**Teachers’ words:**

1. An optimistic sees a hope in a disaster and a pessimistic sees a disaster in a hope.

 乐观者在灾难中看到希望，悲观者在希望中看到灾难。

1. With the help of people all over China, victims in disaster areas overcame many difficulties and rebuilt their homes.

在全国人民的帮助下，灾区人民克服了重重困难并重建家园。

**Book 3 Unit 6 Disaster and hope （学案）**

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庞贝古城的毁灭和灾难电影

Starting-out

感受灾难

酷热感受和气候变化的联想

Understanding ideas

人与自然：

自然灾害及应对措施

动物行为预测天气

中国国际救援工作

Using language

灾害防范

飓风下的美国家庭

Developing ideas

自然灾害中保持希望

Presenting ideas

保持希望

单元教学目标：

1. 读懂与自然灾害有关的语篇内容和学会使用相关词汇描述自然灾害及对人

类生活的影响；

1. 了解省略的特征和用法，能在真实语境中恰当使用；
2. 学习灾害防范、应对及救援措施，树立环保意识和灾害防范意识，同时引导

学生积极面对自然灾害，培养乐观的生活态度。

**Period 1 Words & Expressions**

**Step I: Word Formation**

**A: 派生**

1. disaster n. 灾难，灾祸--- disastrous adj. 灾难性的（ 自然灾害;

disastrous consequences ）catastrophe n. 大灾难，大灾祸

1. immediately adv. 即刻，马上 conj. 一...就...--- adj. 立即的（an

immediate effect ； 第一反应）

1. announcement n. 通告，公告--- v. 宣布；（火车站、机场）广

播通知---announcer n. 播音员，广播员

1. erupt v. 爆发；喷发--- n. 爆发；喷发(volcanic eruption火山爆发)
2. reliable adj. 可信赖的;可靠的---rely v. 依赖;依靠（ 依靠；依赖

 依赖……做某事 ）

1. exceptionally adv. 极其，非常--- n. 例外---exceptional adj.异常

的，例外的----- prep. 除……之外( 无一例外,毫无例外)

1. threaten v. 威胁到，危及--- n.威胁--- adj. 威胁的；恐

吓的 （ 威胁要做某事--- 对……构成威胁--- 一封恐吓信）

1. sufficient adj. 足够的，充足的--- n.充足

**B：转化**

1. forecast v. 预测，预报(过去式 ; 过去分

词 ） n. 预报 ( 天气预报)

1. rescue v. 营救，解救 n. 营救，救援（ 从

失火的大楼中救出某人--- 营救某人---

rescue workers救援人员 ）

1. shelter n. 庇护，掩蔽；避难所 v. 保护，为...提供避难所（ 躲避...）

**C：合成**

1. land n. 土地 + slide v. & n. 滑动，滑行 --- landslide n. 山崩，滑坡

**Step II.情景应用**

1. The volcano and killed all the dinosaurs, but the causes of the

were still unknown. (erupt)

1. Anderson made the (announce) at the conference that the

company would close next week.

1. It (announce) that Professor Wang is coming to make a

speech about his adventures at sea.

1. We hung a net round the bed, which would protect us from

(mosquito) and other insects.

1. (immediate) she had gone, I remembered her name.
2. I (grab) at/for the glass just before it fell.
3. I was the first Western TV reporter permitted to film a special unit caring for

pandas (rescue) from starvation in the wild.

1. The weather, even for January, was (exceptional) cold.
2. David threatened (report) his neighbor to the police if the damages

were not paid.

1. This smart keyboard (precise) measures the cadence (节奏)

with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key.

1. You have to demonstrate that you are (rely). Otherwise, they dare not

accept you.

1. The loss of glaciers(冰川) there due to global warming poses threat to

agriculture.

1. I was wrapped heavily and well sheltered the freezing cold weather.

**Step III. Key Words**

1. **occur vi. 发生；出现 （过去式 & 过去分词： ）**

**occurrence n. 发生；出现**

* **sth occurs to sb 某人想到（主意或想法）**
* **It occurs to sb that... 某人想到... ...**
* **It occurs to sb to do sth 某人想到去做某事**
1. A great decline in young work force is likely (occur) in China.

中国的年轻劳动力可能会大幅下降。

1. 我突然想到一个很棒的主意。

1. 他们很少想到去溜达一会儿，花点时间看看周围的事物。

 to wander a bit and take a moment to see what’s around them.

1. 他突然想到第二天早上要参加一个重要会议。

1. **claim v./n. 声称，宣称； 索要，认领； 夺去（生命）**

 **claim+ that从句 声称……**

 **claim to do/to be sth 声称做……/声称是……**

 **It is claimed that...据说......**

1. Scientists in the fight against cancer.

科学家们宣称攻克癌症已有重大的突破。

1. A man threatened to reveal her privacy.
  一个自称是记者的男人威胁要公开她的隐私。
2. So far nobody

 迄今为止，还没有人来认领在图书馆捡到的那些钱。

1. except those on Noah’s ark.

洪水夺走了所有生命，只有挪亚方舟上的生命得以幸免。

5)

 他声称他未给予一个公平的（fair）机会。

6) some doctors were working 80 hours a

week.

 据说有些医生每周工作80小时。

**Step IV. Practice**

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这座火山1980年爆发，摧毁了华盛顿州的大片地区。(分词做状语)

The volcano erupted in 1980, Washington state.

1. 我们校长宣布下周举行的运动会因天气原因将被推迟。(announce)

Our headmaster the sports meeting

 would be put off

1. 她突然想到她把钥匙落在办公室了。(occur)

1. 有些人声称上网就是浪费时间。(claim)

**Vocabulary (话题词汇)**

**救援(rescue)：**

soldier n. 士兵

donate v. 捐赠

relief n. 救济，救济物资

medical teams 医疗队

hand in hand 携手

face up to 勇于面对

volunteer to do 自愿做

offer to do 主动做

in need of 需要...

**常见种类(types)：**

earthquake n. 地震

wildfire n. 野火

drought n. 干旱

flood n. 洪水

typhoon n. 台风

tornado n. 龙卷风

hurricane n. 飓风

tsunami n. 海啸

landslide n. 山崩，滑坡

mudslide n. 泥石流

**disasters**

**防范(prevention)：**

prevent v. 防止，阻止

protect v. 保护

promote v. 促进

take action/measures/steps to do sth 采取措施做某事

raise public awareness of 提高公众的...意识

**后果(consequences)：**

result in/ lead to 导致

suffer from...遭受...之苦

suffer losses 遭受损失

in ruins 严重受损；成为废墟

burn...to the ground 把...夷为平地

leave...homeless 使...无家可归

in pain 处于痛苦之中

lose one’s life 失去生命

1. **Practice**

**Period 2 Starting Out & Understanding Ideas**

**Step 1 Starting Out**

**Activity: Watch the video and answer the questions.**

1. Where is the city? What happened there?

2. How did people there react to the disaster? What was the result?

**Step 2 Before reading**

**Activity: Look at the picture from P62 to P63 and predict what the passage**

**is about.**

**Step 3 While reading**

**Activity 1: Choose the author’s purpose in writing the passage on P64.**

**Activity 2: Complete the chart with words and expressions from the passage on P64.**

**Step 4 Post reading**

**Activity: Discuss and answer the following questions.**

1. Do you share the author’s concerns aobut extreme weather conditions? Why?

2. Do you think climate change will affect your life in the future? How would you adapt?

**Step 5 Fill in the blank. (课文语法填空)**

Today, the temperature in London 1. (expect) to reach 30 plus degrees! However, it is nothing 2. (compare) to the train. The temperature inside the train can reach 35 degrees. Each summer in London seems 3. (hot) than the last. I suddenly feel a bit 4. (scare). Maybe it’s time for me to plan for the future. I probably should sell my flat and buy a boat so that I can still go to work when there is a flood in London, 5. I should join a beginner’s swimming class 6. (immediate) to learn to swim.

Looking 7. the newspaper inside the train, I’m shocked by photos showing the damage 8. (cause) by many natural disasters like hurricanes, landslides and forest fires, 9. occur due to climate change. When I am concerned about these, there comes the 10. (announce), telling me it’s my destination. With a fresh wind on my face outside, I think maybe I have been worrying too much.

**Period 3 Language Points**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Imp-ortant phr-ases | 1. 对这次灾难做出反应（P61）
2. 面对灾难（P61）
3. 预计达到30度以上
4. 地铁系统
5. 下台阶
6. 与...相比
7. 成功到达银行站
8. 浏览报纸
9. 气候变化
10. 毕竟
 |
| Key sent-enc-es | 1. a free newspaper at the Tube station, I see the title

“Hot! Hot! Hot!”.在地铁站拿起一份免费报纸，我看到一个标题写着“热！热！热！”。1. my journey is on one of the oldest lines,

as well as one of the deepest.我通常上班所走的路线刚好是地铁里最老、最深的一条线。1. I’m sure the passenger next to me and

I !我敢肯定邻座的乘客和我都正在熔化，我们要融为一体了！1. One very hot summer, the sun it and melted

cars !有一年夏天非常热，大楼表面反射的阳光竟然熔化了停在楼下的车辆！1. my newspaper, I’m shocked by photos

 a hurricane in Asia has destroyed a town.我翻阅着手里的报纸，震惊地看到亚洲的飓风摧毁了一个城镇的照片。1. it’s hard to avoid a disaster on Earth, perhaps I should

start thinking about .既然在地球上难逃一劫，或许我应该考虑移民太空了。1. “The next station is Bank!” .

“下一站，银行站！”报站声响起。1. the station , I suddenly feel

 .我心情沉重地走出地铁站，突然感觉到一阵清风扑面而来。 |

 **Step 2: Language Points**

1. **Picking up** a free newspaper at the Tube station, I see the title “Hot! Hot! Hot!.”

pick up的意思为“拿起，捡起”。

写出下列句子中pick up的含义：

1. I’ve got to pick up my daughter from school at four o’clock.( )
2. Twenty men fell into the water and were picked up by other boats.( )
3. She picked up Japanese when she was in Japan. Now she can speak it

fluently.( )

1. We were able to pick up the BBC World Service.( )
2. We’ve been through a hard time, but things are picking up again soon.( )
3. The train picked up speed. ( )
4. We managed to pick up a few bargains in the market. ( )
5. **Now that** it’s hard to avoid a disaster on Earth, perhaps I should start thinking about moving to space...

 now that引导原因状语从句，相当于since。

【活学活用】

1. 既然你问我们最想听什么，我很荣幸能借此机会发表我的意见。

 Now that you’re asking our opinions , I

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make my voice (hear).

2）既然你已经下定了决心，那就立刻行动起来吧！

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

**Step 3: Fill in the blanks. (单句语法填空)**

1. (pick) up a free newspaper the Tube station, I see the title

“Hot! Hot! Hot!”

1. Today, the temperature in London is expected (reach) 30 plus degrees.
2. It’s the (hot) on the whole Tube system.
3. This, however, is nothing (compare) to the train.
4. Each summer in London (definite) seems hotter than the last.
5. Most (important), I will need to learn to swim!
6. I had bacon and eggs breakfast, and now I’m feeling a bit sick---I hope I can make to Bank station.

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

1. 既然你已经下定决心学好英语，那就要尽全力去做。（now that）

1. 当我浏览报纸的时候，一则广告吸引了我的注意，上面写着“工作轻松，薪

水丰厚，无需工作经验”。

 , I was attracted by an advertisement, “Easy job. Good wages. No experience necessary.”

1. 电话一响，我立刻接了起来。(pick up; immediately)

 .

1. 在飞机起飞前我及时到达了机场。(make it)

 .

**Period 4 Using Language**

**Step 1: 透析单元语法**

**省略(Ellipsis):** 英语中有时为了避免重复，使语言简练紧凑，在不影响句子结构和意义的前提下，往往省去一个或多个句子成分或词语，这种语法现象称为省略。

Eg:1）It’s typical that my journey is on one of the oldest lines, as well as one of **the deepest (lines)**.

2）My office is only on the third floor of the building, **so (it is) quite low**.

**一、简单句中的省略**

在简单句中，可省略主语、谓语或谓语的一部分、宾语等，有时甚至同时省略若干成分。如：

1）(You) Hand me the book over there.

2）(Is) Anybody against the suggestion?

3）—What do you think made David so happy?

—Passing his driving test (made him happy).

**二、并列句中的省略**

在并列句中，如果后面的分句与前面的分句中有相同的成分，常被省略，以避免重复。如：

1）I arrived here today, and (I) must stay here one or two weeks.（省略主语）

2）I asked John to go, but she (asked John) to stay.　（省略谓语和宾语）

3）Knowing is one thing, and believing (is) another thing. （省略系动词）

4）In my class, boys like sports while girls do not (like sports). （省略谓语和宾语）

5）My father looked angry, and I certainly was (angry). 　(省略表语)

**三、复合句中的省略**

1、定语从句中的省略

在限制性定语从句中，可省略在从句中作宾语的关系代词that, which, whom, who；但如果关系代词作介词的宾语,且介词置于关系代词之前时，则不可省略关系代词。如：

1）That is the film (which / that) we watched last week.

2）Tom isn’t a man (whom / that / who) you can believe in.

3）The athlete to whom you talked is a famous runner.

注意：当先行词为the way时,从句用that或in which引导, that或in which也常被省略。如：

 We admired him for the way (in which / that) he faces his difficulties.

2、状语从句中的省略

在状语从句中，如从句的主语与主句的主语一致并且从句中谓语中又包含系动词be时，可以省略从句中的主语和be。另外，若状语从句为it/there+be结构时，也可省略it/there+be。如：

1）While (I was) in Hangzhou, I paid a visit to the West Lake.

2）The computer is of no use unless (it is) repaired.

3）Although (he is) still young, he knows a lot.

4）Hand in the work tomorrow if (it is) possible.

3、宾语从句中的省略

在宾语从句中，连词that一般可以省略；但介词+形式宾语it+宾语从句中的that不可省。宾语从句中包含that引导的两个或两个以上的并列宾语从句时，通常只有第一个that可以省略。如：

1. I don’t believe (that) Mike has joined the army.
2. You may depend on it that I shall always help you.

3）Lisa told me (that) she was ill and that she couldn’t go to school the next day.

注意：有时可用so或not代替上文的内容。如：

1）Work hard. If not (If you don’t work hard), you will fail in the exam.

2）—Do you think Mr. Green will give us help?

—I hope so. (I hope he will give us help.)

【拓展】动词不定式中为了避免重复，常省去前面出现的相同部分，而只保留不定式符号to；如果在省略的不定式结构中含有系动词be或助动词have/ have been时，这些词要保留。如：

1）I asked my friend to have a drink, but he didn’t want to (have a drink).

2）—Are you a teacher now?

—No, but I used to be (a teacher).

**Step 2: 语法应用实践**

Exercise 1: Finish Activity 2& 3 on Page 65.

Exercise 2: 单句语法填空

1. Although (order) to stop, the driver kept on driving as fast as he could.
2. He succeeded in solving all the problems as (expect).
3. The purpose of new technologies is to make life easier, not (make) it

more difficult.

1. He had a wonderful childhood when (travel) with his mother to all

corners of the world.

1. When (offer) an important role in a new movie, Andy got a chance

to become famous.

1. Though (tire), they went on working in order to finish the task on time.
2. Some diseases are not all dangerous if (treat) in time.
3. What I want to do is (have) a good rest.

**Step 3: Vocabulary & Listening**

1. Do Activity 4&5 on Page 66.
2. Read “Did You Know” on Page 67, listen to the record and do Activity 7&8

on Page 67.

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

1. 夺取256人多的生命 (P66)
2. 导致大约4000人的死亡 (P66)
3. 留心听最新的预报 (P67)
4. 导致严重的食物危机（P66）
5. 威胁......的生活 （66）

**Period 5 Developing Ideas & Presenting Ideas**

**Step 1 Before reading**

**Activity: Look at the map and answer the questions on P68.**

1. Where did Hurricane Katrina form?

2. Where did it hit?

3. How long did it last?

4. How many people lost their lives in the hurricane?

5. What was the cost of the damage Hurricane Katrina caused?

**Step 2 While reading**

**Activity 1: Read the passage and answer the questions.**

1. What’s the type of the passage?

2. What is your understanding of the title?

**Activity 2: Divide the passage into 4 parts.**

Para  During the hurricane

Para Right after the hurricane

Para A few days later

Para  One year later

**Activity 3: Complete the diagram with words and expressions from the passage on P70.**

**Step 3 Post reading**

**Activity: Discuss and answer the following quesitons.**

1. Why does the author say “Although it was only a few days before we were rescued, it felt like months”?

2. What sort of attitude to life is reflected in the author’s experience of looking at the night sky?

**Step 4 Important Phrases and Sentences in Developing Ideas.**

1. 飞走
2. 突然
3. 下落，下降
4. 来来回回
5. 寻找
6. 在户外，露天
7. 继续做某事
8. 尽管，即使
9. 及时
10. 还没有做某事
11. 被…...包围
12. 前进
13. I was sitting in my room with my cat, Smartie, on my lap, the roof just (fly) off.
14. All of a sudden, there was sky the roof had been.
15. There was water everywhere, but we couldn’t drink any of it we’d get really sick.
16. I was so frightened that I just (freeze).
17. I just spent the days watching the boats (go) up and down and looking out for Smartie.
18. (thank), Smartie came home just time.
19. Now we have another chance (look) up at the stars of New Orleans, their beauty (inspire) us and giving us (confident) to move on.
20. (prepare) is the best way to increase your chances of (survive).
21. Some families have yet (return), but many others have come back.
22. He had disappeared **the moment** the storm hit.

the moment/minute/second…意为“一……就……”，相当于as soon as或immediately。

① 他一到家就给我打了电话。

 .

 .

 .

② 我太累了以至于一闭上眼就睡着了。

I was so tired that .

**Step 5 Writing**

**Activity: Read the hurricane safety guidelines on P71 and think about what type of language is used in safety guidelines.**

**【如何写安全准则】**

安全准则是上级对下级、组织对成员、政府对民众等布置安全工作、传达安全建议等使用的一种应用文体，在日常生活和工作中为人们广泛使用。安全准则由两部分组成，即开头语和正文。行文中要注意其语言特点和叙述特点。

1. 语言特点：多用一般现在时，安全准则主要表达日常工作、学习和生活中的注意事项，因此文 中时态以一般现在时态为主；多用祈使句，安全准则主要用于对活动参加者提出的要求或注意 事项；多用简单句，写安全准则的目的是把将要进行的活动及有关事项交代清楚，所以采用的 句子必须简洁明了，以短句、单句为主，能使读者一目了然。
2. 叙述特点：按类别分层展开叙述注意事项，每个事项用一个或多个句子表达，这样能使层次清 晰，切忌用一个句子表达几个事项。罗列信息点时，按主次、详略、类别、时间等顺序排列， 以确定先写什么后写什么。用文字表示时，必须做到明确清楚，不能含糊其辞。

**【增分表达】**

1. **高级词汇**

(1) pay attention to safety

(2) result in a great loss

(3) in case of fire

(4) turn off the power supply

(5) obey traffic rules

(6) join in basic medical training

(7) escape from an accident

(8) give sb. detailed instructions on how to escape

(9) be trapped/buried under the ruins

**2、高级句式**

(1) People living in the low-lying (低洼的) areas should leave there to protect themselves from the flood.

(2) Bend down to escape from the fire as soon as a fire breaks out.

(3) Provide regular first aid training for the public so as to improve their knowledge of first aid.

(4) It takes us only 2 minutes and 45 seconds to gather at the playground.

(5) The earthquake drill (演练) is important for us students, from which we have learned how to escape and protect ourselves when an earthquake happens.

(6) After the earthquake, we should leave the dangerous area immediately in case of strong aftershocks.

(7) The first thing to do is ...

(8) It’s important (not) to ...

**3、过渡词**

to begin with, secondly, in addition, at first, then, later on, soon, afterwards, finally, at last, soon after that, in particular

【参考范文】

Flood Safety Guidelines

Flood is one of the most dangerous natural disasters. It may come suddenly and sweep away everything. It is important to learn some safety guidelines and get prepared for a flood, especially for those living near a river. Here are some tips on food safety.

The first thing to do is listen to the weather warnings. Move to a safe place immediately if there is an order. In addition, make sure you have sufficient food and drinking water. Preparing a safeguard and a first aid kit is also useful. When the flood comes, try to move to a place high enough to keep clear of floodwater. If you are in water, hold to a tree or a wood block. Do remember to keep away from electricity. Don’t stay in the water just for your property. Never lose your life. Remember that life is the treasure. Try to get help and try to help others. It’s important to rebuild your hometown soon after the flood is gone.

【**相关主题例文赏析**】

 假定你是学生会主席，当前新型冠状病毒肆虐，请你围绕“从小事做起共战疫情”这一主题，给全校学生写一封英文倡议书。

要点如下：

1.倡议的原因和目的；2.倡议的具体内容；3.发出倡议。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear schoolmates,

Recently, the novel coronavirus has made its way around China. It (对我们的生活和学习有很大的影响). (面对这场危机), we students should (积极响应号召) from authority and experts. In order to ease the serious condition, all of the students had better do as follows.

First of all, stay at home and (不必要不外出). Be responsible for yourself and others. In addition, (务必佩戴口罩) while you are in the open air. As we all know, it can reduce the risk of contracting the virus. Washing hands as often as possible is needed, too.

 (最重要的是), everyone ought to (对......持积极态度) the campaign with the disease. Attitude is everything.

My dear friends, there may be a long way to go for us. Let’s work hand in hand

 (克服焦虑) and do some bits. We (我们相信) tomorrow is another day.

 The Students’ Union

Feb. 14th, 2020