**Book 4 Unit 4 Grammar**

**The *-ing* form as the Adverbial 现在分词作状语**

**Analysis of the teaching matieral(教材分析)**: The topic of this unit is body language, about which it tells how to show our feelings and how to greet internationals friends. The -ing form as the Adverbial is quite important to high students, so after recognizing -ing form in the text, it should be further explained.

**Analysis of the students(学情分析)**: As students are in the first year of high school and do not have a very good master of clauses, the grammar should be simplified and taught in a straight and easy way.

**Teaching aims(教学目标)**:

**Knowledge aims**

Enable students to recognize different kinds of adverbials expressed by -ing form and know when to use the -ing form.

**Ability aims**

Enable students to correctly make sentences with -ing form as the adverbial.

**Emotional aims**

Enable students to be more confident in English learning and more active to express their own ideas.

**Key point(教学重点)：**

The conditions when can -ing form be used as adverbial.

**Difficult point(教学难点)：**

The ways in which clauses can be changed to -ing form.

**Teaching aids(教学用具):**

The multimedia and the blackboard.

**Teaching procedures(教学过程)：**

Step 1: Lead-in (2 mins)

Show examples for students to observe

When he received the gift, he jumped with joy.

Receiving the gift, he jumped with joy.

As the girl was ill, she had to see a doctor.

Being ill, he had to see a doctor.

If you work hard, you will make great progress.

Working hard, you will make great progress.

Step 2: Presentation(8mins)

1. Conditions under which causes can be changed to -ing form.

(1)Ask students to tell the conditions under which clauses can be changed to -ing form as adverbial.

The main sentence and the clause have the same subject.

The verb of the clause indicates active voice.

(2)Ask students to change the clause into -ing form as adverbial.

Because he has smoked for long, he is suffering from lung cancer.

Having smoked for long, he is suffering from lung cancer.

When he was walking in the park，he saw an old friend.

Waking in the park，he saw an old friend.

(3)Translate the sentences into English, the underlined part with -ing form.

Mary sat by the window, reading a book.

Knowing that it was not my fault, they asked me to apologize.

Riding a bike, she was trying hard to keep up.

2. The condition under which having done is used instead of -ing form.

(1) Show a sentence from above for students to pay special attention to.

Having smoked for long, he is suffering from lung cancer.

(2) Ask students to tell the time order of the two actions in the sentence.

The action in the clause happens before the one in the main sentence, thus having done should be used to replace the clause.

(3) Translate the sentence,paying attention to the time order of the actions.

Having worked for three hours, she took a rest.

3. -ing form as Adverbial of result.

(1) Three examples for students to observe

The scientist died all of a sudden, leaving the project unfinished.

He was caught in the rain, making himself catch a cold.

The fire lasted nearly two days, leaving nothing valuable.

(2) Translate and tell what they have in common.

The -ing form can be translated as “结果使得” in Chinese, so it shows the result of the whole sentence.

4. The negative form of the -ing form.

(1) Show some examples for the students to observe.

Not knowing about this, he didn't come.

Having made full preparations, we held the sports meeting on time.

Not having made full preparations, we put off the sports meeting.

(2)Ask students to tell the negative form of -ing form.

Add not before doing and having done.

Step 3: Summary(1min)

1. The clause can be changed to the -ing form as the adverbial

only when the clause and the main sentence have the same

subject and the verb in the clause shows the active voice.

2. When the action in the clause happens before the action of the

main sentence, having done is used instead of doing.

3. The negative form of the -ing form is not doing and not having

Done.

4. When the -ing form as adverbial shows the result, it is put at the

end of the sentence and means the result of the whole sentence.

Step 4: Practice(3mins)

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb given.

2. Rewrite the sentence with the -ing form.

3. Translate the sentence using the -ing form.

Step 5: Homework

1. Make sentences with the -ing form as adverbial.

2. Tell the function of the -ing form in the sentence.

Step 6: Reflection

1. The teacher should stress more about the conditions under which

-ing form can be used as adverbial.

2. The teacher should lead students to tell the function of -ing form as adverbial.

**主语一致**

**-ing作状语**

**从句**