**Teachers’ words:**

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难见真情。
2. True friendship is like sound health, of which the value is seldom known until it is lost.

真正的友谊就像健康一样，直到失去后才会知道它的价值。

 **Book 3 Unit 1 Knowing me, knowing you**

 编辑人：孙新峰 房敏 许真真 2020-4-6

单元教学目标：

1. 本单元的主题是如何建立并保持良好的人际关系与开展社会交往。要帮助学生理解与正确

处理人际关系有关的文章内容，听懂并谈论与此主题相关的话题。

1. 学习过去分词作状语的语法知识，使学生能够恰当地使用动词的过去分词作状语描述个人经历；能够通过读懂寓言，总结其寓意并联系自身实际，深化对单元主题的理解。
2. 让学生能够运用本单元所学的知识指导生活实际，关注自己的性格特点和情绪管理方式，认识和完善自己，尊重他人，建立并维护良好的人际关系，理解和尊重中外文化差异。



**Period 1: Words & Expressions**

1. **Word Formation**

A：派生

1. loose adj. 控制不严的；宽松的；松散的---\_\_\_\_\_ adv. 宽松地；松散地；粗略地---\_\_\_\_\_ v. （使）放松，变松；松开 ( 变松；loose change )
2. resolve v. 解决（问题、困难）；决心；决定--- n. 解决；决心；决定

(resolve an issue/difficulties/ conflicts ; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 新年计划/愿景)

1. breath n. 呼出的气；呼吸--- v. 呼吸---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adj. 气喘吁吁的，上气不接下气

的---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adv. 气喘吁吁地，上气不接下气地

 (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 深吸一口气, 深呼吸; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 屏住呼吸;

喘不过气来，上气不接下气; breathe in/ out (the air)吸气/呼气)

1. annoyed adj. 恼怒的；烦恼的--- vt. 使恼怒；使烦恼--- \_\_ n.恼怒，生气；使

人烦恼之事--- adj. 使人烦恼的；令人讨厌的

( 因为某事对某人恼怒)

1. accident n. 意外事件；偶然因素；事故--- adj. 意外的；偶然的--- adv. 意

外地；偶然地 ( = by chance 意外地、偶然地；a traffic accident )

1. complexity n. 复杂性；错综复杂（的事物）--- adj. 复杂的；复合的 n. 综合楼群
2. forgive v. 原谅；宽恕 (过去式 过去分词 )--- n. 原谅；宽恕

( 原谅某人（做）某事；forgive and forget )

1. criticise v. 批评，指责；评论---critic n. 批评家；评论家--- adj. 批判的，挑剔的；

至关重要的；危急的、严重的---criticism n. 批评；评论 ( 批评某

人（做）某事；critical thinking ；be critical to sb./ sth. ；

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_危急关头 )

1. embarrassment n. 尴尬，难为情；困窘--- vt. 使尴尬；使困窘--- adj. 令

人尴尬的；使人困窘的--- adj. 感到尴尬的；感到困窘的

( 令某人尴尬的是；an smile 尴尬的微笑)

1. frank adj. 坦率的，坦诚的，直言不讳的--- adv. 坦率地（说）

( = \_\_\_\_\_\_坦率地说)

B：转化

1. sink v. （使）下沉；（使）沉没；坐下；倒下（过去式 ；过去分词 ）n. 水池；水槽（sink into a chair 坐到椅子上；sink one’s head in one’s hands 双手捂头 ）
2. fault n. 责任，过错 vt. 找...的缺点；指责 (find fault with... )
3. signal n. 信号；暗号 v. 发信号；示意；表明 ( 交通信号；

 =sign to sb. to do sth.示意某人做某事)

1. core adj. 核心的（课程、团体等） n. 果核；核心
2. latter n. 后者 adj. 后者的；后面的 ( 前者...后者...)
3. fence n. 栅栏，围栏，篱笆 vt. 把...用栅栏/篱笆围住；隔开

【情景应用】

1. Instead of to lose weight, try an actionable(可行的) : “I’ll stop having dessert for lunch.” (resolve)

2. Tired and (breath), Andy and Ruby were the first to reach the

top of Mount Tai.

3. Students are encouraged to develop (criticise) thinking instead of accepting opinions without questioning them.

4. Since Tom (accident) downloaded a virus into his computer, he can not open the file now.

5. When first introduced to the market, the computer software was not a success due to its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(complex) in operation.

6. I'm writing this letter to beg your  (forgive) for what I have done.

7. With his head in his hands, he into a chair. (sink)

8. His questions made me greatly. Wearing an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smile, I felt my face burning with . (embarrass)

9. John and James are brothers. The former is a teacher; (后者) is an engineer.

10. (坦率地说), such useful ways should be applied to English learning so that all students can benefit from them.

11. Life can be great when you are not busy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (挑毛病) it.

12. He (signal) wildly for help, but nobody noticed.

13. He was beginning to get wildly (annoy) with me at/about my fault.

1. **Key Words**
2. tear v. [teə(r)]（过去式 过去分词 ）撕破；撕开；撕碎

n. [ tɪə(r)] 眼泪；泪水 [C]（常用复数）

★ **tear sth. to/ into pieces把某物撕成碎片**

**★ tear sth. in half/ into halves把某物撕成两半**

**★ tear sth. open把某物撕开/扯破**

**★ tear sth. down 扯下/拆毁某物**

**★ tear sth./ sb. apart使某物分裂；使某人痛苦难受**

**★ tear sth. up 撕碎某物**

**★ burst into tears=burst out crying突然哭起来**

**★ (be) in tears流着泪**

**★ move sb. to tears 使某人感动得流泪**

1) Fill in the blanks.

① The workmen tore the old house and built a new one in its place.

② She was so angry that she tore the letter the moment she read it.

③ He was so angry that he tore that check pieces．

④ My mother tore the cloth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ halves instead of using a pair of scissors.

1. 我不知道小说中的什么内容使他突然哭了。

I don’t know what it was in the novel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 当他流着泪表达他的悔恨时，我们最终原谅了他。

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

1. 医务人员在抗击新冠肺炎的战斗中所作出的奉献和牺牲使我们感动得流泪。

 the Novel Corona

Virus .

5) 看到他们吵架，我难受极了。

2. independent adj. 独立的；自主的；自立的

 adv. 独立地；自主地；自立地 n. 独立；自主；自立

 adj. 依靠的；依赖的 n. 依靠；依赖

 v. 依靠；依赖；取决于

★be independent of ... 独立于...之外的；不依赖...

★be dependent on/ upon...= depend on/ upon...依赖/依靠...；取决于...

★depend on/ upon sb. to do sth./ doing sth. 依赖/依靠某人做某事

★depend on/ upon it that... 指望...；相信...

★It/ That (all) depends. 视情况而定。

1. 良好的教育是通往成功与自立的唯一道路。

1. 她不想太依赖她的父母。因此，上大学时她就试图通过做兼职工作来独立于

她的父母。

She doesn’t want to . Therefore, when she was in college, she tried to .

1. 旅途大约需要两小时，这取决于交通状况。

The journey takes about two hours, .

1. 你可以指望他来帮你。

 .

= .

**III. Practice**

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 一路奔跑去学校，Mary到达教室时上气不接下气。因此，她深呼吸来使自己放松。

(分词短语作状语)

 when she reached her classroom. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 .

2. 难受极了，她双手捂头痛哭起来。(tear 分词作状语，sink)

3. 你可以原谅那些伤害过你的人所做的事，如果他们请求你的原谅。

4. 令我尴尬的是，我想不起来他的名字了。

5. 在别人面前批评某个人犯了错误是不明智的，这可能会使他感到尴尬。(criticise)

6. 警察示意车辆缓慢前行。(signal)

7. 玛丽焦急地请求我帮助她，泪水顺着她的脸颊流下来。

Mary asked me for help anxiously,

8. 你要相信你能独立解决这些困难。(depend)

**IV．Vocabulary（话题词汇）**

1. care for... 喜欢...；照顾...
2. get along/ on well with...

 be in harmony with...

be on good terms with...

fit in with... 与...相处融洽

1. share feelings and ideas with...

 与...分享情感和想法

1. make friends with... 和...交朋友
2. look down on/ upon... 轻视/看不起...
3. show respect for/ to... 尊重...
4. be tolerant of/ towards... 宽容/包容...
5. be to blame (for sth.) （对某事）负

有责任；（因为某事）应受责备

1. be concerned for/ about...

 对...担心/关心

1. have something in common with...

与...有共同之处

1. have words with... 与...发生口角

12. keep in touch with... 与...保持联系

1. apologiz/se v. 道歉
2. appreciate v. 欣赏；感激
3. argue v. 争辩，争论
4. communicate v. 交流；传达
5. complain v. 抱怨；投诉
6. congratulate v. 祝贺
7. consult v. 请教；商量
8. cooperate v. 合作
9. exchange v. 交换；交流
10. forgive v. 原谅，宽恕
11. ignore v. 忽略；不理睬
12. misunderstand v. 误会，误解
13. persuade v. 劝服，说服
14. promise v.&n. 答应，允诺
15. quarrel v. 争吵
16. trust v. 信任，信赖

**interpersonal relationships**

**人际关系**

**Period 2: Starting Out & Understanding Ideas**

**Step 1: Starting Out (Page 1)**

Activity 1: Look at the picture and describe what each person is doing. Talk about what kind of

person they might be.

Activity 2: Watch the video and answer the questions.

**Step 2: Before reading**

Task: Finish Activity 1 on Page 2

**Step 3: While reading**

Task 1: Finish Activity 2 on Page 2

Task 2: Finish Activity 3 on Page 2

Task 3: Finish Activity 4 on Page 2

**Step 4: Post reading**

Task 1: Think &Share on Page 4.

Task 2: Fill in the blanks. (课文语法填空)

Ben is in an awkward situation and he turns 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Agony Aunt for help. Ben said that he became very mad because his school basketball team lost a match. He thought that their point guard should be responsible for it. Then Ben told that to his best friend, 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however, told everyone what he had said. He is in a total mess now, 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hope) Agony Aunt can help him out.

So Agony Aunt gives Ben some advice. She says that one of the 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strategy) to maintain a relationship is clear communication. First, it is a good idea 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (apologise) to his teammate. If he wants to win any more basketball games, they need to work together, which means 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) with each other clearly and resolving conflicts. Then, he should talk to his friend. Tell his friend he is mad with him for repeating what he said and making the situation worse, but 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he wants to move on. 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (approach) in that way, his friendship will soon be repaired. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, Ben should think about his own 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (behave) and not say too much when he becomes 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (anger).

Task 3: Learn from the two letters about the basic pattern of asking for help and putting forward

suggestions and try to write two letters based on the following sentence patterns.

**Sentence patterns to ask for help:**

What troubles me most is that...

Facing those problems, I have to turn to you for help.

I wonder if you could do me a favor?/give me a hand?

I would be grateful if you could help me with...

Your kind help would be greatly appreciated.

**Sentence patterns to give suggestions:**

You should/are supposed to do...

As far as I’m concerned, it would be wise of you to...

Do sth.../ Don’t do sth...

You had better (not) do...

Why not do...

How/What about doing...

It’s a good idea to...

Only in this way can you....

It would be of benefit to do...

You may/might as well do...

 **Period 3: Language Points**

**Step 1: Important phrases and key sentences**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Important phrases | 1. 向知心阿姨求助
2. 陷入困境；遇到麻烦；一团糟
3. 帮某人一把
4. 对篮球着迷
5. 使某人失望；辜负某人
6. 发泄怒火；宣泄情绪
7. 集中精力/全神贯注于某事
8. 引起麻烦
9. 一定会做某事
10. 因为（做）某事而向某人道歉

= 1. 倾向于做某事
2. 做好分内事；尽责
3. 用专业的方式提出担忧
4. 放轻松；别烦恼 (P4)
5. 处境尴尬 (P4)
6. 某人应该受到责备 (P4)
 |
| Key sentences | 1. , I said all this to my best friend.我对他的行为感到失望，就把这一切告诉了我最好的朋友。1. —we should always be able

to trust those closest to us, and even more when we find we can’t.被这样对待，你一定会感觉受到了伤害——我们应该总是能够信任那些与我们最亲近的人，而当我们发现不能信任他们的时候会更伤心。1.

 美国有句谚语，“祸从口出”。4. , your friendship will soon be repaired.如果以这种方式来处理，你们的友谊很快就会被修复。5. , you tend to say whatever comes to your mind.满腔怒火时，你往往想到什么就说什么。6. , I can’t anything.我既尴尬又羞愧，无法集中精力做任何事。7. Tell your friend and  , you want to .告诉你的朋友，他传话的行为让情况更糟糕了，你对此感到很生气，但是你想要事情就此过去。 |

**Step 2: Language Points**

1. **work out**

【解析】

vt.1)计算出；算出 计算出答案

2)解决；找到...的答案 解决问题

3)制定出 制定出一个计划

 vi.1)进展顺利；成功地发展

 You can’t predict everything.

 你不可能预测一切。事情往往不像你想象的那样发展。

2)锻炼身体；做运动

我经常锻炼身体以保持健康。

【活学活用】

1)我正在尽力算出我每月的开销。

 I’m just trying I spend each month.

2)训练有素的体育老师能帮你制定一套训练计划，使你保持活力。

 Trained exercise teachers can help you and keep you active.

3)我一周去一次体育馆锻炼身体。

 I go to the sports club and .

1. **Disappointed by his behaviour**, I said all this to my best friend.

**=** , I said all this to my best friend.（转化成状语从句）

**Treated this way**, you’re sure to feel hurt—we should always be able to trust those closest to us, and it hurts even more when we find we can’t.

**=** , you’re sure to feel hurt—we should always be able to trust those closest to us, and it hurts even more when we find we can’t.（转化成状语从句）

**Approached in this way**, your friendship will soon be repaired.

= , your friendship will soon be repaired.（转化成状语从句）

**Filled with anger**, you tend to say whatever comes to your mind.

= , you tend to say whatever comes to your mind. （转化成状语从句）

3. **Embarrassed and ashamed**, I can’t concentrate on anything.

【解析】在本句中，embarrassed and ashamed为形容词作状语表示主语的状态。形容词作状语通常用于说明主语的情况，表示主语的状态、性质、特征等。此时，形容词可位于句首、句末或句中，通常和句子其它部分用逗号分开。

1) , we looked around.

 因为对一切都好奇，所以我们四处张望。

2) We arrived home very late, .

 我们虽然到家很晚，但安然无恙。

1. , they chose to take a shortcut.

 他们由于害怕困难，选择走捷径。

1. He was the first to reach the finish line, .

 他第一个到达终点，筋疲力尽，上气不接下气。

**注意：**

副词（常置于句首）修饰整个句子，做评注性状语。它是说话者对句子陈述的观点所作的评论、评价或注解。常用副词有fortunately, luckily, unfortunately, thankfully, hopefully, interestingly, increasingly, honestly, importantly, undoubtedly, naturally, similarly, incredibly, surprisingly等。

1) , she chose Lisa who had dirty hair as her birthday helper.

 令人惊讶的是，她选择了Lisa做她的生日助手。

2) , Tom ran out of the room.

 汤姆跑出了房间，既惊讶又害怕。

3) 他对作者写的东西感兴趣，于是专心于这部小说。

 , he was engaged in the novel.

 4) 有趣的是，几周后本杰明再婚了。

 , a few weeks later, Benjamin remarried.

1. Tell your friend you’re angry with him for repeating what you said and making the situation

worse, **but that** you want to move on.

【解析】

本句是一个祈使句。其中but连接了两个 ，在第一个宾语从句中省

略了连接词 但需注意在but连接的第二个宾语从句中that不可以省略。

当一个句子中有两个或两个以上并列的宾语从句时，引导第一个宾语从句的

that可以省略，但引导第二个及以后几个宾语从句的that不能省略。

1. The guy told us (that) he was from a mountain village and
2. 那个小伙子告诉我们他来自一个山村，他想在城里找份工作。

2) From his letter, we learnt (that) the ship sank and .

从他的信中我们得知船沉了，只有几个水手幸存下来。

【活学活用】

他告诉我他得离开，但很快就回来。

He told me he had to leave but .

**Step 3** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 如果我们充分利用这次机会，我们肯定能够实现我们的中国梦。(sure)

2. 我写这封信是为了向你道歉，我让你失望了。(apologize)

1. 长途旅行后，他们三个人回家了，又累又饿。(形容词作状语)

1. 因为受到了老师和家长的鼓励，他有信心克服困难获得成功。(分词短语作状语)

1. 为了解出这道数学难题，我已经请教(consult)刘老师好几次了。(work out)

6. 无论发生什么，你都得继续前进，向前看。

**Period 4: Using Language**

**Step 1：Lead in---Do Activity 3 on Page 5.**

**Step 2: 透析单元语法（过去分词作状语）**

1.过去分词作状语的意义

过去分词作状语，可以表示时间、原因、条件、让步、方式或伴随情况等。过去分词所表示的动作与主语之间构成被动关系；表示被动或完成的动作；分词可位于句首、句中或句末，相当于状语从句。

(1)作时间状语时，相当于when或while等引导的从句。

Eg. **Seen** from the top of the hill (＝When it is seen from the top of the hill), the school looks like a big garden.

(2)作原因状语时，可转换为because, as或since等引导的从句。

Eg. **Encouraged** (＝As she was encouraged) by the teacher, the girl was very happy.

 The girl, **amazed** (＝Because she was amazed) at the sight, didn’t know what to say.

区别：Being ill, he was absent from the meeting.

(3)作条件状语时，可转换为once, if或unless等引导的从句。

Eg. **Taken** according to the directions (＝If it is taken according to the directions), the drug has no side effect.

(4)作让步状语时，可转换为though, although或even if等引导的从句。

Eg. **Left** (＝Although she was left) alone at home, Jenny didn’t feel afraid at all.

(5)作方式或伴随状语。

Eg. **Surrounded** by his students, the teacher went into the lab.

2. 过去分词作状语时，前面可以带有相应的连词（短语）

过去分词作状语时，前面可以带有相应的连词（短语）使表达的意思更明确，如when, until, though, although, as if, as though, even if, if, unless，once等，构成“连词+过去分词”结构，相当于状语从句的省略，除了before和after。

Eg. **Even if** (I am) **invited**, I won’t take part in the party.

**When** (they are) **exposed** to light, potatoes will turn green.

Some medicines, **if** (they are) wrongly **taken**, can kill a person.

After (heat), water boils.

Before (interview) for the job, you have to take a language test.

3. 形容词化的过去分词作状语

 有些动词的过去分词已经形容词化了，在句中作状语时常说明主语存在的状态,如amused, amazed, annoyed, addicted, bored, confused, delighted, disappointed, embarrassed, excited, frightened, interested, impressed, moved, pleased, puzzled, relaxed, satisfied, surprised, shocked, tired, terrified, worried, exhausted, worn out等。

 Eg. Grandpa Lin, deeply **moved**, thanked him again and again.

**Frightened**, the girl didn’t dare to sleep alone in her room.

小试牛刀：任选以上所给三个形容词造句

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

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

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

**Step 3:单句语法填空**

1. (catch) in a heavy rain, he was all wet.
2. (determine) to be admitted into Peking University, he spared no efforts to study

hard.

1. The hunter walked slowly in the forest, (follow) by his wolf dog/ (follow)

his wolf dog.

1. (behave) yourself, you will get a nice award.
2. Einstein walked along the street, (lose) in thought/ (lose) himself in thought.
3. (equip) with good knowledge, he has a bright future.
4. (remind) not to miss the flight at 15：20, the manager set out for the airport in a hurry.
5. Not (know) how to operate the machine, they turned to the expert for help.
6. (see) from the windows of the classroom, our school is beautiful.
7. (see) from the top of the tower, we can see a sea of flowers at the south foot of

the mountain.

1. (devote) to her work/ (devote) herself to her work, she has no time to travel.
2. (lie) still in the grass, he heard the sound of the wild.
3. (attract) by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two

days on the farm.

1. When (ask) about it, she could hardly hold back her tears.
2. The girl met with an accident while (cross) the road, (wound) in the head.
3. These problems, if not (solve) properly, will seriously affect the growth of teenagers

and even the nation’s future.

1. If (separate) from his best friends for a long time, the little boy will feel lonely.
2. Unless (repair), the machine is of no use.
3. Though (beat) by the opposite team, the players were not discouraged.
4. Mary locked herself in her study for the whole weekend, (prepare) for the

coming examination.

1. Greatly (inspire) by what he said, we are determined to study hard.
2. (drive) by a greater demand for vegetables, farmers have built more

greenhouses.

1. (look) back on all those difficult times in the past, Ivy could not help but let out

a sigh.

1. He stood there silently, (move) to tears.
2. (dress) in white/ (dress) herself in white, she looks more beautiful.
3. (expose) to the sunlight, your skin will get burnt.
4. (compare) to other problems she was faced with, this one was not important.
5. (face) with / (face) a choice between arts and science, the

little girl didn’t know which to choose.

1. (offer) an important role in the movie, Andy has got a chance to become famous.
2. When first (introduce) to the market, the product won great popularity.
3. (catch) in the rain, my daughter fell ill and couldn’t but

ask for a leave.

1. **用分词作状语的方式翻译下列句子**
2. 我和父亲正坐在桌旁讨论着我的工作问题。

 , my father and I were talking about my job.

1. 面对困难，我们必须设法克服。

 , we must try to overcome them.

1. 由于对他所做的事情很满意，老师在课堂上表扬了他。

 the teacher praised him in class.

1. 在大学舍友的陪同(accompany)下，他参观了西安的许多名胜古迹。

 , he visited many places of interest in Xi’an.

1. 受他的影响，越来越多的人喜欢上了户外活动。

1. 泰山位于山东省，一直是旅游景点， 有许多中国传奇故事与之相关。

1. 如果多给这个男孩一些鼓励，他本能够表现得更好。

1. 如果经常进行适量的运动的话，就能改善我们的健康状况。

Proper amounts of exercise, , can improve our health.

**Step 3: Vocabulary & Listening**

1. Do Activity 4&5 on Page 6.

2. Read “Did You Know” on Page 7, listen to the record and do Activity 7&8 on Page 7.

**Step 4: Important phrases in using language**

1. 代替某人/某物；而不是某人/某物 (P5)
2. 对某人/某物满意 (P5)
3. 保持沉默 (P5)
4. 取得领先地位 (P5)
5. 阻止某人/某物做某事 (P5)
6. 适应新环境有困难 (P5)
7. 与某人分离 (P5)
8. 从...逃跑；逃避... (P5)
9. 处理成长中复杂的情感问题 (P5)
10. 安定下来；安静下来 (P5)
11. (向某人)抱怨某人/某事 (P6)
12. 对事物抱乐观态度；往好处想 (P6)
13. 一直，始终 (P6)

**Period 5: Developing Ideas & Presenting Ideas**

**Step 1: Developing Ideas**

Task 1: Deal with Activity 1 on Page 8.

Task 2: Read the passage on Page 8&9 and do Activity 2 on Page 8, Activity 3 on Page 10.

Task 3: Read the passage again and answer the questions.

1. What does the “web” in the poem represent?
2. What do you think is the difference between a lie and a white lie?

**Step 2: Useful expressions and sentence patterns**

1. 保护某人/某物免受...伤害
2. 征求某人的建议
3. 向某人隐瞒真相
4. 由三部分组成/构成 = be made up of three parts (P10)
5. 一系列的 (P10)
6. 把A和B.联系起来 (P10)
7. 根据...改编 (P11)
8. 分开，移开 (P11)
9. 总之，最后 (P11)
10. (write) more than two hundred years ago, these lines Walter Scott remain one of the most well-known (excerpt) of Scottish poetry.
11. We all know that (honest) is an important value and lying is wrong, but who can (honest) say that they’ve never told a lie?
12. Or if a friend asks us we think of their new haircut, we say “It’s great!”, even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_we think it’s awful.
13. One of the main reasons telling a white lie is (try) to make others feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(good).
14. Perhaps we are in fact (lie) to protect (we) from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(disappoint) and anger of others.
15. But what extent can we justify (tell) white lies like these?

【翻译】

【练一练】

But we seldom realize the extent English has influenced every corner of our lives.

但是，我们很少意识到的是，英语影响到我们生活的每个角落的程度。

1. Moreover, how would you feel if you discovered that the people closest you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(hide) the truth you?

【翻译】

【分析】本句表示与现在事实相反的情况，所以使用虚拟语气。if引导的与现在事实相反的虚拟条件句时态常用一般过去时（be用were)，主句时态常用“would/ should/ could/ might +动词原形”。

【练一练】

1) 如果我是你，我会抓住这次出国的机会。

 2) 如果我有更多的时间，我就会帮你学英语了。

1. The (independent) you are, the better your life will be. (P11)

 【翻译】

【分析】本句为“the + 比较级，the + 比较级”结构，表示“越..., 就越...”。

【练一练】

1) 你说英语越多，你的英语就会越好。

 2) 汽车的动力越大，就越难操纵(handle)。

**Step 3: Presenting ideas**

**Translate the following sentences. (P12)**

1.己所不欲勿施于人。

2.有了好篱笆才有好邻居。

3. The most basic of all human needs is the need to understand and be understood.

**Step 4: Writing**

1. Read the fable on Page 11 and choose the message you think it conveys. (Page 11, Activity 5)
2. Make notes based on the passage “The Porcupine Dilemma” with your own opinions and write

an essay using the expressions in the box on page 11 to help you. (Page 11, Activity 6)

【**如何写议论文**】

议论文是一种剖析事物、论述事理、发表意见、提出主张的文体。议论文要求文章必须逻辑严密，结构清晰，一般分为三部分：

第一部分：引言(**Introduction**)

在引言段中作者须简单解释要讨论的问题。开头可以有一个导语引出要讨论的问题——可以是名人名言，也可以是一个问题；如果是就一篇文章进行讨论，就要概括文章内容。

第二部分：主体(**Main body**)

提出论点；然后给一个例子或者是引用能支持论点的材料进行阐述。

第三部分：结论(**Conclusion**)

结论段可以用一两句话来深化主题、结束文章。

【**增分表达**】

1．引言常用表达

(1) Nowadays more and more people...

(2) ...play an important part in...

(3) Like everything else, ...has/have both favorable and unfavorable aspects/ both advantages and disadvantages.

(4) Generally speaking, the favorable aspects/ advantages can be listed as follows.

2．主体常用表达

(1) Firstly, ... Secondly, ... In addition/ Furthermore/ Moreover/ What’s more, ...

(2) Every coin has two sides.

(3) The negative aspects/ disadvantages are also apparent/ obvious.

(4) To begin with, ... To make matters worse, ... Worse still, ...

3．结论常用表达

Through above analysis/ All things considered, we can see that the positive aspects/ advantages outweigh the negative ones/ disadvantages. Therefore, ...

【**相关主题例文赏析**】

假如你是李华，英语课上，你班就“A friend in need is a friend indeed.”这一主题展开讨论，请你写一篇英语文章，谈谈自己对友情的看法。内容要点包括：

1. 自己对这句话的理解；
2. 介绍自己的一次经历。

注意：1. 词数100左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

 (大家普遍认为)friendship is one of the greatest pleasures that people can enjoy. A good friend can always

（使我们渡过难关）and point out our mistakes without laughing at us.

（当遇到困难）, we need friends to offer us help, support and encouragement.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（取得成功时，我们也需要朋友来分享我们的快乐）.

 （正如谚语所说，患难见真情）. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（我更好地理解）this proverb from my own experience. In the past, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（我的口语如此差劲以至于每当我讲英语的时候都被取笑）. I lost face and felt down, （失去学习英语的兴趣）. It was Li Lei who encouraged me and helped me practice English. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（要不是他的帮助，我不会振作起来）and recovered from discouragement. Therefore, I （我坚信）our life will become better if we have several true friends.

 （总之）, friendship is our treasure. I will try my best to value it by helping friends when they are in need.

**Book 3 Unit 1 Quiz**

**I. Words**

1. 控制不严的；宽松的；松散的adj.
2. 解决（问题、困难）v.
3. 批评；指责v.
4. 独立的 adj.
5. 信号；暗号n.
6. 恼怒的，烦恼的 adj.
7. 计谋，策略 n.
8. 忧虑，担心 n.
9. 确保，保证 v.
10. 此外，而且 adv.
11. 分离，分开 adv.
12. 原谅，宽恕 v. ---(过去式) ---(过去分词)
13. 使（船）沉没 v. ---(过去式) ---(过去分词)
14. 眼泪 n.; 撕破、撕开v. ---(过去式) ---(过去分词)
15. justify v.
16. deceive v.
17. core adj.
18. complexity n.

**II. Phrases**

1. 言多必失，祸从口出
2. 帮一把
3. 发泄怒火，宣泄情绪
4. 做好分内的事，尽责
5. 深吸一口气；深呼吸
6. 令某人尴尬的是
7. 陷入困境；遇到麻烦；一团糟
8. 意外地，偶然地
9. 使某人失望；辜负某人
10. 因为（做）某事而向某人道歉

11. 适应新环境有困难

12. 安定下来；安静下来

13. (向某人)抱怨某人/某事

14. 向某人隐瞒真相

15. 由三部分组成/构成

16. 计算出；解决；制定出；锻炼身体；进展顺利

17. 挑毛病，找茬

18. 坦率地说

19. 前者…后者

20. 善意的谎言

**III. Sentences**

1. 正如谚语所说，患难见真情。

1. 难受极了，她双手捂头痛哭起来。

1. 玛丽焦急地请求我帮助她，泪水顺着她的脸颊流下来。

1. 你要相信，你一定能实现你的梦想。(depend)

1. 我既尴尬又羞愧，无法集中精力做任何事。(形容词作状语)

1. 如果以这种方式来处理，你们的友谊很快就会被修复。(分词短语作状语)

1. 如果经常进行适量的运动的话，就能改善我们的健康状况。

Proper amounts of exercise, , can improve our health.

1. 没有他的帮助，我不可能受到鼓舞并从气馁中恢复过来。(虚拟语气)

1. 众所周知，友谊是人们能享受到的最大的乐趣之一。

10. 你说英语越多，你的英语就会越好。