**Unit 13 We’re trying to save the earth!**

**教学目标：**

**话题Topic：**环境保护 (Protecting the environment)

**功能 Functions：**

能谈论环境污染和环境保护问题 (Talk about pollution and environmental protection)

We’re trying to save the earth.

The river used to be so clean.

The air is badly polluted.

To cut down air pollution, we should take the bus or subway instead of driving.

**语法复习：Review of key structures**

能正确区分和使用以下语法结构：现在进行时、used to、被动语态、现在完成时、情态动词等

We are trying to save the earth.

The river used to be so clearn.

It was considered the nicest river in town.

We should help save the sharks.

**词汇和常用表达 Words & expressions**

1. 能正确使用下列词汇 (Curriculum words)

bottom, fisherman, coal, advantage, industry, law, gate, bottle, president, work, metal, ugly, wooden, plastic, cruel, harmful, scientific, litter, cost, afford, recycle

1. 能正确使用下列常用表达 (Useful expressions)

be harmful to, at the top of, the food, chain, take part in, turn off, pay for, take action, throw away, put sth. to good use, pull…down, upside down, bring back

1. 能认读下列词汇 (Non-curriculum words)

takeaway, bin, shark, fin, chain, ecosystem, reusable, transportation, napkin, inspiration, iron, creativity

**学习策略 Strategies**

1. 借助文章标题和插图对阅读篇章内容进行合理的预测
2. 能在阅读中借助上下文语境和构词特征猜测部分词汇的含义

**文化知识 Culture**

了解环境污染情况问题和如何保护环境

**课时划分：**

Period 1 Section A1 1a- 2d

Period 2 Section A2 3a-3b

Period 3 Grammar Focus - 4c

Period 4 Section B1 1a-1e

Period 5 Section B2 2a-2e

Period 6 Section B3 3a-Self Check

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

**Learning objectives:**

1. To learn and talk about air pollution, waste pollution and ways to solve the problems.

2. To learn to use the sentence patterns.

used to...but now…

should do sth.

3. To master key words and phrases:

litter, bottom, fisherman, coal, ugly, advantage, cost, wooden, plastic, make a difference, lead to, instead of

**I. Warming up**

Show the pictures to make some comparison and tell students the earth is polluted

now.

For example: (1) The factories that burn coal pollute the air with a lot of black smoke.

(2) Factories put waste into the river.

(3) People should throw away litter in the bin.

(4)There are more cars on the road.

Learn some new words.

**II. Work on 1a**

Here are some words related to different kinds of pollution. Write them in the box below. Then add more words.



|  |
| --- |
| loud music cars rubbish planes littering ships factories smoking building houses mobile phones |

noise pollution air pollution water pollution

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

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

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

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

**III. Listening**

1. Work on1b. Listen and complete the sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What was the problem? | The river was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Even the bottom(底部) of the river was full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There were no more \_\_\_\_\_\_ for fishermen (渔民) to catch. |
| What caused the problem? | People are throwing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the river. Factories are putting \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the river. |
| How should the problem be solved? | We should write to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ask them to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the factories. Everyone should help to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river. |

2. Listen again and answer the following questions.

1. What does Tony want to do later this afternoon?

He wants to go swimming with Mark in the river later this afternoon.

2) How was the river in the past?

It used to be so clean. It has been the nicest river in this town.

3. 原文展示

used to do sth. “过去常常……” 表示过去习惯性的动作但如今已不存在。

play a part in doing sth. “参与做某事; 在做某事上起作用”。

**IV. Practice**

1. Role-play the conversation in 1c.

Mark: The river was dirty. Even the bottom of the river was full of rubbish.

Tony: But it used to be so clean!

Mark: Yes, but people are throwing litter into the river.

Tony: Everyone in this town should play a part in cleaning it up!

2. Make conversations about kinds of pollution in 1a.

3. Work in groups. Each group choose a topic in 2a. Say the words or phrases related to the topic one by one.

**V. Listening**

1. Work on 2a. Listen to the interview. Circle the kinds of pollution that Jason and Susan talk about.

A. land pollution B. air pollution

C. noise pollution D. water pollution

2. Work on 2b. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1) The air is badly polluted because there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the road these days.

2) Factories that burn coal also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air with a lot of black smoke.

3) There is also too much rubbish and waste. People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things every day.

4) People are also littering in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like parks. This is turning beautiful places into ugly (丑陋) ones.

Think about: What else can cause the two kinds of pollution in life?

3. 原文

Pay attention to the sentences.

**VI. Practice (Work on 2c)**

Use the information in 2a and 2b to role-play conversations between Jason and Susan.

Jason: The air has become really polluted around here. I’m getting very worried.

Susan: Yes, I used to be able to see stars in the sky.

Jason: The problem is that…

**VII. Discussion**

Ask students to discuss their ideas for solving the air pollution/ waste pollution problem.

**Ⅷ. Work on 2d**

1. Read 2d and complete the chart.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Problems | Solving problems |
| air pollution | take the bus, subway or ride a bike instead of driving |
| waste pollution | bring a bag to go shopping  never take wooden chopsticks or plastic forks when buying takeaway food  throw rubbish in the bins |

2. Complete the sentences.

*What should we do?*

1) We should take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of driving.

2) We should also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. It’s good for health!

3) Bring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go shopping.

4) Never take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when buying takeaway food.

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the bins and keep public places clean and beautiful.

3. Role-play the conversation.

**Ⅸ. Language points**

1. We’re trying to save the earth!

我们正在竭尽全力拯救地球!

try to do =try one’s best to do 尽力去做某事

【语境应用】翻译句子

我们将努力在一周内完成这项工作。

We’ll try to finish the work in a week.

【拓展】try相关短语:

try doing sth. 试着做某事

try on  试穿

try out  尝试；试验；试试

【语境应用】用try短语的适当形式填空。

1) I went to the tailor’s to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my new suit.

2) Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your method. It seems very good.

3) I think you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to improve your English.

4) Let me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the story.

让我试着讲一讲这个故事吧。

Keys: try on, try out, try your best, try telling

2. It’s good for health and it doesn’t cost anything!

cost *v*. 花费；使付出

指花费金钱，主语通常是物。

cost的过去式和过去分词均为cost。

sth. costs sb. some money某物花费某人多少钱

【语境应用】翻译句子

1) 王先生花了200元买了新衬衫。

The new shirt cost Mr Wang 200 *yuan.*

2) 新电脑花了多少钱？

How much does the new computer cost?

辨析pay, take &spend

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| take | 花费时间, 常用于it takes sb. some time to do sth.句型中。在这一句型中，it作形式主语。 |
| spend | 花费时间和金钱，主语通常是人，常用于sb. spend(s) some time / money on sth.和sb. spend(s) some time / money (in) doing sth.两种句型。 |
| pay | 花费金钱，主语通常是人，常用于sb. pay(s) some money for sth.句型。 |

【语境应用】根据句意用take, spend, pay或cost的适当形式填空。

1) That new car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them lots of money.

2) Mona \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50 *yuan* on the books just now.

3) It usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me an hour to do my homework.

4) You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some time practising your pronunciation.

5) My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3,000 *yuan* for the new computer yesterday.

Keys: cost, spend takes, spend, paid

3. …, we should take the bus or subway instead of driving.

辨析instead& instead of

* Instead *adv.*“代替；反而”，在句中作状语。
* instead of“代替；而不是”，后接名词、代词、*v.*-ing形式或介词短语等。

【语境应用】选用instead或instead of填空。

1) We’ll have tea in the garden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the house.

2) Give me the green one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the red one.

3) Her aunt stayed at home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming last Sunday.

4) I didn’t have a pen, so I used a pencil \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) You’ll have to ask Zhang Li \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

Keys: instead of, instead of, instead of, instead, instead of

4. So together, our actions can make a difference and lead to a better future!

1) make a difference (to…)

(对……)产生重大影响或作用，to是介词。

【拓展】

make no difference to 对……没有影响

make some difference to 对……有一些影响

e.g. It makes no difference whether you go today or tomorrow.

The sea air has made some difference to her health.

【语境应用】根据汉语意思完成下列句子（每空一词）。

1) 你是去是留对我都无所谓。

It doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me whether you go or stay.

2) 学习驾驶时，若有一位好教练指导，效果则大不相同。

When you’re learning to drive, having a good teacher makes

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

Keys: make any difference , a big difference

2) lead to 导致

e.g. Eating too much sugar can lead to health problems.

【链接】

lead sb. to ... 带领某人去……

e.g. His pet dog Lucky led us to his house just now.

【语境应用】根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

1) 工作太多、休息太少常常导致疾病。

Too much work and too little rest often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ illness.

2) 昨天那个男孩带领他们去了那家超市。

The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the supermarket yesterday.

Keys: lead to, led them to

**Ⅹ. Summary**

write to ...  给……写信

the bottom of the river  河底

throw litter into the river  往河里扔垃圾

clean up ...  把……打扫干净

land / air / noise / water pollution 土地 / 空气 / 噪音 / 水污染

turn ... into ...  把……变成……

cut down air pollution  减少空气污染

instead of  代替

be good for ...  对……有好处

takeaway food  外卖食品

keep public places clean and beautiful 保持公共场所干净美观

make a difference  影响；有作用

lead to  带来；导致

**Ⅺ. Exercises**

Ⅰ. 根据句意及提示，补全句中所缺单词。

1. C              can be used to produce electricity.

2. The new car c             a lot of money, but it was certainly worth it.

3. There is a w                  bed, a table and two chairs in this small room.

4. It is a very clean city. You will hardly find l              when you walk along the street.

5. My uncle is a great f                 and he caught four fish this morning.

6. Some cups in the shop are nice and expensive and the others are u              and cheap.

7. Living in this street has a lot of a                . The only drawback (弊端) is noise.

Ⅱ. 根据句意选择方框中恰当的短语填空。

write to, lead to, clean up, cut down, play a part in

1. What a mess! You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your room now.

2. Every farmer knows that weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farming.

3. As we all know, smoking too much can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cancer and many other illnesses.

4. He said he would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us when he left home but we haven’t heard from him so far.

5. The manager asked me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the report, because he didn’t want to speak too long at the meeting.

Ⅲ. 完成句子，每空一词。

1. 牛奶对孩子们的健康有好处。

Milk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children’s health.

2. 辛迪，请记得帮我寄信。

Cindy, please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me send the letter.

3. 刚才乔重重地摔到楼梯下面。

Joe landed heavily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the stairs just now.

4. 我们没有茶。你愿意喝点咖啡代替茶吗？

We don’t have any tea. Would you like coffee \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea?

5. 人们普遍认为，教育会对一个人的生活产生影响。

People generally agree that education can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a person’s life.

**Homework**

思考校园的不环保现象有哪些。写信给学校的校长，信内列出校园不环保的现象及相应的解决建议。

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

**Learning objectives**

1. To understand the passage about the endangered animal – sharks.

2. To have the awareness of protecting the sharks and respecting nature.

3. To learn some words and expressions.

**I. Revision**

Translation.

①甚至河底都满是垃圾。

②这个镇上的每个人都应该参加打扫。

③骑自行车有其它的好处。

④我买外卖食品从来不拿木筷子和塑料叉子。

**II. Warming up**

T: There are some animals which are endangered. We should do something to protect the animals and the environment!

T: Discuss the following questions.

1. Make a list of the protected animals in China.

2. What do you know about sharks?

3. Do you think sharks are endangered? Why?

4. What do you think might have caused a fall in the number of sharks?

**Ⅲ. Reading**

Fast reading

1. Read and match the main ideas.

* Talk about shark fin soup. Para. 3
* Sharks are endangered now. Para. 1
* Call on people against eating shark fins.Para. 2

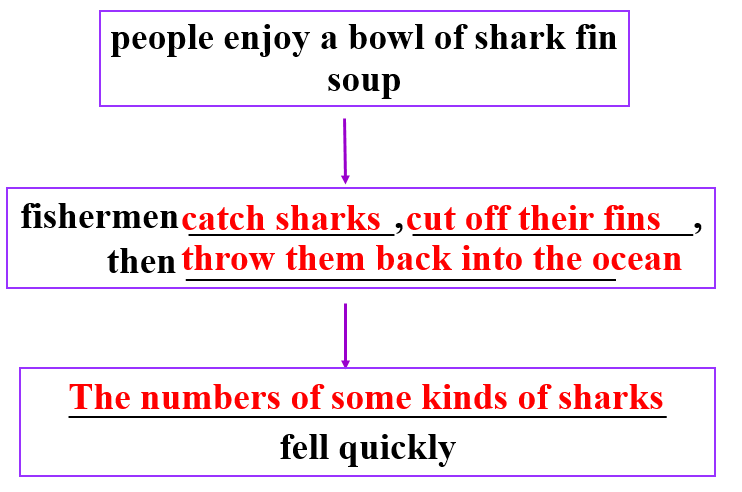
Careful reading

2. True or false. (Paragraph 1)

①Shark fin（鱼鳍）soup is famous and expensive all around the world.

②You’re killing a whole shark when you enjoy a bowl of shark fin soup.

3. Read Paragraph 2 and fill in the chart.



4. True or false. (Paragraph 3)

1) WildAid and the WWF are environmental protection groups in China.

2) Two environmental groups call on the government to establish laws to stop the sale of shark fins.

3) Shark fins are good for health.

5. Complete the fact sheet in 3a.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where shark fin soup is popular |  |
| Number of sharks caught  and traded every year |  |
| How government can help |  |
| Two environmental groups  which are against “finning” |  |

Post-reading

6. Retell the passage.

shark fin soup, in southern China, cut off, at the top, drop, be endangered, the strongest, around 70 million, fallen by over 90 percent, WildAid and the WWF, develop laws, scientific studies

7. According to the text, complete the following exercises.

Some people like to eat shark fin soup, especially in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ China. But getting the shark fin is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When people catch sharks, they \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their fins and throw the sharks back into the ocean. The sharks slowly die because they can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without fins. And it is also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the environment. Sharks are at the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the food chain. If the number of sharks drops too low, it will break the balance of the nature. Please say no to eating shark fin soup, and take action to save the sharks!

**Ⅳ. Practice (Work on 3b)**

1. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

1) Many people do not realize they are killing a whole shark \_\_\_\_\_\_ they enjoy a bowl of shark fin soup.

2) Sharks are at the top of the food chain, \_\_\_\_ if their numbers drop, the ocean’s ecosystem will be in danger.

3) Many think that sharks are too strong to be endangered, \_\_\_\_\_ they are wrong.

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there are no scientific studies to support this, a lot of people believe that shark fins are good for health.

5) Sharks may disappear one day \_\_\_ we do not do something to stop the sale of shark fins.

2. Group Work

What can we do to save the sharks? Work with your group members and make a poster about shark protection.

**Ⅴ. Language points**

1. A shark can no longer swim and slowly dies. 鲨鱼不能再游泳然后慢慢死掉。

no longer 不再 = not…any longer/ not… any more, 但它们侧重的方面不同。

no longer和not…any longer侧重时间。

e.g. Mr. Brown no longer works here.

= Mr. Brown doesn’t work here any longer.

布朗先生不再在这工作了。

not ... any anymore侧重程度和数量。

e.g. You can’t drink any more.

你不能再喝了。（喝酒的量到了一定的程度，不能再继续喝下去了。）

【语境应用】改为同义句

oe no longer likes dancing.

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

Joe doesn’t like dancing any longer/ any more.

2. This method is not only cruel, but also harmful to the environment.

这种方法不但残忍而且对环境有害。

1）not only…but also…不仅……而且……

用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分，着重强调后者，其中的also有时可以省略。

当not only置于句首时，常用倒装语序。

not only... but also...连接两个主语时，谓语动词需与后面那个主语在人称和

数上保持一致，就近原则。

e.g. Not only does my sister sing well, but she dances well.

我姐姐不但歌唱得好，而且舞也跳得好。

Not only the students but also the teacher is working hard.

不仅学生们在努力，而且那位老师也在努力。

【语境应用】同义句转换，每空一词。

(1) She and I have already been to Beijing.

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ I have already been to Beijing. Not only… but also

(2) He likes to swim and he wants to teach the kids to swim, too.

Not only \_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_ to swim, \_\_\_\_ he wants to teach the kids to swim.

does he like… but

(3) The twins were late this morning. Sam was late this morning, too.

Not only the twins \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Sam \_\_\_\_ late this morning. but also…was

\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ Sam but also the twins \_\_\_\_\_ late this morning. Not only…were

2) be harmful to 对…… 有害

be bad for 对……有害

【语境应用】翻译句子

1) 吸烟有害健康。

Smoking is harmful to the health.

2) 电脑游戏玩太多对眼睛有害。

Playing mobile phone much is harmful to your eyes.

3. Sharks are at the top of the food chain in the ocean’s ecosystem.

鲨鱼位于海洋生物系统食物链的顶部。

at the top of 在...最高地位; 用最高[最大]的(速度, 声音等)

e.g. He shouted at the top of his voice in order that he might be heard.

他尽力大声叫喊, 为了别人能听见。

【语境应用】翻译句子。

Mary is at the top of her class in English.

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

玛丽的英语是班上第一名。

4. If their numbers drop too low, it will bring danger to all ocean life.

如果它们的数目降至过低，会给所有海洋生物带来危险。

此句复数形式的number表达全海洋中鲨鱼的总量。

当表示数值的高或低时，number要用high或low修饰。常与number搭配的动词有grow, fall等。

e.g. In that country, the number of children going to school is higher in cities than in

towns and villages.

在那个国家，城市儿童入学人数比乡镇及农村要高。

In recent years, the number of families that own cars has been growing quickly recently.

近几年来拥有轿车的家庭数量增长很快。

**Ⅵ. Summary**

1. 听说 hear of

2. 切掉 cut off

3. 对……有害 be harmful to

4. 不再 no longer

5. 在……顶部 at the top of

6. ……的数量 the number of…

7. 给……带来危险 bring danger to…

8. 到目前为止 so far

9. 不但……而且…… not only…but also

**Ⅶ. Exercises**

I. 根据句意及提示，写出句中所缺单词。

1. Many countries made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (法律) to stop smoking in public places.

2. The trade with foreign countries caused China’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (工业) to develop quickly.

3. Henry was so excited when he received an invitation to speak at a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (科学的) meeting.

4. The poor workers were often made to work more than 16 hours a day by the \_\_\_\_\_\_ (残酷的) boss.

II. 根据句意及所给汉语提示，完成下列句子，每空一词。

1. I can see a bird \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (在树的顶部).

2. The man had a finger \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (切掉) by a machine while working.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (科学研究) show that taking a nap (午睡) is good for us.

4. The government has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (制定法律) on food safety.

5. You should stop having \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (鱼翅羹).

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (食物链) is the order in which animals and plants eat each other in order to survive (生存).

**Homework**

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

2. Write 5 measures to protect the endangered animals.

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

**Learning objectives**

To review the use of *Present progressive, used to, Passive voice, Present perfect and Modal verbs.*

**I. Revision**

1. Check if you remember these phrases.

① 不同种类的污染 ② 河底

③ 把垃圾扔到河里 ④ 在…中起作用

⑤ 在中国南部 ⑥ 对……有害

⑦ 在……顶部 ⑧ 海洋生态系统

2. Translation.  
① 这不仅残酷还对环境有害。

② 鲨鱼处于海洋食物链的顶部。

③许多人相信鱼翅对健康有好处。

**II. Grammar Focus**

Pay attention to the sentences.

1) We’re trying to save the earth.

2) The river used to be so clean.

3) The air is badly polluted.

4) No scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health.

5) We should help save the sharks.

**Ⅲ. Grammar Review**

**现在进行时**

1. 现在进行时: Present Progressive

定义：表示说话时（瞬间）正在进行的动作，也表示目前或现阶段一直进行的动作。或说话者的强烈情感。

结构: be (am/is/ are) + *v*.-ing

标志词：Look, Listen, now, right now…

现在分词的构成：

a. 一般情况下在动词词尾加-ing。

b. 以不发音的e结尾的动词，去掉e加-ing。

c. 以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节，双写最

后一个字母，再加-ing。

2. used to do

used to do与be used to doing

used to do sth. 表示过去常常做某事, 而现在往往不做了, 后接动词原形。

1) 其否定形式为“didn’t use to do sth.”;

2) 一般疑问形式为“Did sb. use to do sth.?”;

3) 附加疑问句式为 “didn’t sb.”。

be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。

be used to+do, 表示“被用来做某事”。其中to是不定式符号。

e.g. The computer is used to store information.

Joe is used to drinking a cup of coffee every morning.

3. 被动语态：Passive voice

定义：表示主语是动作的承受者，即行为动作的对象的一种语态。

结构：be + 过去分词

e.g. A new school was built last year.

Our classroom is cleaned every day.

各种形式被动语态的结构(以动词do为例):

一般现在时: am/is/are+done(动词的过去分词)

一般过去时: was/were+done

一般将来时: will/shall/be going to+be+done

含有情态动词: can/may/must...+be+done

4. 现在完成时: Present Perfect

定义：表示动作已经完成, 但对现在造成影响; 或者表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在并还可能持续下去的动作。

结构: has/have + 过去分词

标志词：already, yet, ever, never, just, before, once, twice, recently, so far, for+短时间, since+时间点/从句。

过去分词的构成：

a. 一般情况下，在动词后加-ed。

b. 在以e结尾的动词后只加-d。

c. 在以辅音字母y结尾的动词，应将y改成i再加ed。

d. 以重读闭音节结尾的动词，要双写末尾的辅音字母再加-ed。

e. 不规则动词的过去分词，如：

put put put

beat beat beaten

become became become

get got got

begin began begun

区分have/has gone to, have/has been to和have/has been in

have/has been to表示“去过某地”, 说话时已从该地回来;

have/has gone to表示去了某地, 或在去该地的途中, 现在还不曾回来, 说话时不在说话地点; have/has been in表示“已在某地(待了多久)”, 常与表示一段时间的状语连用。

e.g. Jim has gone to London with his family.

The Greens have been in China for two years.

Have you been to Beijing before?

5. 情态动词

1) 情态动词本身有一定的词义，表示说话人的情绪、态度或语气，但不能单独作谓语，只能与其他动词构成谓语。常见的有：can (could), may (might), must, need, shall (should), will (would)等。

2) 情态动词无人称和数的变化, 后接动词原形。否定式是在情态动词后面加not。个别情态动词有过去式形式, 可用来表达更加客气、委婉的语气。

e.g. Ken can climb up the tress like a koala.

Tracy could ride a bicycle when she was five years old.

You mustn’t play with fire. It is dangerous.

**Ⅳ. Practice**

1. Work on 4a. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Joe: \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) part in an environmental project?

Eric: Yes, I have. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ (help) with a Clean-Up Day last year. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (consider) the biggest clean-up project this city \_\_\_\_ ever \_\_\_\_ (have).

Joe: How many people \_\_\_\_ (take) part?

Eric: I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) more than 1,000 people \_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) to help out.

Joe: That’s fantastic! I guess everyone in this city is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (try) to improve the environment.

Eric: Yes, we can’t afford to \_\_\_\_ (wait) any longer to take action!

Learn some new words and expressions.

2. Work on 4b. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate modal verbs from the box. The words are:

can, would, could, have to, should, must, may/might

People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ think that big things \_\_\_\_\_\_ be done to save the earth. Many forget that saving the earth begins with small things. For example, you \_\_\_\_ save electricity by turning off the lights when you leave a room. You \_\_\_\_\_\_ also use reusable bags instead of plastic bags. I think it’s a great idea that you now \_\_\_\_\_\_ pay for plastic bags in some stores. And instead of driving to school or work, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ride your bike or walk. If it’s far, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take the bus. All these small things \_\_\_\_\_\_ add up and become big things that \_\_\_\_\_\_ improve the environment. Let’s take action now!

Learn some new words and expressions.

3. Work on 4c. Make a list of things that people can do to help the environment and discuss your list with your partner.

use public transportation (*n*.交通运输);

turn off the lights when you leave a room;

use reusable bags instead of plastic bags;

ride your bike or walk to school or work;

stop using paper napkins;

recycle books and paper

…

A: I think that everyone should use public transportation.

B: I disagree. It’s difficult for parents with young children to use public transportation…

**Ⅴ. 中考链接**

**单项选择**

1. As middle school students, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ follow the public rules wherever we go.

A. would B. should      C. might       D. could

 (2019 山东青岛)

2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ walk on the wet hill path (小路) because you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fall and hurt yourself.

A. must; might not B. mustn’t; might  C. needn’t; need     D. must; must

 (2019 天津)

3. The designer has tried every possible way to make the robot light, so you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worry about its weight.

A. must   B. may        C. can’t         D. needn’t

 (2019 安徽)

4. Listen! The birds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the trees outside our hotel.

A. sing    B. are singing   C. sang       D. were singing

 (2019 重庆B卷)

5. —Hurry up!

—One moment. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my e-mails and then I’m ready to go.

A. read    B. am reading   C. was reading     D. have read

 (2019 江西)

6. —It’s ten years since we came here.

—How time flies! We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China for so long.

A. work     B. worked      C. will work         D. have worked

 (2019 安徽)

7. Our school life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot since 2017. We have more activities now.

A. changes   B. changed   C. will change    D. has changed

 (2019 北京)

8. —Look! My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new dress for me.

—Wow, it looks very nice on you.

A. is making   B. has made   C. will make

          (2019 福建)

9. Gina went to the doctor’s yesterday and she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the importance of good living habits once more.

A. told  B. is told      C. was told D. has told

  (2019 江西)

10. These cakes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with chocolate. Have one, please.

A. fill    B. filled C. are filled     D. were filled

(2019 河北)

11. It is said that one Greater Bay Area university \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Guangdong in the future.

A. will be built    B. build   C. will build    D. is built

 (2019 广东)

12. —My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his workplace by bus, but now he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there by bike.

—Really? You have an environmentally-friendly father.

A. used to go; is used to go

B. used to going; is used to go

C. is used to go; is used to going

D. used to go; is used to going

(2019 贵州安顺)

**VI. Language points**

1. We can’t afford to wait any longer to take action!

afford *v.* 承担得起;买得起；提供, 给予

常与can, be able to连用

afford sth. 买得起/承受得起某物

afford to do sth. 有能力做某事/负担得起做某事

e.g. Can you afford the mobile phone?

We can’t afford to pay such a price.

【辨析】afford & buy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| afford | 侧重“有经济能力买”。 |
| buy | 侧重“购买(这一行为)”。 |

【语境应用】根据句意，用afford或buy的适当形式填空。

(1) They can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to send their children to college. afford

(2) Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new car? afford

(3) Helen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some fruit on her way home yesterday. bought

2. attend，join& take part in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| attend | 正式用语，侧重指参加会议、婚礼、典礼，去上课、上学、听报告等。 |
| join | 侧重指加入某个党派、团体组织等，  成为其成员之一;也可表示和某人一起做某事，其结构为：join sb. in (doing) sth.。 |
| take part in | 侧重指参加群众性活动等，着重说明句子主语参加该项活动并在活动中发挥作用。 |

【语境应用】用attend，join或take part in的适当形式填空。

(1) Linda liked drawing, so she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the art club two years ago.

(2) Paul was free, so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lecture (讲座) given by Mr. Li.

(3) Do you know how many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the discussion yesterday?

(4) I’m sure you’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me in thanking today’s speaker

Keys: joined, attended, took part in, join

**Ⅵ. Exercises**

I. 用括号内所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. The girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dance) in the classroom.

2. It’s 5 o’clock. Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner.

3. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the US?

— Yes, twice.

4. — May I speak to John?

— Sorry, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to New York. He will be back in two years.

5. — Do you know Mr. White well?

— Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (work) for the WWF for two years.

6. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) here since 1999.

7. — Do you often clean your classroom?

— Yes. Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) every day.

8. — Did you go to Jack’s birthday party?

— No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not invite).

9. — What is this?

— It’s a CD. This CD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) for the learning English.

10. A new highway in my hometown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (build) next month.

II. used to练习

1. 她过去常常周末和朋友闲逛。

2. 他习惯于每天晚上睡得很晚。

3. Ken used to be afraid of dogs. （改为一般疑问句）

**Homework**

Make up a conversation about what people can do to help the environment by

using modal verbs.

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

**Learning objectives**

1. To talk about how to protect our earth.

2. To learn to use some words and expressions.

*stop riding in cars*

*don’t use paper napkins*

*recycle books and paper*

*turn off the lights*

3. To know the importance of protecting the environment and take actions to

protect the environment.

**I. Warming up**

1. T: What should we do to help save the earth?

*Turn off the lights when we leave a room;*

*take the bus instead of driving*

*reduce using paper napkins*

*recycle books and paper.*

*Turn off the shower while we are washing our hair.*

**Ⅱ. Work on 1a, 1b**

1. What can we do to help save the earth? Rank these items from the easiest (1) to the most difficult(5).

**\_\_\_\_\_\_**stop riding in cars

\_\_\_\_\_\_recycle books and paper

\_\_\_\_\_\_turn off the lights when you leave a room

\_\_\_\_\_\_turn off the shower while you are washing your hair

\_\_\_\_\_\_don’t use paper napkins

2. Work on 1b. Compare your answers in 1a with your partner.

**Ⅲ. Listening**

1. Listen for the general idea of the conversation.

The general idea of the conversation between Julia and Jack is about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. air pollution

B. water pollution

C. things to do to save the earth

2. Listen and check (√) the things that Julia and Jack talk about.

3. Check (√) the things that Julia is doing now, the things she will do in the future and the things she would never do.

1. Check the answers with the whole class.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Things Julia and Jack talk about** | **Things Julia is doing now** | **Things Julia will do in the future** | **Things Julia would never do** |
| **\_\_\_ turning off the light** |  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_ turning off the shower** |  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_ stopping using paper napkins** |  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_ taking your own bags**  **when shopping.** |  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_ not riding in cars** |  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_ riding a bike** |  |  |  |
| **\_\_\_ recycling paper** |  |  |  |

**Ⅳ. Practice**

Make a conversation using the information from the chart in 1c. Say what is true for you.

**Ⅴ. Summary**

turn off the lights / shower 关灯 / 淋浴器

ride in cars 乘小汽车

paper napkins 餐巾纸

**Ⅵ. Exercises**

翻译下列句子。

1. 我使用毛巾而不是纸巾。

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

2. 当你购物时请带自己的袋子。

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

3. 循环使用书本和纸张是对环境有益的。

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

4. 我们去年就不用塑料袋了。

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

5. 为了环保你最好骑自行车或步行。

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

**Homework**

1. Write a short passage about more things you can do for our environment.

2. Preview the article *Rethink, Reuse, Recycle*.

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

**Learning objectives**

1. To understand the passage about recycling.

2. To have awareness of waste recycling in our daily life.

3. To learn some words and expressions.

**I. Warming up**

1. Show some pictures of recycling things we don’t use any more.

2. Ask Ss to talk about how they deal with things they don’t use.

**II. Reading**

**Pre-reading**

1. Look at the title and the pictures in 2b, then answer the question.

What do you think the reading passage is about?

**Fast reading**

How many people are mentioned in the passage? Who are they?

Three. They are Amy Hayes, Jessica Wong, and Wang Tao.

Find the main idea of each paragraph.

Para. 2 A. Bags made from clothes.

Para. 3 B. Art pieces made of iron and other materials from Para. 4 old cars.

C. House built of rubbish.

3. Read the passage again and complete the chart below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Names | What materials did they use? | What did they make? |
| Amy  Hayes | rubbish | a house |
| Jessica Wong | old clothes | bags |
| Wang Tao | iron (*n.* 铁) and other materials from old cars | beautiful art pieces |

**Careful reading**

4. Read paragraph 2 and find the answers.

①Amy recently won a prize from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

the Help Save Our Planet Society

② Translate the sentence “she lives in a house in the UK that she built herself out of rubbish” mean?

她住在英国的一所房子里，那是她自己用废弃物建造的。

③ Where do the windows and doors come from?

The windows and doors come from old buildings around her town that were pulled down.

④ What is top of the house?

The top of the house is an old boat turned upside down.

⑤ What is the gate made of?

The gate is made of rocks and old glass bottles.

5. Read paragraph 3 and answer the questions.

①Is Jessica Wong good at recycling? What does she do?

Yes, she is. She uses old clothes that people don’t wear anymore to make bags.

②Where can we buy her bags? In her small shop or website.

③What will she write in her book? New ways to use old clothes.

6. Read paragraph 4 and complete the blanks.

①Wang Tao

He makes beautiful art pieces with iron and other materials from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He hopes to set up a “metal art” theme park. old cars

②Translate the sentence “Not only can the art bring happiness to others, but it also shows that even cold, hard iron can be brought back to life with a little creativity .” into Chinese.

艺术不但可以给人们带来快乐，而且也说明只需要一点创造力，即使是冰冷、坚硬的铁也可产生活力。

**III.** **Practice 2c and 2d**

**Post reading**

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

|  |
| --- |
| put to good use build… out of  pull down set up  known for not only… but also |

1. Amy Hayes lives in the UK. Many of the old buildings in her neighborhood were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. All the rubbish and old things in Amy’s neighborhood were then

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when Amy built her house.

3) Amy is very creative. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her front gate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rocks and old glass bottles. She put an old boat on top of her house.

4) Jessica Wong sells her bags in a small shop, but she has also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an online business to sell them.

5) Though Jessica’s bags are make from old clothes, her bags are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being cute and useful.

6) Wang Tao \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes large pieces of metal art that look like animals or humans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes smaller pieces for the home.

Keys: pulled down, put to good use, built… out of, set up, known for, not only…but also

2. Underline the words in the passage based on the words below. What are the differences?

think use environment

usual recycle build

create special recent

important protect inspire

Notes:

1. Rethink, Reuse, Recycle !

re-是最常用的前缀之一。它可以加在名词或动词前面，构成新的名词或动词。re-表示以下意义：

1)表示“回”或“向后”的意思。例如：return（回来）recall（回忆，召回）

2)表示“再”、“重新”、“重复”的意思。

例如：rethink（再思考）reuse（再运用）restart（重新开始）recycle

（再利用）

2. She is a most unusual woman.

un-前缀“不，非” ，加在形容词之前，表示否定。

e.g. uncomfortable 不舒服的

unpleasant 不愉快的

unfortunate 不幸的

unfriendly 不友好的

3. Nothing is a waste if you have a creative mind.

-ive是形容词后缀 一般表示有......的

create ﹢ -ive = creative

4. Amy recently won a prize from the Help Save Our Planet Society.

-ly形容词或副词后缀

e.g. really usually, finally, friendly

5. Amy is an inspiration (*n.*灵感) to us all.

-tion名词后缀，表示动作、状态。

e.g. invitation, attraction, population, pronunciation

6. She especially likes to use old jeans to make handbags.

special 和especial 是同义词，

especially 是especial 的副词。

7. The theme park to show people the importance of environmental protection.

importance是important的名词。

environmental 是environment 的形容词形式。

protect ﹢-ion = protection

**Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words.**

*recycle create inspire use usual*

1) It was really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for him to stay silent for a day. He’s such an active boy.

2) The president thought Amy was an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to us all.

3) A theme park will be set up to show people the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (循环利用).

4) Think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and you can bring the cold iron back to life.

5) Don’t throw the bottle away. \_\_\_\_\_\_ it so that it can be put to good use.

Keys: unusual, inspiration, recycling, creatively, Reuse

**IV. Discussion (Work on 2e)**

Make a list of things that need to be done to save the environment. Which things can be done by common people every day? Which things have to be done by governments and organizations? Discuss these with your group.

Keys:

Things which can be done by people every day:

* take your own bags when you go shopping
* spend less time in the shower
* turn off the lights when you leave a room
* take public transport rather than drive
* reduce using air conditioners

Things which have to be done by governments and organizations:

* educate the public
* ensure that factories get rid of waste in a responsible way
* preserve the forests
* preserve endangered species
* not allow activities that seriously endanger the environment

**V.** **Language points**

1. Do you often throw away things you don’t need anymore?

throw away

1)扔掉，丢弃浪费

2) 错过(机会等)，放过；未能很好利用(机会等)

3) 浪费(时间、金钱等)乱花(钱等)

【语境应用】根据上面的不同意思翻译下列句子。

I never throw anything away.  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 我什么东西都不舍得扔。

Don’t throw away this opportunity.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 不要错过这个机会。

It will be time and money thrown away.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 这将是浪费时间和金钱。

2. Have you ever thought about how these things can actually be put to good use?

put sth. to good use 好好利用

e.g. He’ll be able to put his experience to good use in the new job.

make (good) use of sth. 利用/使用某物

e.g. We must make good use of time to study.

3. She lives in a house in the UK that she built herself out of rubbish.

build/make ... out of 用……建造/制造

【语境应用】翻译句子。

他用木头造了个模型船。

He built a model ship out of wood.

4. The top of the house is an old boat turned upside down.

房子的顶部是一条翻转过来的旧木船。

turned upside down “被翻转过来的; 被颠倒过来的”，作后置定语修饰

boat。英语中短语和从句用作定语时, 一般置于名词之后, 作后置定语。

e.g. You can’t turn the facts upside down.

你不能颠倒事实。

the children boating on the lake湖上泛舟的孩子们

(现在分词短语后置作定语)

the stories invented by eight or nine year olds 八九岁小孩子编写的故事

(过去分词短语后置作定语)

a machine that can do many kinds of housework 一个能做多种家务的机器

(句子后置作定语)

5. She is a most unusual woman.

a most +*adj.+ n.* 一个很/非常……的……

the most +*adj.+ n.* 最……

【语境应用】翻译句子。

This is a most useful tool.

这是一个非常有用的工具。

She is the most careful girl in the class.

她是班上最细心的女孩。

6. And the gate in front of her house is made of rocks and glass bottles.

be made of和be made from都表示“由……制成”，但二者的用法有区别。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| be made of | 原材料未发生化学变化，从成品中仍可看出原材料； |
| be made from | 原材料经过化学变化，从成品中看不出原材料。 |

【语境应用】翻译句子。

1) 这些课桌椅是木材制成的。

These desks and chairs are made of wood.

2) 这种酒是用小麦制成的。

This kind of wine is made from wheat.

7. He is known for using iron…

be known for 因……而著名

be known as 作为……而著名

be known to 为……所熟知

【语境应用】根据汉语提示完成句子。

1) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his good looks. is known for

他长得英俊是出了名的。

2) It will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everybody in the course of time. be known to

过一段时间人人都会知道的。

3) Sichuan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a land of plenty. is known as

四川号称天府之国。

8. Not only can the art bring happiness to others, but it also shows that even cold, hard iron can be brought back to life with a little creativity.

艺术不但可以给他人带来快乐，而且也说明只需要一点创造力，即使是冰冷、坚硬的铁也可以产生活力。

bring back to life 带回到生活

bring back 恢复；使想起；归还

e.g. These books must be brought back within a week.

**VI. Summary**

扔掉；抛弃 throw away

好好利用某物 put sth. to good use

拥有创意的头脑 have a creative mind

用……建造…… build…out of…

拆下；摧毁 pull…down

上下颠倒；倒转 upside down

在……前面 in front of…

获奖 win a prize

开一家小店 open a small shop

建立网站 set up a website

在网上出售…… sell…online

**VII. Exercises**

Ⅰ. 根据语境选择方框内恰当的单词填空。

gate, metal, bottle, work, president

1. Man discovered iron. It is a very useful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. —What do you think of the writer's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—They are beautiful to read, but they are hard to understand.

3. Although her father is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the company, she is going to get the job on her own.

4. There is a man standing at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of our school. It seems that he is waiting for someone.

5. Mandy was very thirsty, so she took a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water from the fridge and drank it.

Ⅱ. 根据意思及提示，翻译下列句子。

1. 这所房子是用垃圾建成的。(build ... out of ...)

2. 她因唱流行歌曲而闻名。(be known for)

3. 你应该停止练习吉他，休息一会儿。(stop)

4. 老师经常告诉我们要好好利用周末。 (put ... to good use)

5. 上周保罗(Paul)扔掉了旧自行车，然后买了一辆新的。 (throw away)

6. 爸爸以前常去的那家饭店去年被拆除了。(pull ... down)

7. 莫莉(Molly)在乡下的居住使她恢复了健康。 (bring ... back to ...)

**Homework**

1. Survey the students in our class.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you… | Names |
| recycle paper? |  |
| turn off lights in the house? |  |
| … |  |

2. Make something out of rubbish by yourself.

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

**Learning objectives**

1. Learn to write a letter to the city mayor about the environment problems in your city and your suggestions

2. To check yourself

**I. Warming up**

1. What should we do to save the earth?

*Turn off the lights when we leave a room.*

*Take our own bags when shopping.*

*Ride a bike.*

*Recycle paper.*

*Don’t use paper napkins.*

2. What should governments do to save the earth?

*They should close down the factories that put waste into the river.*

*Set up a lot of dustbins on the street.*

*Encourage people to reduce the use of wooden chopsticks, plastic bowls and bags.*

*Organize people to clean up the streets and rivers.*

**II. Writing**

**Pre-writing**

1. Work on 3a. Which parts of the town/ city have a nice environment? Why are they nice? Which parts need to be improved? Why?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Good environment | Why | Bad environment | Why |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Fill in the chart about your city.

2. Work on 3b.

Write a letter to the city major about the problems and your suggestions.

In your letter, describe the environmental problems in your town/city.

① What are the problems?

② Where are they?

③ What or who is causing these problems?

Then, give suggestions or possible ways to solve the problems.

* *I think that…*
* *We should/ could…*
* *I suggest…*

【写作指导】

本次写作内容是一封建议信，信的主体部分为说明文, 时态采用一般现在时，人称用第一人称和第三人称。信中要介绍你所在城市存在有哪些环境问题，是谁造成的这些问题，然后提出解决这些环境问题的方法和措施。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 列提纲 | | 写句子 |
| 自我介绍及写信目的 | | I’m from No. 5 Middle School.  I like the city, but the environment around here is getting worse and worse. |
| 环境问题1 | 问题 | There is white pollution everywhere in the city(这个城市到处都是白色污染). |
| 原因 | People use too many disposable (一次性的) things, such as plastic cups, bottles, bags and lunch boxes.  People throw them away after only using them once (人们只用一次后就把它们扔掉了). |
| 建议 | I think that people should try to use their own cups, lunch boxes and chopsticks instead of disposable things (我认为人们应该尽量使用自己的杯子、饭盒和筷子来代替一次性用品). |
| 环境问题2 | 问题 | There has been haze (雾霾) in the city in recent years. |
| 原因 | That’s because there are more and more cars on the road (那是因为马路上有越来越多的汽车) and they give off too much waste gas. |
|  | 建议 | People should use public transportation more  (人们应该多使用公共交通工具).  It’s a good idea to take buses and use shared bikes  (乘公共汽车和使用共享单车是个好主意).  I think the government should encourage more people to use new energy vehicles (新能源汽车). |
| 表达希望 | | I hope the environment in your city gets better and better. |

One possible version

Dear Mr. Mayor,

I’m from No. 5 Middle School. I like the city, but the environment around here is getting worse and worse.

First, there is white pollution everywhere in the city. People use too many disposable things, such as plastic cups, bottles, bags and lunch boxes. People throw them away after only using them once. **I think that people should try to use their own cups, lunch boxes and chopsticks instead of disposable things.**

Second, there has been haze in the city in recent years. That’s because there are more and more cars on the road and they give off too much waste gas. People should use public transportation more. It’s a good idea to take buses and use shared bikes. I think the government should encourage more people to use new energy vehicles.

I hope the environment in your city gets better and better.

Yours sincerely,

Alex

**IV. Self Check**

1. Write different forms of the words. Then add more to each group.

*v.— n.*

pollute --- act --- protect--- inspire ---

build --- create --- dance --- sing ---

travel--- drive --- run --- write ---

*n.— adj.*

fame --- wood --- science--- health ---

south --- care --- rain --- cloud---

luck --- help --- color --- day ---

*adj.— n.*

sunny --- noisy --- harmful --- beautiful ---

different --- important--- woolen ---

*adj.— adv.*

slow --- wide --- sudden --- real ---

quick --- true --- possible--- happy ---

loud --- quiet --- heavy --- easy ---

angry--- good ---

1. Match each statement with the grammar structure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Statement | Grammar |
| The river used to be so clean. | Present progressive |
| We have seen many changes in the environment. | Modal verbs |
| People should take public transportation more. | Passive voice |
| The river is polluted by factories. | used to |
| The air pollution is getting worse and worse. | Present perfect |

3. Write ways to cut down on these kinds of pollution.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Kinds of pollution | Ways to cut down |
| water pollution |  |
| land pollution |  |
| noise pollution |  |
| air pollution |  |

**V. Exercises**

Ⅰ. 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. Sara would like a house with a garden

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (在……前面) it.

2. —Look, the little boy is holding the book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (上下颠倒).

—He is too young to read books.

3. The school once encouraged the students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (回收利用旧书).

4. After many years of hard work, his dream to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (经营) his own business came true.

5. Mr. Smith is going to give us a talk on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (环境保护) tonight.

Ⅱ. 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。

Old Henry is Jessica’s grandfather. People like him because this old man is friendly to them. What does this old man do? Oh, he used to catch fish, so he was a f               (1). Now he doesn’t catch fish anymore because he’s really old. But this old man doesn’t stay at home to relax. He has started another job. He collects l               (2) everywhere in his village, including rubbish at the b               (3) of the river. Some people asked Old Henry, “Why do you collect rubbish?” He said, “You know, rubbish is h               (4) to our environment. I collect it and some of it can be r               (5). Why shouldn’t I do it?”

**Homework**

Finish the letter to the city mayor about the environmental problems in your city and your suggestions.