



In this unit, we are going to

- ▶ describe learning experiences;
- ▶ raise awareness of learning across subjects and cultures;
- ▶ rank factors in order of importance;
- ▶ identify supporting details in reading, and use personal experiences to support statements in writing.

# 《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第一册第一单元

Learning for Life

授课教师：沈雨薇

# 《高中英语》（上外版）

## 选择性必修第一册第一单元



课时	授课内容
1	Getting Started/ Reading A
1	Reading A/ Vocabulary Focus
1	Reading A/ Grammar in Use
1.5	Listening, Viewing and Speaking
1	Reading B
0.5	Critical Thinking
1	Writing
1	Further Exploration/ Self-assessment

# 学习目标 Learning Objectives:

**At the end of the lesson, you will be able to ...**

1.能在语境中识别过去完成时、现在完成进行时与将来进行时的形式、意义和用法;

identify the form, meaning and use of the past perfect tense, the present perfect continuous tense and the future continuous tense in the context;

2.能在语境中恰当使用过去完成时、完成进行时与将来进行时。  
use these tenses properly in the context.

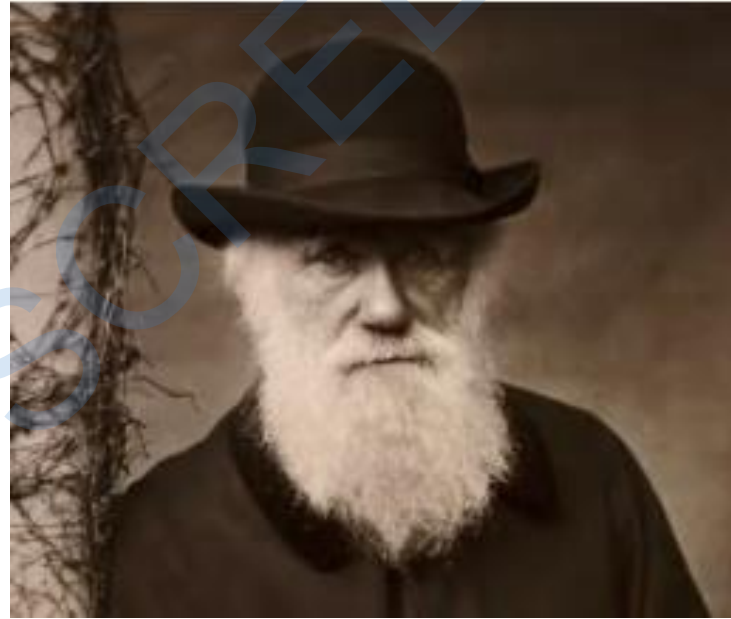
## 第3课时 Grammar in Use

### 课题： Learning Is Everywhere

#### 课时学习目标：

- 能在语境中识别过去完成时、现在完成进行时与将来进行时的形式、意义和用法；
- 能在语境中恰当使用过去完成时、完成进行时与将来进行时；
- 能运用所学语法理解语篇意义，描述人物和事件，表达观点和意图。

# Learning Is Everywhere





One day in August 1950, a steamship was sailing on the Pacific Ocean towards China. On the ship, a young man was looking in the direction of his homeland. “I will be working for my country soon,” he murmured. This man was Deng Jiaxian.

Since his childhood, Deng Jiaxian had been under the influence of his father, a well-known philosopher and educator. When Beijing was occupied by Japanese forces in 1937, the father told his son: “Our motherland has been suffering from the Japanese attack for so long. For the country’s dignity and future, you will be studying science when you grow up.” Later, after graduating from the National Southwest Associated University, Deng Jiaxian furthered his education at Purdue University. Just nine days after he had gained his degree, the Chinese nuclear physicist stepped on the ship back to his country.



邓稼先，1950年8月20日 摄于美国，普渡大学  
获博士学位  
Purdue University

future continuous

past perfect

present perfect  
continuous

future continuous

past perfect

Since his childhood, Deng Jiaxian **had been** under the influence of his father.

Just nine days after he **had gained** his degree, the Chinese nuclear physicist stepped on the ship back to his country.

We use the **past perfect** to describe something that happened before another thing in the past.

**past perfect**

**his childhood  
nine days ago**

**past**

**present**

1. She had read (read) Polish prose and poetry for 2 hours before her father showed up.
2. She had composed (compose) 3 songs before she was 11.
3. Although he was a great public speaker now, he had struggled (struggle) with his timidity since his childhood.
4. To our surprise, we had learned (learn) by heart 5,000 English words by the end of last term.

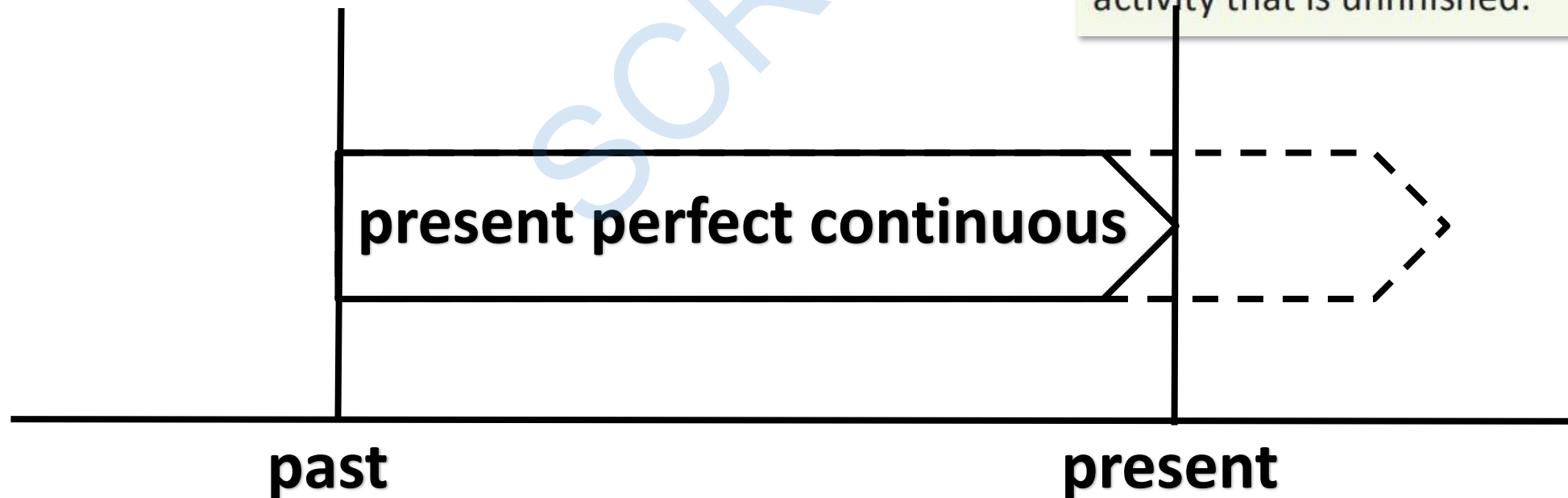


## Present perfect continuous

Our motherland **has been suffering** from the Japanese attack for so long.

I **have been studying** here for 2 years.  
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We use the present perfect to talk about things where there is a connection between the past and the present. We use the **present perfect continuous** when the focus is on an activity that is unfinished.



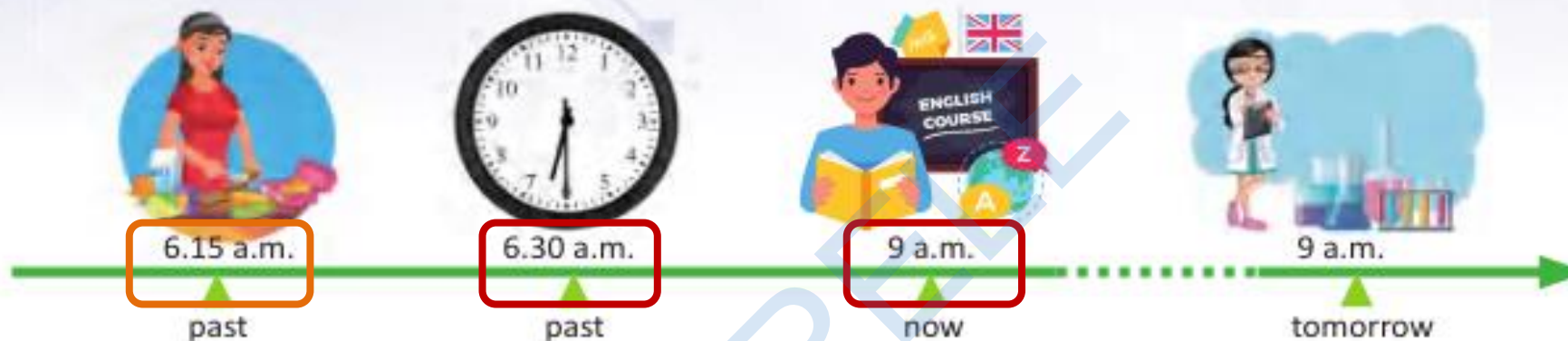
1. I have been composing (compose) a Polish song since last week but it is still unfinished.
2. — How long have you been working (work) on the experiment?  
— For 2 hours. I still need 1 hour to make the right compounds.
3. She has been taking (take) writing classes every night since June and the course will end this week.
4. I am sure he will win the first prize of the speech contest as he has been preparing (prepare) for it for months.

- For the country's dignity and future, you **will be studying** science when you grow up.
- I **will be working** for my country soon.

We use the **future continuous** to talk about something that will be in progress at or around a time in the future.

1. She will not be able to come for dinner tonight because she will be composing (compose) a lecture then.
2. Don't call him at nine tomorrow. He will be conducting (conduct) the experiment .
3. This time next Saturday, all the children will be enjoying (enjoy) their father's poetry on family events.
4. — Can you aid me with the experiment at 9 a.m. next Monday?  
— I'd like to, but I will be taking (take) an English class.

II. Look at the pictures and describe the actions at different times.



1. When I got up at 06:30 this morning, my mother had prepared (prepare) toast and jam.
2. It is 9 a.m. now. I have been studying (study) in my English class for 30 minutes.
3. My twin sister will have a chemistry lesson tomorrow morning. This time tomorrow she will be doing (do) an experiment at the lab.



Fein, an American woman, reached her lifelong goal of a college degree at the age of 84. In her case, she (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) going to class before her health conditions became worse. During her studies, it became necessary for her to use a walker to get around. But her college advisor said, “Fein never shows any sign of giving up even with all of her difficulties. Thanks to her personal memories of world events, Fein (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the classroom experience more meaningful for others since she became one of our students.”

Yu Guangyuan, a famous economist in China, began writing in his seventies. He even learned how to use a computer at the age of 86 and kept a weblog five years later. By the time he died at the age of 98, he (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) more than 80 works.

As long as you want to learn, you can start it at any time anywhere. Remember, it's never too late to learn. Don't miss learning opportunities round you, and sometime in the near future you (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) what you learn today.

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## **Assignments**

- 1. Finish the exercise on P9: Column III in the textbook;**
- 2. Finish the exercises on P1-2: Grammar In Use Section A & B in the workbook.**