**Unit 12 Life is full of the unexpected.**

**教学目标与要求**

话题：难以预料的事情（Unexpected events）

功能：能讲述过去发生的事情（Narrate past events）

When I woke up, it was already 8:00 a.m.

Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.

As I was waiting in line with the other office workers, I heard a loud sound.

By the time I got to the airport, my plane to New Zealand had already taken off.

语法：1. 了解过去完成时(Past perfect tense)

2. 语法复习(Review of key structures)

能正确使用由when, before, as, by the time 引导的时间状语从句表达过去发生的事情

When I got to school, I realized that I had left my backpack at home.

By the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.

Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.

As I was waiting in line with the other office workers, I heard a loud sound.

词汇和常用表达

1. 能正确使用以下词汇（Curriculum words）：

backpack, block, worker, airport, cream, bean, market, fool, discovery, lady, officer, oversleep, ring, burn, cancel, disappear, unexpected, alive, believable, above, till, west

1. 能正确使用以下常用表达(Useful expressions)：

by the time, give…a lift, in line with, show up, by the end of, costume party, sell out

1. 能认读下列词汇（Non-curriculum words）：

stare, disbelief, burning, workday, costume, embarrassed, announce, spaghetti, hoax, embarrassing, New Zealand, Italy, Mars

学习策略：1. 利用本单元听力图片信息，预测听力内容

2. 根据语篇中的段落首句，激活相关背景知识，预测文章内容

文化知识：了解国外愚人节风俗

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

**一、教学目标：**

1. 能掌握以下单词及短语：unexpected, by the time, backpack, oversleep, ring, give …a lift.

2. 掌握By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.

When I got to school, I realized I had left my backpack at home.

3. 了解过去完成时时态、结构及用法。

4. 能学会合理安排自己的学习和生活，做到守时守信。

二、**教学重难点**

1. 教学重点：过去完成时的用法。

2. 教学难点：用过去完成时叙述过去的事件。

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Learning objectives**

1. To listen for specific information about Mary’s unexpected experience

2. To talk about one’s unexpected events

3. To try to understand the use of Past perfect tense

4. To learn to use some words and expressions

**Ⅱ. Lead-in**

Do you remember any unexpected situation in your daily life?

展示几张图片。

Ask: What do you think of the people in these pictures?

Ss: They look surprised/scared/bad.

T: What happened to the boy?

Ss: He broke his arm. He was getting an electric shock.

T: I was late for work today. When I got up, I found my clock had rung. It was 7:30.

By the time I went to the bathroom, my son had been in. So I had to wait. When I went out, I found my motorbike had broken down. (老师讲述自己迟到的经历，激起学生对一下内容的学习)。

Now look at the picture, let’s learn something about Tina’s bad day.

**Ⅲ. Presentation**

1. Work on 1a. Ask Ss to look at the pictures in 1a and ask: What happened to the girl?

2. Think and discuss in group: What happened to the girl?

Possible answers: She got up late. By the time she got up, someone had already gotten in the bathroom. She rushed out the door. The bus had left before she got to the station. When she got to school, she realized she had left her backpack at home. ….

3. Ask Ss to tell the story about the girl.

**Ⅳ.** **Listening**

Work on 1b.

1. Listen to the tape of 1b. Complete the sentences.

1. By the time I got up, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the shower.

2. By the time I got outside, the bus \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. When I got to school, I realized I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ my backpack at home.

讲解过去完成时并做小练习。

2. Listen again and find out “had+ past participle”.

Boy: Hi, Mary. You look so tired.

Mary: I am. I had a bad morning.

Boy: Really? What happened?

Mary: Well, first of all I overslept. By the time I got up, my brother had already

gotten in the shower.

Boy: Oh, what a pain!

Mary: So, after he got out of the shower, I took a quick shower and got dressed. But by the time I went outside, the bus had already left.

Boy: Oh, no!

Mary: Oh, yes! So I ran all the way to school. But when I got to school, I realized I had left my backpack at home.

Boy: No wonder you look stressed.

**V. Pair work**

Work on 1c. Take turns being Mary. Look at the pictures and talk about what happened this morning.

A: What happened?

B: I overslept. By the time I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower.

…

**VI. Listening**

1. Listen to the tape for the first time and finish 2a.

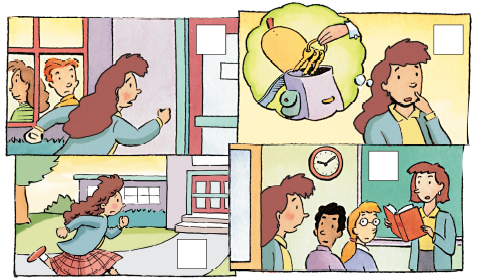
Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

Where is Mary in the pictures?

Is there anything good or bad happening to her?

What do you think it is about?

Listen to Mary continue her story. Number the pictures [1-4] in the correct order.



1. Listen to the tape for the second time and finish 2b.

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. Then listen again and check your answers.

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home, I realized I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my keys in the backpack.

2. By the time I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) back to school, the bell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ring).

3. By the time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into class, the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) teaching already.

3. Listen and read the conversation.

Boy: So then what did you do, Mary?

Mary: Well, I ran home to get my backpack. But when I got home, I realized I had left my keys in the backpack.

Boy: You’re kidding!

Mary: So I ran back to school without my keys or my backpack. But by the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.

Boy: Oh, no.

Mary: And by the time I walked into class, the teacher had started teaching already. She asked for our homework, but of course I didn’t have it.

4. Retell the story.

通过听力训练，进一步熟悉练习过去完成时的构成和用法。

**VII. Practice**

1. Finish 2c. Make up an ending for the story and share it with your partner.

The teacher looked at Mary and asked her if she had finished the homework. Mary told her the unexpected things she met with this morning but they sound like excuses to the teacher. Therefore, Mary was asked to finish the homework in the class. What an unforgettable day it is for Mary!

2. Ask several students to tell their stories in class.

**VIII. Role-play.**

1. Ask Ss to role-play the conversation in 2d.

2. Answer the questions:

1) Why was Kevin late for class?

2) How did Kevin get to school?

**IX. Consolidation**

Finish a task: 想想自己是否有倒霉的经历，向全班同学讲述自己的经历。

I had a bad day last weekend…..

通过完成一个任务， 让学生运用所学内容，既巩固了所学的语言目标，又拓展了学生的思维，培养学生在实际生活中运用所学知识解决实际问题的能力。

**X. Language points**

1. Life is full of the unexpected.

unexpected *adj.* 出乎意料的；始料不及的

e.g. It will not be unexpected if Tom comes late again, because he is always like this.

如果汤姆又迟到了，一点也不意外，因为他一向如此。

2. By the time I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower.

by the time 在……以前,常引导表示过去的时间状语从句，主句常用过去完成时，即had+动词过去分词

e.g. By the time I got there, he had already left.

在我到那儿之前，他已经离开了。

3. What happened?

1) sth. + happen +时间/地点意为“某时/某地发生了某事”。

2) sth. + happen to +sb.意为 “某人发生了某事”。

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

e.g. An accident happened in our neighborhood just now.

A car accident happened to Jim yesterday.

I happened to hear that interesting story.

刚才我们社区发生了一起事故。

昨天吉姆发生了交通事故。

我碰巧听说了那个有趣的故事。

4. So I just quickly put on some clothes and rushed out of the door.

rush out of 冲出去, 冲出……

e.g. Henry rushed out of the room and disappeared in the rain.

亨利冲出房间, 消失在了雨中。

Julia rushed out and didn’t return. 朱丽叶冲了出去, 再没回来。

5. Luckily, Carl’s dad saw me on the street and gave me a lift in his car.

gave …a lift 捎……一程

e.g. Could you give me a lift, please?

请问你能否捎我一程？

Jim gave me a lift on my way home yesterday.

吉姆昨天在我回家的路上捎了我一程。

**Ⅺ. Summary**

take a shower 洗淋浴

by the time ... 在……以前

alarm clock 闹钟

go off (闹钟)发出响声

keep doing sth. 一直做某事

wake up 醒来

put on some clothes 穿上衣服

rush out of the door 冲出门外

give ... a lift 捎……一程

at least 至少

be five minutes late for class 上课迟到5分钟

句型：

1.**By the time** I **got up**, my brother **had already gotten** in the shower.

2. **When** I **got to** school, I **realized** I **had left** my backpack at home.

3. But **before** I **got to** the bus stop, the bus **had already left**.

**Ⅻ. Exercises**

|  |
| --- |
| expected, backpack, ring, oversleep |

Ⅰ. 根据语境，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，有的需要变换形式。

1. When the bell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, all the students ran to the playground as quickly as possible.

2. Ken put the alarm clock beside him so that he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the next morning.

3. —How do you like the novel?

—Exciting. The story has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ending.

4. When Brian was a college student, he liked to travel around the world with his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ⅱ. 根据对话内容，在空白处填入恰当的词语，使对话完整、通顺。

A: You look terrible. What happened to you, Larry?

B: I had a bad morning. I overslept because I stayed up late last night.

A: Don't you have a(n) (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

B: I have one, but it didn't go off. And you know, my parents are away on business. No one was home to wake me up.

A: You had to (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school, didn't you?

B: Yes, I took a quick shower and then ran to the bus stop without eating breakfast. By the time I got to the bus stop, the bus (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so I had to take a taxi. Unluckily, when I got in the taxi, I found that I had left (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home. So I had to call my best friend Alan to meet me at the school gate and he paid the taxi driver for me.

A: I'm sorry to hear that.

B: When we walked into the classroom, the teacher (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She was really mad at us.

A: Oh, what a bad morning.

**Homework**

1. Review the new words and expressions.

2. Write a summary about the story of Mary.

3. Preview 3a-3c on page 91.

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

一、**教学目标：**

1. 学习掌握下列单词和短语：block, in line with, worker, stare, disbelief, above, burn, burning, alive, airport, till , west

2. 能掌握以下句型：

Life is full of the unexpected.

I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first.

As I was waiting in line with other office workers, I heard a loud sound.

Before I could join the others outside to see what was going on, the first plane had already hit my office building.

3. 进一步熟练掌握过去完成时的用法。

4. 通过学习使学生认识到生活中充满着许多出乎预料的事件，培养学生正确看待事物的积极心态。

5. 能运用所掌握的语法、句型和词汇进行交流。

6. 能比较流利地讲述自己曾经有过的特别的一天。

二、**教学重难点**

1. 教学重点：

1)掌握本课时中出现的生词

block, in line with, worker, stare, disbelief, above, burn, burning, alive, airport, till , west

2) 学会用过去完成时叙述自己曾经有过的特别的一天。

2. 教学难点：

用过去完成时叙述自己曾经有过的特别的一天。

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Revision**

1. Could you please make sentences with these words and phrases below?

unexpected *adj.* 出乎意料的

by the time … 在……以前

backpack *n*. 背包

oversleep *v*. 睡过头；睡得太久

2. Please make your own sentences.

By the time I got home, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By the time I came in, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By the time I got to school, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By the time the bell rang, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By the time I got up, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Retell the story of Mary’s bad day according to the pictures in 1a and 2a.

**Ⅱ. Discussion**

Tell Ss Life is full of the expected. Did you experience the expected things? Share your story with the class.

**Ⅲ. Learning objectives**

1. To know something about 9.11 attacks and the earthquake in New Zealand

2. To learn to use some words and expressions

**Ⅳ.Reading**

**Warming up**

用图文结合的方式介绍展示“美国9.11事件”和2011年2月发生在新西兰克莱斯特彻奇的大地震。

Work on 3a. Read the passage and answer the questions:

1) Which two events does the writer mention?

2) How did the writer end up missing both events?

1. Ask Ss to have a look at the questions before they start.

2. Let Ss complete the work on their own.

3. After a while, ask some students to report their answers to the class．Write the events on the blackboard as they report．

Keys: 1. The writer mentions the September 11 attack in New York and the

earthquake in New Zealand.

2. The writer went to get a coffee first and was not in the office when the plane hit the World Trade Center. He/she had overslept and missed his/her flight, so he/she was able to avoid the earthquake.

4. After checking the answers, tell students to read the article again more carefully．

Tell them to find out the words or sentences which they can’t understand this time．

Do some explanation and make sure that the students make everything clear about the article．

5. Ask students to pick out the sentences with the Past Perfect Tense．Tell them to underline them and come up with the reason to use the tense．

阅读方法指导：

快速阅读全文，注意描述事件的关键词或短语，有助于整篇文章的理解。

这些关键词可能是动词或动词短语，可能是介词短语、形容词或连词等。

第一段：found a job, arrived at, was about to, even though, stared, in disbelief, the burning building alive

第二段：woke up, gone off, had taken off , till, unexpectedly , turned into

1. Read the first paragraph and answer the questions.

1. What time did the writer arrive at World Trade Center on September 11, 2001?

2) What did the writer decide to do first?

3) How far away was the coffee place from his office?

2. Read the second paragraph and put the sentences in the correct order.

A. I woke up at 10:00 a.m. on February 21, 2011 and realized that my alarm had never gone off.

B. By the time I got to the airport, my plane to New Zealand had already taken off.

C. The next morning, I heard about the earthquake in New Zealand the day before.

D. The other planes were full so I had to wait till the next day.

E. I jumped out of bed and went straight to the airport.

3. Read the passage again and complete the table.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Incident | Date | Place | How did the writer end up missing both events? |
| 1 | The World Trade Center was hit by a plane |  |  | He decided to get a coffee first from a coffee place two blocks away. |
| 2 |  |  | In New Zealand |  |

**Ⅴ. Careful Reading**

Work on 3b.

1. Ask Ss to read the passage again and find words from the passage with opposite meanings to the words below.

1. lost -- 2. west -- 3. below -- 4. dead -- 5. empty --

Keys: 1. found 2. east 3. up 4. alive 5. full

2. Let Ss write a sentence with each word on their own.

e.g. I found the money on the floor.

1. Ask several students to write their sentences on the blackboard.
2. Check their answers together.

**Ⅵ.Practice**

Finish 3c.

1. Work in pairs. Retell one of the events to your partner.

2. Ask some Ss to retell one of the events to the class. Practice their skills.

Keys: On September 11, 2001, I arrived at my building in the morning and was about to enter the office building, when suddenly I decided to buy a coffee. The unexpected thing came about when I was waiting in the line that a plane crashed the office building where I work. People were staring at the burning plane in disbelief. How dangerous it was!

Discussion:

What would you do if a big earthquake hit your city?

**Ⅶ. Language points**

1. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first.

be about to do sth. 意为“正要 / 马上就要做某事”，可表示将来的情况，但它表达的是最近的将来。be about to do sth. when ... 意为“正要 / 马上就要做某事，这时……”。如：

Mrs. Hand was about to begin, but Jennie spoke first.

The film was about to start when the light went out.

2. I went to my favorite coffee place even though it was two blocks east from my office.

even though 即使， 虽然， 尽管， 用于引导让步状语从句。

e.g. He’s the best teacher, even though he has the least experience.

他虽然经验最少，却是最好的老师。

根据汉语意思完成英语句子。

1) 尽管要下雨了，他们仍然计划去博物馆。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, they still plan to go to the museum.

2) 尽管天气很热，但是我们不得不出去。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we had to go out.

3. We stared in disbelief at the black smoke rising above the burning building.

stare *v.* （目不转睛地）盯着看， 凝视

用法与look类似，接宾语时需要用介词at来引入所注视的内容。

e.g. What are you staring at?

你眼睛一动不动地在盯着看什么呢？

in disbelief 介词短语，“疑惑地”用来表示人们持有怀疑、疑虑的态度

e.g. Tamara stared at him in disbelief, shaking her head.

塔玛拉一边狐疑地盯着他看，一边摇着头。

above *prep.*

1)（表示位置）在……正上方；高于”（与 below相对）。

e.g. That big high-rise above us is where Brian lives.

我们上面的那座摩天大楼就是布赖恩住的地方。

He lifted his hands above his head. 他将双手举过头顶。

2) 表示在地位、级别、能力、资历、重要性等方面“超过”、“在……之上”、“比……强”。

e.g. He is above the others in ability. 他的能力优于其他人。

He is above me in every way. 他各个方面都比我强。

3) *adv.* 在上面  
 e.g. There are snowy peaks above. 上面是白雪皑皑的群峰。

See the examples given above. 见上述例子。

on, over与above用作方位介词时，都可以表示“在……上”。

on常表示一个物体在另一个物体的表面上，两个物体相互接触；

over常表示一个物体在另一个物体的垂直上方，两个物体相互不接触，反义词为under；

above常笼统地表示一个物体高于另一个物体，反义词为below。

e.g. Leave your things on the table over there.

There is a light hanging over the desk.

We were flying above the clouds.

根据句意选用above，on或over填空。

1) There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river.

2) There is a ball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the floor.

3) The mountain is 1,000 feet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sea level (海平面).

4) The sun is shining \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) Please write to us at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ address.

burn *v.* 着火，燃烧

(burnt, burnt / burned, burned)

burning *adj.* 着火的；燃烧的

e.g. Ouch! The sand is so hot! I can burn my feet.

哎哟！沙子这么烫！会烫伤脚的。

He was trapped in a burning house.

他被困在正在燃烧的房屋里。

4. I felt lucky to be alive.

alive 一般作表语；也可以作后置定语或宾补。 “活(着)的；在世的；(继续)存在的”；反义词是dead。

alive在句中做什么成分？

e.g. People alive should try their best to live better.

活下来的人应该尽力生活得更好。

Do you know she’s alive?

你知道她还活着吗？

Tom was kept alive in the big fire.

汤姆在这次大火中活下来了。

辨析 alive, living, lively

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 单词 | 词义 | 用法 | 句子成分 |
| alive | 活的, 有生命的 | 可指人也可指物 | 表语, 后置定语, 宾语补足语 |
| living | 生动的; 活着的 | 指人或物 | 定语或表语 |
| live | 活的; 直播的 | 指物, 不指人 | 定语 |
| lively | 活泼的, 活跃的, 充满生气的 | 既可指人, 也可指物 | 定语、表语或宾语补足语 |

【运用】

1) Mr. Lee is really a　　　　　(live) teacher. We all like his class.

2) It was a bad accident—they’re lucky to be 　　.

A. living　　B. live　　C. lively　　D. alive

Keys：lively D

5. But by the time I got to the airport, my plane to New Zealand had already taken off.

airport *n.* 机场

take off 脱掉； 起飞

e.g. He took off his hat and bowed as he passed. 他经过时脱帽鞠躬。

We eventually took off at 11 o’clock and arrived in Venice at 1:30.

我们终于在11点起飞，1:30 到达威尼斯。

**Ⅷ. Summary**

be full of ... 充满……

arrive at 到达

be about to do sth. 正要做某事

even though 即使；尽管

wait in line with ... 与……一起排队等待

go on 继续；发生

stare at sb. / sth. 盯着某人 / 某物

in disbelief 不信；怀疑地

jump out of bed 从床上跳下来

go straight to the airport 直奔机场

miss my plane 误了航班

think to oneself 心中想；盘算

wait till the next day 等到第二天

hear about 听说

the day before 前一天

turn into 变成

**Ⅸ.Exercises**

**Ⅰ. 根据语境及所给汉语提示，写出所缺单词。**

1. The sun rises in the east and goes down in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(西方).

2. The only decoration in the room was a picture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在……上面) the bed.

3. Although it was very cold in winter, the snake was still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(活着).

4. Mary won't drive us to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(机场). She has too small a car to take us all.

5. The driver had to drive two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(街区) before he finally found a place to park his car.

6. —What did the headmaster say to the building \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(工人)?

—He asked them not to make any noise during the examination.

7. As we know, wet wood won't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(燃烧).

Ⅱ. 根据语境及所给汉语提示，完成下列句子或对话，每空一词。

1. Dave felt more nervous because the whole class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(盯着他).

2. Gina dislikes it when people speak with their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(满嘴食物).

3. The boy looked at me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (怀疑) and at last he didn't accept my offer.

4. Just now Lucas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(与我一起排队等待) to buy tickets for the concert.

5. —Larry has some pen friends from China.

—Oh, really? I've never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(听说) that.

**Ⅹ.Homework**

1. Recall the unexpected in your daily life and try to tell them to your friends in English.

2. Preview 4a-4c on page 92.

**Section A 3 (Grammar focus-4c)**

一、**教学目标：**

1. 学习掌握下列词汇：cream, workday, show up, bean, market, by the end of

2. 进一步复习巩固学习Section A 部分所学的生词和词组。

3. 巩固过去完成时的用法。

4. 能运用所掌握的语法、句型和词汇进行交流。

5. 能比较流利地讲述自己曾经有过的特别的经历。

二、**教学重难点**

1. 教学重点：

1) 复习巩固Section A 部分所学的生词和词组，达到熟练运用的目的。

2) 总结过去完成时的不同句型。

3）总结过去完成时的用法。

2. 教学难点：

过去完成时的用法

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Revision**

1. Have a dictation of the new words learned in the last class.

2. Review some main phrases we learned in the last class. Check the homework.

把下列短语翻译成英语

1. 即将 2. 倒杯咖啡

3. 排队等候 4. 起床

5. 出去 6. 迟到

7. 到时候 8. 闹铃响

9. 开始做某事 10. 捎……一程

**II. Learning objectives**

1. To learn to understand the use of *Past perfect tense*

2. To be able to write sentences using *by the time* or *before*

**III. Lead-in**

T: What happened to you on a bad morning?

Ss…

引导学生用过去完成时回答。

**Ⅳ.Grammar Focus**

1. 过去完成时讲解。

过去完成时的构成

过去完成时的谓语由“助动词had+过去分词”构成。否定式为“had not+过去分词”，had not缩写为hadn't。

过去完成时的用法：

1. 表示一个动作或状态在过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成，即发生在“过去的过去”。这个过去的时间可以用by，before等介词短语或者一个时间状语从句来表示。

e.g. When I woke up，it had stopped raining. 我醒来时，雨已经停了。

1. 表示某一动作或状态在过去某时之前已经开始，一直延续到这一过去的时间。常用表延续的时间状语: by the end of+过去的时间点，by the time+从句等。

e.g. By the end of last year, she had worked in the factory for twenty years.

到去年年底，她已经在这家工厂工作20年了。

2. 学生阅读Grammar Focus中的句子，然后做填空练习。

1）当我到达学校的时候， 我才意识到我把书包忘在家里了。

When I got to school, I realized I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ my backpack at home.

2）当我返回学校的时候， 铃声已经响过了。

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ I got back to school, the bell \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3）我到达公共汽车站之前， 汽车已经离开了。

Before I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop, the bus \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4）我决定先买一杯咖啡，然后再准备去办公室，

I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ go up to my office when I decided to get a coffee first.

5）就在我和别的工作人员一起排队等候的时候，听到了一个巨大的声响。

As I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the other office workers, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Keys: 1. had left 2. By the time , had rung 3. got to, had left 4. was about to 5. was waiting in line , heard a loud sound

3. 学生们根据记忆，来完成填空练习。

4. 学生们完成填空试题后，可以打开课本检查答案，对错误的句子，单独进行强化记忆。

**IV. Try to Find**

1. 由when, by the time, before等引导时间状语从句时，若描述发生在过去的事，主句常用过去完成时(had + 过去分词)表示动作发生在过去的过去。

2. be about to do, be doing等表示即将或正在做某事时，常用when引导从句表示突然发生的动作，when可省略。

3. 现在完成时与过去完成时的区别：

现在完成时表示的动作发生在说话之前某个没有明确说出的过去时间，侧重过去发生的动作对现在产生的影响或造成的结果，与现在有关；

过去完成时的动作发生在“过去的过去”，它是一个相对的时态，不能离开过去的时间而独立存在。

e.g. We have learned 1,000 English words so far.

We had learned 1,000 English words by then.

**Ⅴ. Practice**

1. Work on 4a.

Ask Ss to make sentences using *by the time* or *before* on their own.

1. Ask five students to the blackboard to write their sentences.

1. Tim went into the bathroom. Mary got up.

By the time Mary got up, Tim had already gone into the bathroom.

2. The coffee became cold. I put cream (*n.* 奶油) in the coffee.

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

3. The teacher collected the math homework. I got to school.

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

4. I completed the work for my boss. The workday (*n.* 工作日) ended.

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

5. The movie started. I arrived at the cinema.

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

6. My mother finished making the apple pie. I got home from my language course.

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

1. Correct their sentences together in class.

2. Work on 4b.

1) Let Ss read the words or phrases in the box and try to understand the meanings of them.

2) Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words by themselves.

1. By the time I arrived at the party, everyone else \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. When he put the noodles into a bowl, he realized he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to add the green beans (*n*. 豆).

3. By the time my mother came back from the market (*n.* 市场), I \_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the door to go for my piano lesson.

4. Before she got to the airport, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the earthquake.

5. When she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the movie theater, she \_\_\_\_\_ remembered she had forgotten to feed her dog.

6. Before she got a chance to say goodbye, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the building.

3) Correct their answers together.

Work on 4c.

1. Let Ss think about his/her day yesterday.
2. Let them write two true statements and one false statement about their day yesterday.
3. Ask their classmates to guess the false statement.

e.g. 1. By the time I left for school in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. By the end of the school day, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. By dinner time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**VI. Summary**

show up 露面；赶到

by the end of 在(某时间点)以前

句型

When I got to school, I realized that I had left my backpack at home.

By the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.

Before I got to the bus stop, the bus had already left.

I was about to go up to my office when I decided to get a coffee first.

As I was waiting in line with the other office workers, I heard a loud sound.

**Ⅶ. Practices**

**根据短文内容及括号内所给动词的提示，用正确的时态或语态补全短文，使短文完整、通顺。**

A cow and a fox went out to search for food together. They (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) only a few miles before they saw a lion coming their way. They were both very scared. The fox thought of a way to save his own life, and went up to the lion and said in his ear, “I (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(help) you catch the cow without the trouble of hunting (猎杀) him, if you let me go free.” The lion agreed, and the fox then led the cow to a hidden pit (深坑), which some hunters (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dig) as a trap (陷阱) for wild animals, and the cow fell into it. When the lion saw that the cow (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(catch) and couldn't get away, he turned his attention to the fox. He soon killed him, and then went on to eat the cow.

Betray (背叛) a friend, and you'll often find you have ruined (毁灭) yourself.

**Ⅷ. Homework**

1. 复习Grammar Focus 中的内容。Try to make sentences with *before*, *by the time* and *be doing … when*, and make use of the past perfect tense.

2. Preview 1a-2a on page 93.

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

一、**教学目标：**

1. 能掌握以下单词：fool, costume, embarrassed, costume party

2. 能掌握以下重难点句子：

What happened to Dave on April Fool’s Day?

3. 提高学生的听力技能。培养学生从所听到的对话中获取信息的能力。

4. 了解部分西方节日的文化常识。

二、**教学重难点**

1. 教学重点：根据所学词组写一篇短文。

2. 教学难点：写作

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Warming- up and revision**

1. Daily greeting.

2. Exercise

**根据句意及括号内所给词的提示填空。**1. Dennis \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(study) English for four years before he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go)   
 to the USA.  
2. Wu Dong’s parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not have) any news about him for three months

until he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(call) them yesterday.

3. Henry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(collect) more than 100 foreign stamps before he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(join) the stamp collecting club.

4. By the time I \_\_\_\_\_\_(get) home, my father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(leave) for New York.

5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(memorize) 900 English words when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) ten.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(say) that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(learn) some French before.

**Ⅱ. Learning objectives**

1. To understand Dave’s, Nick’s and Joe’s experiences on April Fool’s Day

2. To be able to tell April Fool’s Day stories

**Ⅲ.Lead-in**

1. 图文导入介绍愚人节

2. Finish 1a. Put these words in the correct columns in the chart. Some words can go in more than one column.

|  |
| --- |
| fool invite  costume embarrassed  go off call  get dressed empty  show up realize  change clock  tired stay up |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nouns  (people, place, things) | Verbs  (action words) | Adjectives  (description words) |
|  |  |  |

2. Tell Ss nouns are probably about people, things, places. Verbs are about action words. Description words are probably adjectives.

3. Work on 1a.

4. Share the answers with others in class.

5. Ask Ss make sentences with the words in 1a.

Keys: fool costume change clock

fool invite go off get dressed show up realize change

stay up

embarrassed tired empty

6. 介绍化装舞会。

**III. Work in pairs.**

1b Tell your partner something that happened to you recently. Use two or more words in 1a.

Last Friday, my friend invited me to his birthday party…..

**Ⅳ. Listening**

Work on 1c:

1. 1c Dave, Nick and Joe are talking about April Fool’s Day. Listen and write each person’s name under the correct picture.



a: No name b: Joe c: Nick d: Dave

2. Listen to the tape for the second time and finish 1d.

1d Listen again. Who says each of the phrases below? Write *D* for Dave, *N* for Nick and *J* for Joe.

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_ a costume party

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_ my alarm went off

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ stayed up all night

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_ was tired

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_ was really embarrassed

6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ the other kids showed up

Keys: D N J J D N

Listen again and complete the blanks.

Nick: Has someone ever tricked you on April Fool’s Day, Dave?

Dave: Yes. A friend once invited me to a costume party. When I got there, I found that it wasn’t a costume party. I was the only person wearing a costume, and I was really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. How about you, Nick?

Nick: Well, last April Fool’s Day, when my alarm went off, I got up, took a shower,

got dressed, and went to school. But when I got there, the school was empty. I

was the only one there. After an hour, the other kids showed up, and I realized

that my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

Dave: He had?

Nick: Uh-huh. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the clock to an hour earlier. What about you, Joe? What happened to you on April Fool’s Day?

Dave: Well, my friend called me on March 31st last year and told me we had a math test the next day. By the time I got to math class, I was \_\_\_\_\_ because I had stayed up all night studying. Then I found out that my friend had fooled me. We didn’t have a test at all!

**Ⅴ. Group work**

Work on 1e.

1e Tell April Fool’s Day stories in your group. Use the information in 1c and 1d.

e.g. A: What happened to Dave on April Fool’s Day?

B: Well, a friend invited him to a costume party ….

Let some group make a conversation before the class.

**Ⅵ. Language points**

Explain the new words in this period:

1. Dave, Nick and Joe are talking about April Fool’s Day.

fool *n.* 傻瓜；愚人；受骗者

*vt.* 愚弄，欺骗；

e.g. He was fooled by his friend on April Fool’s Day.

愚人节那天他被他的朋友愚弄了。

foolish是fool的形容词形式，意为“愚蠢的；傻的”。如：

She’s just a vain, foolish woman.

她不过是个愚蠢虚荣的女人。

2. Dave was really embarrassed.

embarrassed *adj.* 局促不安的； 为难的； 尴尬的； 窘迫的

e.g. He looked a bit embarrassed. 他看起来有点尴尬。

embarrassing *adj.* 使人尴尬的，令人为难的

e.g. That was an embarrassing situation for me. 那种情形让我难堪。

3. The other kids showed up.

show up 露面，到场；（使）看得见；

e.g. We waited until five o'clock, but he did not show up.

我们一直等到了5点，但是他始终没有露面。

**Ⅶ. Summary**

get dressed 穿上衣服

costume party 化装舞会

stay up all night 整晚熬夜

April Fool’s Day 愚人节

句型

What happened to Dave on April Fool’s Day?

**Ⅷ. Exercises**

Ⅰ. 根据句意及括号内所给单词的提示填空。

1. You are playing outside in such hot weather. You are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fool).

2. Judy was so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(embarrass) by all the praise — her face went red.

Ⅱ. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子。

1. —Do you think it’s a good idea to \_\_\_\_\_\_(熬夜) for the football match?

—In fact, I do. After all, it's the final of the World Cup.

2. John jumped out of bed and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (穿衣服) as quickly as he could, and then rushed to work.

**Ⅸ. Homework**

1. Review the new words and expressions you’ve learned today.

2. Preview the article on page 94.

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

一、**教学目标：**

1. 能掌握以下单词：announce, spaghetti, hoax, sell out, discovery, lady, cancel, officer, believable, disappear, embarrassing

2. 提高学生的听力技能。培养学生从所听到的对话中获取信息的能力。

3. 培养学生的阅读能力，理解关键词和短语的能力。

4. 了解部分西方节日的文化常识。

二、**教学重难点**

根据所学词组写一篇短文。

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Revision**

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases.

rush realize invite show up stay up

1. I was waiting for the school bus but it didn’t come. Then I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it was Saturday.

2. I woke up late this morning. I had to really \_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to school on time.

3. There’s a good TV show tonight but it’s at 1:00 am. I don’t want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that late.

4. Sally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me to her birthday party. It’s at her house on Saturday.

5. Do you know where John is? He was going to meet me earlier but he didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Key: 1. realized 2. rush 3. stay up 4. invited 5. show up

**Ⅱ. Learning objectives**

1. To understand the stories about fooling others

2. To be able to tell a joke to others

**Ⅲ. Warming up**

1. Work on 2a.

2a Have you ever played jokes on others, especially on Aril Fool’s Day? Have you ever been fooled by others? Tell your story to your partner.

2. Show some pictures of April Fool’s Day.

April Fool's Day is a traditional day to play jokes on others. No one knows how this holiday began but it was thought to have started in France.

传统上来讲，愚人节这一天，人们可以相互搞恶作剧。没人知道这个节日是怎么来的，但人们普遍认为它源自法国。

In the 16th century, people celebrated New Year's Day from March 25 to April 1. In the mid—1560s King Charles IX changed it from March 25 to January 1. But some people still celebrated it on April 1, so others called them April Fools.

16世纪时，法国新年是从3月25日一直持续到4月1日。16世纪60年代中期，国王查理九世把新年从3月25日变为1月1日，而还有一些人在4月1日过新年，这些人就被称作四月傻瓜了。

**Ⅳ.Reading**

**Fast Reading.**

1. Read the passage quickly. Then answer the question:

How many stories are mentioned in this passage?

Keys: Four

2. Work on 2b.

Read the passage quickly. Match the paragraphs with the main idea.

Paragraph 1 One of the most famous tricks played

Paragraph 2 Examples of funny stories that happened on April Fool’s Day.

Paragraph 3 An introduction to April Fool’s Day

Paragraph 4 A sad story that happened on April Fool’s Day

3. Read the last story, and complete the form.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| When | Who | What | Result |
| October, 1938 | Orson Welles | He announced on his radio program that aliens from Mars had landed on the earth. | By the time police officers announced that the story was a hoax, thousands of people had left their homes. |

**Careful Reading**

1. Work on 2c. Let Ss read the passage carefully, and answer these questions.

1) Why did the supermarkets run out of spaghetti one April Fool’s Day?

2) What did the TV show say the special water could do?

3) Why did the TV star’s joke have a bad ending?

4) When did Orson Wells tell people about aliens from Mars landing on the earth?

5) Why did so many people believe Orson Wells?

6) Which of these stories is the most believable? Which is the least believable?

Why?

7) Would you be fooled by any of these stories?

Answers：

1) A reporter announced that there would be no more spaghetti because spaghetti farmers in Italy had stopped growing spaghetti.

2) It was said that the special water would help people lose weight.

3) He lost both his girlfriend and his show.

4) It was in October 1938.

5) Orson Welles made it sound so real that hundreds of people believed the story.

6) I think the story of a famous movie star is the most believable. The story of aliens from Mars is the least believable. Because the movie star is living with people. People never see any aliens on the earth.

2. Close the book and complete the blanks.

April Fool’s Day

When: On April 1st

What: Many people play all kinds of tricks and jokes on each other.

Funny stories

One hoax is about spaghetti. A reporter said the Italian farmers had \_\_\_\_\_.

Another is about special water. They said the water could help people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A sad story

A famous TV star made a joke on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and as a result, he lost her and his show was canceled.

A famous trick

It happened in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The actor Orson Welles announced on his radio program that aliens from Mars had landed on the earth. Many people believed him and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Work on 2d. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs on brackets.

1) After the spaghetti story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(appear) in the news, everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(rush) to the supermarkets.

2) By the time people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find out) the story was not true, all the spaghetti

in the supermarkets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (disappear).

3) By the time the day \_\_\_\_\_\_ (end), more than 10,000 people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) the TV station to ask about the special water.

4) By the time the show \_\_\_\_\_ (end), the TV star \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) his girl friend.

5) By the time police officers \_\_\_\_ (tell) the country that the story was a hoax, many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run away) from their homes.

Keys: appeared rushed

found out had disappeared

ended had called

ended had lost

told had run away

**Post reading**

Work on 2e.

Tell your funny story from 2a to the class. The class will vote for:

1. the funniest joke
2. the most embarrassing joke
3. the most creative joke

A: What’s your story?

B: Well, last year, on the first day of school, my sister put a piece

of paper on my back that said “Please say hello”. All morning

at school…

**Ⅴ. Language points**

1. April Fool’s Day is a celebration that takes place in different countries around the world.

take place 发生；进行；举行；产生

【辨析】

take place常指事先计划或预料到的事情发生， 还可表示“举行”的意思。

happen常指具体的事情发生，特指那些偶然或出乎意料发生的事情，后接不 定式，表示“碰巧；恰好”之意。

happen to do sth，碰巧，恰好

2. Many April Fool’s jokes may end up being not very funny.

end up (doing sth.)（以……）结束； 最终成为； 最后处于

e.g. Every time she tried to argue with her husband, she ended up crying her eyes out. 每回她试着和她丈夫争辩，她总是以流泪结束。

end up sth. 表示“结束某事”。

e.g. The scientist ended up his speech at last. 那个科学家最后结束了演讲。

end up with sth. （以…）结束

e.g. The students began with speaking English, but ended up with speaking Chinese.

同学们以说英语开始， 却以说汉语结束。

根据汉语意思完成英语句子。

1) 记者刚刚结束了他的报道。

The reporter has just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) 聚会以一曲舞蹈结束。

The party \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a dance.

3) 他们做了很多工作，结果什么也没得到。

They did much work, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing.

Keys: ended up his report  ended up with  ended up getting

3. The TV star lost his girlfriend and his show was canceled.

cancel *v.* 取消；终止

e.g. All flights have been cancelled because of bad weather.

因天气恶劣，所有航班均已取消。

**Ⅵ. Summary**

take place 发生

local supermarkets 当地的超市

sell out 卖光

lose weight 减肥

find out 弄清；查明

end up doing sth. 以做某事告终

get married 结婚

cancel his show 取消他的节目

hundreds of 成百上千的；数以百计的

thousands of 成千上万的；数以千计的

police officers 警官

**Ⅶ. Exercises**

Ⅰ. 根据句意及括号内所给单词的提示填空。

1. It rained heavily yesterday, so Mr. Trent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cancel) his travel to Qingdao.

2. The government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(announce) that 10,000 new jobs will be offered next year.

3. The party lasted for 3 hours, and then the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lady) left, but the men continued to drink and talk.

4. To do their jobs better, nurses, doctors, or police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(officer) need to speak more than one language.

5. The scientist has made another wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(discover). I think it is very important to science development.

Ⅱ. 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。

|  |
| --- |
| sell out, find out, end up, get married, take place, lose weight, thousands of |

1. It's hard for Nancy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because she has a sweet tooth (喜欢吃甜食).

2. The fried chicken made by them tasted delicious and was soon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The sports meet was supposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday, but was put off because of the storm.

4. Mark has become a famous scientist. When he was a child, he liked to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

how things worked.

5. —Did you go to Sanya for your holiday?

—No, we couldn't get tickets for Sanya so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going to Qingdao instead.

6. The natural scenery in my hometown attracts (吸引) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign visitors every year.

7. At the age of twenty-four, Kate fell in love with Bob. Two years later, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅷ.Homework**

1. Review the new words and expressions you’ve learned today.

2. Preview 3a-3b on P95 - P96.

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

一、**教学目标：**

1. 掌握本单元基础知识， 掌握过去完成时的结构和用法。

2. 能够根据所学知识进行写作， 提高学生的写作能力。

二、**教学重难点**

过去完成时的用法

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Warming up and revision**

Have a dictation of the new words and expressions this unit.

**Ⅱ****. Learning objectives**

1. To learn to write a passage about your lucky or unlucky day.

2. Finish Self Check.

**Ⅲ.Lead-in**

Do you have any experience on April Fool’s day? Now can you remember a lucky or an unlucky day? What happened? Make some notes about what you remember.

**Ⅳ. Practice**

1. Work on 3a. Make notes.

Can you remember a lucky or an unlucky day? What happened? Make some notes about what you remember.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What was the date? |  |
| What happened first? |  |
| Was this lucky or unlucky? Why? |  |
| What happened next? |  |
| How did the day end? |  |
| How did you feel about this day? |  |

2. Share your ideas with others in class.

**Ⅴ. Writing**

Write a story about your lucky or unlucky day and tell your story to a partner or the class. Use your notes to write a story about your lucky or unlucky day.

【写作任务】

请以“My lucky day”为题，写一篇英语短文，记叙你经历过的幸运的一天，讲讲那天都发生了些什么事情，然后给某中学生英文杂志的“Your Voices”专栏投稿。

【思路点拨】

1. 定基调

体裁：记叙文

时态：过去时态

人称：第一人称和第三人称

2. 谋布局、写句子

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 谋布局 | | 写句子 |
| 开篇点题 | | I will always remember the date September 14th, 2016.  This was the luckiest day of my life. |
| 阐述经历 | 幸运  事件1 | When I woke up that morning, it was raining.  (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我正要去公交车站坐车去上学，这时我叔叔打来了电话).  (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我叔叔说他可以捎我一程). |
| 幸运  事件2 | (3)Later that day, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我意识到我把钱包忘在家里了) and couldn’t buy lunch.  My best friend Lisa said she could share her lunch with me.  (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我吃了一顿免费的午餐). |
| 幸运  事件3 | After that, I was praised by my math teacher.  (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我数学考试得了最高分).  I couldn’t believe that I did so well, and neither could my parents. |
| 幸运  事件4 | (6)That night my parents were so happy that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(他们答应我将给我买一辆自行车作为奖励). |
| 总结感慨 | | I think that was the best day I’d had in a long time.  What a lucky day! |

3. 巧衔接

在连句成篇时，前后句之间有因果关系，可以用because或so来连接。

此外，在阐述经历时，本文使用了表示时间顺序的表达 (如When I woke up that morning ..., Later that day ..., After that ... 和That night ...) 将几件幸运的事情串联起来，这样做使得上下文之间联系更紧密，文章的脉络更清晰。

4. 成篇章

My lucky day

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

答案

2.

(1) I was about to go to the bus station to take the bus to school when my uncle called me up

(2) My uncle said (that) he could give me a lift in his car

(3) I realized (that) I had left my wallet at home

(4) I had / ate a free lunch

(5) I got the highest score in the math exam

(6) they promised me that they would buy a bike for me as a prize

4. 成篇章

My lucky day

I will always remember the date September 14th, 2016. This was the luckiest day of my life.

When I woke up that morning, it was raining. I was about to go to the bus station to take the bus to school when my uncle called me up. He said he could give me a lift in his car. Later that day, I realized I had left my wallet at home and couldn’t buy lunch. My best friend Lisa said she could share her lunch with me, so I had a free lunch. After that, I was praised by my math teacher because I got the highest score in the math exam. I couldn’t believe that I did so well, and neither could my parents. That night they were so happy that they promised me that they would buy a bike for me as a prize.

I think that was the best day I’d had in a long time. What a lucky day!

**Ⅵ. Summary**

rush to ... 匆忙去……

more than 超过；多于

run away from 逃离

on the first day of school 在上学第一天

turn around 转向；回转

hand in 上交

**Ⅶ.** **Self Check**

**Work on Self Check 1:**

1. Let some Ss read the words in the box. Make sure all the Ss know the meaning of the words.

2. Let Ss read the sentences in Self check 1. Then Ss try to fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| cancel miss west accident  lady officer market unexpected |

Last Saturday after my French course, I decided to drive to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a meat pie for dinner. As I was heading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I saw a huge truck in the middle of the road.

There had been a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and there were many police \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around. I turned around and decided to go to a nearby mall.

However, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road that led to the mall. Then I saw a restaurant that sold chicken noodles. I went inside and the \_\_\_\_\_, who was the owner, served me the most delicious bowl of chicken noodles ever. I had made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discovery! I’m so glad that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my plan to go to the market.

1. Let some Ss read their answers. Check the answers with the Ss.

Keys: market west accident officers missed lady unexpected canceled

**Work on Self Check 2**

1. Tell Ss that they have to fill in the blanks with *Past Perfect Tense*. More than one answers may be possible.

2. Ss think and try to complete the sentences by themselves.

3. Let some Ss read their answers to the class.

4. Share their answers together.

e.g.

1) A: Why didn’t you hand in your science homework?

B: Before I could start working on it, my baby brother started crying and I had to look after him as my mother was sick.

2) A: Why didn’t you take a shower this morning?

B: By the time I got up, my sister had already gone into the bathroom and the bus was honking for me to hurry up.

1. A: Why did you have to walk home from school?

B: By the time I left my school, the school bus had already left.

**Ⅷ.Homework**

1. Revise your composition.

2. Preview the new words and expressions in Unit 13.

3. Preview 1a-2d on P97-98.