Unit6 An old man tired to move the mountains.

第一节：重点短语

1. 致力/从事于做某事_____
2. 一……就…… _____
3. 从前 _____
4. 继续做某事 _____
5. 使某事发生 _____
6. 去…之旅 _____
7. 有点儿 _____
8. 变成 _____
9. 结婚 _____
10. (书、电影等)出版_____
11. 走到另一边去 _____
12. 故事的其余部分 _____
13. 把某人领到某地 _____
14. 筹划/计划做某事 _____.
15. 迷路 _____
16. 告诉某人做某事 _____
17. 在月光下 _____
18. 找到某人回家的路 _____
19. 第二天 _____
20. 派某人去某地 _____
21. 听到某人正在做某事 _____
22. 把某物遗忘在某地 _____

随堂练习

根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

1.去年我第一次去了上海。

Last year I went to Shanghai_____ _____ _____ _____.

2.从前，有一个喜欢马的国王。

_____ _____ _____ _____，there was a king who loved horses.

3.你同意我的观点吗？

Do you _____ _____ me?

4.他们去年结婚了。

They_____ _____ last year.

5.水沸腾时能变成水蒸气。

When water boils,it can_____ _____ steam.

6.休息了一会，他们继续开车。

After resting for a while,they _____ _____ .

7.他花了很长时间才写完那篇文章。

_____ _____him a long time _____ _____writing the passage.

8.我太紧张了，以至于无法入睡。

I was too nervous to _____ _____ .

9.你妈妈要多久才回来？

How soon will your mother_____ _____?

10.不要吵醒那个婴儿。

Don't _____ _____the baby.

11.多好的建议啊！

_____ great advice！

12.天气不冷的时候，我们开着窗户睡觉。

We _____ _____ the windows open _____ it is cold.

第二节：重点语法

1. unless 引导条件状语从句

unless = if...not —除非，若不

They will go tomorrow unless it rains.= They will go tomorrow if it doesn’t rains.

2. as soon as 引导时间状语从句。 —……就

He will come and see you as soon as he can.

3. so.....that 引导结果状语从句

句型 1：主语+谓语+so+形容词/副词+that 从句

The wind was so strong that we could hardly move forward.

句型 2： so +形容词 + a/an + 单数名词 + that 从句

It was so hot a day that they all went swimming.

句型 3. so + many/ few + 复数名词 + that 从句

He has so few friends that he often feels lonely.

句型 4： so +much/ little + 不可数名词 + that 从句

I had so little money that I couldn’t buy a pen.

随堂练习

1.She was ____ excited at the news that she couldn't say a word.

A.so B.very C.such

2.Your dream will not come true _____you keep trying your best.

A.when B.unless C.whether D.because

3.____ the baby saw her mother, she laughed through her tears.

A.As soon as　　B.Why　　C.Where

4. _____ Sun Wukong can hide his tail, he cannot make himself a human.

A.If　　B.Unless　　C.Whether　　D.Not unless

5.My best friend _____ to see me tomorrow morning as soon as she _____ to Nanjing.

A.comes; gets　　B.will come; will get

C.will　come; gets　　D.comes; will get

第三讲：知识点解析

1. Hou Yi *Shoots* the Suns

shoot 作动词，表示“射击、发射”，shoot at 表示“向……射击”。

He shot an arrow from his bow.

The soldiers are shooting at the enemy.

2. *As soon as* the man finished (talking/speaking), Yu Gong said that his family could continue to move the mountains after he died.

as soon as 表示“一……就……”引导时间状语从句时，从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。

As soon as I arrive, I will call you.

He will be happy as soon as he thinks of his childhood.

3. This story *reminds* us that you can never (know/see) what's possible *unless* you try to make it happen.

(1) remind 的用法：

① remind sb. of/about sth. 提醒某人某事

Be sure to remind him of the meeting.

② remind sb. (not) to do sth. 提醒某人（不要）做某事

The parents often remind their son to get up early.

③ remind sb. that+从句 提醒某人……

He reminded me that the flight had been cancelled.

(2) unless 引导条件状语从句，表示“除非、如果不”，相当于 if not。如果主句为一般将来时、主句为祈使句或者含有情态动词时，unless 引导的条件状语从句用一般现在时表示将来。

Unless your work hard, you won't get good grades.

You will miss the early bus unless you hurry up.

4. I think it's *a little bit* silly.

a little bit 意为“稍微、有点儿”，用来形式形容词或者副词，相当于 a little 或者 a bit。

It’s a little bit hot today.

5. It doesn’t *seem* very possible to move a mountain.

seem 用作系动词，表示“似乎、好像”，常用的结构有：seem+adj./to be/that+句子。

The story seems true.

What he said seemed to be a lie.

It seems that they are going to pull down the house.

6. Yu Gong *kept* trying and didn’t give up.

① keep sth. 保留某物

You can keep the book until the next weekend.

② keep doing sth. 一直做某事

The thief still kept stealing things after he went out of the prison.

③ keep+adj. 保持……

The girl eats a little to keep slim.

④ keep sb./sth.+adj./介词短语 保持某人/某物……

We should keep the window open while we are asleep.

My mother keeps the vegetables in the fridge.

⑤ keep sb. doing sth. 保持某人做某事

The mother kept the baby crying on the bed.

7. But what could Yu Gong do *instead of* moving the mountains?

instead of 介词短语，意为“代替、而不是”。

例如：

We went there on foot instead of by bike.

I like walking instead of running.

[拓展] instead of 是介词短语，用于句中，后接名词、代词或动名词；instead 是副词，用于句尾，在句中作状语。

He will be on duty instead of me tomorrow.

They didn’t go swimming. They went to play football instead.

8. *This is because* he can make 72 changes to his shape and size, turning himself into different animals and objects.

this is because...意为“这是因为……”，表示原因或者理由。

I am not surprised. This is because I knew it all long.

【拓展】this is why...意为“这就是……原因”，表示结果。

My mother was ill. That’s why I left so early.

9. *To fight bad people*, the Monkey King uses a magic stick.

to fight bad people 是动词不定式短语，在句中作目的状语，动词不定式作目的状语时，可以放在句首也可以放在句尾。

They got up early to catch the first train.

10. The Monkey King has *excited* the children of China for many years.

excite 用作及物动词，表示“使激动、使兴奋”。

Opening their presents excited the children.

11. *Once upon a time*, there was a very old man..

once upon a time 意为“从前”，多用于故事的开头，相当于 long long ago 或者 a long time ago。

Once upon a time, there was a beautiful princess here.

12. The prince knew that the girl’s foot would *fit* the shoe, it was not the right girl.

fit 表示大小或者尺寸适合；suit 表示“适合”，强调口味、条件、需求等适合；match 则表示款式或者颜色上适合。

No dishes can suit every mouth.

The red tie matches the black suit well.

The shoes don’t fit me. Can you give me a bigger pair?

13. ...they *couldn’t stop smiling* when they *got married*.

(1) can’t stop doing sth.“忍不住做某事、情不自禁做某事”

He can’t stop thinking of that beautiful girl.

(2) marry 表示“结婚”时为及物动词，marry sb.表示“同某人结婚”，be/get married to sb.“与某人结婚”，be married 表示状态，可以延续；get married 表示动作，不可以延续。

The lady married/got married to that man in 2011.

The couple have been married for three years.

14.They were trying to *cheat* the emperor.

cheat 用作动词，表示“欺骗、蒙骗”。

The teacher told the students not to cheat in the exam.

15.The wife told her husband that unless he left the children to die in the forest, the *whole* family would die. (P. 46)

whole 此处作形容词，表示“整个的”，与定冠词、形容词性物主代词等限定词连用，放在这些限定词之后，

形容词 all 则要放在这些限定词之前。

the whole family/all the family

16.Unless we do, we won't *find* our way *out*.

find out 意为"找出、发现、查出真相"。

I need to find out more about night courses.

【拓展】find, look for 和 find out 辨析

find 意为"找到"，强调寻找的结果；look for 意为"寻找"，强调寻找的过程；find out 意为"查明"，多指通过调查、询问、研究之后"搞清楚、弄明白"之意，通常含有通过困难曲折之意，多指找出较难找到的、无形的、抽象的东西。

I looked for it everywhere, but I could not find it.

Please find out when the train leaves.

17.It's leading us to that wonderful house *made of* bread, cake and candy.

be made of 意为"由……制成"，从成品能看出原材料。

The desk is made of wood.

[拓展] 相关短语

1. be made from"由……制成"，从成品看不出原材料。

The wine is made from grapes.

2. be made in "在某地制造"。

The car is made in China.

3. be made up of "由……组成，由……构成"。

The park is made up of a man-made lake and a hill.

4. be made into "被制成"。

His novel was made into a film.

18.Then they hear an old woman's *voice* from inside the house.

sound 泛指自然界中听到的一切声音；voice 指人说话或唱歌发出的声音，有时也指鸟鸣的声音；noise 指"杂音、吵闹声"。

Every night she heard the strange sounds upstairs.

The little boy has a beautiful voice.

The car makes a lot of noise.

19. Who is brave *enough* to eat my house?

① enough 可以用作形容词，表示“足够的、充分的”，用来修饰名词，可以放在名词前面，也可以放在名词后面。

The rich man has enough money.=The rich man has money enough.

② enough 还可以用作副词，修饰形容词或者副词，放在形容词或者副词后面，常用的结构为：be +adj.+enough+to do sth.“足够……能够做某事”。

The boy is old enough to go to school.

The father works hard enough for his family.

随堂练习

1.-Your sweater looks nice. Is it made of wool?

-Yes, and it's made _____ Shanghai.

A.by B.in C.for D.from

2.You will never achieve success _____ you devote yourself to your work.

A.after B.if C.because D.unless

3.-Do you like the singer Huang Liling?

-Yes. Her _____ is sweet and her songs _____beautifu1.

A.voice; sound B.noise; sound C.noise;look D.sound;look

4.Jane has become much _____ than before. She can express herself in public now.

A.brave B.braver C.lazy D.lazier

5 _____ wonderful The Reader is! Many people enjoy the TV program.

A.What B.How a C.How D.What a

6.- _____ convenient it is to live in China !

-Yes, we've got WeChat, shared bikes, Alipay, etc.

A.What a B.What C.How a D.How

7.-I'm afraid I might forget to buy the bread after work.

-Don't worry. I will _____ you then.

A.notice B.allow C.remind D.promise

8.-I'm worried about tomorrow's talent show.

-Be confident! If you don't believe in yourself, _____ will.

A.nobody B.anybody C.everybody D.somebody

9.Because of the terrible flu, Tom was too ____ to feed himself.

A.weak B.excited C.happy D.sad

10._____ exciting the speech about "the Belt and Road" was!

-Of course! It was a really great inspiration to the world.

A.How B.What C.How an D.What an

11.The Silk Road was _____ long that it passed through many countries.

A.quite B.too C.very D.so

第四节：书面表达

同学们对《愚公移山》这则故事一定有着很深的印象。请根据本单元所学的内容及所给的提示词,以“The Story of Yu Gong”为题,把这个故事用英语简要叙述一下,并谈一谈你从故事中学到了什么。

要求:1.书写规范,逻辑清晰;

2.80 词左右。首句已给出,不计入总词数。

提示词:90,move the mountains,Zhi Sou,die,sons,grandsons,continue,god,be moved,help

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

家庭作业

一．词汇运用

A.根据句意和首字母提示写出下列句中所缺的单词。

1.Our classes _____ at 8:00 a.m.

2.The Monkey King uses a magic _____ to fight bad people.

3.The problem is so difficult that _____ in our class can work it out.

4.—The hero can turn himself into different _____.

—So he is popular now.

5.—This dress_____ me very well.I'll choose it for the party.

—It looks good on you.

B.用所给单词的适当形式填空。

6.—When did you get _____ (marry)?

—In 2009.

7.—The guide _____ (lead)us to an old museum and told us something about it.

—That's interesting!

8.In some _____ (west)countries,people go to churches on Sundays.

9.He _____ (shoot)the bird but missed.

10.The king and his two _____ (wife)are walking in the garden.

二．根据汉语提示完成下列句子,每空一词。

1.从前,有个老人有两个儿子。

_____ _____ a time,there was an old man who had two sons.

2.这个故事是如此有趣以至于我们都听得很认真。

The story was _____ interesting _____ we all listened very carefully.

3.他醒来时发现自己在一个房子里。

He found himself in a house when he _____ _____.

4.我去年去了上海,并且爱上了这座美丽的城市。

I went to Shanghai last year,and _____ _____ love with the beautiful city.

5.在电影里,他能把自己变成不同的物体。

He can _____ _____ different objects in the movie.

三．单词填空

In November 1979, pupils in England __1__ (be) able to watch a new TV program called Monkey. Most of them were hearing this story for the __2__ (one) time. However, this story is not new to Chinese children. The Monkey King or Sun Wukong is the main character in the traditional Chinese book Journey to the West.

The Monkey King is not just any __3__ (normally) monkey. In fact, he sometimes does not even look like a monkey! This is because he can make seventy-two __4__ (change) to his shape and size, turning himself into different animals and objects. But unless he can hide his tail, he __5__ (can) turn himself into a man. to __6__ (fight) bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic stick. Sometimes __7__ (him) can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear. __8__ (at) other times, he is able to make it big and long.

The Monkey King __9__ (excite) the children of China for many years. And as soon as the TV program came out more than 30 years ago, Western children became interested in __10__ (read) this story because the clever Monkey King keeps fighting to help the weak and never gives up.

四．用方框里所给词的适当形式填空

be boat fall die watch fill change love play call

Once upon a time, there__1__a little girl named Nuwa. Her father was the Yan Emperor and he __2__ her very much. They often__3__games together. One day, Nuwa __4__ 0n the sea. Suddenly, she __5__ 0ff the boat into the water and __6__. The girl __7__ into a bird __8__ Jingwei. Her father was very sad when he __9__ the bird. Jingwei, the bird decided __10__ the sea with small stones.

五．阅读下面短文，用方框内所给词汇的适当形式填空，使短文语义完整。

deep reason another never kind however throw waste than without

Once upon a time, there was a man called Yue Yangzi in Henan who had a __1__ wife.

One day, Yue picked up a piece of gold. Gladly, he rushed back home to show it to his wife. __2__ , his wife said, "I hear that a good man doesn't drink the water of Dao Spring(盗泉) and wouldn't pick up the things others lost. He would rather die __3__ eat food given by the people who disrespect him."Yue was very shamed after hearing his wife's words and __4__ the gold off into the fields and went to study in a far place.

One year later, Yue came back home. His wife asked him the __5__ for his return. Yue said, "I was homesick and miss you very much."

Hearing this, his wife took up a pair of scissors and walked to the loom (织布机) , saying, "To make cloth, I weave(织) the cloth with one after __6__ silk thread inch by inch. If I cut the cloth with the scissors, all my efforts are

__7__ . Studying is also like this. You should get knowledge every day __8__stopping."

Yue Yangzi was __9__ moved by his wife's words. Then he went back to his studies. This story reminds us __10__ to give up halfway.