

UNIT 4

Reading and Thinking

班级_____ 姓名_____ 小组_____

一、学习目标

- 1.To read news report about Tangshan earthquake.
- 2.To use context to understand new words and expressions, predicting before reading, summarizing the main idea of each paragraph.
- 3.To describe and talk about a natural disaster.

二、学习重难点

- 1.To read news report about Tangshan earthquake.
- 2.To use context to understand new words and expressions, predicting before reading, summarizing the main idea of each paragraph.

三、导学流程

1、基础感悟（导学导读）：

(1)重点词组

1. volcanic eruption_____
2. as if_____
3. in ruins_____
4. in shock_____

5. in the open air_____
6. first aid kit_____
7. on hand_____
8. sweep away_____

(2)、拓展单词

1. die *v.* 死(亡)→_____ *n.* 死; 死亡→_____ *adj.* 死的; 无生命的
2. shock *vt.* (使)震惊; 震动→_____ *adj.* 令人震惊的→_____ *adj.* 震惊的
3. electricity *n.* 电; 电流; 电学→_____ *adj.* 电的; 用电的→_____ *adj.* 发电的
4. breathe *vt. & vi.* 呼吸→_____ *n.* 呼吸
5. wise *adj.* 聪明的→_____ *n.* 智慧; 才智
6. suffer *vt. & vi.* 遭受; 忍受; 经历→_____ *n.* 痛苦, 苦难
7. survive *v.* 生存; 生还→_____ *n.* 幸存; 继续生存→_____ *n.* 幸存者; 残存物
8. power *n.* 电力供应; 能量; 力量; 控制力→_____ *adj.* 强大的; 强有力的→_____ *adj.* 无力的; 没有能力的; 无权力的
9. emergency *n.* 突发事件; 紧急情况→_____ *adj.* 新兴的
10. length *n.* 长; 长度→_____ *adj.* 长的

2、未知探究(详见 PPT)

3、当堂检测：阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Strange things happened before Tangshan Earthquake. For several days, the water in the village wells 71 (rise) and fell. The well walls had deep cracks. Some 72 (smell) gas came out of them. Chickens and even pigs were too nervous 73 (eat). At 3:42 on the morning of 28 July, 1976, everything began to shake. 74 seemed as if the world were coming to an end! Hard hills of rock became rivers of dirt. In less than one minute, 75 whole city lay in ruins. Two thirds of people died or got 76 (injure). Nearly everything in the city was destroyed. People 77 (shock) at this and wondered how long the disaster would last. The army organized teams to dig out those 78 were trapped and to bury the dead. Workers built shelters for survivors. Fresh water was taken to the city. Slowly, the city began to breathe again. 79 strong support from the government and the tireless efforts of the city's people, 80 (final) a new Tangshan was built upon the earthquake ruins.

4、课后检测

It was December 27th, 2004 in Malaysia. People were in a holiday mood for various reasons. It was the day after Christmas, a Sunday. On Penang Island, hotels were fully-booked by holiday-makers from home and abroad. The Dillon family had come all the way from Europe to shelter from the coldness of winter. They were up early to swim in the sea and eat a late breakfast in the Crystal Restaurant on Fisherman's Pier.

While enjoying their Asian breakfast in a room facing the water, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon saw a strange sight through the glass windows. People on the beach were pointing at the sea which was crashing quickly into the horizon. Some were excitedly picking up shells and fish that had been exposed (暴露) when a Japanese man at the next table shouting "Tsunami! Tsunami!". He jumped from his seat, waving wildly to everyone else, and rushed for the exit. The couple sensed that they were in danger.

Suddenly a huge wall of water came crashing through the restaurant windows, knocking over everyone. The couple held their son's hands. However, the boy's little hand slid out of his parents and the waves tossed him forcefully, leaving him in danger. Luckily, when his head was seen rising above the water, he was pulled up in time. Just as forcefully, the waves pulled back, breaking whatever it could. Fortunately, everyone had run onto drier ground. They rushed out to the street, shaken by the tsunami. The shocked boy burst into tears. Everyone shook with fear.

The deadly tsunami of 27th December 2004 killed more than 60 people in Malaysia. Its force was most destructive in northern Sumatra, Thailand, Sri Lanka, and India. There were also deaths in Somalia,

the Maldives, and Myanmar. Altogether, about a quarter of a million people were killed, thousands went missing, and more than half a million lost their homes. Never has a natural disaster traumatized so many nations.

1. Why did the Dillon family come to Malaysia?
 - A. To avoid winter coldness in Europe.
 - B. To taste food in the Crystal Restaurant.
 - C. To swim in the sea on Fisherman's Pier.
 - D. To celebrate Christmas with Malaysians.
2. What made the Dillons realize the coming danger?
 - A. The crashing sea waves.
 - B. The exposed shells and fish.
 - C. The sea view through windows.
 - D. The Japanese's unusual behavior.
3. What does the underlined word "tossed" in paragraph 3 mean?
 - A. Left alone.
 - B. Threw upward.
 - C. Moved up and down.
 - D. Wetted all over.
4. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
 - A. Warning signs of the tsunami.
 - B. Terrible effects of the tsunami.
 - C. Great efforts to fight the tsunami.
 - D. Surviving countries after the tsunami.

I finally climbed into bed at 1: 20 in the morning. My friends had helped me celebrate my 31st birthday in the basement apartment, where I lived.

Earlier in the day I had prepared for the unlikely event of a flood. We are about a third of a mile from the banks of the Ahr River. It had been raining buckets that week and the government had sent out a flood warning, though not for where I was. Still, I'd placed sandbags on the floor outside my garden door and put electronics on tables. "Silly bro!" My friends laughed at me for doing that, but I thought, why take a chance?

As I drifted off to sleep, I was awakened by the sound of rushing water, as if I were lying beside a waterfall. When I got off the bed, I was shocked that cold water was rising fast. In darkness, I grabbed my cellphone and turned on the flashlight. When I stepped out of the bedroom, I saw water shooting

through the gaps of the door.

I began to panic. I knew I had to get out—fast! In bare feet, I started to make my way to the only escape: the door that led upstairs to the main floor. Finally I made it to the door and tried several times to pull it open even just a little bit, but the rushing water shut it again. I looked around for anything I could use to keep it open. There in the corner was a coat rack (架子). I took it and, once again, opened the door, throwing the coat rack between the door and the frame (门框) to keep the door from shutting. Finally, I managed to make a gap just wide enough to squeeze (挤) through and make it into the hallway.

I leaped on to the stairs and ran outside. I stood there in the darkness, wet through. What was once a lovely street was now a waterscape, with floating ruins instead of people and cars. The river had drowned (淹没) the neighborhood!

5. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 2 imply?
 - A. Better safe than sorry.
 - B. It never rains but it pours.
 - C. A lost chance never returns.
 - D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
6. What was the author doing when water flooded in?
 - A. Celebrating his birthday.
 - B. Sleeping in the basement.
 - C. Placing sandbags by the door.
 - D. Playing with electronic devices.
7. Which of the following might be the most difficult for the author during the escape?
 - A. Making his way to the door.
 - B. Finding a coat rack.
 - C. Keeping the door from shutting.
 - D. Squeezing through the gap.
8. How did the author feel when standing on the street?
 - A. Sad and shocked.
 - B. Annoyed and anxious.
 - C. Surprised and disappointed.
 - D. Puzzled and awkward.