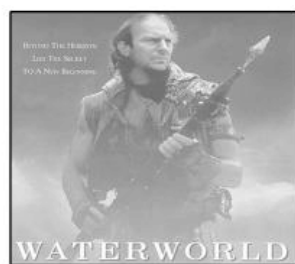


Section II Lesson 1

Step 1 Pre-reading

1. Discussion—Look at the following pictures and discuss the following films about seas. What do you think of them? Choose one of them and tell your classmates.



Finding Nemo tells the story of clownfish Marlin and his only son Nemo. Nemo is a clownfish in Chinese. In the sea, Marlin and Nemo lead a safe and quiet life. Like all the fathers, Marlin tries to protect his son from being hurt. But Nemo is eager to explore the reef (岛礁).

One day, Nemo was captured by a cruel man. Then he put Nemo and many fish to a big tank. After the coward (胆小的) father knew it, he went to rescue his son and of course all the animals in Barrier Reef helped him find his naughty son, Nemo. In doing so, Marlin overcame his fear and rescued his son.

2. Prediction—Look at the pictures and the titles of the text on Page 30 and predict what the text is probably about.

The text is mainly about a sea story.

Step 2 While-reading

1. First reading—Read the text and match the main idea with each part.

Part 1 (Para.1) A. The process of the storyteller fighting against the “Moskoe—strom” .

Part 2 (Paras.2~4) B. The storyteller survived the “Moskoe—strom” .

Part 3 (Para.5) C. Something terrible happened to the storyteller three years ago.

答案 Part 1 C Part 2 A Part 3 B

2. Second reading —Read the text carefully and choose the best answer.

(1)What made the writer’s hair change from black to white?

- A. Medicine.
- B. Sorrow.
- C. Something terrible.
- D. The old age.

(2) Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The moment the storyteller heard the word “Moskoe—strom” , he took it for granted.
- B. When they were on the edge of the whirlpool, the storyteller felt calmer than when they were moving towards it.
- C. The storyteller didn’t see any other objects in the whirlpool clearly.
- D. The storyteller made four important observations.

(3)What does “All at once” mean in the second paragraph?

- A. Suddenly.
- B. Only once.
- C. At one time.
- D. At a time.

(4)What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. The storyteller made the right decision and he survived.
- B. Soon after the storyteller’s brother was pulled into the bottom of the whirlpool , the whirlpool became more wild.
- C. When the storyteller was saved, the fishermen recognised him.
- D. The fishermen believed the storyteller’s story.

(5)Who didn’t save the writer?

- A. The barrel.
- B. The writer himself.
- C. Some fishermen.
- D. The writer’s brother.

答案 (1)C (2)B (3)A (4)A (5)D

3. Third reading —Read the text carefully again and then fill in the form below.

Coming across a	One day about three years ago, my two brothers and I were
-----------------	---

powerful ① <u>whirlpool</u>	<p>coming back from the islands ②<u>when</u> the sky was covered with dark clouds and in less than a minute we were in a terrible storm.</p> <p>A huge wave ③<u>covered</u> our boat and we came across “Moskoe—strom!”</p>
The process of fighting against “Moskoe—strom”	<p>With the wind and waves, we were going in the ④<u>direction</u> of the whirlpool.</p> <p>When we were on the edge of the whirlpool, I felt ⑤<u>calmer</u> than when we were moving towards it.</p> <p>When the boat was on the inside of the huge whirlpool we were going round in circles at great ⑥<u>speed</u>. I made three important ⑦<u>observations</u>.</p> <p>So I tied myself ⑧<u>to</u> a barrel to help me float. I tried to make my brother understand, but he was too ⑨<u>frightened</u> and stayed in the heavy boat.</p>
Succeeding in escaping from “Moskoe—strom”	I made the right ⑩ <u>decision</u> . In the end, a boat picked me up. I was saved.

Step 3 Post-reading

1. Group work: What lessons have you learned from the story? Give your reasons.

The most important thing is to keep calm, never panic! Then remember the following key points :

breathe deeply, hold your breath and quickly observe the surrounding situation, choose the general direction of escape.

2. Thinking: Why did the storyteller survive while his elder brother didn't?

The answer is open.

与海洋自然环境相关的名词

1. tsunami 海啸

2. whirlpool 漩涡
3. tide 潮
4. wave 浪
5. undertow 回头浪
6. tempest 风暴
7. ground swell 涌浪
8. seaquake 海震，海啸
9. ice floe 冰川
10. iceberg 冰山
11. current 洋流
12. hurricane 飓风
13. tornado 旋风；龙卷风
14. cyclone 旋风
15. typhoon 台风
16. whirlwind 龙卷风

如何解细节排序题

此类试题要求根据原文内容对所发生的多个细节性信息进行排序。此类试题会出现在各种文体中，记叙文的排序题通常以事件发生的时间为线索，也就是排出什么时间发生了什么事情；说明文中的排序题常以说明的先后顺序为线索，也就是排出先说明什么后说明什么；议论文中的排序题则以逻辑顺序为线索，比如解决问题的方法等。

因此，解题时，应仔细阅读题干内容，弄清要求排序的范围，然后带着这一范围

回到原文按照文章记叙，说明或议论的顺序，将特定范围内的细节进行排序。做此类题时，不宜用代入法将四个备选项的细节性信息一一排序。这样既浪费时间又容易造成急躁心理。

语言现象感知

I. 单词理解

体会句中加黑单词的词性和含义

1. When he looked towards me, I smiled and waved .vi. 挥手
2. This achievement is unlikely ever to be equalled .vt. 比得上
3. They refused to recognise that a wrong decision had been made .vt. 承认
4. I took the tube then the train and came straight here .n. 地铁

II. 词块积累

写出下列词块的含义

1. body and soul 身心
2. all at once 突然；一瞬间
3. in the direction of the whirlpool 朝漩涡的方向
4. the power of nature 自然的力量
5. make three important observations 做三个重要的观察
6. of the same size 同样大小
7. as you can see 正如你所看到的
8. in the end 最后，终于
9. at great speed 全速

III. 句式欣赏

1. where 引导非限制性定语从句

One day, my two brothers and I were coming back from the islands where we often

risked going and got more fish than others.

2. but 连接并列句; when 引导时间状语从句

It may appear strange, but at that moment, when we were on the edge of the whirlpool, I felt calmer than when we were moving towards it.

3. and 连接两个 how 引导的并列的宾语从句

I began to think how amazing a thing it was to die in such a way, and how wonderful it was to see the power of nature.

课时基础过关

语境应用 词汇扩充

I. 单词语境记忆——根据英汉提示写出单词的适当形式

1. At last the writer escaped(逃跑), but his brothers didn't.
2. I wish she had survived(幸存) the plane crash.
3. The horse that/which was frightened(frighten) ran away from the fire.
4. Turning around, she saw her husband and calmed(镇静下来) down.
5. My sister and I were curious(好奇的) children and delighted in finding out all sorts of things.
6. It was and, to a large extent(程度), still is a good show.
7. It was encouraging that he recognised(意识到) the dangers the company faced.
8. In hospital she'll be under observation(observe) all the time.

II. 短语语境填空——根据汉语提示写出适当的短语

1. Do you remember that time she picked up(接) my daughter when I was ill?
2. I wrote my wish on a piece of cloth and tied it to(把它系在) the tree.
3. This text is adapted from(由……改编而来) a story in Chinese literature.
4. My garden was covered with(覆盖着) so many butterflies that I could hardly see the flowers.
5. The giant panda is known as(以……著名) a national treasure of China.
6. Why are you sitting on the edge of(在……的边缘) the building? It's dangerous.

III. 句式语境仿写

1. The moment I heard the word I became very frightened.

我一听到这个词就非常害怕。

[仿写] 他困得很，一上床就睡着了。

He was so sleepy that he fell asleep the moment he went to bed.

2. ...the larger the bodies were, the more rapidly they fell; ...

……身体越大，下落越快……

[仿写] 汽车的功率越大，就越难驾驭。

The more powerful the car, the more difficult it is to handle.

3. As you can see, the reason why I'm here to tell the story is that I made the right decision.如你所见，我来这里讲故事的原因是我做了正确的决定。

[仿写] 我们(之)所以没有去，是因为我们得到通知太晚了。

The reason why we didn't go was that we were notified too late.

I♥记单词

I.一言串记形近词

I thought there would be little chance of survival , but luckily, I survived the terrible car crash last week and I was the only survivor of the accident.

II.词缀法助记派生词

1. 名词后缀: -ation

observe (v.) → observation (n.)

2. 形容词后缀: -ed

frighten (v.) → frightened(adj.)

III.联想记忆近义词

由 calm 想到的

①cool adj. 冷静的

②quiet adj. 安静的

③still adj. 不动的；静止的

④silent adj. 沉默的

句型公式

1. the moment...名词短语引导时间状语从句

2. “the+比较级(+主语+谓语), the+比较级(+主语+谓语)

3. why 引导定语从句; that 引导表语从句

课文整体突破

语境理解 合作探究

重点单词

1. escape vi. & vt. 逃离; 逃避(教材 P₃₀)

[合作探究] 体会 escape 的用法和意义

The satellite is always escaping from/out of the earth only to be pulled back the same distance it has escaped by gravity.

卫星总是要飞离地球, 而结果却被地球引力拉了回来, 拉回的距离与飞出的距离相同。

He was lucky to escape being punished .他幸运地逃脱了惩罚。

They had a narrow escape when a car crashed into their car.

当一辆轿车撞上他们的车时, 他们死里逃生。

[自主发现]

①escape from/out of... 逃离……

②escape (doing) sth 避免(做)某事

[词块积累]

have a narrow escape 九死一生

[巩固内化] 完成句子

①He tried to escape(企图逃跑), which was found impossible at last.

②They went to the mountains to escape the summer heat(避暑).

③He escaped from the burning car (从燃烧的汽车里逃了出来) when the accident occurred.

2. survive vi. & vt. 活下来; 幸存(教材 P₃₀) survivor n. 幸存者 survival n. [U]

幸存; [C]残存物

[合作探究] 体会 survive 的用法和意义

Sadly, it is very difficult for giant pandas to survive in the wild.

令人沮丧的是，大熊猫在野外很难活下来。

Life isn't about how to survive the storm; it's about learning to dance in the rain. 生活不在于如何从暴风雨中幸存，而在于学会在雨中跳舞。

If he couldn't find his way out of the forest, there would be little chance of survival.

如果他找不到走出森林的路，他生存的可能性很小。

As far as I know, the old woman survived her husband by ten years.

据我所知，这位老太太比她丈夫多活了十年。

[自主发现]

A survive B by ... A 比 B 活得长……

[名师提醒] survive 表示“幸免于难”时，是及物动词，其后不需要加介词 in 或 from。

[巩固内化]

单句语法填空/完成句子

①The survivor of the earthquake often talks about his survival. (survive)

②Survivors were rushed to hospital (幸存者被紧急送进医院) after the car crash.

③They did not know how they could survive the cold night (挨过这个寒冷之夜).

④He survived his wife by two years (比他妻子多活了两年).

3. frightened adj. 受惊的；害怕的 frighten v. 使惊吓；吓唬 frightening adj. 令人恐惧的

The moment I heard the word I became very frightened. (教材 P₃₁)

我一听到这个词就非常害怕。

[合作探究] 体会 frightened 的用法和意义

A cry came from the frightened child. 哭声来自受惊的孩子。

She was frightened at what she saw. 她对看到的事情感到恐惧。

into the swimming pool.

I am frightened to go out alone at night.我不敢晚上一个人出去。

[]

- ①be frightened at 对……感到恐惧
- ②be frightened of doing sth 害怕做某事
- ③be frightened to do sth 不敢做某事

[巩固内化] 完成句子

①I was frightened at the sight of the snake.

②I was frightened of hearing barks of the fierce dog.

听到那只凶猛的狗的叫声我吓坏了。

③He was frightened to look down from the top of the tall building.

他不敢从那座高楼顶上往下看。

4.curious .好奇的 curiosity n. 好奇; 好奇心

After a while, I became curious about the whirlpool itself.(教材 P₃₁)

过了一会儿, 我对漩涡本身产生了好奇。

[合作探究] 体会 curious 的用法和意义

If a boy is curious, he is always asking questions.

一个好奇的孩子总是要不断地提出问题。

The boy is curious about everything.

这个男孩对任何事情都很好奇。

She is curious to know what happens.

她好奇地要知道发生了什么事。

[自主发现]

- ①be curious about 对……感到好奇
- ②be curious to do... 好奇做……

[巩固内化] 单句语法填空

①As a little boy, he was curious about the origin of mankind.

③ Curiosity (curious) drove him into the cave to see what happened.

5. . n. 同等的人; 相等物 equality n. 平等, 相等

...the second, between two objects of equal extent, round objects fell down less rapidly...(教材 P₃₁)

……第二, 在两个相同大小的物体之间, 圆形物体下降得不太快……

[合作探究] 体会 equal 的用法和意义

Not all men are equal in ability. 人的能力不全一样。

I'm not equal to (doing) the task. 我不能胜任这项任务。

He is my equal in strength. 他和我力气一样大。

No one equals him in spelling. 在拼写方面, 无人能和他相比。

[自主发现]

① be equal to (doing) sth 能胜任(做)某事

② be equal in sth 在某方面相同

③ equal sb in 在某方面与某人匹配

[思考] 表示“胜任……”的其他常见表达还有哪些?

① be up to ② be fit for ③ be qualified for

[巩固内化]

(1) 单句语法填空

① A pound is roughly equal to 500 grams.

② He doesn't seem equal to doing (do) the task.

③ Two plus two equals (equal) four.

(2) 同义句转换

④ The manager isn't fit for his position.

→ The manager isn't equal to his position.

⑤ Twice three equals six.

→ Twice three is equal to six.

●● 核心短语 ●●

pick up 捡起; 学会; 结识; 用车接; 好转; 恢复; 收听; 购买

me up. (P₃₁)最后, 一艘船把我救了起来。

[] 记牢下列短语

pick out 挑出, 辨别出

扒窃

pick on sb 对某人刁难挑剔

①He has picked up slowly since he came out of hospital.

他自出院以来, 身体慢慢地康复了。

②He gets picked on by the other boys because he's so small.

他因为个子小受到其他男孩子的欺负。

③She was picked out for the job.她被挑选出来做这份工作。

[巩固内化]

写出下列句中 pick up 的含义

①I was able to pick you up on the short wave radio. _____

②I'll pick you up at the school gate. 用车接

③He picked up the book from the floor. 拾起, 捡起

④The children have picked up the local accent. 学会

.. 经典句式 ..

1. I felt sick, as if I was falling from a mountain top in a dream.(教材 P₃₁)

我觉得恶心, 好像我在梦中从山顶上摔下来。

[句式解读] 句中 as if 意为“好像, 似乎”, 引导方式状语从句, 可由 as though 代替。

[用法总结]

(1)as if 在 seem, look 等系动词后可引导表语从句。

①It seems as if the boy has lost his way .

那个男孩好像迷路了。(陈述语气)

(2)as if 引导的从句有语气上的变化:

1) as if 从句用陈述语气的情况:

当说话者认为句子所述的是真实的或极有可能发生或存在的事实时。

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