**Teachers’ words:**

1. It is only in the [adventure](https://wenwen.sogou.com/s/?w=adventure&ch=ww.xqy.chain" \t "https://wenwen.sogou.com/z/_blank) that a man knows himself and finds himself.

–Andre Gide

只有在探险中，一个人才[成功](https://www.lz13.cn/lizhimingyan/3859.html)地认识自己，找到了自己。 ---- 安德烈·纪德

2. Adventure is the champagne of life. – G. K. Chesterton

探险是生命的香槟。 ---- G.K. 切斯特顿

**Book 3 Unit 5 What an adventure!**

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单元教学目标：

1.本单元的主题语境是“人与自然”，通过介绍历史上的著名探险家，讲述人们攀登珠峰的的故事，引导学生思考探险的意义；通过科幻小说《海底两万里》的改编选段，展示了畅想中独特的海底世界及其对人类的吸引力，最终启发学生思考人与自然的关系和自我价值。

2.掌握常用急救用语和技能；恰当使用过去将来时描述人物经历。

3.运用单元所学描述和谈论自己的探险或旅行经历，培养探究自然的好奇心和挑战自我的积极人生态度，树立人与自然和谐共生的意识，形成正确的人生价值观。

**Period 1: Words & Expressions**

1. **Word Formation**

A: 派生

1. initial adj.最初的，开始的；n.首字母 -- adv. 最初地
2. psychologist n.心理学家 -- psychology n. -- psychological

adj.

1. thrill n.惊险，刺激；v. (使)兴奋，(使)激动 -- adj.非常激动的，高兴的 -- adj. 引人入胜的；令人激动的 -- n.惊悚片--

(be thrilled to do sth. )

1. port n.港，港口 -- import v. -- export v.
2. unaware adj.未觉察到的，未意识到的 -- adj.觉察到的，意识到的-- n.知道；认识；意识 -- ( 意识到，觉察到/未意识到，未觉察到 -- 提高对...的认识 --环保意识 )
3. fascinated adj 被迷住的，被吸引住的 -- adj. 迷人的，有吸引力的 -- vt. 深深吸引，迷住 (对…着迷 )
4. bleeding n.流血，失血 -- v.流血，失血 -- (过去式) - (过去分词) -- n.血液 -- adj.流血的；血腥的，残忍的
5. stretch v. 延伸，绵延；拉长；伸开，伸展； n. 伸展，舒展 (stretch one’s legs-- stretch (oneself) out -- stretch sth. out -- at full stretch )
6. liquid n.液体，液态物 -- solid n. -- gas n.
7. permit v.允许，准许，许可；n.许可证 -- (过去式)- (过去分词) - (现在分词) -- n.许可-- ( 未经许可 -- 允许做某事 --

允许某人做某事)

1. relate v.相联系；有关联；讲述 -- n. 关系；联系-- adj. 有关的 -- n. 亲戚；adj.相对的 (与…有关 -- 讲个故事 )
2. consume vt. 消耗，耗费(燃料、能量、时间等)；吃/喝/饮… -- n. 消费；消耗 -- n. 消费者
3. distinguish v. 看清；认出 ；区分，辨别 -- adj. 卓越的，著名的；高贵的 -- (把A和B区分开 -- be distinguished for... -- be distinguished as… -- distinguished guests )
4. surround vt. 环绕，围绕；包围，围困(某处) -- adj. 附近的；四周的 -- n. (复数)环境 (周围都是…, 被…围着 -- 在愉快的环境中工作 )
5. wrinkled adj. 有皱褶的 -- n. 皱纹
6. depth n.深，深度-- adj. 深的；adv.深深地；在深处 -- adv.深深地 -- v. 加深 (在/的深度 -- 在内心深处 -- 全面地，深入地，详细地in depth -- 工作到深夜 )
7. broad adj.宽的，阔的-- v.(使)扩大，(使)变宽-- (a broad smile

-- 开阔视野 )

B：转化

1. border n. 国界，边界v. 与……接壤，与……毗邻
2. crowd n. 人群v. 聚集；拥挤；挤满 ( 挤满……)

C：合成

1. guide (指南)+ line (字行) -- guideline 指导方针，指导原则

【情景应用】

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(initial) I was unaware of the importance of this theory.
2. People (crowd) near the border between the two countries.
3. Melina was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fascinate) by the scene.
4. (surround) heavily by our troops, the enemy were like a fish in the pot.
5. The campaign is designed to increase public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(aware) of the issue.
6. He was filled with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(astonish) when seeing such an event.
7. There are fines for exceeding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(permit) levels of noise pollution.
8. In June 2012, the Jiaolong, made in China reached a \_\_\_\_\_(deep) of 7,062 meters on the Pacific Ocean.
9. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(thrill) to know I had passed the examination.
10. Each person in the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(consume) about 65-pound beef per year.
11. Sometimes reality and fantasy are hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(distinguish).
12. **Key Words**
13. **charge v. 收费；控告；充电 ；n. 费用；主管；负责**

**★ charge sb. (money) for sth./ doing sth. 向某人索取…的费用**

**★ charge sb. with sth./ doing sth. 因某事控告某人**

**★ sb. be in charge of sth. = sb. take charge of sth. 某人掌管/负责…**

**★ sth. be in the charge of sb. = sth. be in one’s charge某事由某人掌管/负责**

**★ free of charge = for free 免费**

1) 一间带浴室的房间多少钱？

2) 在10英里(mile)范围内，您的订货将免费送货上门。

Your order within the limit of ten miles / within a ten-mile limit.

3) 下周经理不在时，汤姆将负责整个工厂。

Tom / the whole factory while the manager is away next week.

= The whole factory / while the manager is away next week.

4) 被警察拘留的男子被指控盗窃。

**2. attempt v. 努力，尝试　n. 尝试，试图**

**★attempt to do sth./at doing sth. 试图做某事**

**★make an/no attempt to do sth./ at doing sth. 尝试/不尝试做某事**

**★in an/one’s attempt to do sth.试图做某事**

**★at the first/second attempt 第一 / 二次尝试**

**★an attempted murder/ robbery 谋杀未遂/ 抢劫未遂**

1) 我每次试图说服她，都全然不起作用。

2) 她第一次尝试就通过了英语测试。

3) 这位顾客毫不掩饰自己的愤怒。

4) 那个女售货员未能说服我。

1. **Vocabulary（话题词汇）**

场所

mountains n.高山

sea n. 海洋

lake n. 湖泊

gorge n. 峡谷

jungle n.丛林

desert n.沙漠

in the wild 在荒野地区

backpack n. 背包

tent n. 帐篷

sleeping bag n. 睡袋

goggles n. 护目镜

first-aid kit急救箱

装备

Adventures

dangerous adj. 危险的

uncomfortable adj. 使人不舒服的

frightening adj. 骇人的

adventurous adj. 惊险的

unforgettable adj. 令人难忘的

exciting adj. 令人兴奋的

attractive adj. 有吸引力的

impressive adj. 令人印象深刻的

skiing n. 滑雪

first-aid kit急救箱

surfing n. 冲浪

diving n. 潜水

mountain climbing登山

rock climbing攀岩

paragliding n. 滑翔伞运动

bungee jumping n.

蹦极跳

评价

类型

1. **Practice**

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 每个学生都可以免费利用图书馆。(access, charge)

2. 他向我收了50元修表费。(charge)

3. 他试图越狱，但失败了。(attempt)

1. 这个项目被设计用来提高公众保护地球的意识。(aware)

The project is designed to .

1. 转过身，我看到他笑容满面得跟我挥手道别。(broad)

, I saw him wave goodbye to me .

1. 这个办公室处理所有与学生生活有关的事务。(relate)

The office deals with all matters .

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

**Step 1. Starting Out**

Task 1. Finish Activity 1 on Page 49.

Task 2.Watch a video and answer the questions in Activity 2 on Page 49.

**Step 2. Leading in.**

Finish Activity 1 on Page 50.

**Step 3. Read about the text**

What’s the style of the passage?

1. Argumentative writing. B. Exposition. C. Narration.

**Step 4. Read within the text**

Task 1. Read the text and finish Activity 2 & 3 on Page 50.

Task 2. Read the text and finish Activity 4 on Page 52.

**Step 5. Read beyond the text.**

Discuss in groups and answer the two questions of Think and Share on Page 52.

**Step 6. Fill in the blanks. (课文语法填空)**

Last year, hundreds of people spent good money 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (climb) Qomolangma, 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience that they knew would include 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(crowd), discomfort and danger. British mountain climber George Mallory insisted that 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climbers got from the adventure was sheer joy. American climber Alan Arnette, 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_climbed Qomolangma in 2011, believed that mountain climbing could make people focus on what's important to them.

Studies 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(conduct) recently, indicate that risk- taking may be part of human nature, with some 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(likely) to take risks than others. A risk- taking personality is referred to as “Тypе T”, with the “T” 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stand) for thrill.

Our desire 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( seek) risks can be connected to how much we expect 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(benefit) from the result of it.

**Period 3 Language points**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Important phrases | 1. 寻找…...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 经由…... \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 标志着......的开始\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 在…...的边界上 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. 使…...成为焦点 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 对某人来说独一无二\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. 导致… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 把…...称为…\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. 代表…..\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 与…...相关 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11. 记住…...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   由某人决定 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Key sentences | 1. For these people, climbing Qomolangma is an experience like no other,   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  对这些人来说，攀登珠峰是一项与众不同的体验，它让一些人感到软弱，而另一些人则感到强大。  2. we get from this adventure is just sheer joy... We do not live to eat and make money. We eat and make money to be able to enjoy life. That is \_\_\_\_\_\_ life means and life is for.  我们从这项冒险活动中获得的是纯粹的快乐......我们活着不是为了吃饭和赚钱。我们吃饭和赚钱是为了享受生活。这才是生活的意义和目标。  3. It forces you to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and if you really have  the physical, as well as mental, toughness to push when you want to stop.  它会强迫你去深入地审视自己，断定自己是否真的有的身体和精神上的韧性，在你想放弃的时候推动你继续向前。   1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**to climb Qomolangma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is there also a scientific reason behind this risk-taking?   攀登珠峰的大多数尝试要么大获全胜，要么彻底失败，这一冒险行为的背后是否也有科学解释呢？   1. He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the personalities of these people “Type T”, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   他把那些人的人格特征称作“T型人格”，“T”代表“刺激”。  6. Research also suggests that risks can be connected to how much we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the result.  研究也表明我们对于冒险的渴望与我们期待从中获得多少收益有关。  7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are the benefits of climbing Qomolangma  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?记住这一点，攀登珠穆朗玛峰的好处值得冒险吗？ |

**Step 2: Language Points**

1. For those people , climbing Qomolangma is an experience like no other , **making some feel weak** and others, powerful.

climbing Qomolangma是动名词作主语，making some feel weak是分词做状语，make后面跟复合宾语。

【活学活用】

1) More highways have been built in China, (make) it much easier for people to travel from one place to another.

在中国更多高速公路已经被建起，使人们的出行更加容易。

2) It rained heavily, (cause) severe flooding in that country.

大雨滂沱,导致那个国家洪水泛滥。

1. It forces you to look deep inside yourself and figure out if you really have the physical ,as well as mental, toughness to push when you want to stop.

**figure out 算出；想出；解决；理解；**

【活学活用】

1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

孩子们没有花很多时间就算出了正确的答案。

2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

他正在努力想办法解决这个问题。

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

我琢磨不透他为什么要辞掉工作。

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

过了好一会我才明白发生了什么。

3. 1) **With the majority of attempts to climb Qomolangma resulting either in total success or failure**, is there also a scientific reason behind this risk-taking?

2) He refers to the personalities of these people as “Type T”, **with the “T” standing for “thrill”**.

【解析】这两句中加粗部分为 with 的复合结构作状语。

**with复合结构：with + 宾语+ 宾语补足语（*with+n./pron.+ doing/done/to do/adj./adv./介词短语*），在句中可作状语和定语。**

【活学活用】

1. (冬天来了)，it's time to buy warm clothes.

2) (空气污染越来越严重), the government needs to come up with some effective measures to deal with it.

3) She had to walk home (自行车被偷).

4) The naughty boy rushed out to play games, (作业没有做).

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(有很多工作要做)，I couldn't go to see the doctor.

6) She sat (闭着眼).

7) (脸红红的), he admitted that he was wrong.

8) (下课了), we went out to play football.

9) (手里拿着书), the teacher entered the classroom.

**Step 3: Fill in the blanks.**

1.Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer and the first European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reach) India by sea.

2. The first people confirmed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reach) the top were Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay in 1953.

3. The best time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (climb) Qomolangma is in April and May.

4. Last year, hundreds of people spent good money on an experience \_\_\_\_\_ they knew would include crowds，discomfort and danger.

5. It is still not known\_\_\_\_he succeeded in reaching the top of Qomolangma it took his life.

6. In 2011, words similar to\_\_\_\_\_\_of Mallory were\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) by American mountain climber Alan, climbed Qomolangma in that year and was going to climb other high mountains around the world.

7. You really have to focus \_\_\_\_\_the one reason that’s most important and unique\_\_\_\_\_ you.

8. After succeeding(继承) to his father’s company as president, he succeeded in (make) the company more successful,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helped to make him a big success.

9. The success or failure of the plan depends\_\_\_\_\_ you.

10. It took them about one month to figure  how to start the equipment.

11. Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer who completed journeys between Spain and the Americas, thus\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) the beginning of European exploration of the American.

**Step 4: Translate the following sentences into English.**

1) 一架小型飞机坠毁在城市以东五英里的山坡上，造成20人死亡,30人受伤。(cause)

A small plane crashed into a hillside five miles east of the city, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) 有80多个国家踢欧洲足球,这使得它成为最流行的运动。(make)

European football is played in more than 80 countries, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3)这对夫妇经常晚饭后在公园散步，后面跟着他们的宠物小狗。(follow)

The couple often take a walk after supper in the park,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4)我不知道这意味着什么。( figure out)

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

5) 他躺在床上，眼睛盯着屋顶。(with复合结构)

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

6)  有许多难题要解决, 新当选的总统日子不好过。(with复合结构)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the newly-elected president is having a hard time.

7) 她看到一条小溪, 两岸长着红花绿草。(with复合结构)

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

**Period 4 Using Language**

**Step 1: 透析单元语法（过去将来时）**

过去将来时表示从过去的某一时间来看将来要发生的动作或呈现的状态。

可以这样理解：过去将来时的出发点是过去，即从过去某一时刻看以后要发生的动作或状态。

1. g. She was sixty-six. In three years，she would be sixty-nine.

一、结构

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 肯定式 | 主语＋should/would +do+其他... | He hoped the concert would have a relaxed atmosphere.  We said we should finish the work soon. |
| 否定式 | 主语＋should not/ would not+do+其他... | They told me that they probably wouldn’t come. |
| 一般疑问式 | Would/should＋主语＋do+其他？ | Would he turn up at the meeting on time if he took a taxi then? |
| 特殊疑问式 | 疑问词＋would/should＋主语＋do+其他...？ | What would you do if you were there that time? |

二、基本用法

表示从过去某时看将要发生的动作或存在的状态，常用于宾语从句中。

E.g. He said he would go to the north for the holiday.

三、过去将来时的其他几种表达方式

1. was/were going to do表示过去打算或计划将要做什么。

(1) She said she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(reserve)two tickets in advance.

2. was /were about to do表示过去即将发生的动作，意为 “过去正要做某事”，一般不与表示具体时间的时间状语连用，可与when连用。

  was/were on the point of doing 表示“过去正要做某事”。  
(1) She waited until he  (leave).

1. She  (win) first place when she slipped and fell.
2. was /were to do 表示过去计划或安排将要做某事，有时表示“注定”。

(1) He said he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(arrange) his holiday with his elder brother in a week.

(2) The journey\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(change) his life.

那次旅行注定会改变他的人生。

4.was/were doing, 表示将来仅限于某些表示位移的动词，如come, go, arrive, leave，start等，表示按计划或安排将要发生的事。

(1) He said he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(leave) at six the next morning.

(2) I didn’t know when they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(come) to explore for oil again.

5. 用某些动词的过去式表示按时刻表或日程表过去将要发生的事。

(1) They told me the plane (take off) at 8 o’clock tomorrow.

他们告诉我飞机明天8点起飞。  
四、注意：条件状语从句和时间状语从句中需要用一般过去时代替过去将来时。

E.g. I didn’t know when she would come, but when she came I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(let) you know.

**Step 2: 语法应用实践**

1. **Do Activity 2 on Page 53.**
2. **Multiple choice**
3. We were not sure whether they \_\_\_\_\_\_ more vegetables.

A. are going to grow   B. were going to grow

C. will grow      D. have grown

2) The local government announced that only when the fire was under control \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to return to their homes.

A. the residents would be allowed B. had the residents been allowed

C. would the residents be allowed D. the residents had been allowed

3) The novel written by the author \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ best, but five years ago no one could have imagined how great a role he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the literary world.

A. sells; was to play B. was selling; was playing

C. sold; had played D. is sold; is playing

4) Just an hour ago he was telling me on the phone that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home right after the work.

A. come B. came

C. would come D. will come

5) Paris was made a judge to decide to whom the golden apple \_\_\_\_.

A. was to be given B.to be given

C.to give D.be given to

6) We made \_\_\_\_ clear when and where we \_\_\_\_ going to have the meeting.

A.that; are B.it; are C.it; were D.that; were

7) John promised his doctor he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_not smoke，and he has never smoked ever since.

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

8) He said that his bike \_\_\_\_\_ stolen and he \_\_\_\_\_ telephone the police.

A.was; would have to B.has; will have to

C.has been; will have got to D.had been; would have to

9) I \_\_\_\_\_\_ my son \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor, but he wasn’t good enough at science.

A.hoped, became B.hoped, could become

C.had hoped, would become D.had hoped, would have become

10) She hurried to the entrance at which the car \_\_\_\_\_, and looked forward to seeing her husband.

A.would arrive B.has arrived C.arrived D.will arrive

11) Jack told me that he would go back to his native country but he didn’t tell me when he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.will leave B.leaves C.was leaving D.left

12) —Henry told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ to return you the book the next day.

—Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ it to me yesterday.

A.would have come; has returned B.would have come; returned

C.would come; returned D.would come; has returned

13) — Bob, did you go to the film at the weekend?

— I \_\_\_\_, but I remembered I had a lot of homework to do.

A.had B.would C.was going to D.did

14) James has just arrived, but I didn’t know he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.

A.will come B.was coming C.had come D.came

15) By 2003, I had grown as tall as 180 cm, and I wondered if I \_\_\_\_\_\_ grow taller.

A.would B.will C./ D.am to

16) —What were you up to when she dropped in?

—I\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a while and \_\_\_\_\_ some reading.

A.had played ; did B.played; did

C.had played :was going to do D.was playing; was going to do

17) The students were told that they \_\_\_\_\_ at the school gate at 2:00 the following afternoon.

A.met B.will meet C.were to meet D.were met

18) We packed all the hooks in wooden boxes so that they damaged.

A.don’t get B.won’t get C.didn’t get D.wouldn’t get

19) She \_\_\_\_to work when we came back.

A. is going B. will go C. was about to go D. is to go

20) Li Ming said he \_\_\_\_\_ happy if Brian \_\_\_\_\_ to China next month.

A. was; come B. was; would come C. would be; came D. will be; come

1. **用过去将来时的正确形式填空。**
2. He (speak) at the meeting,but his heart attack prevented him.
3. I asked him to give up smoking, but he said he (not do)it.
4. As early as his second film, Chaplin had developed his own manner of acting, the one that (become) world famous.
5. Helen was delayed by a customer when she (leave) the office.
6. He (tell) me the secret when someone patted him on the shoulder.
7. On our way to the house, it was raining so hard that we couldn’t help wondering how long it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) to get there.
8. We were respectful of craft and focused on digging into the characters we

(play).

**4.用过去将来时翻译下列句子**

1) 彼得刚要离开办公室，这时电话铃响了。

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

2) 玛丽告诉我们，如果下雨的话，她就不和我们一起去了。

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

3 )妈妈许诺来年要带我去北京。

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

1. 他说他将接管那家公司。

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

5) 我检查了雏鸟，它看起来很好。我的下一项工作是筑个巢并把它固定在树上。

I examined the chick and it seemed fine.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Step 3: Vocabulary & Listening**

1. Do Activity 4&5 on Page 54.

II. Read “amazing road trips” on Page 55, listen to the record and do Activity 7&8 on Page 55.

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

1. 在那个时候 （P53）
2. 在地平线上 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P53)
3. 上升 (P53)
4. 寻找 (P53)
5. 搭起帐篷 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (P53)
6. 生火 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P53)
7. 急救箱 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P54)
8. 去冒险 (P54)
9. 量体温 (P54)
10. 使某物冷却 (P54)
11. 用…覆盖… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P54)
12. 做笔记\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(P55)
13. 全部地 (P55)
14. 受伤 (P55)

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

**Step 1: Developing Ideas**

Task 1: Deal with Activity 1&2 on Page 56.

Task 2: Read the passage on Page 56&57 and do Activity 3 on Page 58.

Task 3: Read the passage again and answer the questions in “Think and share”.

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

1.成为现实\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.被某人/某事物迷住,着迷于某人/某事物\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.由..改编\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.回顾\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.给某人留下印象\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 在......距离\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
7. 是.....的原因;解释,说明\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8..在.....深的地方\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
9.在大白天\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.提前\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. They are captured and taken inside the submarine，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they meet the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_charge，Captain Nemo.

12. In order to keep this secret，Captain Nemo tells his three newest passengers that they are not permitted\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the submarine.

13. And now，how can I look back \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the impression \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) upon me by that walk under the waters? Words are not enough to \_\_\_\_\_\_ such wonders.

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在更远处)the colors \_\_\_\_\_\_(dark) into fine shades of deep blue, and gradually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(消失).

15. Truly this water which surrounded me was but another air heavier than the Earth’s atmosphere, but almost as clear.

16. Captain Nemo walked in front, one of his men\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (follow) some steps behind.

**解析：独立主格结构：名词/代词 (逻辑主语） doing/done/to do**

**adj./adv.**

**prep. phrase**

**特点：1逗号隔开；2独立存在/主语不同。**

**功能：充当方式、时间、条件、伴随、原因等状语**

【活学活用】

1）如果天气/时间允许的话，我们明天去野餐。

If weather/ time permits, we’ll go for a picnic. =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，we’ll go for a picnic.

2) 考试结束了，我们开始了我们的假期。

As soon as the test was finished/over, we began our holiday.

=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we began our holiday.

3) 他下周去参加一个会议，所有费用由他的公司支付。

He is leaving for a conference next week, and all expenses will be paid by his company.

=He is leaving for a conference next week,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) 我们正在上课，门敞着。

We are having our class, and the door is open. =We are having our class, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 老师走进教室，手里拿着一本书。

The teacher came into the classroom, and a book was in his hand.

=The teacher came into the classroom, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. I no longer felt the weight of my clothes, or of my shoes, of my air supply, or my air supply, or my thick helmet**, inside which** my head shook like a nut in its shell.

翻译：我再也感觉不到我的衣服、鞋子、氧气罐和厚重头盔的重量，我的头在头盔里就像坚果在壳里那样摇晃。

**解析：使用“介词+关系代词”结构引导定语从句时，关系代词只能用whom（先行词指人），which（先行词指物）和whose（表示所属关系）。**

【活学活用】

1) John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are family members.

2) This is my pair of glasses, without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I cannot see clearly.

3) With the fast development of agriculture, the people, in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ village she taught 10 years ago, have lived a happy life.

16. **While** Ned Land can think only of escaping, Aronnax and Conseil are fascinated by their adventures in the new underwater world.

**解析：While引导让步状语从句，常放于句首，表示“虽然”, 相当于although/ though。**

【活学活用】

e.g 尽管牛顿很确定是被下落的苹果所激发灵感，但没有证据证明苹果击中了他的头部。

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

17. This dazzling carpet, really a reflector, drove away the rays of the sun with wonderful intensity, **which** accounted for the vibration **which** passed through every atom of liquid.

翻译：这耀眼的地毯简直是一个反射器，强有力地把阳光反射回去，光线所经之处的每个水分子都因此而震动。

**解析: 本句中第一个which引导非限制性定语从句，解释说明前一句话；第二个which引导限制性定语从句，是对先行词vibration的修饰限定。**

【活学活用】

e.g 1) 水是一种清澈的液体，有许多用途。

2) 他说以前从没见过她，这不是真的。

**Step 3: Writing**

**I. Writing about a diving experience on Page 59.**

通过阅读题目要求可知，此文要求写一篇关于潜水的英语日记,属应用文范畴。  
**[写作指导]：**1.形式:日记正文一般包括三个部分:第一部分引出主题;第二部分为活动的过程或安排;第三部 分阐述自己的观点、收获或体会。  
2.格式:第一行左上角顶格写明日期、星期，右上角写明天气情况。  
3.人称:日记是个人记述和自己相关的事情,故多用第一人称I或we。  
4.时态:日记所写内容通常已经发生，所以多用一般过去时;但也应根据具体情况灵活使用时态。当表示习惯性的行为、客观事实、普遍真理、名言或谚语时，要使用一般现在时;当发表感想或评论时，应当使用现在完成时或一般将来时。  
**[实用表达]：**  
根据本文写作要点分析，探险活动是按照时间的先后顺序展开,所以写作时可以采用一些表示时间顺序 的过渡性词汇，如at first, then, later on, afterwards, soon, finally等。

**[例文赏析]**：

July 31, 2020, Friday Sunny

I couldn’t believe that I succeeded in diving and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (swim) with the seals for 10 minutes! I never thought I could start an adventure under the sea before till my parents took me to the Farne Islands and tried diving there.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(offer) two choices, either wreck diving - to see the wrecked ship Somali, or scenic diving - to have a good time with the grey seals. I chose the second one because it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(challenge) and I love sea animals. Diving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(结果是) to be much less difficult than I had imagined. I just put on the instruments and followed my instructor. I was a bit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（scare）, but my instructor told me to take it easy. **At first**, I could only see nothing, but when my eyes gradually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(适应) the darkness, I could see deep blue waves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(move) up and down, and small fishes swimming. **Soon** we reached the spot, and I could breathe normally.

It was such a wonderful world. Before realizing it, I had been in the seaweed forest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (surround) by the young seals. They were eager to get close to me and dance around me. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(伸出) my hand to touch one of them. All of a sudden, something big appeared on my right. I turned around and almost got astonished. It was a huge male seal. I was so scared \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fear) it would attack me. But it just touched me lightly with its body, as if it wanted to hug me. I put my hands on its back, trying to feel its smooth skin. The world here was so quiet that it felt that time had stopped.

**Finally**, my instructor gestured for me to group. When I reached the surface, I had to readjust to the sunlight. What had happened just now was like a dream.