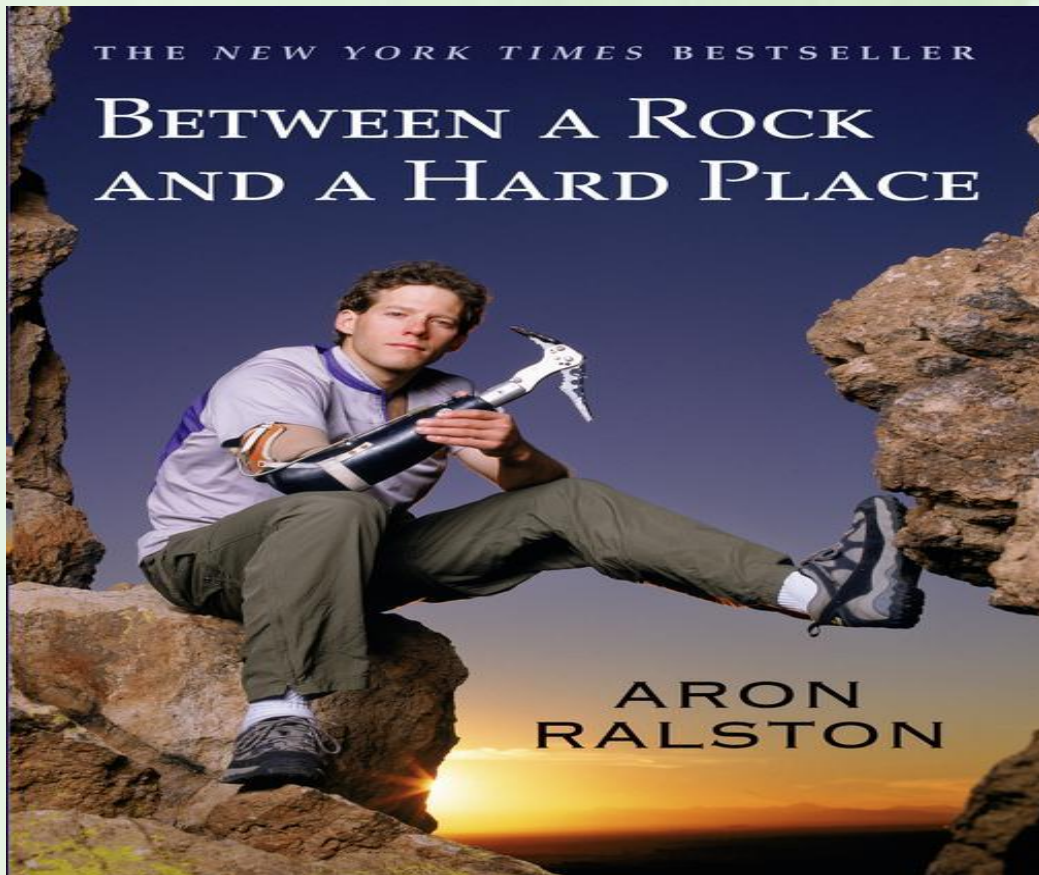


Unit 1 What's the matter?



Section B

Period 4

1a-2e

Follow me:

Everybody moves your body

Nod your head and touch your face

Touch your nose and close your eyes

Touch your ears and clap your hands

Raise your arms and look at your back

Touch your stomach and tap your foot

Sit down and move your legs

What's the matter with he?



He has a stomachache.



She has a toothache.



She has a cold.

What's the matter with her?



She has a headache. He has a sore back.

What's the matter with the girl?

Does she have...?

Yes, she does. /No, she doesn't.



I think she should....

I think she shouldn't...

What's the matter?



He's thirsty.

He's hungry.



He's tired.

He's stressed out.



Test

1. How do you feel after you have P.E class?
tired
2. How do you feel when you are in the sun for a long time?
thirsty
3. How do you feel when you are having an important exam?
stressed out
4. How do you feel when you don't eat anything for ten hours?
hungry

Pair work: Make dialogues

Problems

have a cold

get tired

be stressed out

have a toothache

have a sore throat

have a headache

Give advice

take some medicine

sleep

have a good rest

see a dentist

drink hot water

see a doctor

New words



bandage n. 绷带
v. 用绷带包扎



sick adj.

生病的；有病的

Her mother is very sick.

她母亲病得很厉害。



knee n.

膝盖



nosebleed n.

鼻出血



breathe v.
呼吸

Fish can not breathe out of water.
鱼离开水就不能呼吸。



sunburned adj.

晒伤的



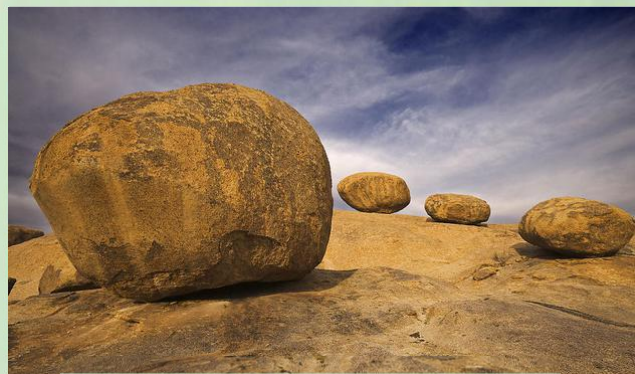
accident n.

（交通）事故意外遭遇



climber n.

登山者



rock n.

岩石



knife n.

刀



control n. & v.

限制；约束；管理



blood n.

血



spirit n.

勇气；意志

Discussion

Did these accidents happen to you?

When they happen, what should you do?



get hit on the
head



cut her
finger





fall down



have a nosebleed



1a

When these accidents happen, what should you do? Put the actions in order.



- 3 Put a bandage on it.
- 1 Run it under water.
- 2 Put some medicine on it.



- 1 Go to the hospital.
- 2 Get an X-ray.
- 3 Rest for a few days.

2 Clean your face.

1 Put your head back.

3 Put on a clean T-shirt.



Listening

1b



Listen to the school nurse. Check the problems you hear.

Problems		Treatments	Problems		Treatments
Someone felt sick.	✓	b, c	Someone had a nosebleed.	✓	
Someone cut his knee.	✓		Someone hurt his back.		
Someone had a fever.			Someone got hit on the head.	✓	

1c



Listen again. Write the letter of each treatment next to the problems you checked in the chart above.

- a. put a bandage on it**
- b. took his temperature**
- c. told him to rest**
- d. put some medicine on it**
- e. took him to the hospital to get an X-ray**
- f. told her to put her head back**

Problems		Treat ments	Problems		Treat ments
Someone felt sick.	✓	b, c	Someone had a nosebleed.	✓	f
Someone cut his knee.	✓	d, a, b, c	Someone hurt his back.		
Someone had a fever.			Someone got hit on the head.	✓	e

Tape script



Teacher: Hello ! Jenny, you look tired.

Nurse: Well, today is a busy day in my office. One boy hurt himself in P.E class.

Teacher: What happened?

Nurse: He was running under the hot sun and then he felt sick and fell down.

Teacher: Yes, the weather is very hot today.

Nurse: He cut his knee, so I washed the cut and put some medicine on it. Then I put a bandage on it.



Tape script

Teacher: Was the cut serious?

**Nurse: Not really, but I also took his temperature.
Luckily he didn't have a fever. I told him he
should rest.**

Teacher: What else happened?

**Nurse: One girl had a nosebleed. I told her to put her
head back to stop blood. Oh, and another boy
got hit on the head with a baseball bat.**

Teacher: That sounds bad. I hope it's OK...

**Nurse: I hope so, too. He was taken to the hospital to
get an X-ray.**

Speaking

1d

Role-play a conversation between the nurse and the teacher. Use the information in 1b and 1c.

Who came to your office today?

First, a boy cam in. He hurt himself in P.E. class.

What happened?

He has a nosebleed.



Do you like climbing mountains?
Did any accidents happen during your climbing?
What did you do to overcome it?



Do you know Aron Ralston? Do you know the story of him?

He is a mountaineering enthusiast (登山爱好者).



Aron Ralston毕业于卡内基梅隆大学机械工程系，2002年从英特尔辞职后立志在冬季登遍科罗拉多州的高山，成功攀登了58座高峰。



Aron Ralston在2003年5月峡谷探险时遇到意外，右臂被夹在石缝中无法动弹，他只好借由身体的力量靠在峡谷岩壁上，这样支撑了5天之后，他突然想出了一个匪夷所思的办法，用小刀割断

自己的手臂，并且成功的拯救了自己。断肢六小时后由直升机救走，抢救医生说：再晚一个小时获救的话Aron Ralston就会因失血过多而不治。

2004年Aron Ralston出版的回忆录
《Between a Rock and a Hard Place》(《生死两难》)中详尽叙述了这段惊心动魄的经历！
而他的真实经历也被拍成电影《127 Hours》。

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Presentation

2a

Accidents or problems can sometimes happen when we do sports. Write the letter of each sport next to each accident or problem that can happen.

A = soccer

B = mountain climbing

C = swimming

B fall down

C have problems breathing

A get hit by a ball

C get sunburned

B cut ourselves

A hurt our back or arm

Reading

2b

Read the passage and underline the words you don't know. Then look up the words in a dictionary and write down their meanings.



Words	Meanings

He Lost His Arm But Is Still Climbing



Aron Ralston is an American man who is interested in mountain climbing. As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks. This is one of the exciting things about doing dangerous sports. There were many times when Aron almost lost his life because of accidents. On April 26, 2003, he found himself in a very dangerous

On that day, Aron's arm was caught under a 360-kilo rock that fell on him when he was climbing by himself in the mountains. Because he could not free his arm, he stayed there for five days and hoped that someone would find him. But when his water ran out, he knew that he would have to do something to save his own life. He was not ready to die that day. So he used his knife to cut off half his right arm. Then, with his left arm, he bandaged himself so that he would not lose too much blood. After that, he climbed down the mountain to find help.

After losing his arm, he wrote a book called *Between a Rock and a Hard Place*. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. In this book, Aron tells of the importance of making good decisions, and of being in control of one's life. His love for mountain climbing is so great that he kept on climbing mountains even after this experience. Do we have the same spirit as Aron? Let's think about it before we find ourselves "between a rock and a hard place", and before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death.

阅读指导

Finding the Order of Events

Writers describe events in a certain order. Finding the order of the events will help you understand what you are reading.

2c

Read the statements and circle True, False or Don't Know.

1 Aron almost lost his life three times because of climbing accidents.	True False <u>Don't know</u>
2 Aron had a serious accident in April 2003.	<u>True</u> False Don't know
3 Aron ran out of water after three days.	True <u>False</u> Don't know
4 Aron wrote his book before his serious accident.	True <u>False</u> Don't know
5 Aron still goes mountain climbing.	<u>True</u> False Don't know



Read the passage again and answer the questions.

- 1. Where did the accident happen on April 26, 2003?**
- 2. Why couldn't Aron move?**
- 3. How did Aron free himself?**
- 4. What did Aron do after the accident?**
- 5. What does “between a rock and a hard place” mean?**

1. Where did the accident happen on April 26, 2003?

It happened in Utah, America.

2. Why couldn't Aron move?

His arm was caught under a 360-kilo rock that fell on him when he was climbing by himself in the mountains.

3. How did Aron free himself?

He used his knife to cut off half his right arm.

4. What did Aron do after the accident?

He wrote a book called Between a Rock and a Hard Place.

5. What does “between a rock and a hard place” mean?

It means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of.



2e

Put the sentences in the correct order. Then use them to tell Aron's story to your partner. Try to add other details from the reading.

2

On April 26, 2003, he had a serious mountain climbing accident.

1

Aron loves mountain climbing and doesn't mind taking risks.

5

Aron did not give up after the accident and keeps on climbing mountains today.

4

He wrote a book about his experience.

3

Aron lost half his right arm from the 2003 accident.



Explanation

1. After losing his arm, he wrote a book called
2. **Between a Rock and a Hard Place.**
3. 失去手臂之后, 他写了一本名为《生死两难》的书。
4. “**Between a Rock and a Hard Place** 是一本书的书
5. 名, 可译作《生死两难》。其本身是英语中的
6. 一个固定习语, 表示在艰难或危险的处境下 “从
7. 两难中进行选择”, 意为 “左右为难; 进退两难”

E.g.: Who will you save when your mother and your wife fall into the water? For many people, it's between a rock and a hard place.
当你放入母亲和妻子同时落水，你会救谁？
对很多人说这是一个两难的问题。

2. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of.

他的意思是“处于一个你似乎无法摆脱的困境中”。

1) 此处mean表示“.....意思是；意为”，用来解

释上句出现在书名中的习语的意思。再如：

What do you mean? 你的意思是什么？

此外，mean还可以表示“意味着”的意思。如：

...before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death

2) a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of 和 a decision that could mean life or death 均为定语从句。在前者中，从句that you cannot seem to get out of 修饰名词situation; 在后者中，从句that could mean life or death 修饰decision。

3. Aron is used to taking risks.

be used to 意为“习惯于”，其中to是介词，其后要接名词或V-ing形式。



Practise

他习惯步行上学。

He is used to walking to school.

used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”。

I used to live in London.

我过去一直住在伦敦。

4. His love for mountain climbing is so great that he kept on climbing mountains even after this experience.

so...that...表示“如此/这么.....以致于.....”，常引导结果状语从句。其中**so**是副词，常可用来修饰形容词或副词。



Practise

他太小了无法照顾自己。

He is so young that he can't look after himself.

一. 翻译词组

1. 感冒 have a cold
2. 牙痛 have a toothache
3. 背痛 have a backache
4. 发烧 have a fever
5. 躺下 lie down
6. 看医生 see a doctor

7. 紧张的, 有压力的 **stressed out**
8. 感觉疲惫 **get tired**
9. 保持健康 **stay healthy**
10. 此刻, 现在 **at the moment**
11. 另一方面 **on the other hand**
12. 使某人不舒服(患病) **make sb sick**
13. 嗓子痛 **have a sore throat**

二 用should给出恰当的建议。

Jim has a toothache.

He should see a dentist.

2. My classmates have colds.

They should go to a doctor.

3. Linda cut herself.

She should put medicine on the cut.

三 句子翻译。

1. 他胃痛，24小时不要进食。

He has a stomachache. He shouldn't eat anything in 24 hours.

2. 嗓子痛会导致你发烧。

A sore throat can give you a fever.

3. 你应当多喝开水。

You should drink more hot water.

三 根据所给情景完成下列对话，每空一词。

A: Good afternoon, Mrs Brown! What
can I do for you?

B: Good afternoon, Doctor. I'm not feeling
well.

A: What's the matter with you?

B: My head hurts.

A: Do you have a fever?

B: No. My temperature seems to be all right.

A: Open your mouth and say “Ah”.

B: Ah!

A: You’d better stay in bed for a day or two. And take this medicine twice a day.

B: Thanks.

四 选择正确的短语，并用其正确形式填空。

be used to, take a risk, run out of
cut off, get out of, be in control of, give up

1. I am used to walking to school.
2. I want to help Lily to get out of this big trouble.
3. He threatened to cut my hair off.
4. My grandma is in control of this company.

**be used to, take a risk, run out of
cut off, get out of, be in control of, give up**

5. – I failed the final English exam. I'm so depressed.

-- Don't give up . You'll do it better next time.

6. Jimmy is such a coward (胆小鬼) that he dare not take a risk .

7. Sam has run out of every penny to help the poor.

五. 单项选择

1. What's the matter **B** you?

A. for B. with C. to

2. Your body temperature is 39。 C.

You **C** .

A. have a cold B. have a headache

C. have a fever

3. I have a toothache. I should **A** .

A. see the dentist B. drink more water

C. lie down and rest

4. If you are stressed out and angry you should eat more A.

- A. yin foods B. hot yang foods**
C. Huang Qi herbs

5. Eating too C is bad for your health.

- A. many B. less C. much**

6. Bill should C because he is very thirsty.

- A. go to bed B. eat food C. drink water**

六 翻译下列句子。

1. -- 杰克在体育课上割伤了他的膝盖。

2. -- 他应该用绷带包扎一下。

-- Jack cut his knee in P.E. class.

-- He should put a bandage on it.

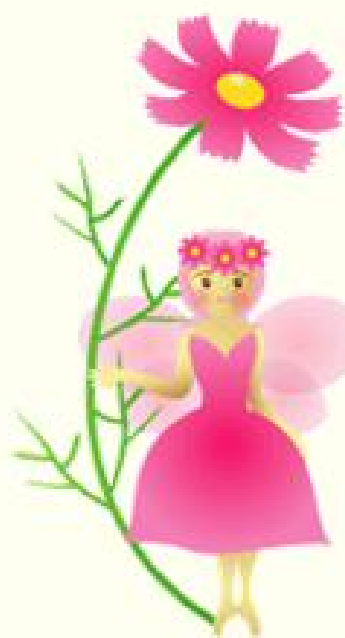
3.2. – 莉莉头上受伤了。

4. -- 你应该带他去医院照个X光。

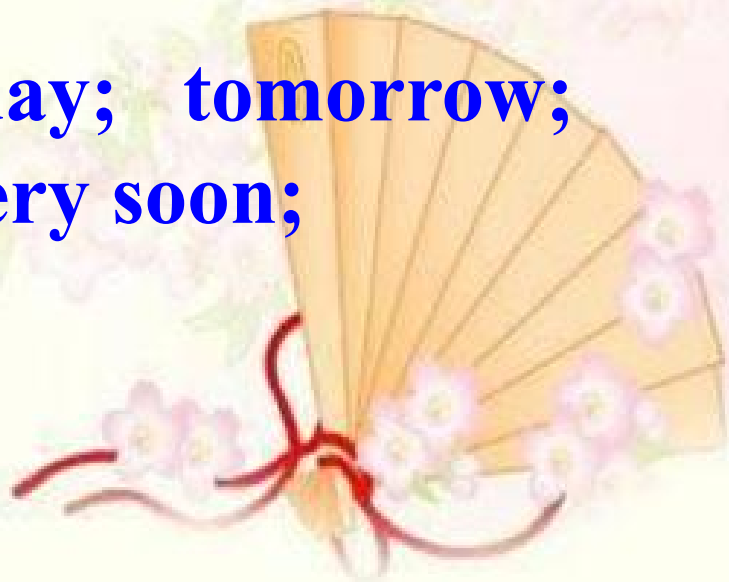
-- Lily got hit on her head.

-- You should take her to the hospital to get an X-ray.

Homework



根据提示给你的英语老师写一张请假条。
**Have a fever; doctor told me to stay
in bed for two days
can't go to school today; tomorrow;
hope Get well; very soon;
thank you**



Dear Miss Lin,

*I'm sorry to tell you that I'm not feeling well
today.* _____

*So I need to ask for three days' leave from
school. Thank you!*

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Thank you very much!

