



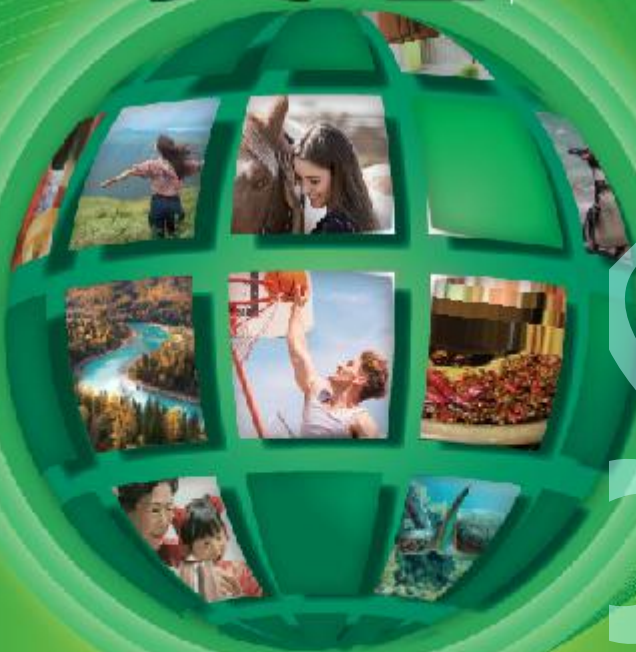
普通高中教科书

ENGLISH

英语

必修

第二册



上海外语教育出版社

《高中英语》（上外版）

必修 第二册

上海市英语教育教学研究基地
上海外语教育出版社

Unit 3 Food

Period 1 Getting Started & Reading A

Period 2 Reading A & Vocabulary Focus

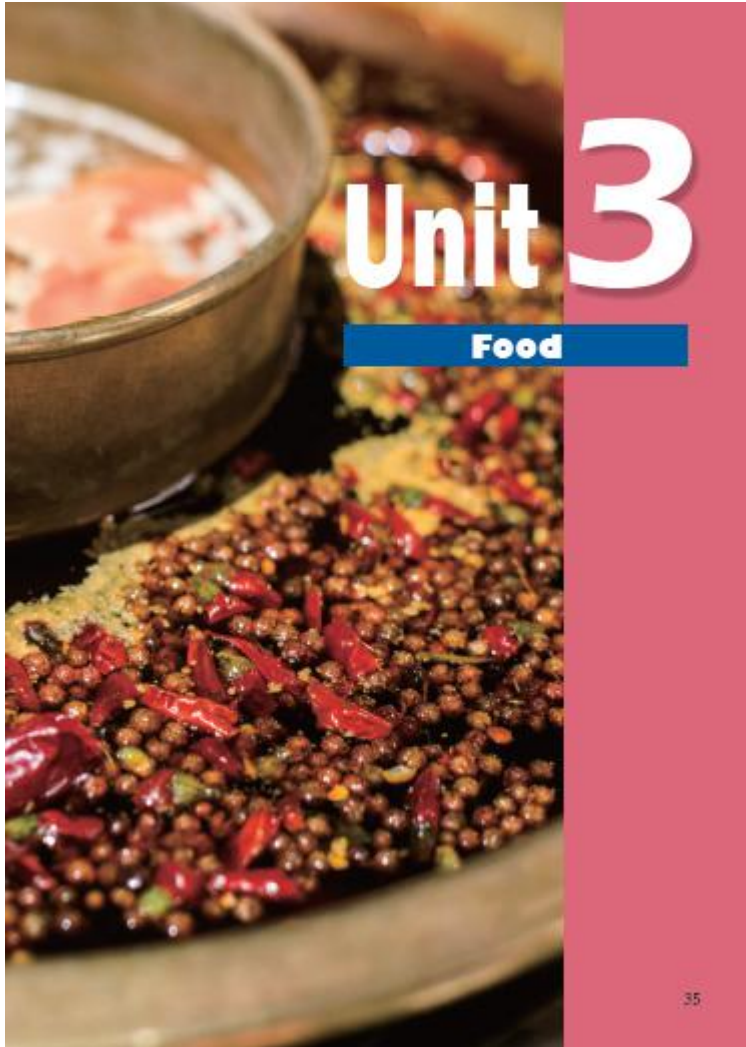
Period 3 Grammar in Use

Period 4 Moving Forward: Writing

Period 5 Listening & Moving Forward:
Speaking

Period 6 Viewing & Reading B

Period 7 Reading B & Critical Thinking



Period 3 Grammar in Use

——张海影
上海市敬业中学

Unit Organisation

Period No.	Objectives	Activities
1		
2		
3	<p>1. To get familiar with <i>-ing/-ed</i> forms used as attributives, to figure out their function, and to understand the pattern and position of <i>-ing/-ed</i> forms used as attributives;</p> <p>2. To distinguish different usages of <i>-ing/-ed</i> forms and grasp their basic usage;</p> <p>3. To practice using <i>-ing/-ed</i> forms in real-life contexts.</p>	<p>1. Grammar in Use</p> <p>2. Grammar Highlights</p>
4		
5		
6		
7		

Spot the differences !

Passage A and Passage B are almost the same. Please find out several different expressions.

A The Chinese New Year celebration is called the “Spring Festival” and is deeply connected to China’s ancient farming culture and to the moon.

The New Year’s Eve dinner is a feast of traditional foods that are supposed to bring good luck and success in the coming year.



B The Chinese New Year celebration is called the “Spring Festival” and is deeply connected to China’s ancient culture which is related to farming and to the moon.

The New Year’s Eve dinner is a feast of traditional foods that are supposed to bring good luck and success in the year which is coming.

2 differences !

A The Chinese New Year celebration is called the “Spring Festival” and is deeply connected to China’s ancient farming culture and to the moon.

The New Year’s Eve dinner is a feast of traditional foods that are supposed to bring good luck and success in the coming year.

B The Chinese New Year celebration is called the “Spring Festival” and is deeply connected to China’s ancient culture which is related to farming and to the moon.

The New Year’s Eve dinner is a feast of traditional foods that are supposed to bring good luck and success in the year which is coming.

What **function** do they serve?

the coming year

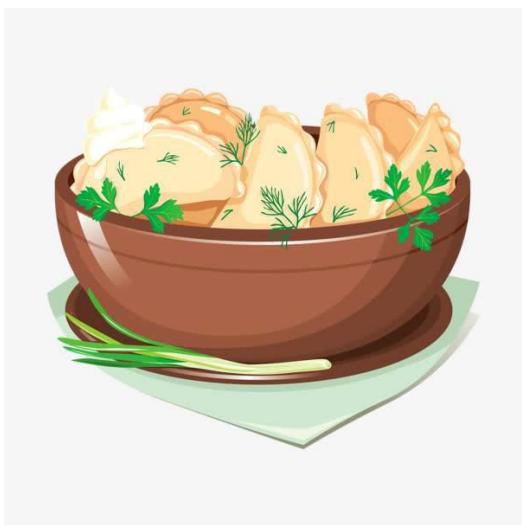
the year which is coming

To **modify** the objects.

The words / phrases which are used to modify the
objects

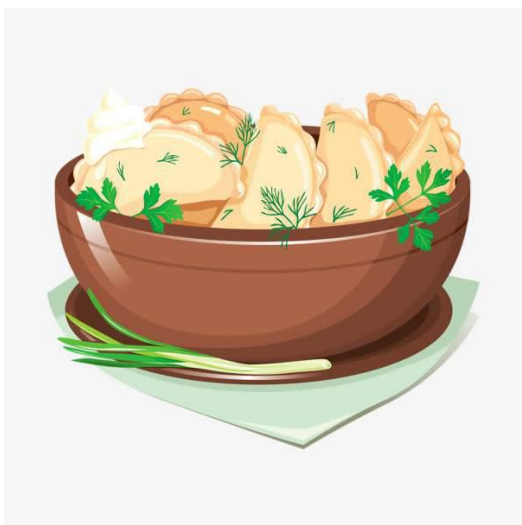
are called “**attributives**” .

Read the rest of the passage and find out all the *-ing/-ed* forms used as attributives.



Each region has its own typical dishes. Near the sea, these might be pawns, dried oysters, fish salad and seaweed. In the south, they might be rice cakes, while in the north dumplings boiled in water and steamed dumplings made of wheat are favourite foods. Don't cut your noodles — long noodles mean long life.

Read the rest of the passage and find out all the *-ing/-ed* forms used as attributives.



Each region has its own typical dishes. Near the sea, these might be pawns, dried oysters, fish salad and seaweed. In the south, they might be rice cakes, while in the north dumplings boiled in water and steamed dumplings made of wheat are favourite foods. Don't cut your noodles — long noodles mean long life.

Have you found...

Some of the *-ing/-ed* forms appear before the objects,
but some appear after the object?

Brainstorm:

When are the *-ing/-ed* forms used before the objects
and when after?

The Chinese New Year celebration is called the “Spring Festival” and is deeply connected to China’s ancient farming culture and to the moon.

The New Year’s Eve dinner is a feast of traditional foods that are supposed to bring good luck and success in the coming year. Each region has its own typical dishes. Near the sea, these might be pawns, dried oysters, fish salad and seaweed. In the south, they might be rice cakes, while in the north dumplings boiled in water and steamed dumplings made of wheat are favourite foods. Don’t cut your noodles — long noodles mean long life.

coming year
dried oysters
steamed dumplings

when *used alone*, -ing/-ed forms should be put *before* the nouns.

dumplings boiled in water
dumplings made of wheat

when *used with phrases*, -ing /-ed forms should be put *after* the nouns.

Transform: dumplings which are boiled in water

「Do you have a picture in your mind?」



「Can you transform it into *-ing/-ed* form of verb?」

dumplings boiled in water



「*-ed* form of verb used as an attributive」

Conclusion

Conclusion

1. “Attributives” are the words or phrases which are used to modify the objects.
2. The *-ing* / *-ed* form of verb can be used as attributives [both alone and with phrases] , [before or after the noun] .
3. The *-ing* / *-ed* forms used alone should be put before the nouns, while *-ing* / *-ed* forms used with phrases should be put after the nouns.

Task

1. Finish the task in the next page -- "Two forms one meaning!"
2. Find out all the *-ing/-ed* forms used as attributives in Reading A (Page 37).

Two forms one meaning !

Can you transform the following phrases into phrases with *-ing/-ed* forms of verb?

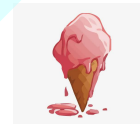
the water that is frozen = ?



the chicken which has been fried = ?



the ice-cream which is melting = ?



the restaurant which was closed = ?



the waiter who is standing by the table = ?



the chef who is praised for his specialties = ?



Check your answer: Two forms one meaning !

Can you transform the following phrases into phrases with *-ing/-ed* forms of verb?

the water that is frozen = ?



frozen water

the chicken which has been fried = ?



fried chicken

the ice-cream which is melting = ?



melting ice-cream

the restaurant which was closed = ?



closed restaurant

the waiter who is standing by the table = ?



the waiter standing
by the table

the chef who is praised for his specialties = ?



the chef praised for
his specialties

Have you found...

Sometimes we use the *-ing* form, while sometimes we use the *-ed* form? Have you found the rules?

Brainstorm:

When should we choose *-ing* form and when *-ed* form?

Work out the rules!

You can try to underline some key words that seem similar/
different.



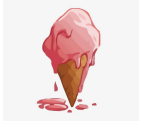
the water that is frozen = ?

frozen water



the chicken which has been fried = ?

fried chicken



the ice-cream which is melting = ?

melting ice-cream



the restaurant which was closed = ?

closed restaurant



the waiter who is standing by the table = ?

the waiter standing
by the table



the chef who is praised for his specialties = ?

the chef praised for
his specialties

the ice-cream which **is melting** = ?

melting ice-cream

the waiter who **is standing** by the table = ?

the waiter standing by the table



❖ *-ing* forms indicate active meaning and progressive actions.

❖ *-ed* forms indicate passive meaning (and sometimes also indicate earlier events).



the water that **is frozen** = ?

frozen water

the chicken which **has been fried** = ?

fried chicken

the restaurant which **was closed** = ?











closed restaurant

the chef who **is praised** for his specialties = ?

the chef praised for his specialties

Challenge! SOS from a restaurant:

Our menu is always complained to be too simple to understand. Can you help us to improve our menu? Modify the name of each dish with the grammar structures you have just learned.

Menu		
<div>Drinks</div> <div><div><div>Coke</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Water</div><div></div></div></div>	<div>Staple</div> <div><div><div>Noodles</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Crabshells</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Rice</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Shrimp</div><div></div></div></div>	<div>Dessert</div> <div><div><div>Dumpling1</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Dumpling2</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Pudding</div><div></div></div></div> <div><div><div>Cake</div><div></div></div></div>

Menu

Drinks



~~Coke~~

ice coke with
melting ice-cream



~~Water~~

green-lemon
flavour sparkling
water

Staple



~~Noodles~~

bolied noodles
served with meat
sauce



~~Crabshells~~

baked crabshells
staffed with
cheese



~~Rice~~



~~Shrimp~~

Dessert



~~Dumpling1~~



~~Dumpling2~~



~~Pudding~~



~~Cake~~

Menu

Drinks



~~Coke~~

ice coke with
melting ice-cream



~~Water~~

green-lemon
flavour sparkling
water

Staple



~~Noodles~~

bolied noodles
served with meat
sauce



~~Crabshells~~

baked crabshells
staffed with
cheese



~~Rice~~

fried rice /
Yangzhou fried rice



~~Shrimp~~

shrimp wrapped in
fried flour

Dessert



~~Dumpling1~~

boiled dumplings



~~Dumpling2~~

steamed dumplings



~~Pudding~~

pudding served
with fruits and
chocolates



~~Cake~~

melting chocolate
cake served with
melting ice-cream

Conclusion

1. The *-ing / -ed* form of verb can be used as attributives [both alone and with phrases] , [before or after the noun] to modify the objects.
2. The *-ing / -ed* forms used alone should be put before the nouns, while *-ing / -ed* forms used with phrases should be put after the nouns.
3. *-ing forms* indicate active meaning and progressive actions while *-ed forms* indicate passive meaning (and sometimes also indicate earlier events).

Assignments

1. Finish Exercise II on Page 41: Read the passage and fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the verb given in brackets. Then circle the *-ing/-ed* forms used as attributives.
2. Familiarize yourself with the texts of Grammar in Use I, II and introduce to the class the traditional food and eating customs of Chinese and French New Year celebrations in the form of WeChat voice messages.



Thank you!