

Unit 7

It's raining! 学科网

Section B

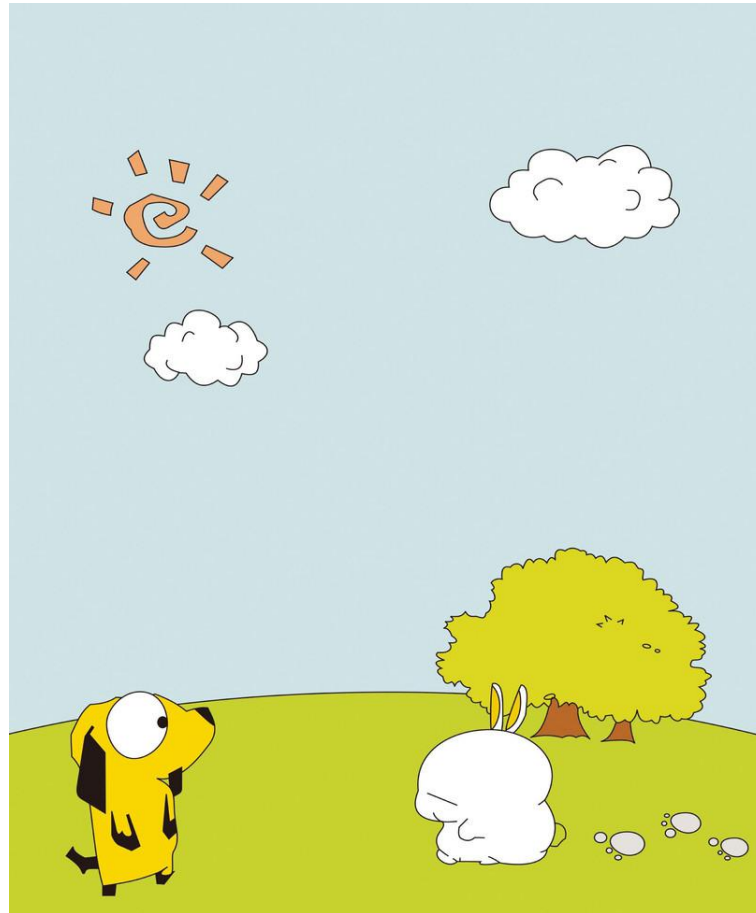
Period 1 (1a-2c)

How is the weather?

What's the weather like?

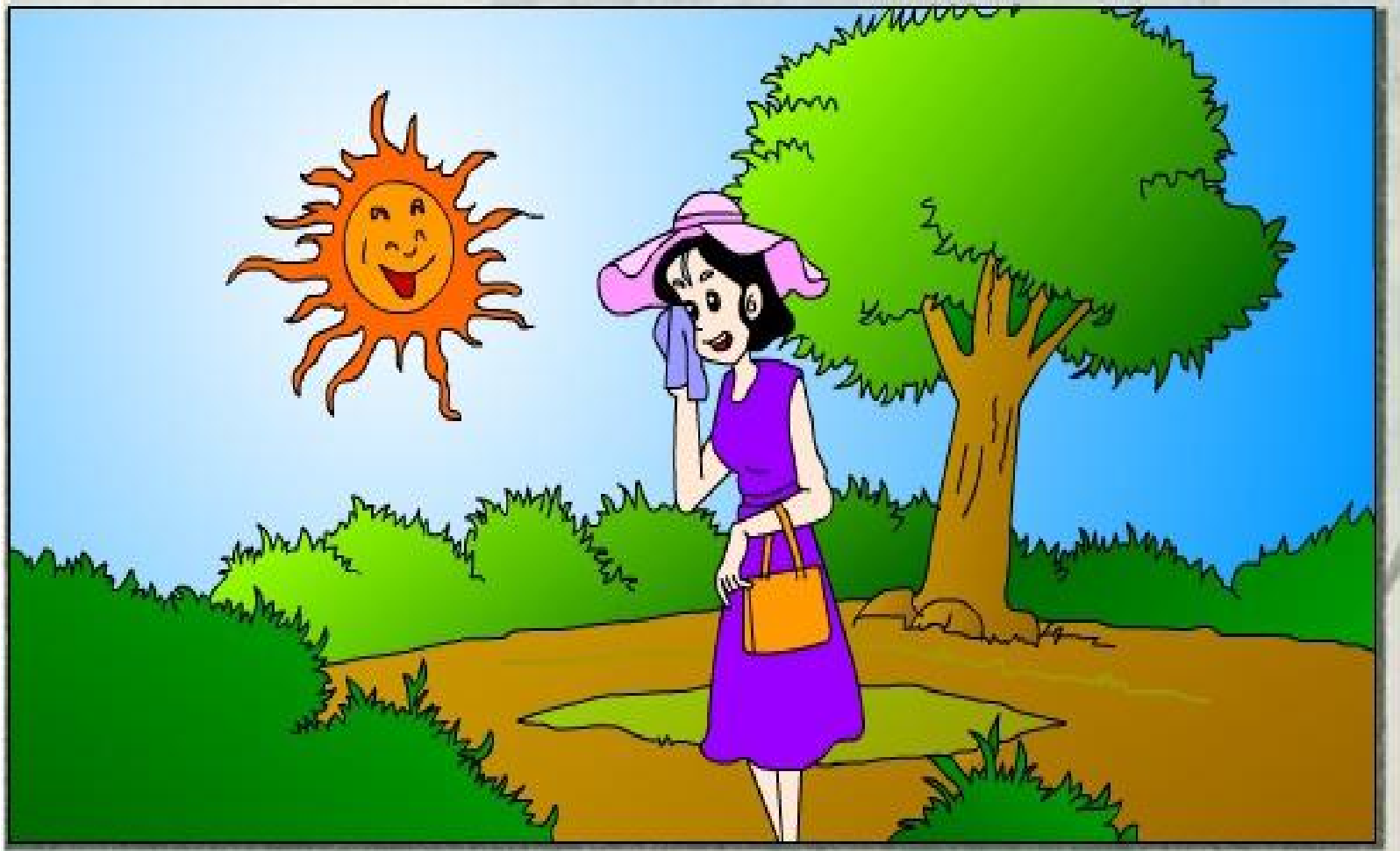
学科

网





It's cloudy.



It's sunny.



It's rainy/raining.



It's snowy/snowing.

windy



It's windy.

What seasons are they? What do you think of the weather?





Spring

warm

humid





hot

dry

Summer





Autumn

cool





Winter

cold



Pairwork

Describe the weather in the four seasons.



How's weather in spring?



It's warm and humid.

1a Match the words with the pictures.

1. d dry

3. e cool

5. c hot

2. a cold

4. b warm

1b Ask and answer questions about the weather in the pictures in 1a.

How's the weather
in picture *d*?

It's dry and very hot,
because it is **a desert!**



Challenge to the compere!
挑战主持人!

CCTV Weather Report



Hello, everyone! I'm going to give a weather report.

Beijing is sunny. It's hot.

Shanghai is ...

Chengdu is ...

Thank you!

How's your challenge going?

Great !

Pretty good !

Not bad !

Terrible !

1c Listen and write what Mary and Eric answer to *How's it going*.



	How's it going?	What are you doing?	How's the weather?
Mary	not bad	I'm visiting my grandmother.	hot, dry, sunny
Eric	great	I'm having a party.	terrible, cold, raining

1d Listen again. Write the answers to *What are you doing* and *How's the weather*.



1e Role-play a conversation between
Mary and Eric.



2a Talk about the pictures below with a partner. How's the weather? What are the people doing?



a. It's warm and sunny.
She is sitting by the pool
and drinking orange
juice.



**b. It's cool and cloudy.
They are climbing the
mountains.**



**c. It's raining. She is
writing a letter in her
room.**

2b Match each postcard below with the correct picture in 2a.



Top postcard: Picture a

Bottom postcard: Picture b

判断正误 (“T” 表示正确, “F” 表示错误)。

F 1. Su Lin's uncle is working in Canada.

F 2. The weather is cool in Canada.

T 3. Dave is having a great time in Europe!

2c Fill in the chart with information from the postcards in 2b.

Name	Where are they?	How's the weather?	What are they doing?
Su Lin	Canada	warm and sunny	visiting her aunt, studying English, visiting old friends, sitting by the pool
Dave	Europe	cool and cloudy	walking in the mountains, writing to Jane

Language points

1. I'm having a great time visiting my aunt in Canada.

我在加拿大看望我的姑姑很开心。

have a great time (in) doing sth. 享受做某事、喜欢做某事、玩得愉快 相当于
have a good time (in) doing sth.

We have a great time (in) playing tennis.

我们打网球打得很开心。

have a difficult / hard time (in) doing sth.

很吃力 / 很费力地做某事

He is ill in bed for nearly a month, so he has a hard time _____ the exam.

A. pass B. to pass C. passed D. passing

解析： have a hard time doing sth. “很难做某事”，后面要用动词的-ing形式，所以选D。句意是：“因为他在床上病了将近一个月，所以很难通过考试”。

2. She is working here and I'm going to summer school.

她在这里上班，而我在上暑期学习班。

1) 在本篇课文的两张明信片上，现在进行时大多用来表示“当前一段时间手头上正在从事的事情，而非说话的当时正在做的动作。这是现在进行时态的又一主要表意功能。这样使用时，比用一般现在时所写相同概念的句子读起来更加形象、逼真，好像事情就发生在眼前。例如：

I'm reading an interesting book these days.

这几天我在看一本有趣的书。

2) **summer school** 指暑假专门开办的学校或开设的课程，类似于我国的“暑假班”或“暑期补习学校”等。类似的还有 **night school** (夜校) 等等。

3. I want to call you but my phone isn't working, so I'm writing to you.

我想给你打电话，但电话不好用，所以我就给你写明信片了。

1) **work** 用来表示仪器、设备的“运作；运行；工作”。这种情况下，若用于否定结构，大多表示某一物件“坏掉了”或“不运作了”。例如：

The clock isn't working now.

现在钟停掉了。

Can I come to your house this evening and watch the NBA game with you? My TV doesn't work.

我能今晚来你家跟你一起看NBA比赛吗？我家电视坏了。

2) write to 表示“给某人写信”。例如：

My friend, Tom, often writes to me. Now I'm writing to him.

我的朋友汤姆经常给我写信，现在我正在给他写信呢。

4. It's hot in your country now, isn't it?

你们国家现在很热，对吧？

此句是一个陈述内容之后附加了一个简短的疑问部分，来对陈述的内容进行确认。语法把这样的疑问结构称作“附加疑问句”，也称为“反意疑问句”。例如：

It is very cold there, isn't it?

那儿很冷，是吧？

拓展：反意疑问句

反意疑问句由两部分构成，前一部分是陈述句，后一部分是一个简略问句。通常前面部分用肯定形式，后面部分用否定形式，前面用否定形式，后面用肯定形式，前后两部分时态要一致。例如：

You know her, don't you?

你认识她，不是吗？

They won't come, will they?

他们不会来，是不是？

1. –You like pop music, **B** you?

–Yes, very much.

A. aren't

B. don't

C. doesn't

D. haven't

2. –He's already back to Australia, **A** ?

–No. He is on a visit to Shanghai.

A. isn't he

B. hasn't

C. doesn't he

D. has

Unit 7

It's raining!

Section B

Period 2 (3a-Self Check)

3a Fill in the blanks with the words in the box.

skating

buying

playing

taking

snowy

windy

Dear Xiao Lu,

It's winter in Harbin. The weather is _____

snowy/windy and _____ **windy/snowy**. People are wearing hats and

sweaters, but they're having fun. Friends are

_____ **buying** Russian bread to take home. In a

park, some boys are _____ **playing** in the snow. One

girl is _____ **skating** on a river and a man is _____ a

taking photo of a snowman.

I miss you.

Kate

3b Imagine you are on vacation. Write notes about your vacation.

Where are you?

What's the weather like?

What are you doing right now?

What are your friends or family doing?

Are you having a good time?

3c Write a postcard to a friend. Tell your friend about your vacation and what you are doing.



Self Check

1 Add more word in each box.

feeling	great fine, not bad, terrible, pretty good, happy
weather	cool rainy, windy, cloudy, snowy, hot, warm, cold
activities	playing ping-pong visiting friends, studying English, sitting by the pool, relaxing, writing a letter, walking in the mountains

2 Match the sentences on the left with the responses on the right.

A: Hello, Jenny speaking.

B: Thank you, bye.

A: Sorry, she's not at home.

B: Hi, Jenny. It's Steve

Can I take a message?

here. May I speak to

Lucy, please?

A: Sure, no problem.

B: Yes. Could you ask

her to call me at

8765-4321?

3 Put these sentences in order to make a conversation. Then write your own conversation.

4 It's raining and very cool.

5 What are you doing in the rainy weather?

2 Not too bad.

3 How's the weather in NanJing?

6 I'm reading a book in my room.

1 Hi, Jill! How's it going?

• Tips

• 「交际指南」

- 1. 英美人谈论天气，除个别情况是实实在在地了解天气情况外，其他绝大部分情况都不是为了天气而谈天气，而是为了引入新的话题。比如旅行的人们坐在车上，彼此互不认识，假若大家都默默地坐着，那未免太尴尬，而让人难受。为了打破这种冷局，人们就得无话找话说，说什么呢？在英美人看来，最方便也是最安全的办法，就是谈论天气。因为天气这一话题人人都可以发表见解，且不涉及他人私事（英美人视打听私事为大忌），也不至于失礼或引起误解。（另外，据说英国人尤其喜欢谈论天气，还与他们国家的多变天气有关，英国是世界上少有的几个天气异常多变的国家之一，那里往往是上午还是阳光普照，下午就会大雨淋漓，一小时前还是晴空万里，一小时后就会雾都茫茫。因此，谈论或预测天气很自然就成了英国人最经常的话题）。谈论天气不仅仅是陌生人之间为了答腔或引入话题的惯用手段，就是熟人甚至朋友之间也常用之

- 2. 简洁是口语的一大特点，因此在谈论天气时，为了简洁起见，人们常使用一些省略句。如：

It's a lovely day, isn't it?

→ **Lovely day, isn't it?**

Homework

Ask people what they do in different weather. Then write a passage.