

《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第二册第四单元

Disaster Survival

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《高中英语》（上外版）

选择性必修第二册第四单元

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-*ing*复杂形式，判断其表意功能，并能恰当运用；
identify the complex -*ing* forms in the context and figure out their functions;
2. 能根据表达的需要灵活运用-*ing*的完成时、否定式、被动式，以及
doer('s) doing。
use the complex -*ing* forms properly to express your views.

Grammar Highlights

Form	Use	Example(s)
Perfect form: <i>having done</i>	When one action happens before another, we use the perfect -ing form for the first action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leo felt very grateful to the person for having pulled him forward. Having helped rebuild the city, Leo was awarded the title "Hero of San Francisco."
Negative form: <i>not doing</i>	We put not before the -ing form to create its negative form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not knowing two pieces of earth were pushing past each other, Leo thought the rumbling was thunder.
Passive form: <i>being done</i>	We use being done to create its passive form.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eleven-year-old Leo Ross was afraid of being kept in a broken-down building on Rincon Hill.
Doer(s)+doing form: <i>sb('s) doing</i>	The doer of the action can be put before the -ing form to form its complex structure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leo remembered people('s) talking about rebuilding several days after the earthquake.



II. Fill in the blanks with correct -ing forms, using the words given in brackets.

- Every summer, there is a lot of news about hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, and other forces of nature, _____ (kill) people, _____ (destroy) homes, and _____ (ruin) entire towns or cities all over the world.
- Lives can be turned upside down by natural disasters, from earthquakes and fires to hurricanes and floods. Experts believe that the main reason for panic during natural disasters is _____ (not know) what to do. Therefore, our best defence is emergency preparedness—_____ (make) a family emergency plan, _____ (learn) evacuation routes and _____ (build) an emergency kit so that we and our family will be ready if a disaster strikes.
- The heavy rain _____ (accompany) hurricanes can cause flooding, which may result in large numbers of people _____ (lose) their homes, crops _____ (ruin) or rivers _____ (break) their banks.
- _____ (go) through dramatic changes in the past decade, technology can now be effectively employed in the prediction of some natural disasters. For example, off-shore cameras are famous for _____ (use) in hurricane-prone areas to recognise strong winds and waves.

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Learning Tasks

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with correct -ing forms, using the words given in brackets.

Every summer, there is a lot of news about hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, and other forces of nature _____ (kill) people, _____ (destroy) homes, and _____ (ruin) entire towns or cities all over the world.

Lives can be turned upside down by natural disaster, from earthquakes and fires to hurricanes and floods. Experts believe that the main reason for panic during natural disasters is _____ (not know) what to do. Therefore, our best defense is emergency preparedness—_____ (make) a family emergency plan, _____ (learn) evacuation routes and _____ (build) an emergency kit so that we and our family will be ready if a disaster strikes.

The heavy rain _____ (accompany) hurricanes can cause flooding, which may result in large numbers of people _____ (lose) their homes, crops _____ (ruin) or rivers _____ (break) their banks.

_____ (go) through dramatic changes in the past decade, technology can now be effectively employed in the prediction of some natural disasters. For example, off-shore cameras are famous for _____ (use) in hurricane-prone areas to recognize strong winds and waves.

Task 2: Rewrite the sentences with -ing forms.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Task 3: Help Chen Yan and Leo translate their suggestions with proper -ing forms.

Chen Yan's suggestions:

- 我们要避免接触污染过的水和食物。
_____ (expose)
- 鉴于我做志愿者这么多年, 我意识到建立临时安置点是首要任务。
_____ (priority)

Leo's suggestions:

- 做记录有助于确保采购及分配物资有序进行。
_____ (distribute)
- 无论多难, 请你记住, 你们永不言败的精神才能让城市焕发新生。
_____ (bring life to)

**Getting
Started**

**Chen Yan's
Personal Story II**

**Chen Yan's
Speech**

**Leo's
Disaster Story**

**Their
suggestions**



the concomitant adverbial

After the earthquake, Chen Yan, a 36-year-old businessman, was one of the first volunteers to reach the disaster area to do volunteer work. He made his way there like thousands of other volunteers, donating money and blood, searching for survivors, taking care of the injured, etc. Never expecting to be paid back for his efforts, he believed that helping those in trouble was the most important and rewarding thing he could do.

the subject

the attributive

Chen Yan's Personal Story I

Learning

Chen Yan's Speech

Leo's Disaster Story

Their suggestions

Form

Perfect form:
having done

To show Chen Yan **was saved by** others.

Negative form:
not doing

Being pulled out from ruins by volunteers when he was young caused him to become a volunteer himself. Having volunteered for years, he realized that his helping the victims would change their life.

Passive form:
being done

Though not expecting to be rewarded, he still tried to help people within his capabilities.

Doer('s)+doing
form: sb('s) doing

To indicate it was **Chen Yan's helping** that changed the victims' life.

To stress the action "**volunteer**" happens before the action "**realize**".

To notice Chen Yan **never** thought of being rewarded.



Grammar Highlights

Grammar Highlights

Form	Use	Example
Perfect form: <i>having done</i>	When one action happens before another action, we use the perfect -ing form for the first action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leo felt very grateful to the person for having pulled him forward. Having helped rebuild the city, Leo was awarded the title "Hero of San Francisco."
Negative form: <i>not doing</i>	We put not before the -ing form to create its negative form .	Not knowing two pieces of earth were pushing past each other, Leo thought the rumbling might be thunder.
Passive form: <i>being done</i>	We use being done to create its passive form .	Eleven-year-old Leo Ross was afraid of being kept in a broken-down building on Rincon Hill.
Doer+doing form: <i>sb('s) doing</i>	The doer of the action can be put before the -ing form to form its complex structure.	Leo remembered people('s) talking about rebuilding several days after the earthquake.



Chen Yan's Personal Story I

Chen Yan's Personal Story II

Practising

Leo's Disaster Story

Their suggestions



II. Fill in the blanks with correct *-ing* forms, using the words given in brackets.

1. Every summer, there is a lot of news about hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, and other forces of nature, _____ (kill) people, _____ (destroy) homes, and _____ (ruin) entire towns or cities all over the world.
2. Lives can be turned upside down by natural disasters, from earthquakes and fires to hurricanes and floods. Experts believe that the main reason for panic during natural disasters is _____ (not know) what to do. Therefore, our best defence is emergency preparedness — _____ (make) a family emergency plan, _____ (learn) evacuation routes and _____ (build) an emergency kit so that we and our family will be ready if a disaster strikes.
3. The heavy rain _____ (accompany) hurricanes can cause flooding, which may result in large numbers of people _____ (lose) their homes, crops _____ (ruin) or rivers _____ (break) their banks.
4. _____ (go) through dramatic changes in the past decade, technology can now be effectively employed in the prediction of some natural disasters. For example, off-shore cameras are famous for _____ (use) in hurricane-prone areas to recognise strong winds and waves.

Chen Yan's Personal Story I

Chen Yan's Personal Story II

Practising

Leo's Disaster Story

Their suggestions



Every summer, there is a lot of news about hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, and other forces of nature killing (kill) people, destroying (destroy) homes, and ruining (ruin) entire towns or cities all over the world.

object

predicative

Lives can be turned upside down by natural disaster, from earthquakes and fires to hurricanes and floods. Experts believe that the main reason for panic during natural disasters is not knowing (not know) what to do. Therefore, our best defense is emergency preparedness — making (make) a family emergency plan, learning (learn) evacuation routes and building (build) an emergency kit so that we and our family will be ready if a disaster strikes.

appositive

Chen Yan's
Personal Story I

Chen Yan's
Personal Story II

Practising

Leo's
Disaster Story

Their
suggestions



attributive

The heavy rain accompanying (accompany) hurricanes can cause flooding, which may result in large numbers of people losing (lose) their homes, crops being ruined (ruin) or rivers breaking (break) their banks.

object

adverbial

Having gone (go) through dramatic changes in the past decade, technology can now be effectively employed in the prediction of some natural disasters. For example, off-shore cameras are famous for being used (use) in hurricane-prone areas to recognize strong winds and waves.

**Chen Yan's
Personal Story I**

**Chen Yan's
Personal Story II**

**Chen Yan's
Speech**

Reviewing

**Their
suggestions**

Before the earthquake

During the earthquake

After the earthquake

❑ Shopkeepers arranged their stores, getting ready for the day.

❑ Two huge pieces of earth were pushing past each other, which caused the earthquake.

❑ Leo felt confused when the earthquake happened, for he didn't realize the earthquake had come.

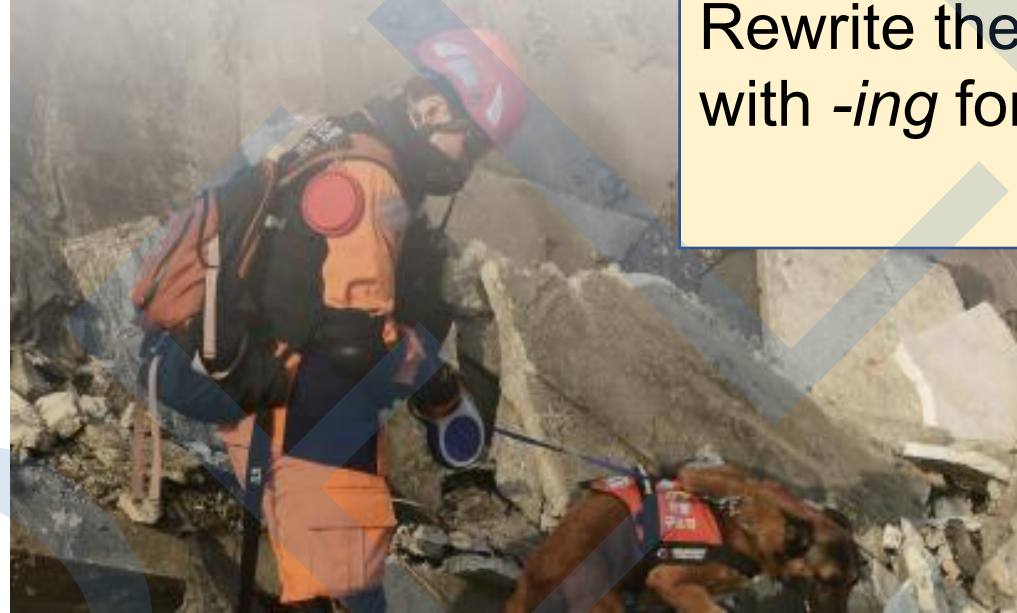
❑ Leo was pulled out by his friends and survived the earthquake.

❑ Years ago, Leo's grandpa had rebuilt this shining city; he handed over the duty to Leo.

❑ The mayor believed the main reason why the city could be rebuilt was that people didn't give up.

Before the earthquake

- ❑ Shopkeepers arranged their stores, **getting** ready for the day.
- ❑ Two huge pieces of earth were pushing past each other, which caused the earthquake.



Rewrite the sentences with *-ing* forms.

Two huge pieces of earth were pushing past each other, causing the earthquake.

During the earthquake

- ❑ Leo felt confused when the earthquake happened, for he didn't realize the earthquake had come.
- ❑ Leo was pulled out by his friends and survived the earthquake.



Rewrite the sentences with *-ing* forms.

Not realizing the earthquake had come, Leo felt confused when the earthquake happened.

Being pulled out by his friends led to Leo's surviving the earthquake.

After the earthquake

Rewrite the sentences
with *-ing* forms.

❑ Years ago, Leo's grandpa had rebuilt this shining city; he handed over the duty to Leo.



Having rebuilt this shining city years ago, Leo's grandpa handed over the duty to Leo.

❑ The mayor believed the main reason why the city could be rebuilt was that people didn't give up.



The mayor believed that the main reason why the city would be rebuilt was people's not giving up.

Chen Yan's
Personal Story I

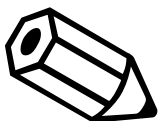
Chen Yan's
Personal Story II

Chen Yan's
Speech

Leo's
Disaster Story

Practising

use *-ing* forms properly



Chen Yan's suggestions:

1. 我们要避免接触污染过的水和食物。

_____ (expose)

2. 鉴于我做志愿者这么多年，我意识到建立临时安置点是首要任务。

_____ (priority)

Leo's suggestions:

1. 做记录有助于确保采购及分配物资有序进行。

_____ (distribute)

2. 无论多难，请你记住，你们永不言败的精神才能让城市焕发新生。

_____ (bring life to)

**Chen Yan's
Personal Story I**

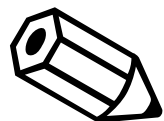
**Chen Yan's
Personal Story II**

**Chen Yan's
Speech**

**Leo's
Disaster Story**

Practising

use *-ing* forms properly



Chen Yan's suggestions:

1. We should avoid being exposed to polluted water and food.
2. Having volunteered for years, I realized the building of temporary shelters was the top priority.

Leo's suggestions:

1. Keeping a record can be a great help to make sure buying and distributing supplies are well underway.
2. However difficult it is, please bear in mind that it is your never giving up that brings new life to the city.

Assignment

Finish Grammar in Use in the workbook on P53-55.



Interactive Activity

Have a discussion with your classmates on more suggestions related to post-earthquake recovery by using *-ing* forms properly.



Thank you !