



Part3 Let's read

Great changes have taken place in this city.

Film shows the horrors of war

How cruel (残酷的) could a war be? How much could Chinese soldiers be ready to lose for their people? The Battle at Lake Changjin will show you.

aggressive adj.



The story ^{happen} takes place during the War to Resist ^{first aid} US Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-1953). It was cold there – the temperature was -40°C. The Chinese soldiers only had thin winter clothes and could not keep up with food or weapons (武器). The US army, on the other side, had much better equipment (装备).



fearful

full

fearlessly adv.

Film shows the horrors of war

In order to

(To protect their homeland, Chinese soldiers fought fearlessly.) The most touching (感人的) part in the film might be the "Ice Sculpture Company" (冰雕连). (Many soldiers were frozen (冻住) into ice while staring (盯着) at the front (with weapons in their hands!)) As the Liberation Army Daily reported, more than 4,000 people died of cold during the battle.

I was touched by...
~ moved by...

He happily watched TV, with popcorns in his hands.

死

die of heart disease
die from accident





Film shows the horrors of war

"I was greatly touched by the soldiers' **bravery** (勇敢) and **their love** for the country," said junior high school student Li Lin'en. "The film **made me think** about where our happy life came from, and we should always **be thankful for that.**"

③ show my gratitude n. 感激
to
② be grateful
I am grateful that you have done a lot to me.

make sb. do 让...做...
have sb. do
let sb. do
force sb. to do
push sb. to do



Film shows the horrors of war

A big production

The film had more than 12,000 actors, extras (群演) and workers.

The team made more than 30 tanks (坦克) as props (道具), and each cost more than a million yuan. The film **cost** a total of 1.3 billion (十亿) yuan.

It took me 5 min to go to school.

花费 四米金款
spend . I spent 5 yuan on the coat.
cost ~ (in) buying the coat.
pay
take . The coat cost me 5 yuan.
I paid 5 yuan for the coat.



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲1

The most **touching** ^{adj.} (感人的) part in the film might be the "Ice Sculpture Company" (冰雕连).

touching ['tʌtʃɪŋ] adj. 令人感动的

e.g. His letter was touching. 他的信很感人。

exciting → 性质、特点
excited → 心情、情绪

【词性转换】

touched adj. 受感动的

be touched by the stranger's kindness ^{n.} 被陌生人的善良所感动



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲1

【词性转换】

touch

v. 感动

e.g. The movie touched me greatly.

这部电影深深地感动了我。

v. 触摸；接触；感动

e.g. Please don't touch anything. 请不要摸任何东西。

【词组搭配】

keep in touch with 与...保持联系

e.g. I keep in touch with my family **regularly**.

我定期和家人保持联系。



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲2

Many soldiers were frozen (冻住) into ice while staring (盯着) at the front with weapons in their hands!

freeze [fri:z] v. 结冰, 冻上 vi. / vt.

第三人称单数: **freezes** 现在分词: **freezing**

过去式: **froze** 过去分词: **frozen**

e.g. Water freezes at 0°C.

水在0摄氏度时结冰。

此句中用的是freeze的过去分词frozen, 与be连用, 表示“被冻住”。

e.g. It was bitterly cold now and the ground **was frozen** hard.

现在天气冷极了, 地面冻硬了。



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲2

break

broken

adj.

broken window

【词性转换】

frozen adj. 冰冻的; 冷冻的

e.g. frozen food 冷冻食品

freezing adj. 结冰的, 极冷的 ✓ = extremely cold = very cold

e.g. The cinema was freezing.

电影院里冰冷冰冷的。





Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲3

As the *Liberation Army Daily* reported, more than 4,000 people died of cold during the battle.

The ant is dying.

die [daɪ] v. 死; 凋谢

第三人称单数: **dies** 现在分词: **dying**

过去式: **died** 过去分词: **died**

e.g. He died for his beliefs.

他为自己的信仰献身。



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲3

【词性转换】

dead adj. 死的, 无生命的

dying adj. 临终的; 垂死的

death n. 死亡

【其他扩展】

e.g. His grandfather died in 2011. (die为终止性动词, 表示动作, 不能延续, 不用用于进行时。)

他的外祖父死于2011年。



The film began 5 minutes ago.

The film has been on for 50 minutes.

e.g. His grandfather has been dead for ten years. (dead是形容词, 用be动词连用, 常用来表示死亡的状态。)

他的外祖父已经死了10年了。



Leave He left his hometown.

He has been away from his ... for many years.

her dying wishes 她的临终遗愿

a sudden death 猝死 *He has left.*



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲3

【词组搭配】

die for 渴望, 切望; 为了.....而死

e.g. I'm dying for a glass of water.

我真想喝杯水。 *freedom*

die out 灭绝, 消失 *extinct v. 灭绝*

e.g. How did the dinosaurs die out?

恐龙是如何灭绝的? *extinct?*



Part 4 Let's learn something more

单词精讲3

【词语辨析】 **die of** VS **die from** 死于

	die of	die from
用法	因..... (病) 而死 一般表示死因偏向于内部原因。比如疾病、衰老之类的。	死于 一般表示死因由外在环境或客观因素造成。比如车祸、地震、水灾等。
具体搭配	die of illness (heart trouble, cancer, a fever) 死于疾病 (心脏病、癌症、感冒.....)	die from an earthquake (a traffic accident, a lightning, a stroke) 死于地震 (雷击、击打.....)
例句	e.g. His grandfather died of cancer. 他祖父死于癌症。	e.g. Tom died from a traffic accident. 汤姆死于车祸。

Part 4 Let's learn something more



句子精讲



许多士兵在盯着前方(冻住)时被冻成了冰(盯着), 手里拿着武器!

stare at 盯着
look at 看 (动作)

see (看见) watch (观看)
glance at 瞥一眼
peep 偷看

Part 4 Let's learn something more



句子精讲

【语法点1】一般过去时的被动语态

被动语态结构为 **be done**, 如果动作是发生在过去某一时间的被动语态, 谓语动词则用 **was/were done**.

Eg: The factory ^{was} built in 1990.
这座工厂建于1990年。



Part 4 Let's learn something more

句子精讲

【语法点2】现在分词做伴随状语

现在分词作状语时，现在分词的动作就是句子主语的动作，它们之间的关系是**主动关系**。即staring at的主语为Many soldiers。

e.g. I had a long talk with my sister about her work, while waiting for the train.

等车时，我和妹妹聊了好久她的工作。

The teacher walked into the classroom,
singing and dancing.



巩固练习

1. William Shakespeare _____ for 400 years, but his works have great influence today.

- A. died 影响 B. was dying
C. has died ✓ D. has been dead

have influence on sb.

sp. 2

1. Five men from

2. In freezing (freeze) weather, the old had better stay at home.

not

^





Part 5 Let's do something more Homework

Task: If you were Peter, please write a letter about 40 words to invite your friend Tom to watch *the Battle at Lake Changjin* (including an invitation to friends, an introduction to the battle and the time you will meet).

Dear Tom,

真诚邀请

介绍电影 ★

时间、地点

Yours,

Peter