



# 英语教学课件系列

八年级(下)



# Unit 6

**An old man tried to move  
the mountains.**

*Section A Grammar Focus*

## **Grammar Focus**

**How does the story begin?**

**What happened next?**

**Why was Yu Gong trying to move the mountains?**

**Who is the Monkey King?**

**What can't the Monkey King do?**

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

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

**Because they were so big that it took a long time to walk to the other side.**

**He is the main character in Journey to the West.**

**He cannot turn himself into a person unless he can hide his tail.**

# Unless 的用法

## Conditional clauses with *if* and *unless*

含有if的复合句由两个分句组成；if为连词，引导条件状语从句，另一句为主句。  
如果谈论的是某一个动作发生后势必会产生某个结果，那么主从句都用一般现在时态。

e.g. If you boil water, it becomes steam.

If you drop a glass, it breaks.

If you heat metal, it melts.

If you run, you sweat.

If you put wood into water, it floats (float).

如果谈论的是‘如果’某一个动作或事情发生后，  
很

可能将会产生某种结果，那么在复句中主句的动词  
用一般将来时。而if从句仍然是一般现在时。

e.g. If it rains, we won't take a hike  
tomorrow.

He will get up school on time if the  
clock goes off.

If he arrives in Hong Kong, he will  
call me.

If you don't start early, you will miss the  
beginning of the film (miss)

● 若 if 条件句放句首，从句后面要加逗号，和主句隔开。

● unless 与if 用法相似，相当于if...not

e.g. You will fail the exam **if** you **don't** prepare for it. → You will fail the exam unless you prepare for it.

**If** he **doesn't** look up the word in the dictionary, he won't know its meaning.

→ **He won't know the word's meaning unless he looks it up in the dictionary.**

She will miss the train unless she gets up early.

## if和unless的用法

一般情况下，**unless**相当于**if...not**，可以互换。用一般现在时代替将来时。

**I won't let you in unless you show me your pass = I won't let you in if you don't show me your pass.**如果你不出示通行证，我就不让你进来。

如果主句描述的是情感或情绪活动方面的内容，**if...not**结构不能换成**unless**。如：

**I'll be quite glad if she doesn't come this evening.**  
她今晚如果不来我很高兴。

**1.Unless you take more care, you'll have an accident.**  
如果不多加小心的话，你会出事故的。



**2. My baby sister never cries unless she is hungry.**

我那刚出生的妹妹除非饿了，否则她是从来不哭的。

**3. Don't promise anything unless you're 100 percent sure.**不要作任何的许诺，除非你有百分之百的把握。

**4. Unless bad weather stops me, I jog every day.**

(除非坏天气作梗，每天我都慢跑。)

**误: Don't come in unless you will be invited to.**

**正: Don't come in unless you're invited to.**

**误: Unless he will come, we won't be able to go.**

**正: Unless he comes, we won't be able to go.**

## As soon as 的用法

英语动词的时间大致可分为三段：过去时、现在时、将来时。假设有两件事A和B，就会出现三种情况：

**A 过去时 as soon as B 过去时**

**A 现在时 as soon as B 现在时**

**A 将来时 as soon as B 将来时**

在每一个大的时间段内，A和B的时态要统一。比如A过去时，B肯定在过去时内。其它也是如此。至于在每个大时间段内，再根据A和B两件事的具体情况，具体对待。比如：A和B都是过去时，A和B是同时发生，还是先后发生，不是即将发生，再分别选用完成时、进行时、将来时。例如：

## **A 过去时 B 过去时:**

**I arranged the flowers in the vase as soon as I came back home.**

一回到家里，我就把花在花瓶里插好。

## **A 过去进行时 B 过去完成时(虚拟)**

**He was shaking with fright as if he had seen a ghost.**

他吓得直哆嗦，就好像看见了鬼一样。

## **A 将来时 B 将来时(可用一般现在时表达)**

**They will post me the tickets/post the tickets to me as soon as they receive my cheque.**

他们收到我的支票后就立刻把票寄给我。

**as soon as**连接的时间状语从句中，指未发生的动作。规律是：主句一般将来时，从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时。 如：

**I will tell him the news as soon as he comes back.**

指紧接着发生的两个短动作，主从句都用一般过去时如：**He took out his English books as soon as he sat down.** 就这两种情况，熟记就行。

在宾语从句中，当主句为与过去时的时候，从句必须用与主句相对应的时态，所以为了与主句动词**said**呼应，时间状语从句中的**will look up**应该对应为过去将来时态**would look up**，**finds**对应为**found**。

## so...that... 的用法

**so .... that.... 如此....以致于....**

**(that 引导的结果状语从句)**

**so的后面跟副词或形容词**

**例句：**

**老师说的太快了，以至于我听不清楚他的话。**

**The teacher speaks so fast that I can't catch the words.**

## [比较] so...that...与so that

### So that:

(1) 引导结果状语从句，意为“因此，所以”，主句和从句间常用逗号分开，一般不与情态动词连用。

**Nothing more was heard of him, so that people thought that he was dead.**

未再听到他的消息，以致人们认为他已死去了。

(2) 引导目的状语从句，意为“为了，以便”，通常从句中用may, might, can, could等情态动词。

**We left early so that we could catch the first bus.**

我们很早出发，以便能赶上第一班汽车。

4a. Fill in the blanks with *unless, as soon as or so ... that*.

1. As soon as her father died, the stepsisters made her do all the chores.
2. She was so busy that she had no time to make a dress for the party.
3. The mice knew that unless they helped her make a dress, she would not be able to go to the party.
4. As soon as the prince saw her, he fell in love with her.

5. The prince knew that unless the girl's foot could fit the shoe, it was not the right girl.
6. The new couple were so happy that they couldn't stop smiling when they got married.



**4b. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

**The Monkey King is the main character from the famous Chinese story *Journey to the West*. He is wonderful because he helps (help) weak people. The Monkey King has (have) a magic stick. He uses (use) it to fight bad people. He can make (make) the stick big or small. He can sometimes make the stick so small that he**

**can put it in his ear. As soon as he sees (see)  
bad people, he thinks of ways to fight them. He  
can turn (turn) himself into different animals  
and objects. But unless he can hide his tail, he  
cannot make himself a human. Children all over  
the world love (love) the Monkey King!**

**4c. Tell your partner about your favorite story.**

**My favorite story is ...  
It is interesting because...**



## 一、用so...that... 填空。

1. 他努力学习，以便取得好成绩。

He works hard so that he can get good result.

2. 老师写得很仔细，是为了让我们看得清楚。

The teacher wrote carefully so that we could see clearly.

3. 他太伤心了，以致说不出一个字来。

He is so sad that he can't say a word.

4. 妹妹身体太弱了，不能再走了。

My sister is so weak that she can't walk farther.



## 二、 按要求转换下列句型

1. Jim did his homework last night. (改为否定句)

Jim didn't do his homework last night.

2. Did she study Japanese? (作肯定回答)

Yes, she did.

3. They'd like tomatoes. (改为一般疑问句)

Would they like tomatoes ?

4. They watched TV last night. (改为一般疑问句)

Did they watch TV last night?

### 三、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Listen! She is singing (sing) ABC song.
2. They usually go (go) shopping on Saturday but they didn't do (not do) it yesterday.
3. We talked (talk) about the problem last Saturday.
4. I was (be) not here yesterday but you were here, weren't you?
5. He cleaned (clean) his room last Sunday.

# Homework

- **Use unless, as soon as and so...that to make as many sentences as possible.**

*Thank You!*