exercises**

**Ⅰ.** **根据句意及所给汉语提示，写出句中所缺单词。**

1. People made that young man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(国王) of the country.

2. Linda's father and Mary's father are both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(银行家).

3. When the telephone rang, the doctor was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(检查) her patient.

4. What do you know about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(王后) of that country?

**Ⅱ. 根据汉语意思及括号内所给英文提示语，将下列句子翻译成英语。**

1. 埃里克(Eric)想立刻上床睡觉。 (feel like)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我爸爸既不是医生也不是老师。 (neither ... nor ...)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 没有人能取代你在我心中的位置。 (take one's position)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 德普(Depp)先生三周之内会回来。 (in three weeks' time)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 今天上午老板叫来了警察处理这个问题。  (call in)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅲ. 根据短文内容及括号内所给汉语句子提示，补全短文，使短文完整、通顺。**

We live in a colorful world. There are colors everywhere. Some colors (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(使得我们冷静和平静). Blue is one of these colors. Wearing blue clothes or sleeping in a blue room is good for the mind and body. Blue can also mean sadness. Someone who is feeling sad may say “I'm feeling blue.” Some colors (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(使得我们快乐和温暖). Colors like orange or yellow belong to these. Orange can bring us success and cheer us up when we're feeling sad. Yellow is the color of the sun and wisdom. If we feel tired or weak, please wear colors that can (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(使得我们觉得充满活力). Green is such a color. It can give us energy because it is the color of nature and stands for new life and growth. And we can also wear red. It is the color of heat and stands for power and strong feelings. It can (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(使得我们变得坚强).

**Keys:**

Ⅰ. 1. king   2. bankers  3. examining  4. queen

Ⅱ. 1. Eric feels like going to bed at once.

2. My father is neither a doctor nor a teacher.

3. Nobody can take your position in my heart.

4. Mr. Depp will be back in three weeks’ time.

5. The boss called in the police to deal with the problem this morning.

Ⅲ. 1. make us calm and peaceful

2. make us happy and warm

3. make us feel energetic

4. make us become strong

**Ⅶ. Homework**

1. Write an ending for the story.

2. Preview 4a-4b on page 84.

**Section A 3 (Grammar Focus-4b)**

**Learning Objectives**

To grasp the two sentence patterns:

*make + sb. + do sth.*

*make + sb. + adj.*

**I. Review**

1. 我今天不想打篮球。

2. 她的爸爸和妈妈都不喜欢看足球。

3. 父母总是很担心我们的学习。

4. 学生们应该学好英语，这很重要。

5. 他在8天里走了260英里的路。

Keys: I don’t feel like playing basketball today.

Neither her father nor her mother likes watching football game.

Parents are always worried about our study.

It’s important that students should learn English well.

He walked two hundred and sixty miles in eight days.

**II.** **Grammar Focus**

吵闹的音乐让我感到焦虑。

The loud music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

柔和安静的音乐让我感到放松。

Soft and quiet music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

金钱和名望不能让人一直感到快乐。

Money and fame don’t always

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

她说悲剧电影会让她哭泣。

She said that the sad movie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Keys: The loud music makes me nervous.

Soft and quiet music makes me relax.

Money and fame don’t always make people happy.

She said that the sad movie made her cry.

make的使役用法：

观察下列例句中make的用法，然后补全结论部分所缺的内容。

1. Listening to light music makes me happy.

2. The Internet makes our life easy and convenient.

3. They made us clean the rooms last night.

4. Can the man make the machine work?

【结论】

以上例句中make的意思是“使得；让”。句1中make的宾语是人(me)，宾语补足语是形容词(happy)；句2中make的宾语是物(our life)，宾语补足语是形容词(easy and convenient)；句3中make的宾语是人(us)，宾语补足语是不带to的动词不定式(clean)；句4中make的宾语是物(the machine)，宾语补足语是不带to的动词不定式(work)。

因此可以归纳出：make作使役动词时,常用结构为“make + sb. / sth.+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(使得某人 / 某物……)”和“make + sb. / sth.+\_\_\_\_ sth.(使得某人 / 某物做某

事)”。

make作使役动词，意为“使；迫使”，其常用结构如下：

◆ make + sb. + *adj*. 意为“使得某人……”。如：

The news made him happy.

这个消息让他很开心。

可用到的形容词有：

happy，pleased，surprised，angry，

annoyed，sad，upset，unhappy，worried，anxious，excited，relaxed，stressed out，tense，calm，scared，comfortable，sick …

◆ make + sb. + do sth.意为“使得某人做某事”。(不能带不定式符号to) 。如：

Nothing will make me change my mind.

什么也改变不了我的想法。

注意：make sb. do sth.的被动结构是sb. be made to do sth.，意为“某人被迫做某事”。当make 用于被动语态时，必须带不定式符号to。如：

He was made to lie in bed all day.

他被迫每天躺在床上。

【运用】

Ⅰ. 完成句子，每空一词。

1. 晴朗的天气总是使休开心。 (完成译句)

The fine days always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The boss in this factory made the workers work for 12 hours a day in the past.  (改为被动语态)

The workers in this factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work for 12 hours a day in the past.

Ⅱ. 单项选择

1. The show was so funny that it made everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again and again.

A. laugh                     B. laughed

C. laughing                D. to laugh

2. The child is crying. Please do something to make him \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stop to cry          B. stop crying

C. to stop crying

3. Though he often made his little sister \_\_\_\_\_\_, today he was made \_\_\_\_\_\_ by her.

A. cry; to cry               B. cried; crying

C. to cry; cry

4. In some African countries, children are made \_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy work because their parents have died.

A. doing                B. done

C. do                    D. to do

Keys:

Ⅰ. 1. make; happy  2. were; to

Ⅱ. 1-4 ABAD

**III. Practice.**

Make sentences with “make...”.

The snow makes the world white.

The war makes the boys frightened.

The two dogs make us feel funny.

**IV.** **Work on 4a.**

1. Think of appropriate words for the blanks. Then compare your choices you’re your partner.

Dear Diary, June 29th

I thought today was going to be really bad. To start with, it was cloudy and grey, and cloudy days make me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And this was the day we would get our exam results back, but I didn’t answer the exam questions very well last week. That made me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

I walked to school with my best friend Holly. She didn’t say much to me. That made me a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In class, the teacher handed back our exams. That made me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But I found out that I didn’t do too badly. That made me very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Then things got even better. Holly bought me my favorite lemon drink and turkey sandwich for lunch, and we talked a lot. That made me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Keys: feel sad anxious upset nervous glad happy

2. How do these things make you feel? Write about your feelings.

When I read about endangered animals, it makes me feel worried about the future.

**V.** **Work on 4b.**

Complete the survey. Then ask two other students.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| What makes you ...? | You | Student 1 | Student2 |
| happy |  |  |  |
| want to cry |  |  |  |
| uncomfortable |  |  |  |
| angry |  |  |  |
| nervous |  |  |  |
| feel like dancing |  |  |  |

A: What makes you angry?

B: When people throw rubbish on the streets, it makes me angry.

C: Me, too. It makes me want to tell them to clean up the streets.

**VI. Summary**

make + sb. + do sth.

make + sb. + *adj*.

可用的形容词：

happy，pleased，surprised，angry，

annoyed，sad，upset，unhappy，worried，anxious，excited，relaxed，stressed out，tense，calm，scared，comfortable，sick …

**VII. Exercises**

**Ⅰ. 选词填空，有的需要变换形式**

|  |
| --- |
| clean, work, change, wear, laugh, tired, beautiful, comfortable |

1. Too much homework makes us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Our teacher’s jokes often make us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Nothing will make Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his mind.

4. These flowers will make the classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Please lie down and make yourself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The machine doesn’t work. Who can make it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again?

7. He was made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pictures he had drawn on the wall.

8. The students in this school are made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ school uniforms on Monday.

**Ⅱ. 完成句子**

1. 雨水使得植物生长。

Rain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 他所做的事使我非常生气。

What he did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 刚才我的汽车发动不了。

I couldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just now.

4. 今天上午我被迫一个人去了那儿。

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there alone this morning.

5. 他妈妈让他每天用英语记日记。

His mom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a diary in English every day.

6. 我们该怎么做才能使讨论更令人激动呢？

What can we do to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the discussion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Keys：

Ⅰ. 1. tired  2. laugh  3. change  4. beautiful

5. comfortable  6. work  7. to clean  8. to wear

Ⅱ. 1. makes; grow  2. made me very angry

3. make; start  4. was made to go

5. makes him keep  6. make; more exciting

**VIII. Homework**

1. Review the grammar you’ve learned today.

2. Preview 1a-2a on P85.

**Section B 1 (1a-1e)**

**Learning Objectives**

1. To listen for specific information about *The Shirt of Happy Man (Part Ⅱ)*

2. To discuss the meaning of happiness

**I. Revision**

Complete the following sentences.

1. 他父亲为了赚钱，从早忙到晚。

His father is busy all day in order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (make money)

2. 看足球赛使我疯狂。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Watching football game makes me crazy.)

3. 轻柔的音乐使约翰昏昏欲睡。

The soft music \_\_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (makes, sleepy)

4. 红色使人们吃得更快些。

The color red \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faster. (makes, eat)

5. 长时间等她让我很生气。

Waiting a long time for her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (makes me angry)

**II. Free talk**

What’s the ending of the story about the unhappy king.

**III. Guess**

1. Work on 1a. Look at the possible endings to the story about the unhappy king. Do you think any of these is the right one? If so, which one?

a. The general cannot find a happy person and the king remains unhappy forever.

b. The general finds a happy person with power, money and fame.

c. The general realizes he is a happy person and gives his shirt to the king to wear.

d. The king suddenly becomes happy without the shirt of a happy person.

2. What are some other possible endings to the story? Discuss your ideas with your partner.

Tom: The general found a poor man. The man was very happy.

Lily: The poor man gave his shirt to the general.

**Ⅳ. Listening**

1. Work on 1c. Listen to The Shirt of a Happy Man(Part II) and check (✔) the things that happened in the rest of the story.

The general searched for three days and found a happy person.

The general could not find a happy person.

✔ The general saw a poor man on the street.

✔ The poor man was a happy man.

The poor man gave the general his shirt.

2. Work on 1d. Listen again. Answer the questions.

1) How long did it take the general to find the happy man?

2) What was the poor man doing on the street?

3) What made the poor man so happy even though he had no power, money or fame?

4) Do you think the general will return to the king with the poor man’s shirt? Why or why not?

3. Listen for the third time and complete the conversation.

The general searched and searched but couldn’t find anyone. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everyone had their own problems, and no one was \_\_\_\_\_ happy. Two days passed. Just as he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he saw a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the street. He was eating with his hands and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The general went up to him.

General: Hello! I’m the \_\_\_\_\_\_ top general.

Man: Hi, General. What can I do for you today?

General: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just now, and you \_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy.

Man: That’s because I *am* happy.

General: But I don’t understand. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so happy? You have no \_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Man: I have everything I want, and I don’t want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. So I’m happy, and my song comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my heart.

General: Then I need to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the king. Is it there in your bag? How much do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Man: Shirt? What shirt? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any shirts!

4. Role-play

Do you agree with the poor man’s thoughts about happiness? Discuss your ideas with your group. Then role-play the rest of the story.

**V. Summary**

remain happy forever 永远保持快乐

search for 寻找

句型

1. Two days passed.

2. What makes you so happy?

2. I have everything I want, and I don’t want what I can’t have.

**VI. Homework**

Preview the article *The Winning Team.*

**Section B 2 (2a-2e)**

**Learning Objectives**

1. To understand Peter’s experience after he lost a game

2. To learn to use some words and phrases

3. To have an optimistic attitude towards failure or disappointments

**I. Review**

Fill in the blanks according to the conversation.

The general searched and searched, but he found that everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and no one was truly happy. Two days later, he saw a poor man eating with his hands and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the street. And the man told the general that he was really happy and his song came from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Although he had no power, money or fame, he had everything he wanted, and he didn’t want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The general thought this man was the one he was looking for, so he asked the man for his shirt. But the man said he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

How do you feel about these pictures?

It makes me feel energetic.

It makes me feel comfortable.

How do you feel about …?

It makes me…

How do you feel …when you do something wrong?

**II. Reading**

1. Free talk.

Work on 2a. Have you ever made a mistake? How did it make you feel? Talk to your partner about what happened.

In the English exam last week, I was too nervous that I made a spelling mistake. It made me feel very angry about myself.

Look at the title and the picture. Then answer the questions below.

1) What can you see in the picture?

2) What does the passage may talk about?



2. Work on 2b. Skim the story and number the events in the correct order.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter got home and went to his room.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter talked to his teammates.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter missed a goal.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter’s father gave him advice.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter realized that he had been worried for no reason.

3. Work on 2c. Read the story again and answer the questions.

1) Why did Peter feel very angry and worried?

2) What kind of advice did Peter’s father offer him?

3) Do you agree with Peter’s father? Why or why not?

4) What happened after Peter told his teammates that he was sorry?

5) Why did Peter think that he was on a winning team even though they lost the last game?

Keys:

1) He was angry with himself for missing an important goal and letting his team down. He was worried that his coach may kick him off the team.

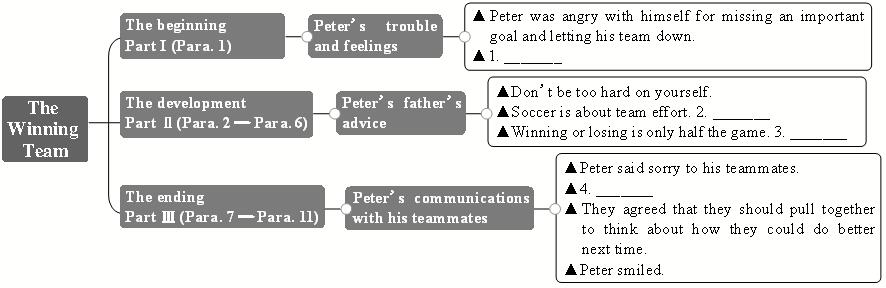
2) Peter’s father advised him not to be too hard on himself but to learn how to communicate with his teammates and learn from his mistake.

3) Yes. It is more meaningful to learn from one’s mistakes and do better in the future. / It is no point crying over spilled milk.

4) His teammates asked him not to worry about what had happened as it wasn’t just one person’s fault. They agreed that they should work together to think about how they could do better in the future.

5) He was on a team with good team spirit that would help them achieve success in the future.

4. Complete the blanks.



A. You should support each other.

B. Peter was worried that his coach might kick him off the team.

C. His teammates asked him not to worry about what had happened as it wasn’t one person’s fault.

D. The other half is learning how to communicate with teammates and learn from mistakes.

Keys: 1-4 BADC

5. Work on 2d. Find idioms or phrases from the story to replace the underlined parts of these sentences.

1. He could not believe that he did not get the ball into the basket.

2. She was worried because she had disappointed her parents.

3. Tony was sad that he was asked to leave the team.

4. You should learn to relax and not put so much pressure on yourself.

5. The teacher told the students to work hard together and not give up.

6. Fill in the blanks according to the text.

|  |
| --- |
| good, bad, happy, sorry, anger, disappoint |

I’m Peter. Today was the worst day of my life. I missed scoring a goal in today’s soccer game, which made my team lose the game. My silly mistake made me very 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I thought I had made my teammates and coach 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

After I went back home I went into my room. My father realized that I was in a(n) 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mood (心情). He went into my room and gave me some advice. He told me soccer is about team effort. He said a(n) 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ team should support each other. What’s more, he said winning or losing is only half the game, and the other half is communicating with teammates and learning from mistakes.

The next day, I went to soccer practice as usual. I said 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to my teammates for what I had done. In fact, they didn’t think it was my fault. They agreed that we would pull together and do better next time. Now I feel 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Key: 1. angry  2. disappointed  3. bad  4. good  5. sorry 6. happy

7. 2e Role-play a conversation between Peter and his father.

Father: What’s wrong, Peter? You look sad.

Peter: I missed scoring a goal. I made my team lose the game.

…

**Ⅲ. Language points**

1. How could he have missed scoring that goal?

could have done 表示“过去本能够做某事但未做”，含责备意义。

e.g. How could he have been such a fool? 他怎么这么糊涂？

How could she have forgotten what kind of man he was?

她怎么能忘记他是哪种人呢？

2. He was really worried that his coach might kick him off the team.

kick *v.* 踢；踹

kick sb. off 开除某人

e.g. Tim made a huge mistake, and the manager kicked him off the company.

蒂姆犯了一个很大的错误，经理把他开除出了公司。

3. Ten minutes later, Peter heard his father knocking on his bedroom door.

knocking 在这里做hear 的宾补。

相同用法的词还有：

see/ watch/ find/ hear/ notice sb. doing sth.

e.g. When Lisa was alone at home, she heard something making noise outside.

当丽莎独自在家时，她听到外面有响声。

4. But whatever it was, don’t be too hard on yourself.

be hard on sb.对某人过于严厉

e.g. Today some parents are too hard on their children.

如今一些家长对孩子要求过于严厉。

Perhaps I’m too hard on my daughter.

或许我对我女儿要求过头了。

5. Besides, winning or losing is only half the game.

它们均可作介词，区别如下：

◆besides表示“除了……之外，还有……”，指“除了”的宾语被包括在句子所表述的事情范围之内(表示相加)。

◆except表示“除了……之外，没有……”，指“除了”的宾语不计算在内，被排除在句子所表述的事情范围之外(从总数中减去或表示例外)。

**【运用】汉译英**

(1) 除了Mary和Tom在这儿之外，没有人在这儿。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(2)  除了Jim，Mr. Smith也去长城了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Keys: (1) There is no one / No one is here except Mary and Tom.

(2) Besides Jim, Mr. Smith also went to the Great Wall.

6. The next day, Peter went to soccer practice with courage rather than fear in his heart.

courage *n.* 勇气；勇敢

e.g. All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them.

如果我们有勇气去追求， 我们所有的梦想都可以实现。

rather than 并非; 而不是

它通常连接两个并列结构，如名词、动词-ing形式、动词不定式(rather than后的不定式中的to可省略)、介词短语等

e.g. 那个男孩在吼叫而不是唱歌。

The boys were shouting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. rather than singing

rather than与prefer to连用时，“prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.”，“宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”，与“would rather do sth. than do sth.”结构同义。

e.g. Those boys prefer to play football rather than play basketball. =

Those boys would rather play football than play basketball.

**【运用】完成句子**

(1) 这种颜色似乎是绿色而不是蓝色。

The color seems green \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 她正在弹钢琴而不是拉小提琴。

She is playing the piano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the violin.

(3) 这些鞋舒服但不好看。

These shoes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pretty.

(4) 下雨的时候我宁愿呆在家也不愿意出去。

When it rains, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go out.

Keys: (1) rather than blue

(2) rather than playing

(3) comfortable rather than

(4) prefer to; rather than

7. But I think if we continue to pull together, we’re going to win the next one.

pull together 齐心协力；通力合作

e.g. If all of us pull together, there must be something we can do to improve the environment.

如果我们都能齐心协力，我们一定能做点什么来改善环境。

**Ⅳ. Summary**

keep one’s eyes on the ground  某人的眼睛盯着地面

a heavy weight on one’s shoulders  某人双肩沉重

the worst day of one’s life  某人一生中最糟糕的一天

on the school soccer field  学校足球场上

miss scoring that goal  错过进球

let sb. down  使某人失望

kick sb. off  开除某人

walk through the door  走进门去

be hard on sb. 对某人苛刻；对某人要求严厉

learn from your mistakes  从错误中吸取教训

go to soccer practice with courage  勇敢地去参加足球训练

rather than  而不是

continue to do sth.  继续做某事

pull together  齐心协力；通力合作

to one’s relief  令某人欣慰的是

nod in agreement  点头同意

**Ⅴ. Exercises**

**Ⅰ. 根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，有的需要变换形式，每词限用一次。**

|  |
| --- |
| teammate, shoulder, fault, besides, coach, weight, courage |

1. Larry often gives his little sister a ride on his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I don't want to go out now, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I must work.

3. It takes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to begin a new life in a strange country.

4. Andy is often advised by his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on how to be a great sportsman.

5. Alan can't stand working with Mike in the same group; he is always finding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with him.

6. Laura and her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ performed well in the volleyball match yesterday and won first prize.

7. I don't think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ training is appropriate (合适的) for children under the age of 10 — they can get hurt easily.

**Ⅱ. 根据句意及所给汉语提示，完成下列句子，每空一词。**

1. Will Steve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(被开除) the school?

2. Grandma Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(对……苛刻) her granddaughter.

3. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(齐心协力), we will win the volleyball game.

4. Ken \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(继续和……住) his parents after he married.

5. We'll have the meeting in the classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(而不是) in the hall.

6. Greg, try your best to get good grades and don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(使我失望).

7. Tara said she wanted to watch a movie. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(点头同意).

8. Robert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(错过进球) because he wasn't paying attention at that time.

9. That old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(差点丧命) in that big earthquake. That was really a terrible experience.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(令她欣慰的是), her neighbor has promised to help look after her dog while she is away.

**Keys:**

Ⅰ. 1. shoulders  2. besides  3. courage  4. coach

5. fault  6. teammates  7. weight

Ⅱ. 1. be kicked off  2. is hard on  3. pull together

4. continued to live with 5. rather than / instead of

6. let me down  7. nodded in agreement

8. missed scoring that goal  9. was close to losing his life

10. To her relief

**Ⅵ. Homework**

Role play the conversation in 2e with your partner.

Preview 3a-3b on page 87 - 88.

**Section B 3 (3a-Self Check)**

**Learning Objectives**

1. Use the target language in writing.

2. Review key vocabulary and functions presented in the unit.

**I. Revision**

翻译下列短语

1.使……失望 let...down 2. 开除 kick sb. off

3. 而不是 rather than 4. 齐心协力 pull together

5. 在肩上 on one’s shoulder 6. 停止做某事 stop doing

7. 敲门 knock on the door 8. 与…… 交流 communicate with

9. 向……学习 learn from 10. 继续做某事 continue to do

**II. Free talk**

3a Think of some experiences that made you feel very happy or sad. Tell your partner about them. Use the following ideas to help you.

● winning/losing a competition

● getting good/bad grades on an exam

● performing something well/badly in front of a big group of people

● getting into a fight with your best friend

● your first trip outside your hometown

**III. Writing**

3b Write a story similar to the one in 2b using your notes in 3a. In your story, explain the following:

What happened?

When did it happen?

Where did it happen?

How did it make you feel? Why?

What did you learn from the experience?

明天英语课上的duty report该你发言了。请你以“An Unforgettable Experience”为题写一篇英语短文，给大家讲述你的一次难忘的经历。

**【思路点拨】**

**1. 定基调**

**体裁：**记叙文

**时态：**一般过去时

**人称：**第一人称和第三人称

**2. 巧衔接**

       在记叙一次难忘的经历时，同学们可以使用表示时间的词语at about 9:00 a.m., then和about 20 minutes later来连接上下文，这样文章的脉络会更清晰。

**3. 成篇章**

**An Unforgettable Experience**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**答案**

**An unforgettable experience**

Everyone has their own unforgettable experiences. So do I.

**At about 9:00 a.m.** last Saturday, I was taking a walk in the park near my home. Suddenly I saw a backpack lying on a bench. I picked it up and opened it. I found some cash, an ID card and a notebook with the owner’s name Wang Gang and his mobile phone number on it. **Then** I called the owner right away. He was very glad that I had found his backpack and asked me to wait for him for a while. **About 20 minutes later**, he arrived. I gave the backpack back to him and he thanked me again and again.

Helping others makes me happy and proud. I think everyone should help others.

**IV. Self Check**

1. Put the words in the appropriate place in the chart.

nervous unhappy uncomfortable worried comfortable relaxed

angry awful happy uneasy

**Positive:** comfortable, relaxed, happy

**Negative:** nervous, unhappy, uncomfortable, worried, angry, awful, uneasy

2. Write sentences using the words given.

e.g. 1. sad movies/cry Sad movies make me cry.

2. speaking in front of many people/nervous

Speaking in front of many people makes me nervous.

3. money and fame/ not always happy

Money and fame doesn’t always make you happy

4. soft piano music/relaxed

Soft piano music makes me relaxed.

5. rainy days/stay at home and watch TV

Rainy days makes me stay at home and watch TV.

3. Number the things [1–6] (1 = least important, 6 = most important). Write six sentences about your choices.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fame \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friendship

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wealth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ health \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ family

e.g. Fame is not very important. It can make me nervous if too many people follow me around.

Power is not important to me. I don’t like to control others.

Wealth is not very important. I prefer to live a simple life.

Health is important. A healthy body makes it possible for me to do many things in life.

Friendship is very important. Spending time with friends makes me happy.

Family is the most important to me. My family makes me feel comfortable and contented.

**V. Exercise**

**根据短文内容及所给首字母提示，补全文中所缺单词，使短文完整、通顺。**

Hi, my name is Matt. When I was small, I lived with my aunt and her two sons Kevin and Carl. So I formed a close f        (1) with Kevin and Carl. Of course, I knew a lot about the two boys.

Kevin's face was as p        (2) as chalk when he was small. My aunt was always worried about him. She often took him to the hospital. She asked the doctor to e        (3) Kevin. But every time the doctor said Kevin was healthy.

Carl was too heavy when he was small. Every day he was busy trying to lose his w      (4). Carl did a lot but he was still too heavy. That d        (5) Carl. Carl also let my aunt down. The main reason was that Carl was lazy r       (6) than heavy.

     To be exact, my aunt was satisfied (满意的) with neither Kevin n        (7) Carl,

because they were not good at their schoolwork. B        (8) they often fought with

other students. Well, sometimes the two boys drove my aunt crazy.

**Keys:** 1. friendship  2. pale  3. examine  4. weight

5. disappointed  6. rather  7. nor  8. Besides

**VI. Homework**

1. Finish your composition.

2. Review the whole unit.