Unit 6

An old man tried to move the mountains.

Section A Grammar Focus-4c

➢ **Objective**

◆To learn the usage of *unless, as soon as* and *so … that.*

◆To learn the Grammar Focus.

◆To learn new words: fit, couple, smile, marry…

➢ **Free talk**

Try to make a conversation about the story *Yu Gong Moves a Mountain* with your partner.

Once upon a time, there was a very old man ... the mountains were so high and big that it took a long time to walk to the other side... The old man decided to move the mountains...

How does the story Yu Gong Moves a Mountain begin?

One day, a man told Yu Gong that he could never do it because he was old and weak. As soon as the man finished talking, Yu Gong said that his family could continue to...

What happened next?

Yu Gong said they could put **them** into the sea **because** it's big enough to hold everything.

Where would they put all the earth and stone from the mountains?

Words & Expressions

once upon a time	从前
stepsister	*n.* 继(姐妹)
prince	*n.* 王子
fall in love	爱上；喜欢上
fit	*v.* 适合；合身
couple	*n.* (尤指)夫妻；两人；两件事物
smile	*v.&n.* 笑；微笑
marry	*v.* 结婚
get married	结婚

Grammar Focus

How does the story begin?	Once upon a time, there was a very old man ...
What happened next?	As soon as the man finished talking, Yu Gong said that his family would continue to move the mountains after he died.

Grammar Focus

Why was Yu Gong trying to move the mountains?	**Because they were so big that it took a long time to walk to the other side.**
Who is the Monkey King?	**He is the main character in _Journey to the West_.**
What can't the Monkey King do?	**He cannot turn himself into a man unless he can hide his tail.**

unless 的用法

conditional clauses with *if* and *unless*

含有**if**的复合句由两个分句组成；**if** 为连词，引导条件状语从句，另一句为主句。

如果谈论的是某一个动作发生后势必会产生某个结果，那么主从句都用一般现在时态。

e.g. If you boil water, it becomes steam.

If you drop a glass, it breaks.

If you heat metal, it melts.

If you run, you sweat.

If you put wood into water, it *floats* (float).

如果谈论的是"如果"某一个动作或事情发生后，很可能将会产生某种结果，那么在复句中主句的动词 用一般将来时，而if从句仍然是一般现在时。

e.g. If it rains, we <u>won't</u> take a hike tomorrow.

He <u>will</u> get up school on time if the clock goes off.

If he arrives in Hong Kong, he <u>will</u> call me.

If you don't start early, you <u>*will miss*</u> the beginning of the film (miss).

若 **if** 条件句放句首，从句后面要加逗号，和主句 隔开。**unless** 与**if** 用法相似，相当于**if…not**。

e.g. **You will fail the exam if you don't prepare for it.**

→**You will fail the exam unless you prepare for it.**

If he doesn't look up the word in the dictionary, he won't know its meaning.

→ **He won't know the word's meaning unless he looks it up in the dictionary.**

if和unless的用法

一般情况下，unless相当于if…not，可以互换。

用一般现在时代替将来时。

I won't let you in unless you show me your pass.

= I won't let you in if you don't show me your pass.

如果你不出示通行证，我就不让你进来。

如果主句描述的是情感或情绪活动方面的内容，if…not结构不能换成unless。如：

I'll be quite glad if she doesn't come this evening.
她今晚如果不来我很高兴。
Unless you take more care, you'll have an accident.
如果不多加小心的话，你会出事故的。
My baby sister never cries unless she is hungry.
我那刚出生的妹妹除非饿了，否则她是从来不哭的。

Don't promise anything unless you're 100 percent sure.不要作任何的许诺，除非你有百分百的把握。

Unless bad weather stops me, I jog every day.
(除非坏天气作梗，每天我都慢跑。)

误:**Don't come in unless you will be invited to.**

正:**Don't come in unless you're invited to.**

误:**Unless he will come, we won't be able to go.**

正:**Unless he comes, we won't be able to go.**

as soon as 的用法

英语动词的时间大致可分为三段：过去时、现在时、将来时。假设有两件事A和B，就会出现三种情况：

A 过去时 as soon as B 过去时

A 现在时 as soon as B 现在时

A 将来时 as soon as B 将来时

在每一个大的时间段内，A 和 B 的时态要统一。比如 A 过去时，B 肯定在过去时内。其它也是如此。至于在每个大时间段内，再根据A 和 B两件事的具体情况，具体对待。比如：A 和B都是过去时，A 和 B 是同时发生，还是先后发生，不是即将发生，再分别选用完成时、进行时、将来时。例如：

A 过去时 B 过去时：

I arranged the flowers in the vase as soon as I came back home.

一回到家里，我就把花在花瓶里插好。

A 过去进行时 B 过去完成时(虚拟)

He was shaking with fright as if he had seen a ghost.

他吓得直哆嗦，就好像看见了鬼一样。