Unit5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

第一节：重点短语

1. 在…的时候　at the time of

2.（闹钟）响铃　go off

3.接（电话）　pick up

4. 进人梦乡；睡着　fall asleep

5.拍打… beat against …

6. 确信；确认　make sure

7. 逐渐变弱；逐渐消失　die down

8. 醒来　wake up

9. 一团糟　in a mess

10. 使……分离　break … apart

11.错过公交车　miss the bus

12.洗热水澡　take a hot shower

13. 在路边　by the side of the road

14. 走路经过 walk by

15. 在某人去……的路上　make one's way to …

16.历史上的重大事件　important events in history

17. 沉默；无声　in silence

18.最近地；新近　more recently

19.拆除；摧毁　take down

20.对……有意义　have meaning to

21. 记得做过某事 remember doing sth.

22. 首先；最初　at first

23.实话说　to tell the truth

24.其余的，其他的　the rest of

随堂练习

一、根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

1．昨天晚上我妈妈很快就睡着了。

My mother _____ _____ soon last night.

2．你给我打电话时，我正站在图书馆的前面。

When you_____ _____ I _____ _____ in front of the library.

3.一开始，我对那部小说并不感兴趣。

_____ _____ .I didn't become interested in the novel.

4．我确信你能通过驾照考试。

I _____ _____ that you can pass the driver's test.

5．你的卧室太凌乱了，你最好把它打扫干净。

Your bedroom is _____ _____ _____ .You'd better clean it up.

6．但是之后，风力会逐渐减弱。

But the wind will _____ _____ later on.

【答案】

1.fell asleep　2.called me;was standing　3.At first　4.am sure 5．in a mess　6．die down

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

1．音乐会结束后，我们从大厅走了出来。

When the concert was over, we_____ _____ _____ to get out of the hall.

2．你认为这篇文章讲的是关于哪个特别的节日的？

Which special day do you think the_____ is_____ ?

3．他向窗外看，看到了一只小鸟。

He _____ _____ _____ the window and saw a bird.

4．这些建筑物将会被拆除吗？

Will the buildings be _____ _____ ?

5．我不记得我当时正在做什么。

I didn't remember _____ _____ _____ _____ at that time.

6．他太害怕了，以至于把包掉在了地上。

He was _____ scared_____ he dropped the bag on the ground.

【答案】

1.made our way 2.passage;about 3.looked out of 4.taken down 5.what l was doing 6.so;that

第二节：重点语法

过去进行时

1. 基本概念：过去进行时表示在过去某一时刻或一段时间内正在进行的动作。这一特定的过去时间除有上下文暗示以外，一般用时间状语来表示。

2. 结构 was / were (not) + 动词-ing

3. 句式

肯定式：

I/He/She/It was working. We/You/They/ were working.

否定式:

I/He/She/It was not working.

We/You/They/ were not working.

疑问式和简略回答:

Was I working? Yes, you were. No, you were not.

Were you working? Yes, I was. No, I was not.

Was he/she/it working? Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it was not.

Were we/you/they working? Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they were not.

注：

1) was not 常缩略为 wasn't; were not 常缩略为 weren't。

2) 一般过去时与过去进行时用法的比较: 一般过去时表示在过去某个时间发生过的动作或存在的状态, 而过去进行时则表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作。 例如:

David wrote a letter to his friend last night. 大卫昨晚给他的朋友写了封信。(信写完了。)

David was writing a letter to his friend last night. 大卫昨晚一直在给他的朋友写信。(信不一定写完。)

4.过去进行时中的 when 和 while

when, while 区别：

1) 由 when 引导的时间状语从句，主句用过去进行时，从句应用一般过去时； 由 while 引导的时间状语从句，主句用一般过去时，从句应用过去进行时。

When the teacher came in, we were talking.

当此句改变主从句的位置时，则为： While we were talking, the teacher came in.

2)如果从句和主句的动作同时发生，两句都用过去进行时的时候，多用 while 引导。如：

They were singing while we were dancing.

随堂练习

一、句型转换

1.Did you watch the movie yesterday?（用 at that time yesterday 改写）

_____ you _____ the movie at that time yesterday?

2.My brother was writing a letter to his friend at eight last night.（对画线部分提问）

_____ _____ your brother _____ at eight last night?

3.I'm singing an English song now.(用 at five yesterday 改写)

I _____ _____ an English song at five yesterday.

4.We were playing games when the bell rang.（改为否定句）

We _____ _____ games when the bell rang.

5. she, helping, when, always, she, lived, here, was, others（连词成句）

_____

【答案】

1.Were;watching 2.What was;doing 3.was singing 4.weren't playing 5.She was always helping others when

she lived here

第三讲：知识点解析

1. What were you doing yesterday at the time of the rainstorm?

此句是过去进行时，表示过去某个时候正在发生的动作，结构为：was/were doing sth.。

They were watching TV at nine o'clock last night.

2. My alarm didn't *go off* so...

go off 此处表示"发出响声"，还可以表示"爆炸、离开、停止运转"。

The alarm went off at 7 a.m. yesterday.

A bomb went off just now.

Danny decided go off on his own.

3. I called at seven and you didn't *pick up*.

pick up 意为"接电话"，相当于 answer the phone。

Why don't you pick up/answer the phone?

【拓展】pick up 还可以表示"捡起、开车接送"。

My pen is under your desk. Can you pick it up for me?

Can you pick me up at the station?

4. I called again at eight and you didn't answer then *either*.

also, too, as well 与 either 都可以表示"也"，但是用法不同。

also	放在句中行为动词前，be 动词、助动词和情态动词之后。	He also wants to go.
too	用于肯定句中，放在句尾，前面用逗号隔开。	He wants to go, either.
as well	用于肯定句中，放在句尾，前面不用逗号隔开。	He wants to go as well.
either	用于否定句句末。	He doesn't want to go either

5. *With no light outside*, it *felt like* midnight.

(1) with 这里用作介词，表示伴随状况，意为"由于、因为"。

With John away, there's more room in the house.

(2) feel like 表示"感觉像、感觉好似"

The interview only took ten minutes, but it felt like hours.

【拓展】feel like 还可以表示"想要"，后接动词时，用 doing 的形式。

He didn't feel like going swimming.

6. Ben's dad was putting pieces of wood over the windows while his mom was *making sure* the flashlights and radio were working.

make sure 意为"确保"，后接 of 短语或者 that 从句。

I tried to make sure of the problem.

Make sure that no one finds out about it.

7. Ben was helping his mom make dinner when the rain began to *beat* heavily *against* the windows.

(1) beat 用作动词，表示"敲打、拍打"，还可以表示"战胜、打败"，宾语是对手。

They beat drums to cheer up the players.

I beat her at swimming yesterday.

(2) against 用作介词，表示"碰、撞"。

The rain beat against the windows.

【拓展】against 用作介词，还可以表示"倚着、靠着"或者"反对"。

The worker put the leader against the wall.

We were rowing against the current.

They are against building a factory here.

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

die down 意为"逐渐变弱、逐渐消失"。

The wind finally died down.

9. When he *woke up*, the sun was *rising*.

(1) wake sb. up 意为"把某人唤醒"，wake up 意为"醒来"。

His mother often wakes him up at 6:00 in the morning.

I usually wake up at 6:30.

(2) rise(rose, risen, rising)不及物动词，意为"升起，上升"

辨析：rise 与 raise

rise	不及物动词	意为"升起，上升"	The water in the river rose after the heavy rain. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
raise	及物动词	意为"提高，筹集，抬高，举起"	The worker want the boss to raise their wages（工资）. The teacher asks us to raise our hands if we have questions.

			We should try our best to raise more money for the poor family.

10. Although the storm *broke* many things *apart*, it brought families and neighbors closer together.

break...apart 意为“把……折断；把……分开”。

The strong wind broke the branches apart.

Rumors broke the two close friends apart.

11.Kate *realized* her bag was still at home.

realize 用作及物动词，意为“理解、领会、意识到”，后接名词、代词或者从句作宾语。

He didn’t realize his mistake.

The man laughed when he realized what happened.

12.When the school basketball competition started, Kate was still *making her way to* school.

make one’s way to 意为“前往……”，后接表示地点的名词。

We slowly made our way to the mall through the crowd.

13.Robert Allen is now *over* 50, but he was a school pupil at that time.

over 此处表示“超过、多于”，相当于 more than。

She stayed in Lagos for over a month.

He is over sixty.

14.We were eating dinner in the kitchen when we heard the news *on the radio*.

on the radio 表示“通过广播、通过录音机”，on 此处用作介词，表示“借助、以某种方式”，后常接表示媒介的名词。

She is watching the show on TV.

15.My parents did not talk after that, and we finished *the rest of* our dinner *in silence*.

(1) rest 此处表示“其余的部分”，the rest of 意为“其余的……、其它的……”，后可接可数名词后者不可数名词，当在句中作主语时，谓语动词的单复数与 of 后面的名词保持一致，若 of 后面的名词是单数可数名词或者不可数名词，谓语动词用单数形式；若 of 后面的名词是可数名词复数，谓语动词用复数形式。

The rest of the money is on the desk.

Some of the students are reading in the classroom and the rest of them are on the playground.

(2) in silence 意为“沉默、无声”。

She stood by the window in silence for a long time.

16.More *recently*, most Americans remember what they were doing when the World Trade Center in New York was *taken down* by terrorists.

(1) recently 用作副词，意为“近来、最近”，常与现在完成时连用。

Have you called your mother recently?

(2) take down 意为“拆除、拆掉”，还可以表示“写下、记下”。

Could you please help me take down this tent?

I forgot to take down his telephone number.

17.I didn’t believe him *at first*, but then I looked out of the window and realized that it was true.

at first 意为“起初、起先”，多用于句首或者句尾，暗示与后来的动作或者情况不同，与 at last“最后、最终”相对。

The work was hard at first, but I got used to it later.

18.I was so scared that I could *hardly* think clearly after that.

hardly 用作副词，表示“几乎不、几乎没有”。

She hardly ate anything today.

There is hardly any milk left in the ridge.

19.Kate didn’t think her friend was telling the *truth* about the event.

truth 用作名词，表示“实情、事实”，to tell the truth 表示“说实话”，放在句中作插入语，用逗号同句子其它成分隔开。

I must tell you the truth.

随堂练习

单项选择

1.I was staying at home and watching TV ____ the time of the rainstorm.

A.for　　B.by　　C.at　　D.in

【答案】C

【解析】at the time of 是固定搭配，意为“在……的时候”。故所缺的介词是 at。

2.It rained ____ yesterday.I had to stay at home.

A.heavily　　B.quietly　　C.hardly　　D.quickly

【答案】A

【解析】句意：昨天雨下得很大。我不得不留在家里。heavily“沉重地；猛烈地”；quietly“安静地”；hardly“几乎不”；quickly 快速地”。故选 A。

3.Sally was late for school because her clock didn't ring loudly.

A.get off　　B.go off　　C.put off　　D.turn off

【答案】B

【解析】句意：萨莉上学迟到了是因为她的闹钟没有大声地响。get off 意为“下车”；go off 意为“（闹钟）发出响声”；put off 意为“推迟”；turn off 意为“关闭”。选项 B 与句中画线部分意思相近。故选 B。

4.Their football team was ____ in that important game.

A.won　　B.beaten　　C.failed

【答案】B

【解析】句意：他们的足球队在那次重要的比赛中被击败了。win“赢，获胜”；beat“打败”；fail“失败”。根据句意可知选 B 项。

5.-How ____ ! There are no workers in the bank.

-It's the first self-service bank in China.

A. strange　　B.scary　　C.boring

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——多么奇怪啊！银行里没有一个工作人员。——它是中国第一家自助银行。strange 奇怪的，scary 可怕的，boring 无聊的。从句意可以判断，A 项符合题意。

6.Can you help me ____ the pen?　It's under your chair.

A.ask for　　B.look for　　C.pick up　　D.put up

【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：你能帮我捡起那支钢笔吗？它在你的椅子下面。A 选项意为“请求；要求”；B 选项意为“寻找”；C 选项意为“拾起；捡起”；D 选项意为“张贴”。由句意可知选 C。

7.The man was so tired that he ____ soon after he went to bed.

A.fell asleep　　B.stayed up　　C.went off

【答案】A

【解析】句意：这个人如此累，以至于他上床后很快就睡着了。fall asleep“睡着”；stay up“熬夜”；go off“（闹钟）发出响声”。南句意可知选 A。

8.Our class are much sure to win the basketball game ____ Class Three.

A.of　　B.in　　C.against　　D.from

【答案】C

【解析】考查介词词义辨析。句意：我们班相当有把握赢得与三班的篮球赛。表示“与……比赛”，用介词 against。故选 C。

9.-The boys are talking about the football match ____ .

-Yes. They have so many fun things to share.

A.easily　　B.happily　　C.sadly　　D.angrily

【答案】B

【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：——这些男孩正在开心地谈论足球比赛。——是的，他们有如此多的趣事分享。根据句意可知选 B。

10.The boss was late for the meeting because his alarm clock didn't ____ .

A.go off　　B.go out　　C.go on

【答案】A

【解析】句意：因为闹钟没响，所以老板开会迟到了。go off“（闹铃）发出响声”；go out“外出”；go on“继续，进行”。根据语境可推知闹钟没响，所以老板开会迟到了。故选 A。

11.-Paul, what were you doing at nine last night?

-I ____ a movie in the cinema with my friends.

A.was watching　　B.watch

C.have watched　　D.will watch

【答案】A

【解析】句意：-Paul，你昨天晚上九点钟在做什么？——我正在和我的朋友们在电影院看电影。根据问句中“what were you doing”可以判断答句要用过去进行时态，故选 A。

12.-Great! Our women's volleyball team ____ the gold medal in Rio Olympic Games on Saturday!

-Yes. We see the great spirit of Chinese women's volleyball team once again !

A. won　　B.beat　　C.lost　　D.missed

【答案】A

【解析】win“获得；赢得”，后面常跟奖品、奖项、荣誉类等名词：beat“打败”，后面常跟某人、某团体、队伍类名词；lose“丢失：失败”；miss“思念；错过”，中国女排赢得金牌(the gold medal)，所以谓语动词应该用 win 的过去式 won。故选 A。

13.-Why are you all wet?

-It rained ____ and I didn't take my umbrella.

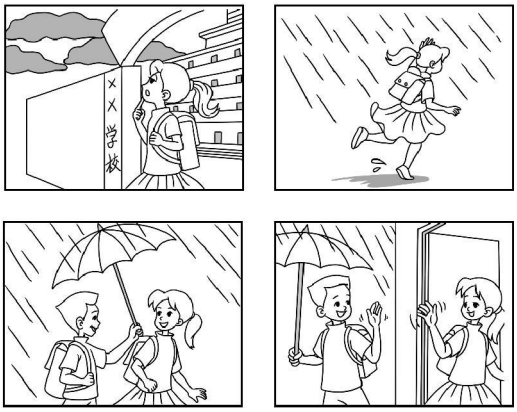
A.completely　　B.suddenly　　C.comfortably　　D.differently

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——你怎么全身都湿了?——突然下雨了，我没带雨伞。副词 suddenly 意为“突然”，符合题意。

第四节：书面表达

假设下图中的女孩叫 Lisa,男孩叫 Tom。请根据图画内容,展开想象,写一篇约 70 词的文章,描述一下昨天下午 Lisa 放学后遇到的事情。



【参考范文】

Lisa went out of the school yesterday afternoon.She looked up and saw some dark clouds.Lisa felt worried because she didn't take an umbrella.It started to rain soon.Lisa had to run home.On her way home,she met Tom.Tom was holding an umbrella.He asked Lisa to share the umbrella with him.Lisa agreed and they walked to Lisa's home together.When Lisa arrived home,she said thanks to Tom.

家庭作业

一、用方框中所给单词的正确形式填空

date shocked pupil tower realize

1.We are looking forward to visiting the Eiffel _____ one day.

2.She is only eight years old.She is a _____ in a primary school.

3.We couldn't believe it.We were all _____ when we knew the news.

4.-What's the _____ today?

-It's September 10th.

5.I _____ I did something wrong. So I said sorry to my mother.

【答案】1.Tower 2.pupil 3.shocked 4.date 5.realized

二、用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

l.Do you think she's telling the _____ (true) ?

2.I had my finger cut when I _____ (divide) the watermelon into pieces.

3.Great changes have taken place _____ (recent).

4.The lady _____ (kill) last night. Nobody knew who killed her.

5.Excuse me, but I must say you are _____ (complete) wrong.

【答案】1.1.truth 2.was dividing 3.recently 4.was killed 5.completely

三、短文填空

pupil bad face until hand quick child before stop go

It was a fine day in autumn. Some girls and boys were out with their teacher. They __1__to a museum. When crossing a bridge, they suddenly heard a loud shout behind them. The teacher told her pupils __2__. Then she turned and listened. When she heard the cry "Mad dog!", she knew what was happening. __3__she could do anything, she saw a dog running to them. "__4__," said the teacher, "keep close to each other. Don't move or cry." Then she stood before the children so that the dog would meet her first. The animal came__5__.

At this moment the teacher saw a man. He ran up with a gun(枪) in his __6__. "The children must be kept safe __7__ the man comes," thought the lady. The teacher ran to the dog, __8__ it bravely. The mad dog snapped(咬) at her and she fell down. The man came and killed the animal. The dog had bitten her so __9__ that the brave lady died soon after the doctors arrived. She lost her life for her __10__ . When people heard of this, they said,"The brave lady will always be remembered among us ! "

【答案】1.were going 2.to stop 3.Before 4.Children 5.quickly6.hand 7.until 8.facing 9.badly 10.pupils