

7 DAY FORECAST

YOUR WEATHER AUTHORITY



Unit 1

What's the weather like today?

Learning Focus

- Section A** Pronunciation (/əʊ/ and /aʊ/)
- Section B** Listening and Speaking (Weather)
- Section C** Reading (The Changeable Weather in Britain)
- Section D** Grammar (Conjunctions)
- Section E** Writing (Useful Expressions 1)

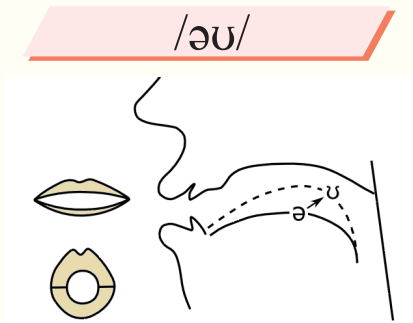
Section A

Pronunciation



Task 1 Listen and Repeat

/əʊ/



发音小窍门

口型由 /ə/ 向 /ʊ/ 滑动，
/ə/ 重读，/ʊ/ 轻读，
口型由半开到合。



goat

The **goat** is on the hill.



coat

Do put on your **coat**.



snowman

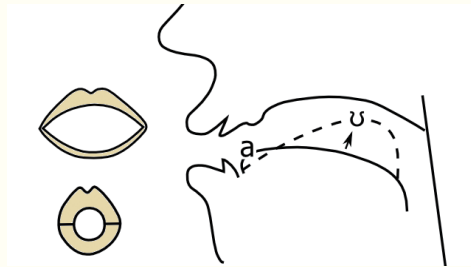
Let's make a snowman.



pillow

The pillow is comfortable.

/aʊ/



发音小窍门

口型由 /a/ 向 /u/ 滑动，
/a/ 重读，/u/ 轻读，
口型由开到合。



mouse

The mouse is cute.



cow

The cow says, "OK!"



town

I live in the town.



tower

Can you see the tower over there?

Task 2 Read Aloud



hold

hope

house

about

soap

boat

loud

south

soul

shoulder

now

flower

own

know

down

crowd

dough

though

Where can I go and see an art show?

Nobody hopes to hold the nose of a ghost.

How about going out to see the city flower?

The housewife found a mouse in the house.

Notes

(1) 常见的发/əʊ/音的字母是o; 字母组合有oa, ou, ow和ough。

(2) 常见的发/aʊ/音的字母组合有ou和ow。

Section B***Listening and Speaking******Part 1 Listening*****Task 1 Listen and Repeat**

- What's the temperature today?
It's 15 degrees Celsius below zero.
What's the weather like tomorrow?
It's a lovely day.
What's your favorite season?
It's neither too hot nor too cold in spring.
It's sunny and clear.
It's raining cats and dogs.

**Task 2 Listen and Choose**

- _____
— It's a bit cold.
- What a lovely day, isn't it?
— Yes. _____
- _____
— Yes. We can't see the teaching building in the distance.
- _____
— Spring.
- Will it rain tonight?
— _____



6. — _____
 — It's about 25 degrees Celsius.

- A. What's the temperature today?
 B. Which season do you like best?
 C. The fog is so heavy!
 D. What's the weather like today?
 E. It's warm and sunny.
 F. I don't think so.

Part 2 Speaking

Warm up

Here are some expressions related to weather. Please write them down under the corresponding pictures.

cloud

hurricane

hail

storm

thunder

snow

rain

sunshine



1. _____



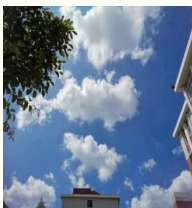
2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

Dialogue



Jack and Rose are talking about the weather.

(J= Jack, R= Rose)

J: What a lovely day, isn't it?

R: Yeah. It's sunny and clear.

J: Is the weather in Jinan always like this in spring?

R: Yes. Spring and autumn are the best seasons in a year. It's neither too hot nor too cold.

J: What's the summer like, then?

R: It's hot and dry and sometimes it may go up to 38 degrees Celsius.

J: Does it snow in winter?

R: Not often, but it's really cold. That kind of weather doesn't agree with me.



Notes

(1) What a lovely day, isn't it? 多么好的天啊，是不是？

英语中经常用感叹句表达喜悦、惊讶等情感。what 引导感叹句时，中心词是名词，其句子结构可分为以下三种：

① What + a / an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 (+ 主语 + 谓语)！例如：

What a nice present it is! 这是一件多么好的礼物啊！

What a lovely girl she is! 她是一个多么可爱的女孩啊！

② What + 形容词 + 复数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)！例如：

What happy children they are! 他们是多么幸福的孩子啊！

What beautiful flowers (they are)! (它们是) 多么漂亮的花啊！

③ What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)！例如：

What fine weather it is today! 今天天气多好啊！

What important news it is! 多重要的新闻啊！

英语 2

(2) **It's neither too hot nor too cold.** 既不太热也不太冷。

neither... nor... 意为“既不……也不……”，其含义是否定的，可连接两个并列的成分。例如：

She likes neither butter nor cheese. 她既不喜欢黄油也不喜欢乳酪。

I neither smoke nor drink. 我既不吸烟也不喝酒。

当 neither... nor... 连接的两个成分作主语时，谓语动词遵循“就近原则”。例如：

Neither Dad nor Mum is at home today. 今天父母都不在家。

Neither the students nor the teacher knows anything about it. 同学们和老师对此都一无所知。

(3) **...it may go up to 38 degrees Celsius.** ……温度可以上升到 38 摄氏度。

英语中，it 经常用来指代天气、温度、时间、距离等。例如：

It's raining. 天正在下雨。

It's still very early. 时间还早呢。

It's 5 kilometers from the school. 离学校有 5 公里。

(4) **That kind of weather doesn't agree with me.** 那种天气不适合我。

agree with 意为“同意；与……相一致；适合”。例如：

I don't agree with you there. 在那一点上，我不敢与你苟同。

That type of life doesn't agree with the young. 那种生活不适合年轻人。

New Words

weather /'weðə(r)/ *n.* 天气；气象

clear /klɪə(r)/ *adj.* 清楚的；晴朗的

v. 放晴；变清澈

degree /dɪ'ɡri:/ *n.* 度；程度；学位

Celsius /'selsɪəs/ *n.* 摄氏度



Phrases and Expressions

neither... nor... 既不……也不……

go up 增长; 上升

agree with 同意; 与……相一致; 适合

Exercises



I. Listen to the dialogue again and fill in the blanks.

J: _____, isn't it?

R: Yeah. It's sunny and clear.

J: Is the weather in Jinan always like this in spring?

R: Yes. Spring and autumn are the best seasons in a year. _____.

J: _____, then?

R: It's hot and dry and sometimes it may go up to 38 degrees Celsius.

J: _____?

R: Not often, but it's really cold. That kind of weather _____.

II. Pair Work

Make a new dialogue about weather with your partner according to what you have learned and role play it.

Section C

Reading

Pre-reading

Work in groups to discuss the following questions.

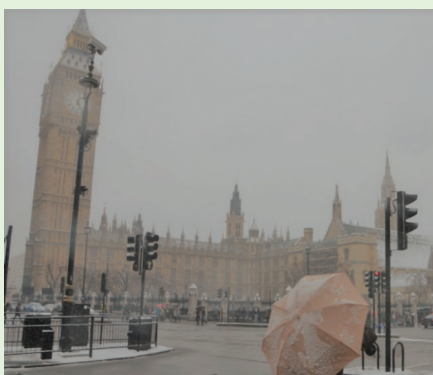
1. Can you describe the weather of your hometown?
2. What do you know about the weather in Britain?

While-reading



The Changeable Weather in Britain

Britain is an island country. Influenced by the Atlantic Ocean, it often rains and the weather is very changeable.



British people often go out with an umbrella or a raincoat. In Britain, you may wake up to a beautiful blue sky and then it starts to rain during breakfast. In some parts of the world it is easy for you to make quite sure what the weather is going to be like and make your plans for the next day or

even for the next week, knowing exactly what sort of weather to expect. But in Britain, the kind of weather you will get depends not only on the time of year, but also on luck, and it's difficult to have long periods when the weather stays the same day after day.

“A nice day, isn't it?” “The sun is shining!” “I think it's going to rain.” The weather changes so frequently that there's always something to say about it. It is the commonest way for British people to start a conversation or break the ice with such words.

Notes

(1) Influenced by the Atlantic Ocean, it often rains and the weather is very changeable. 受大西洋影响，英国经常下雨并且天气多变。

influenced 为过去分词作状语，表原因，多放在句首，相当于由 as/because 等引导的原因状语从句。例如：

Moved by the movie, she began to cry. 被这部电影感动了，她哭了起来。

Caught in a heavy rain, he was all wet. 因为淋了大雨，他浑身湿透了。

(2) ...knowing exactly what sort of weather to expect. ……确切知道会有什么样的天气。

knowing 为现在分词作状语，表原因，在此处相当于 because they know exactly what sort of weather to expect。例如：

Not knowing the address, I can't write to her. 不知道地址，我没法给她写信。

Hearing the good news, I'm very excited. 听到这个好消息，我非常兴奋。

(3) But in Britain, the kind of weather you will get depends not only on the time of year, but also on luck, and it's difficult to have long periods when the weather stays the same day after day. 但是在英国，你遇到什么样的天气不仅取决于时节还取决于运气；长时间保持同一种天气是很难的。

depend on 意为“依赖，信赖，取决于”。例如：

He was the sort of person you could depend on. 他是那种你可以信赖的人。

Whether we'll go camping depends on the weather. 我们是否去野营要看天气。

(4) The weather changes so frequently that there's always something to say about it. 天气变化如此地频繁以至于总会有可谈论的话题。

此处为 so... that... 句型，意为“如此……以至于……”。常见的用法有：

① so + 形容词/副词 + that + 从句。例如：

This story is so interesting that I want to read it again. 这个故事如此有趣以至于我想再读一次。

He spoke so quickly that I couldn't follow him. 他说得如此快以至于我跟不上他。

② so + 形容词/副词 + (a/an) + 单数可数名词 + that + 从句。例如：

She is so lovely a girl that everyone loves her. 她是如此可爱的一个女孩，以至于每个人都喜欢她。

③ so + 形容词/副词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词 + that + 从句。例如：

Those are so beautiful flowers that the girl wants to pick them. 那些花是如此漂亮以至于那个女孩想摘。

There was so much food that we couldn't eat it all. 食物太多了，我们吃不完。

New Words

changeable /'tʃeɪndʒəbl/ *adj.* 无常的；可改变的；易变的

island /'aɪlənd/ *n.* 岛；岛屿

influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *v.* 影响；改变

n. 影响；有影响的人或事



英语 2

Atlantic /ət'læntɪk/ *adj.* 大西洋的

ocean /'əʊʃn/ *n.* 海洋

British /'brɪtɪʃ/ *adj.* 英国的; 英国人的

umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ *n.* 雨伞; 保护伞

raincoat /'reɪnkəʊt/ *n.* 雨衣

exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ *adv.* 确切地; 恰好地; 正是

expect /ɪk'spekt/ *v.* 预料; 期望

period /'pɪəriəd/ *n.* 期间; 时期; 一段时间

shine /ʃaɪn/ *v.* 发光, 照耀

frequently /'fri:kwəntli/ *adv.* 频繁地; 时常发生地

common /'kɒmən/ *adj.* 共同的; 普通的; 一般的

conversation /ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃn/ *n.* 交谈, 会话

Phrases and Expressions

wake up 醒来

make sure 确定

depend on 依赖, 信赖; 取决于

not only... but also... 不但……而且……

day after day 日复一日

break the ice 打破沉默; 打破僵局

Post-reading

I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What's the weather like in Britain?

2. Why is the weather in Britain very changeable?

3. Why do the British often start a conversation from talking about weather?

II. Fill in the blanks according to the first letter in each sentence.

1. What his teacher said i _____ him deeply.

2. Don't always e _____ others to help you.

3. The twin brothers look e _____ the same.

4. The weather in the mountains is c_____.
5. She is a f_____ traveler to China.
6. His name was Zhigang, a c_____ name in China.

III. Fill in each blank with an appropriate phrase which is given below, changing the form when necessary.

not only... but also...

day after day

wake up

make sure

depend on

break the ice

1. It would _____ the circumstances (环境).
2. What time do you usually _____ in the morning?
3. I like _____ sports _____ music.
4. She stayed in the lonely island _____, year after year.
5. We need someone to _____.
6. I can't _____ whether I can get there in time.

Section D

Grammar

Conjunctions

连词 (conjunctions) 是虚词，不能独立充当句子成分，但能起到连接词与词、短语与短语以及句子与句子的作用。连词分为并列连词和从属连词。

一、常见的并列连词

1. 表并列关系的连词: **and, both... and..., not only... but also..., neither... nor..., as well as** 等

例如:

I often have bread and milk for breakfast. 我早饭常吃面包和牛奶。

Not only Mike but also his sister has been to London. 不仅迈克去过伦敦，他妹妹也去过。

2. 表选择关系的连词：or, either... or 等

例如：

What would you like to drink? Tea or coffee? 你想喝点什么？茶还是咖啡？

Either you or he can get the chance. 要么你要么他可以得到这个机会。

3. 表转折关系的连词：but, while, yet 等

例如：

He lives in Beijing now, but his hometown is Jinan. 他现在住在北京，但是他的家乡是济南。

I love strong tea while my father loves coffee. 我喜欢喝浓茶，然而我爸爸却喜欢喝咖啡。

4. 表因果关系的连词：for, so 等

例如：

He didn't go to school, for he was ill. 他没有去上学，因为他病了。

He was ill, so he didn't go to school. 他病了，所以他没有去上学。

二、从属连词

从属连词用来引导从句，常见的从属连词有 after, before, when, while, if, unless, because, as, so that, in order that, so... that, such... that, though, although 等，它们可用来引导时间状语从句、条件状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、让步状语从句、结果状语从句、比较状语从句等。例如：

I will tell you before he leaves here. 他离开这儿前我会告诉你。

While I was doing my homework, my brother was sleeping. 我的弟弟睡觉时我正在做作业。

As it is raining heavily, you'd better bring an umbrella. 雨下得很大，你最好带把伞。

The teacher speaks slowly so that we could follow her. 为了让我们跟上她，老师讲得很慢。

Though he is poor, he leads a happy life. 尽管他穷，但是他过着幸福的生活。

The film is so interesting that I have seen it three times. 这部电影如此有趣，以至于我都看了三遍了。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer for each of the following items.

1. My mother asks whether I like watching TV _____ surfing the Internet.
A. but B. or C. and D. not
2. Either Mary _____ Lucy told him the news.
A. or B. and C. with D. nor
3. Be quick, _____ we'll be late.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
4. We ran to the trees, _____ we couldn't see any more monkeys.
A. but B. so C. and D. for
5. _____ Li Ping _____ Wu Fang are League members.
A. Neither; nor B. Either; or C. Both; and D. Neither; or
6. _____ Monday _____ Tuesday is OK. I will be free then.
A. Either; or B. Neither; nor C. So; that D. Both; and
7. _____ my brother _____ my sister is a doctor.
A. Not; but B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Either; nor
8. _____ necessary, please call me at once.
A. If B. With C. And D. For
9. The girl walks slowly _____ the old man could follow her.
A. such that B. so that C. in order D. but
10. Though he is busy, _____ he makes time to help his parents.
A. and B. but also C. but D. /

II. Complete the sentences with the proper conjunctions.

1. Did you catch what I said _____ do you want me to explain it again?
2. It's March now, _____ it is still cold.
3. This is our first class, _____ I don't know all your names.
4. We have four classes in the morning, _____ we have no classes in the afternoon.
5. She is a student _____ she does well in her study.

Section E

Writing

Useful Expressions 1

写作时，尤其是议论文，我们经常引用名人名言、警句、谚语等来增强表达效果，下面是常见的表达方式：

There is a proverb that goes... 正如谚语所说……

As the saying goes... 俗话说……

As is known to all... 众所周知……

Some people think that... 很多人认为……

It is believed that... 大家相信……

例如：

There is a proverb that goes, “Where there is a will, there is a way.” 正如谚语所言：“有志者事竟成。”

As the saying goes, “Opportunity is for the ready man.” 俗话说：“机会偏爱有准备的人。”

As is known to all, Internet is playing a more and more important role in our life. 众所周知，网络在我们的生活中扮演着越来越重要的角色。

Some people think that practice makes perfect. 很多人认为熟能生巧。

It's believed that well begun is half done. 大家都认为良好的开端是成功的一半。

Exercises

1. Rearrange the following words to make sentences.

1. think that, look before you leap, some people, you should

2. “Well begun is half done”, is, well known to us, as

3. “East or west, home is best”, there is a proverb, goes, that

4. goes, “A friend in need is a friend indeed”, as a proverb

5. well known to all, it is hard, to please all, as is

II. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese.

1. 俗话说：“说着容易做着难。”

_____, “Easier said than done.”

2. 正如一句谚语所说：“活到老学到老。”

_____, “It's never too old to learn.”

3. 众所周知，中国有着悠久的历史。

_____, China has a long history.

4. 很多人认为，条条大路通罗马。

_____ all roads lead to Rome.

5. 大家相信，失败是成功之母。

_____ failure is the mother of success.

Life and Culture

二十四节气歌

春雨惊春清谷天，夏满芒夏暑相连，秋处露秋寒霜降，冬雪雪冬小大寒。
每月两节不变更，最多相差一两天。上半年来六廿一，下半年是八廿三。

二十四节气 (Solar Terms) 的英语说法

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 立春 the Beginning of Spring | 13. 立秋 the Beginning of Autumn |
| 2. 雨水 Rain Water | 14. 处暑 the Limit of Heat |
| 3. 惊蛰 the Waking of Insects | 15. 白露 White Dew |
| 4. 春分 the Spring Equinox | 16. 秋分 the Autumnal Equinox |
| 5. 清明 Pure Brightness | 17. 寒露 Cold Dew |
| 6. 谷雨 Grain Rain | 18. 霜降 Frost's Descent |
| 7. 立夏 the Beginning of Summer | 19. 立冬 the Beginning of Winter |
| 8. 小满 Grain Full | 20. 小雪 Minor Snow |
| 9. 芒种 Grain in Ear | 21. 大雪 Major Snow |
| 10. 夏至 the Summer Solstice | 22. 冬至 the Winter Solstice |
| 11. 小暑 Slight Heat | 23. 小寒 Lesser Cold |
| 12. 大暑 Great Heat | 24. 大寒 Great Cold |

Music Time



How's the Weather?

How's the weather?

How's the weather?

How's the weather today?

Is it sunny?

Is it rainy?

Is it cloudy?

Is it snowy?

How's the weather today?

Let's look outside.

How's the weather?

Is it sunny today?

Let's look outside.

How's the weather?

Is it rainy today?

Let's look outside.

How's the weather?

Is it cloudy today?

Let's look outside.

Is it snowy today?

How's the weather?

How's the weather?

How's the weather today?

Is it sunny?

Is it rainy?

Is it cloudy?

Is it snowy?

How's the weather today?

