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Sentences

Unit 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

Part I : Text Review & Knowledge Test Part II : Key Words, Phrases &

Part III: Grammar Focus

Part I: Text Review & Knowledge Test Fill in the blanks with "be". **1.** I **am** 16 years old this year. **2.** I was 15 years old last year. **3.** How **is** the weather today? **4.** How **was** the weather yesterday? 5. They are good friends. 6. They were good friends three years ago.

Where were the people at the time of the rainstorm? Match the statements with the people in the picture.

1a



Picture Number	Statements
b	1. I was in the library.
a	2. I was in my house.
d	3. I was on the street.
C	4. I was at the bus stop.

Talk about what the people in la were doing at the time of the rainstorm.

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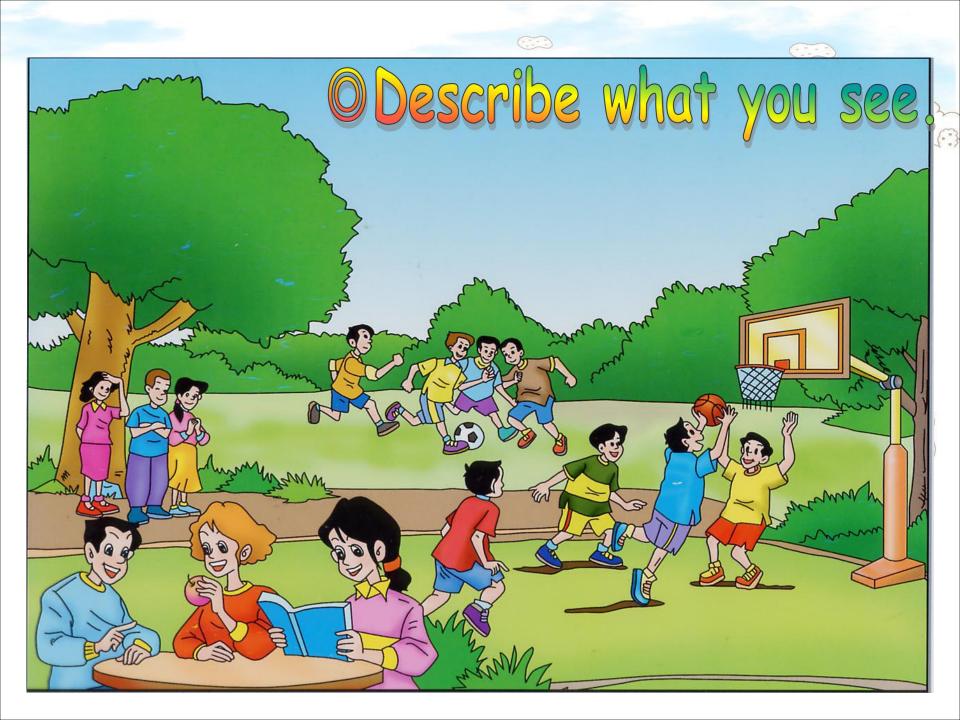
A: What was the girl doing at the time of the rainstorm?

B: She was...

1c

A: What was the girl doing at the time of the rainstorm?
B: She was reading at home.

A: What was the boy doing at the time of the rainstorm?
B: He was studying in the library.



©Exercise

- I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form.
- **1.** What were (be) you doing (do) when he arrived?
- **2.** Jim was sleeping (sleep) when I came in.
- 3. They were watching (watch) TV at 8:00
 - yesterday evening.
- **4.** Now he **is reading** (read) and **writing**(write).

5. Mother was washing (wash) clothes when I **got** (get) home from school yesterday afternoon. **6.** Look, my sister **is** (be) there in the barber shop. The barber is cutting (cut) her hair. 7.—When did you see (see) the accident? —I **saw** (see) it fifteen minutes ago.

II. Translate these sentences. 1. 上课铃响时, 你在干什么? What were you **doing** when the class bell rang? 2. 当我妈妈进来时我正在看书. I was reading when my mother came in. 3. 昨天晚上十点钟她正在做饭. She was cooking at ten o'clock last night.

当飞机起飞的时候, 天正下着大雪。
 It <u>was snowing</u> heavily when the plane <u>took off</u>.
 1. 瞧,孩子们正在追逐一只小猫。
 Look! The children <u>are chasing after</u> a small cat.

6.我女儿正在写信时,其他的孩子都在外面玩 耍。

My daughter was writing a letter <u>while</u> the other children <u>were playing</u> outside.

Think of a time when you were late for or couldn't go to an event. Share the story.



OSkill: Reading Strategies

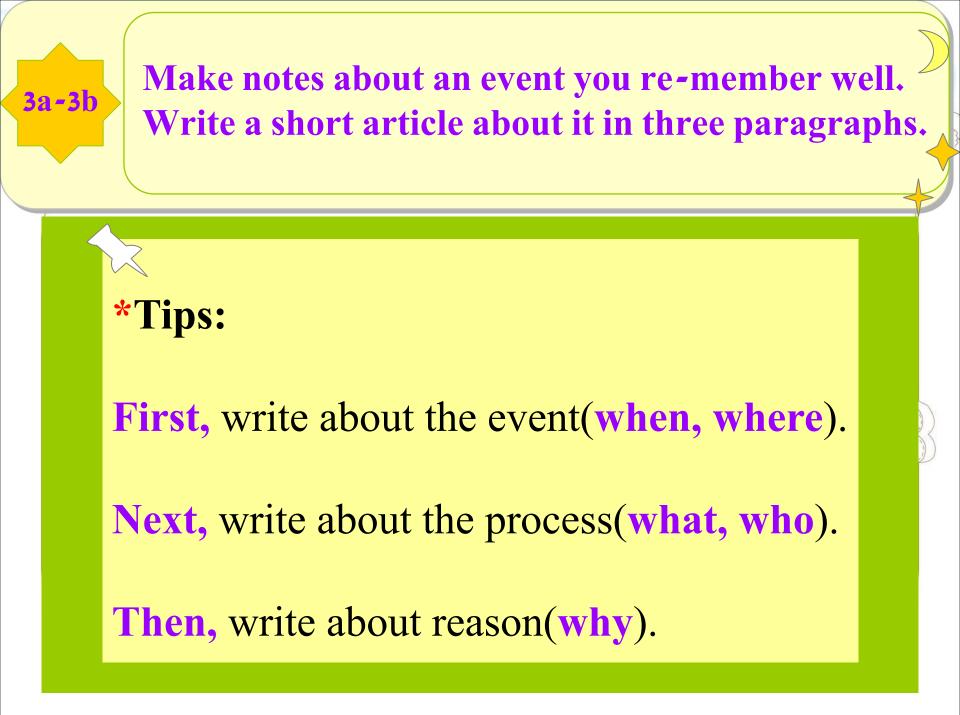
Strategy	Meaning
Title Predicting	Read the title and first sentences. Try to guess the main idea. The title is helpful for you to understand the text.
Skimming	Read through the whole passage quickly to grasp the main idea.
Scanning	Moving your eyes quickly down the page to find details, specific and important information.

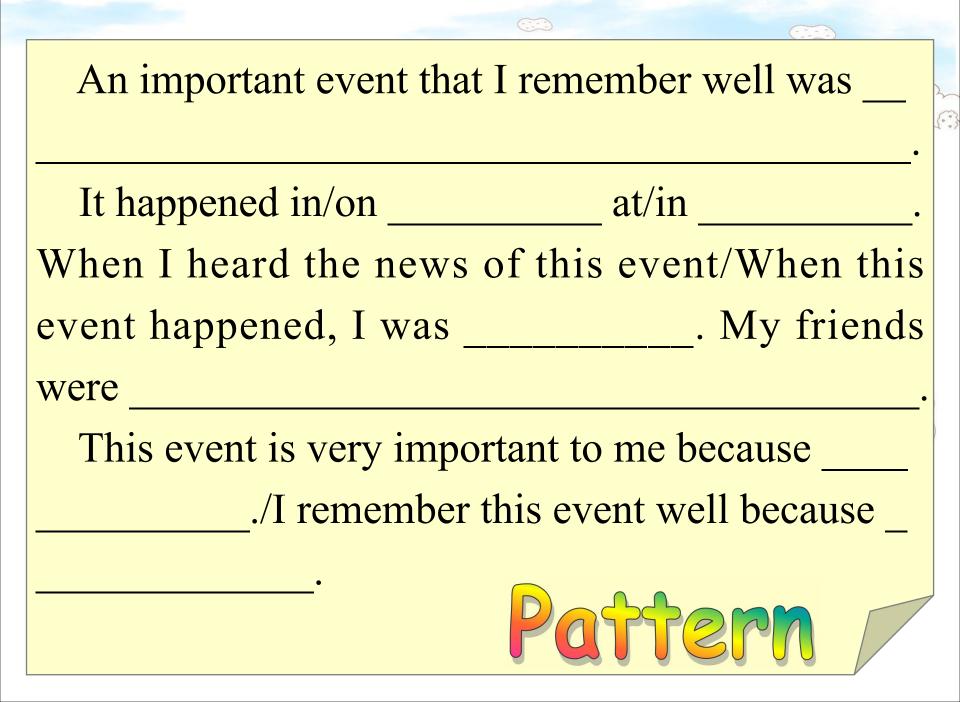
2b Find out sentences from the passage with similar meanings

1. Not everyone will remember who killed him, but they can remember what they were doing when they heard that he got killed.

Although some people may not remember who killed him, they remember what they were doing when they heard the news.

in silence*无言地; 沉默 2. No one said anything for the rest of dinner. My parents did not talk after that, and we finished the rest of our dinner *in silence*." **3.** September 11, 2001— the date alone means something to most people in the US. Even the date — September 11, 2001— has meaning to most Americans. **4.** I had trouble thinking clearly after that because I was very afraid. I was so scared that I could hardly think clearly after that.





An important event that I remember well was Wenchuan Earthquake. It happened on May 12, 2008 in Wenchuan, Sichuan. When I heard the news of this event, I was working. My friends were watching games on TV. This event is very important to me because many people died in the earthquake. They need some help. Lots of people came to help them.

OPractice

1. I met a friend of mine **B** I was walking in the park.

A. before B. when C. after D. if **2.** We'll go for a walk if it **C** tomorrow. A. will not rain B. isn't raining C. doesn't rain D. isn't rain **3.** I met Li Lei **C** hospital last Sunday. He was ill hospital then. A. in the, in the B. in, in the C. in the, in D. in, in

4. When you are **C** trouble, why not phone the B. in, policeman A. at, police D. at, policeman C. in, police **5.** A useful invention the computer is! A. What a B. What an C. How a D. How an

Part II: Key Words, Phrases & Sentences

1. With no light outside, it felt like midnight. 外面没有光亮,感觉就像半夜一样。

with prep.由于;因为。表示一种伴随的状况,同时还包含着某种因果关系,表示"因某种状况的存在而导致....."。

With my parents away, I'm the king of the house. 我爸妈不在,我可是家中的"王"。 I can't work with all that noise going on. 由于那嗓音响着,我无法工作。 **2.** Ben's dad... while his mom was making sure the flashlights and radio were working.

本的爸爸在.....同时他妈妈在确认手电简和 收音机都能正常使用。

(1)while *conj*.当……的时候;和……同时。 while还可以表示"然而;但(是)"之意,用 来说明或强调两种事情或情形的不同。

Tom is active and outgoing while his sister Rosa is shy and quiet.

汤姆活跃外向, 而他的妹妹罗莎却羞怯腼腆。

(2)make sure确认;查明; 核实。其后可接句子或接介词of及宾语,用来引入需要确认的内容。
Could you make sure what time he's arriving? I would like to go and meet him at the airport?
你确认一下他几点到达好吗?我想去机场接他。

Make sure you turn off the TV before you leave the house.

在你离开屋子前确认关闭了电视。

(3)此处work表机器、器官等的"运作;运转"、 这是动词work的一种基本用法。

My watch is waterproof—that means it would work fine even if it's in water.

我的手表是防水的——这就是说即便在水里 它也会正常运转。

My brain isn't working well now. 这会儿我的脑子不好使。 **O**Practice

1. She thought I was praising her child, <u>**B**</u> in fact, I was scolding him for his bad behaviors at school.

A. what B. while C. so that D. therefore

2. I do every single bit of housework <u>A</u> my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then.
A. while B. since C. when D. as

3. We were swimming in the lake **A** suddenly the storm started. A. when B. while C. until D. before **4.**—You seem to have had that car for years. —Yes, it's in good condition, but I should sell it **D** it still runs. A. if B. before C. because D. while

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3. take down摧毁

The World Trade Center in New York was taken down by terrorists on 11th Sept., 2001. 2001年9月11日纽约世贸中心被恐怖分子摧毁。 **4.** She remembers working in her office near the two towers.

她当时记得自己正在距两座塔楼不远的办公室工作。

remember (sb.) doing sth.记得某人做过某事 remember v.记得;回忆起;想起 I don't remember seeing him anywhere. 我不记得在什么地方见过他。 5. I was waiting for the bus when it began to rain heavily. **begin** v. 开始(beginning, began-begun) begin to do/doing sth.

©Extension

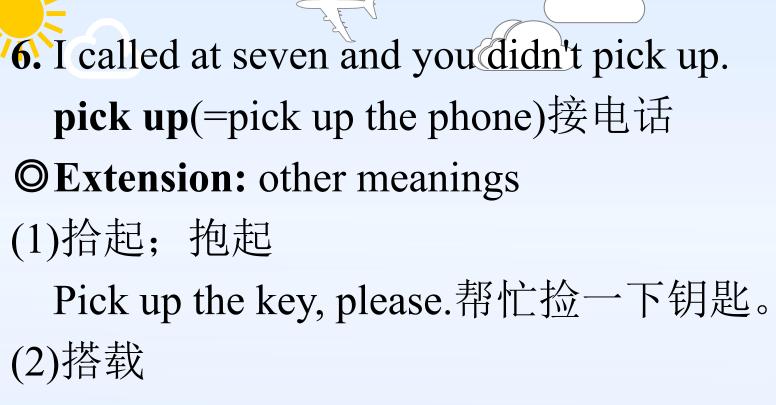
一般来说, begin to do和begin doing可 互换,但在以下三种情况下,只用to do。 (1)主语不是指人,而是it等。

It began to rain.

(2)begin后接表示心理活动的词。

begin to know/believe/wonder/think...

(3)begin本身是ing形式,为避免重复后接to do,即 beginning to do。



The car stopped to pick me up. 汽车停下来接我。 7. ..., but it was hard to have fun with a serious storm happening outside. It is adj.+to do sth.做……怎么样 It is *adj*. for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做……怎么样 It is important for us to learn English. 对我们来说学英语很重要。

OPractice

- 1. 在街上踢球很危险。
 - It is **dangerous to play** soccer on the street.
- 2. 每天早上读书对你来说很有必要。
 - It is **necessary** for you **to read** in the
 - morning.
- 3. 对他来说完成作业很容易
 - It is **<u>easy</u>** for him <u>to finish homework</u>.

BBB

M M

8. He finally fell asleep when the wind was dying down at around 3:00 a.m.

(1)finally adv.最后。表示为某事等了很长的时间。 一般来说常用于对过去情况的描述。

Finally, he thought up a good idea. 最后,他想出了一个好主意。

©Extension

a. in the end指经过许多变化、困难和捉摸不定的情况之后,某事才发生;也可以用来谈论将来的事。

The situation will be better in the end. 局势最终会好转的。

b.at last在主观上有"等了许久语气上比finally强得多。 •• " 的 At last, do you know what happened? 最后,你知道发生什么事了吗? (2)asleep adj.睡着的 fall asleep进入梦乡;睡着 **©Contrast**: sleepy, asleep & sleep a. sleepy adj.困倦的; 瞌睡的。可作定语和表语。 I'll go to bed. I'm sleepy. 我要去睡觉,我困了。 b. asleep adj. 睡着的。强调状态,常作表语。



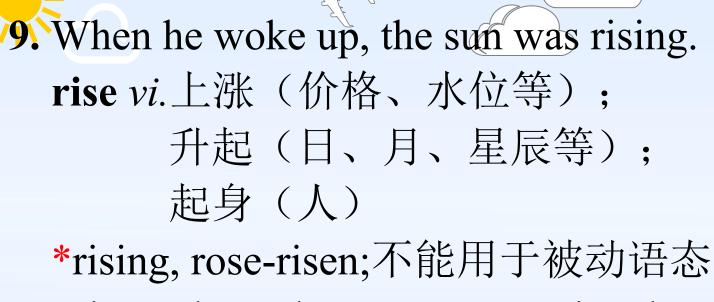
Grandma fell asleep when watching TV. 奶奶看电视时睡着了。 c. sleep v.睡觉 n.睡眠; 睡觉 My father is sleeping. Please keep quiet. 我父亲在睡觉,请保持安静。 (3)die down逐渐变弱;逐渐平息 When you saw him, his anger had died down a bit. 你看见他的时候,他的火气已经下去了。

OPractice

1. B, he handed out his homework and went out of the classroom.

- A. By the end of B. Finally
- C. At the end D. At the same time

2. I C while reading the English textbook.
Luckily, my classmate woke me up in time!
A. went to bed B. went to sleep
C. fell asleep D. slept



It is too hot. The temperature rises by 6℃ today. 太热了。今天的气温一下子上升了6摄氏度。 The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

©Contrast: rise & raise

a. rise *vi.*, 后面要带上介词后才能加宾语。指依 次上升(如自然界的日、月、星、雾、云等的 上升)、人体站立起来(从睡、跪、坐、躺等 姿势);上涨(价格、河水等)。 **b. raise** *vt*.举起;饲养;供养;提高;募集。后 面要直接跟宾语。

Prices rise every day in those countries. 在那些国家物价天天上涨。

他们家养了十条大狗。

If you have any questions, raise your hands. 如果你有问题,请举手。 Their family raised a big dog.

OPractice

Fill in the blanks with raise or rise.

He watched the smoke <u>rise</u> from his cigarette.
 We must <u>raise</u> the living standard of the people.
 The charity <u>raises</u> money to help the quake-hit victims by calling for donation.

10. People often remember what they were doing when they heard the news of important events in history.

人们常常记得当他们听到历史上的重大事件时他们在干什么。

©Extension: hear v. 听说

- (1)hear sb. do sth. 听见某人做某事
- (2)hear sb. doing sth.听见某人正在做某事
- (3)hear of/about sb./sth.听说某人或某事 (4)hear from sb.收到某人的来信 (5)hear+that clause听说.....

②Practice 1. 当我经过房间时,听见莉莉正在哭泣。
When passed the room, I heard Lily <u>was crying</u>. **2.** Tom likes to <u>D</u> others but he never writes to them.

A. hear B. hear of C. hear about D. hear from **3.**—When did you $\underline{\mathbf{C}}$ the news?

- —Just now.
- A. hear about C. heard

B. hear fromD. hearing

我们默默地吃完了剩下的晚餐。
 (1)silence u.n.沉默; 缄默; 无声 silent adj.寂静的; 沉默的 in silence无言地; 沉默地。可以单独使用, 放在句中作状语。

There was nothing but silence in the room. 屋子里鸦雀无声,一片寂静。 Would you mind keeping silent? 请你保持安静好吗?



BANK

(2)prep.[in]+n.处于某种状态之中

in danger处于危险之中

in good health身体状况好

in trouble处于困境之中

OPractice **1.** Their teacher was ill, so they sat in the classroom B A. in silent B. in silence D. silence C. silent 2. The old house was quite C. A. silence B. in silent C. silent D. silently

12. Even the date—September 11, 2001—has meaning to most Americans. 甚至这一天——2001年9月11日——对大多 数美国人具有某种意义。 meaning n. 意思; 含义 mean v.意味着; 意指 have meaning to对……有意义 mean doing sth.意味着做某事 mean to do sth.打算; 想要做; 意欲 What do you mean by...?=What does...mean?= What's the meaning of ...? ……是什么意思?

The flight of Shenzhou has great meaning to Chinese.

神十太空飞行对中国人来说有重大意义。 Missing the train means waiting for another hour.

赶不上这列火车意味着再等一个小时。 I mean to go tomorrow. 我打算明天去。

OPractice 1. 丈夫的稳定职业对他的家庭非常重要。 The husband's stable job <u>has meaning to</u> his family.

 The teacher means <u>to read</u>(read) the text twice.
 What do you mean by "VIP"? (改为同义句) What's <u>the meaning of</u> "VIP"?

BANK

13. I played the song without any mistakes. 我没有任何错误地弹奏了这首歌。 without prep.无;没有;不。具有否定意义, 其反义词为with,其后接n.、pron.或v.-ing。 Fish can't live without water. 鱼儿离不开水。 He went to work without having breakfast.

他没吃早饭就上班去了。

OPractice

- 1. 她没敲门就进了房间。
- She entered the room <u>without knocking</u> at the door.
- 2. 你不戴眼镜能看得清东西吗?
 - Can you see clearly **<u>without</u>**your **<u>glasses</u>**?

Part III: Grammar Focus

1. Adverbial clause of time: when & while (1)延续性动词和非延续性动词 延续性动词指动作可以延续一段时间,而不是 瞬间结束。如work, study, drink, eat等。非延 续性动词指动作极为短暂,瞬间结束。如: start, begin, hit, jump, knock等。 (2)when "当.....的时候"。从句中既可用延续 性动词,又可用非延续性动词,这些动词既可以 表示动作,又可表示状态。从句中的动作既可和 主句的动作同时发生,又可在主句的动作之前或 之后发生。

Mary was having dinner when I saw her.

The boy was still sleeping when his mother got home yesterday morning.

while "在……的时候;在……期间"。强调 主句的动作与从句的动作同时发生或主句的动 作发生在从句的动作过程中。While从句中必须 用表示动作或状态的延续性动词。如果主句的 动作在从句的动作过程中发生,从句常用进行 时。

She called while I was out. Don't talk so loud while others are working.

OSummary

(1)when可指时间点,又可指时间段,从句中可用延续性动词,也可用非延续性动词。a. 一种状态/地点+when+what happened (*短暂性动词)

b. what was happening+when+what happened
I was in the bathroom when the rainstorm came.
I was waiting for the bus when it began to rain
heavily.=While I was waiting for the bus, it began
to rain heavily.

(2)while总是指一个时间段,从句中必须用延续性动词。

- a. While what was happening, +what happened (*延续性动词) (*短暂性动词)
- **b.** While what was happening,+what was happening While you were sleeping, I called Jenny.
 - =You were sleeping when I called Jenny.
- While I was doing my homework, my father was reading a newspaper.
- (3)当when表示"在某一段时间里"的意思时,它可以代替while,但while不能代替when。

OPractice

1. A Jennifer was reading a magazine, his sister was listening to the pop music. A. While B. When C. What time **2.** I was trying to draw a cat on the board **B** the teacher came in. A. while B. when C. what time **3.** My best friend visited my house while I C dinner in the kitchen. A. cooked B. cooking C. was cooking

4.—When **B** the car —In 1885. A. did; invent B. was; invented D. is; invented C. does; invent 5. Our teacher wants us to be **D** when we talk with the foreigners. A. comfortable B. unusual D. confident C. grateful **6.**—Dick gave me a note while I **B** in the library. —I guess he made it to say "sorry" to you. A. am reading B. was reading D. will read C. reads

2. Past Progressive Tense (1)concept: 表示过去某一时刻或某段时间内正进 行的动作

(2)structure: was/were (not)+v.-ing
*was not可缩略为wasn't;
were not可缩略为 weren't

(3)usage

a. 表示某一时刻正进行的行为,与特定的过去时间状语连用,常见的时间有: at 8 last night, at this time, at that time, at that moment etc. b. 表示过去某段时间内正进行的动作(可以是否定句和疑问句) ①-What were you doing at 10:00 yesterday morning?

-I was writing a letter to my father at that moment.

We were building a house last winter. They were waiting for you yesterday.
We were not sleeping at home.
Was he feeling well?

*一般疑问句将was/were 提前,改相应大小写并 加问号

(4) constitution of v.-ing

a. 一般动词在词尾加-ing: go-going b. 以不发音字母e结尾的动词, 先去掉e, 再加-ing: come-coming, make-making, write-writing c. 以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 如果末尾以一个辅 音字母结尾,应先双写这个字母,再加ing,x和 w结尾的除外:

get-getting, swim-swimming, show-showing

d. 以字母y结尾的单词, 直接加ing:

carry-carrying, play-playing, study-studying

e. 以字母ie结尾的动词,变ie为y,再加ing: diedying, lie-lying

f. 以元音字母加e结尾, 或以e结尾, 且e发音的

动词,直接加-ing:

see-seeing, be-being

ONotice

(1)下列几类动词通常不用过去进行时: ① 表状态: be;

② 表感官: feel, hear, see, smell, taste等;

③ 表思维或心理状态: believe, forget, consider, know, remember, hope, wish, want, love, like, understand等;

④表所属关系: belong, have, own, hold等
 (2)在there和here引起的句子中,常用一般现在时代替现在进行时。
 Here comes the bus.
 There goes the bell.

©Contrast: Past Progressive Tense & Past Tense (1)过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间 正在进行的动作,暂时、持续、未完成,强 调过程,侧重表示动作延长的时间长度。 而一般过去时则表示一个完整的动作,表示在 过去某个时间发生过的动作或存在的状态, 发生过、已结束,强调结果,侧重说明事实

They were writing letters to their friends last night. 昨晚他们在写信给他们的朋友。

They wrote letters to their friends last night. 他们昨晚写了信给他们的朋友。

He is writing all night last night.

昨晚他一直在写东西。

He wrote something last night.

昨晚他写了一些东西。

(2)当动作延续较长时间时或表示厌烦、赞美等 感情色彩时,常用过去进行时表示。 He was thinking more of others than of himself. 他考虑别人的比考虑自己的多。(表赞扬) The boy was always making trouble then. 那时,他总是惹麻烦。(表厌烦) **©**Extension

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Var "		Present P.P	Past P.P	
	Concept	现在正在	过去某个时刻	
		进行的动作	正在进行的动作	
	Structure	is/am/are+doing	was/were+doing	
	Adverbial of time	now	at that time, when+过去时	
	e.g.	I am having an English class.	When he came in, I was cooking.	

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OPractice

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper form. 1. At this time yesterday, I <u>was reading</u> (read) newspapers while Susan <u>was playing</u> (play) the piano.

2. Tom **was dancing**(dance) with his friends when I saw him.

3. Tommy <u>was singing(sing)</u> a song in his room when his father worked on the computer.
4. —What <u>were</u> you <u>doing(do)</u> at ten o'clock yesterday?

—I was studying (study) in class.

5. He said he <u>was leaving</u>(leave) for Hong Kong the next day.

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. Kate was drawing pictures when her mother came back.(改为否定句)

Kate <u>wasn't drawing</u> pictures when her mother came back.

2. She was babysitting her sister at this time yesterday.(改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

—<u>Was</u> she <u>babysitting</u> her sister at this time yesterday?

—No, she <u>wasn't</u>.

3. They were <u>having a party</u> when I knocked at the door.(对画线部分提问)

What were they doing when you knocked at

the door?

© Difficult circumstances serve as a textbook of life for people.

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OThat's all for today!