

Unit 10 When was it built



Section A

Warming up



When were they invented?



light bulb



watch



**microwave
oven**



**alarm
clock**

Listening (1b:



1876年



1885年



1927年



1971年



1976年

Pairwork (1c:P68)

Sample dialogues:

A: When was the telephone invented?

B: I think it was invented in 1876.

A: When was the car invented?

B: I think it was invented in 1930. I think it was invented after the telephone.

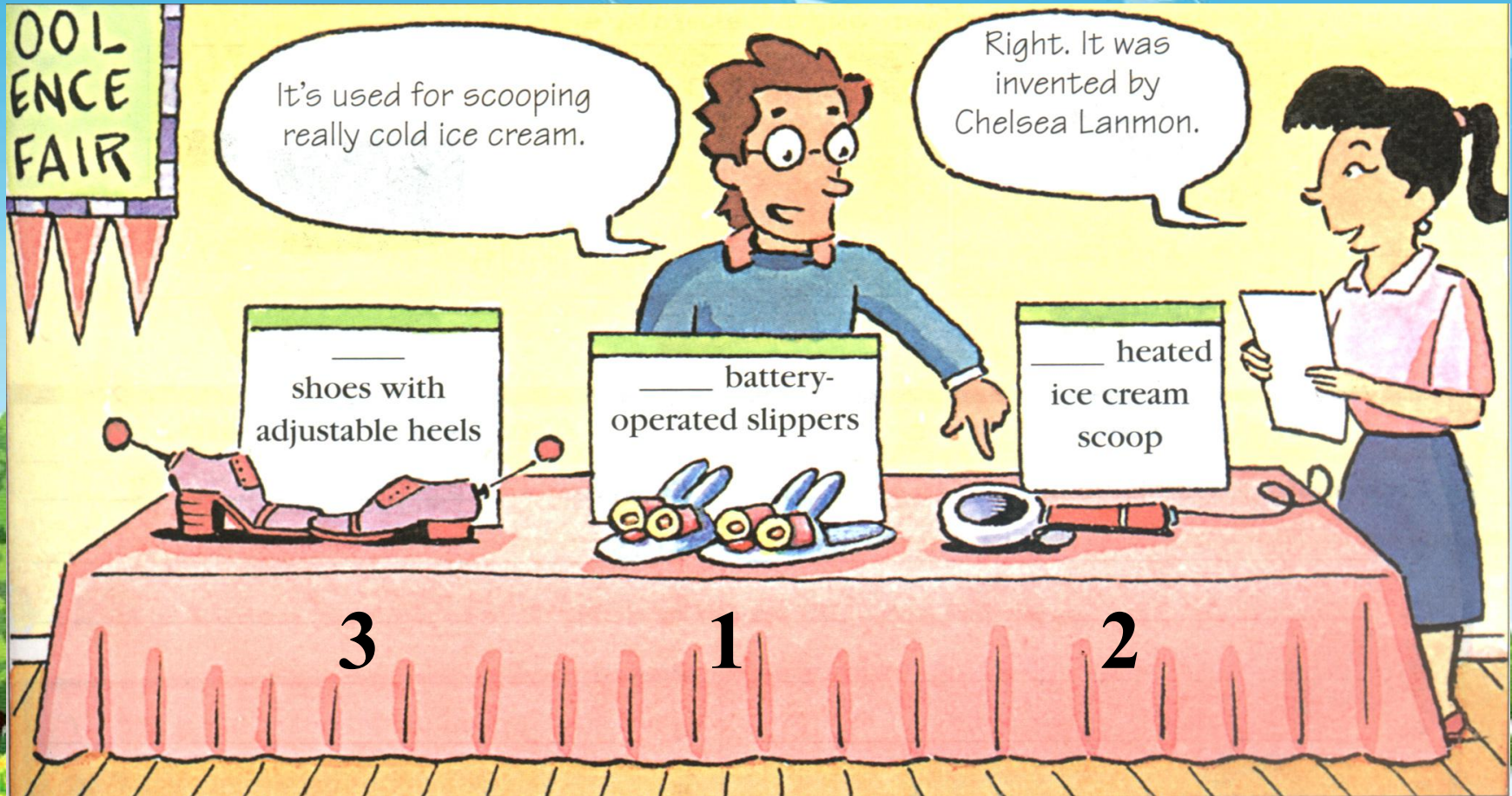


C: I don't think so. I think it was invented in 1873, so it was invented before the telephone.

D: I don't agree. I think it was invented in 1885 and it was invented after the telephone.



Listening (2a, 2b: P69)





**shoes with adjustable heels → Jayce
Coziar and Jamie Ellsworth → changing
the style of the shoes**

**battery-operated snakers → Julie
Thompson → seeing in the dark**

**heated ice cream scoop → Chelsea
Lanmon → scooping really cold
ice cream**

Oral Practice (2c: P69)

Sentence pattern:

What is it / are they used for?

Who was it / were they invented by?

It is / They are used for ...

It was / They were invented by ...

Sample dialogues:



A: What is this?

B: This is a heated ice cream scoop.

A: What is it used for?

B: It is used for scooping really cold ice cream.

A: Who was it invented by?

B: It was invented by Chelsea Lanmon.



Grammar Focus (P69)

The passive voice 被动语态

在被动语态的句子中, 谓语部分的结构是be + 过去分词。被动语态的句子的时态变化反映在be动词上。也就是说, 把一个句子做成被动语态的句子, 只需要写出be动词的所需时态, 再加上所给动词



的过去分词就行了。当然,这只是指谓语部分而言。我们知道,be动词作为一个独立的谓语动词有自己现在分词(being)和过去分词 (been)。那么,下面我们来看看be 在各种时态中的变化形式:



一般现在时 **am / is / are**

一般过去时 **was / were**

一般将来时 **shall / will + be**

过去将来时 **would / should + be**

现在进行时 **am / is / are + being**

过去进行时 **was / were + being**

现在完成时 **have / has + been**

过去完成时 **had + been**



Make sentences

1. 世界上许多国家都讲英文。

English is spoken in many countries all over the world .

2. 纸是中国发明的。

Paper was invented in China.

3. 这栋大楼是去年建造的。

The building was built last year.



4. 他父亲不会让他娶玛丽为妻的。

**He won't be allowed, by his father,
to marry Mary.**

5. 他们结束训练时将被派往部队。

**They would be sent to the army
when they finished the training.**

6. 这个计划正在执行中。

The project is being carried out.



7. 那时这案子正在调查中。

The case was being investigated then.

8. 这本小说已被译成了几种语言。

**This novel has been translated into
several languages.**

9. 他们说生产成本已经下降了。

**They said that production costs
had been reduced.**





Pairwork (3a:P70)

Helpful inventions: vacuum cleaner,
soundproof door and window, car,
computer, fax machine

Annoying inventions: air-conditioner,
truck, telephone, junk food, ice cream



Sentence pattern:

What is this in the picture?

What is it used for?

Do you think it is helpful / annoying?

Dialogue 1:

A: What is this?



B: It is an alarm clock.

A: What is it used for?

B: It is used for waking people up in the morning.

A: Do you think it is annoying?

B: Sometimes, when I want to go on sleep.



Dialogue 2:

A: What is this?





B: It is a light bulb.

A: What is it used for?

B: It is used for giving light.

A: Do you think it is helpful?

B: Yes, I think so. Because I always do homework and read books in the evening by its light.

Dialogue 3:

A: What is this?





B: It is a microwave oven.

A: What is it used for?

B: It is used for heating cold food and cooking meals.

A: Do you think it is helpful?

B: Yes, I think so. Because my parents are very busy and I can use it to cook meals by myself.

Pairwork (4:P70)

Dialogue 1:

A: What do you think
is the most helpful
invention?

B: I think the most
helpful invention is
the vacuum cleaner.





A: Why is that?

B: Well, it can help me clean the floor
when mother asks me to do the
cleaning.



Dialogue 2:

A: What do you think is the most annoying invention?

B: I think the most annoying invention is the air-conditioner.

A: Why is that?



B: Well, I feel uncomfortable in the room with an air-conditioner.

Dialogue 3:



A: What do you think are the most annoying or helpful inventions?

B: I think the truck is the most annoying invention and the soundproof door and window is the most helpful invention.





**soundproof door
and window**



A: Why is that?

B: The trucks always make noises and people can't sleep well. If they have the soundproof door and window, people needn't worry about the noises anymore.

Groupwork (4: P70)

**What would you do if you are alone
on a tiny island?**



Dialogue 1:



A: I'd like to have some matches
because I could light a fire to keep
warm.

B: Yes, but that's not going to help you
leave the island. I think it would be
better to have a cell phone.

Dialogue 2:



A: I'd like to have a telescope because I could look far.

B: Yes, but that's not going to help you leave the island. I think it would be better to have a signal lamp.

Section B



Describe how food tastes.



crispy and salty



sour



sweet

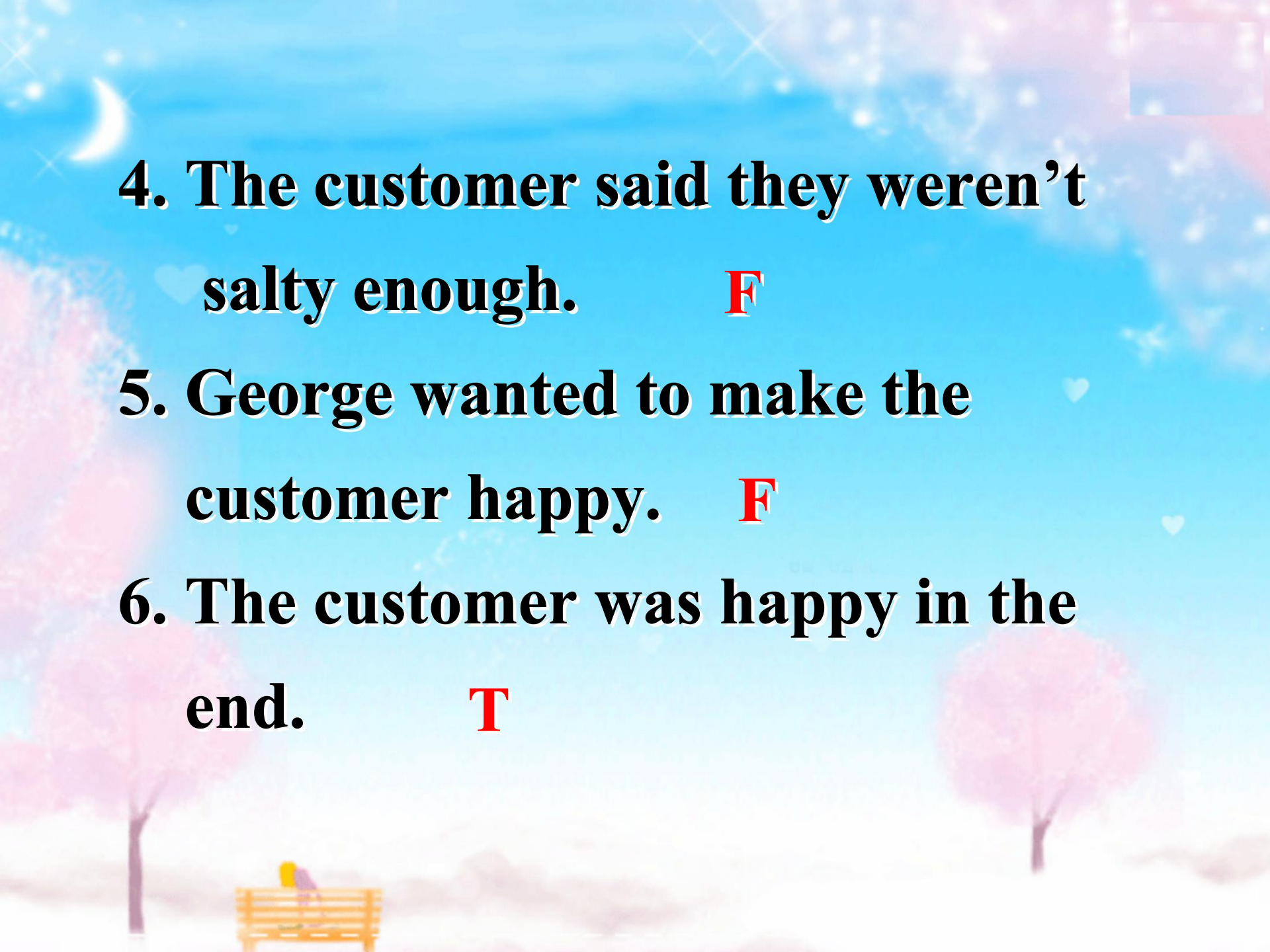


sweet

Listening (2a, 2b: P71)



- 1. The potato chips were invented by mistake. T**
- 2. They were invented in 1863. F**
- 3. The customer thought the potatoes weren't thin enough. T**



**4. The customer said they weren't
salty enough. F**

**5. George wanted to make the
customer happy. F**

**6. The customer was happy in the
end. T**

The history of chips



Did you know that potato chips were invented by mistake? Chips were invented by a chef called George Crum. They were invented in 1853. George Crum cooked them for a long time until they were crispy. And he sprinkled lots of salt on them so they were really salty.

Explanation

1. The custom **said** they weren't salty enough. 这个顾客说菜不够咸。

(1) **said** 后是宾语从句, 省略了 **that**。当宾语从句主句用一般过去时, 从句也要用过去的某种时态。

He asked me whom I was waiting for.
他问我在等谁。



但**enough** 修饰名词时, 可以放在名词之前, 也可以放在名词之后。如:

I have enough **money** to buy it. (I have money **enough** to buy it.)

2.The potato chips were invented by **mistake**. 薯片是无意中被发明的。

mistake 做名词, 意为 “弄错, 误解”



You have made a foolish **mistake.**

你犯了一个愚蠢的错误。

mistake 作动词, 意为 “弄错, 误解”

She didn't speak very clearly so I

mistook what she said.

她讲的不清楚, 所以我误解了她的话。



by mistake 意为 “错误地,无意地”

I took his backpack **by mistake**.

我错拿了他的书包。

He put salt in her cup of tea **by mistake**.

他错把盐放进她的茶里。

Reading (3a: P72)



A close-up photograph of a tea branch with several green leaves. A single, clear water droplet is suspended at the tip of one of the leaves. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green.

1. What is this article about?

I think it is about the invention of tea.

2. Was it invented on purpose or by accident?

By accident. The first sentence tells us that.



3. When was it invented?

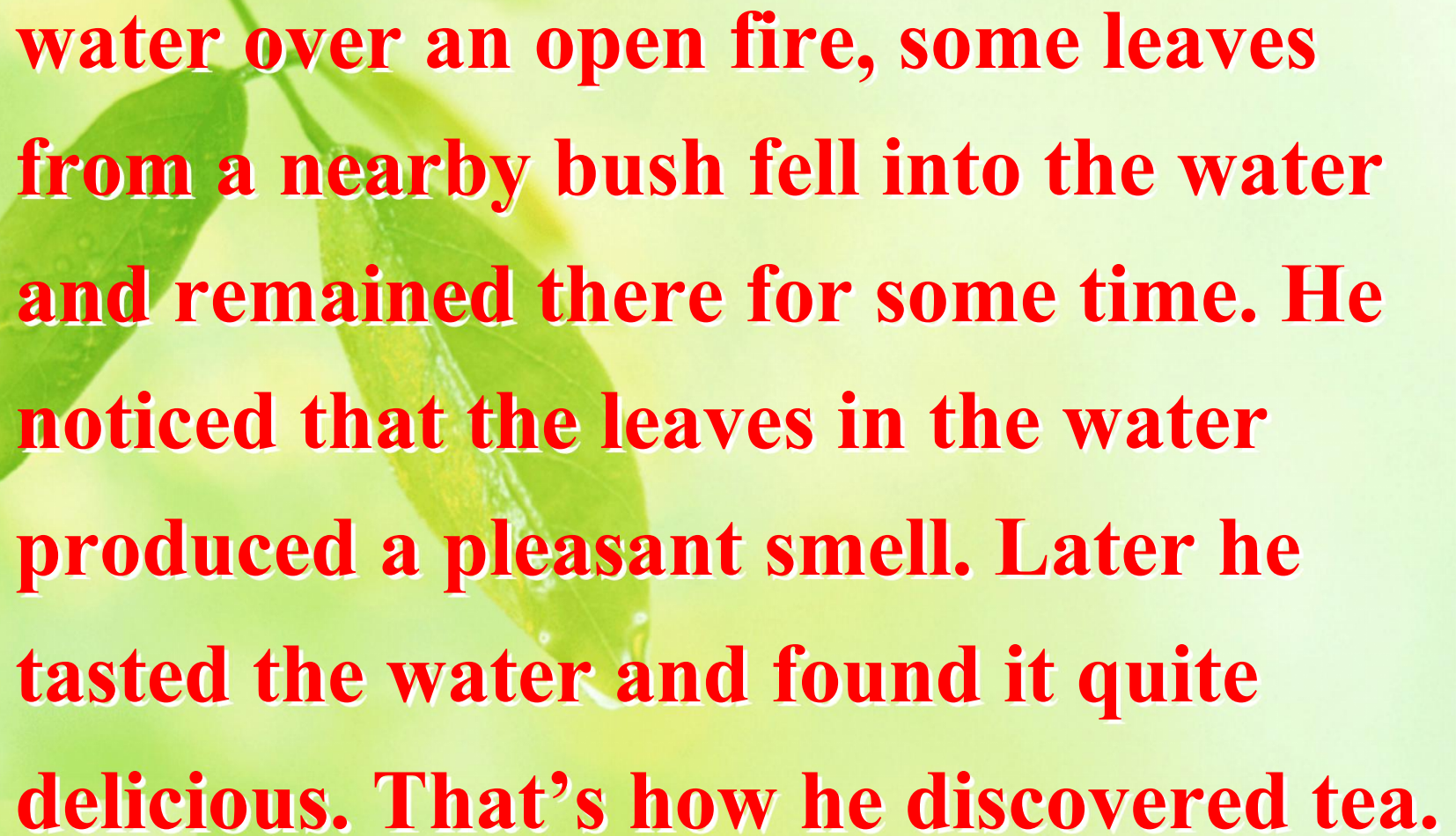
Over 3,000 years before 1610.

4. Who invented it?

The emperor Shen Nong.

5. Who can tell us how it was invented?

According to an ancient legend, once when Shen Nong was boiling drinking

A close-up photograph of a single green tea leaf, likely from a Camellia sinensis plant. The leaf is elongated and pointed, with a vibrant green color and visible veins. It is covered in several small, clear water droplets, suggesting it has been recently washed or is part of a tea-making process. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light green, creating a fresh and natural atmosphere.

water over an open fire, some leaves from a nearby bush fell into the water and remained there for some time. He noticed that the leaves in the water produced a pleasant smell. Later he tasted the water and found it quite delicious. That's how he discovered tea.

Explanation



1. Although tea wasn't brought to the western world until 1610, this beverage was discovered over three thousand years before that.

虽然茶直到1610年才传入西方世界，但这种饮料在三千多年前就被发现了。



(1) **although** 作连词, 意为 “虽然, 尽管”, 引导让步状语从句, 我们不能根据汉语习惯, 在后面使用连词**but**, 不过它可以与**yet, still**连用; 若主从句的主语相同, 且从句谓语含有动词**be**, 可将从句主语和动词**be**省略。



Although (it was) snowing, it was not very cold.

虽然在下雪, 但是天气不是很冷。

There is air around us, **although** we can't see it.

尽管我们看不见, 但我们周围全是空气。



not...until 意为 “直到.....才” **until**
引导一个时间状语从句。

He did **not** go to bed **until** his father
came home.

直到他爸爸回家时他才睡觉。

2. According to an ancient Chinese legend, the emperor Shen Nong discovered tea when he was boiling drinking water over an open air.

根据中国古代的一个传说, 神农帝在户外的火上烧饮用水时发现了茶叶。



According to 是个短语介词,意为 “根据……;依照……”后接代词,名词或由疑问词以及whether引出的名词性从句。

According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow. 根据收音机说,明天有雨。

According to what you said just now, he was right then.

根据你刚才说的,那么他就对了。





3. Some **leaves** from a nearby bush **fell into** the water and **remained** there for some time.

一些叶子从附近的灌木丛落到水里。
并在水里浸泡了一段时间。

leaf 的复数形式为leaves

remain 表示 “继续留在某处”



How long will you **remain** here?

你要在此地停留多久？

fall into “落入, 陷入”

He was drunk and **fell into** the water.

他酒醉跌落水中。

Writing (3b: P72)



A sample version

From pie plate to flying disk

The flying disk was invented by college students. Flying disk is a metal pie plate. In the 1950s, several college students ate pies made by a bakery



in Bridgeport, Connecticut. They found it interesting to throw the pie plates with each other. Then it became a game. Today, there are flying disk clubs, magazines and even a festival.



Self Check (2:P73)



The abacus was invented in the sixth century by Chinese people.



The umbrella was invented about 4000 years ago in Assyria, China and Egypt.



**In Italy in 1854 , Ignatio Porro
invented the binoculars.**



The Camera was invented by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce in 1827 who took the first picture.



**The bicycle was invented in the
1880s in England.**

**Thank you
for listening!**

