

Unit

Business World

教学目标

类别	要求掌握的项目				
Key Words	create story sample	dark university failure	control offer react	event opportunity choice	luck dream situation desire
Useful Expressions	deal with go mad	take a turn from then on	give away mix... with	be interested in	
Language Skills	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing	
	材料 1 训练听写能力，填空完成关于食品饮料的单句陈述。材料 2 是一段对话，听音后以选择题的形式考查学生对它的理解。	学习运用“饭店点餐服务”的常用语句进行交际活动。	通过阅读“冰茶”饮料的商品经营历程，提高阅读技能。在课文理解的基础上，掌握重要词汇和短语的用法。	根据所提供的无序排列的语句，分析判断文章内容，从而把语句排出正确逻辑顺序，形成短文。训练学生的逻辑思维能力和对篇章结构的处理能力。	
Grammar Focus	The -ing Form of Verbs (1) 动词的 -ing 形式 (一) 1. 作主语；2. 作宾语；3. 作表语				

教学要求与建议

I. Warming Up

1. 教学内容分析与要求

1) 语言知识与语言技能

(1) 学习与商业有关的英语表达，如 :business world, iced tea, World Expo 等。

(2) 能用英语简单回答所提出的 3 个问题。

1. Do you know how iced tea became popular?

2. Have you ever thought of working in the business world?

3. Do you have a dream to start your own business some day?

2) 情感态度与价值观

培养服务意识、创业敬业精神。

3) 重点和难点

掌握下列重点单词和短语： control, event, luck, situation, story, university, offer, opportunity, dream, failure, choice , deal with, take a turn, give away, be interested in, go mad, from then on

4) 达到的标准

能用英语讨论有关世博会的相关话题，讨论图中提到的商品。

2. 教学建议

1) 导入

观察图画，思考所提出的问题：

1. Do you know how iced tea became popular?

2. Have you ever thought of working in the business world?

3. Do you have a dream to start your own business some day?

2) 研讨、探究与实践

(1) 小组研讨中，每人回答这 3 个问题，互相补充修正。

(2) 组织学生讨论有关商业方面的内容，在讨论中有意地渗透一些与商业相关的常用词句，这将为正文的学习做好铺垫，自然过渡到课文教学。下列句子供参考：

I know some successful businessmen.

The World Expo was held in Shanghai in the year 2010.

I like iced tea, but I don't know how it was made.

I like drinking iced tea in hot summer. It makes me cool.

(3) 检查学生预习生词和短语的情况，导入课文教学。鼓励和促进全班学生养成课前预习的良好习惯。

3. 教学参考材料

中国 2010 年上海世博会：

时间： 2010 年 5 月 1 日至 10 月 31 日

地点： 上海市

主题： 城市，让生活更美好

副主题：城市多元文化的融合

城市经济的繁荣

城市科技的创新

城市社区的重塑

城市和乡村的互动

目标： 吸引 200 个国家和国际组织参展，7,000 万人次的参观者

II . Reading

1. 教学内容分析与要求

本单元阅读材料是讲述冰茶的创始人布莱钦顿创业的故事。文中的人物故事可以对学生起到励志的作用。Reading Comprehension 中的问题要求学生通过对材料的阅读，了解文章细节后回答。

1) 语言知识与语言技能的要点及要求

(1) 掌握下列短语和词汇的用法：

create, dark, control, event, luck, situation, story, university, offer,

opportunity, dream, desire, sample, failure, react, choice ;

deal with, take a turn, give away, be interested in, go mad, from then on,

mix... with , 等等。

(2) 掌握下列语句分析理解和扩展使用

It takes both rain and sunshine to create a rainbow.

If we handle our bad luck wisely, the situation may take a turn for the better.

With the strong desire to expand his business, he had planned to give away free samples of hot tea to fair visitors.

The iced tea tasted good and cool, so that people all came here and asked for a drink.

(3) 掌握动词ing 形式作主语、宾语、表语的基本用法。

(4) 阅读中能准确捕捉课文信息，并能正确理解文章内容，能回答课后的问题。

2) 情感态度与价值观目标

(1) 培养学生自主学习意识、小组合作学习、探究学习的良好习惯。

(2) 通过对课文的学习，让学生了解冰茶的来历，培养服务意识和创业敬业精神。

3) 重点与难点

重点：

(1) 掌握下列词汇和短语：

create, dark, control, event, luck, situation, story, university, offer, opportunity, dream, desire, sample, failure, react, choice, deal with, take a turn, give away, be interested in, go mad, from then on, mix with, 等等。

(2) 动词ing 形式的用法。

难点：掌握快速阅读技巧。

4) 应达到的标准：

(1) 掌握并运用课文中重点词汇和短语，能顺利完成相关基础练习。

(2) 掌握动词ing 形式的基本用法。

(3) 读懂课文内容，顺利完成阅读题目，复述课文内容。

2. 教学建议

1) 导入

在阅读前，帮助学生通过标题和插图，预测阅读内容与阅读中的词汇，激发阅读兴趣和欲望。

设计如下任务型教学活动：让学生看图，用英语说出图中所涉及的内容。提出问题，导入课文阅读教学：

Do you know how iced tea is introduced in our life? Who made it?

2) 研讨、探究与实践

(1) 布置任务，先阅读下列问题：

1. What important event took place in St. Louis, Missouri, USA in 1904?
2. For how long was the Fair held in St. Louis?
3. Why was the Fair called the “World’s University”?
4. Why did Richard Blechynden go to the Fair?
5. Why were people at the Fair not interested in his tea at first?
6. What did Richard Blechynden do to change his way of business?
7. How was the iced tea welcomed at the Fair?
8. How should we handle the situation when something goes wrong?

带着以上问题阅读课文，搜集信息，回答问题。在快速阅读中，指导学生遇到生词不要停下来，尽量根据上下文判断生词的含义。对疑难句可先标出来，待精读时解决处理。

(2) 小组研讨，探究疑难点：

通过对以上问题的回答，学生已对课文有了基本的理解。各小组同学讨论，提出课文中疑难点并探究解决。下列问题供参考：

The iced tea tasted good and cool, so that people all came here and asked for a drink. 该句中taste 后面为什么是用形容词good, cool 呢？

Iced Tea became the hit of the Fair. 这句话中的hit 是什么意思？

Richard Blechynden's story offers an inspiring tip for all of us. 此句中，inspiring tip 是什么意思？

Why not make his tea into an iced drink? 这是什么句型？

教师指导帮助解决疑难。如：

问题 1 taste “尝起来”，在这里是系动词，后面用形容词做表语。类似的还有：seem, sound, smell, feel 等等，它们都可以做系动词，分别表示：“看起来”“听起来”“闻起来”“摸起来”。

问题 2：这里的hit 是“畅销货”的意思。

hit 的动词意思是“打击”。如：

The ball hit me on my head. 球打到我脑袋了。

hit 作为名词，意为“震撼”“令人震撼的东西”“畅销货”。

问题 3 inspiring “令人振奋的，令人鼓舞的”， tip “启示、建议”，因此，合起来可以理解为“理查德的故事给了我们所有人很大的启发。”

此外还可能有如下疑难点供参考：

① It takes both rain and sunshine to create a rainbow.

It takes... to do ... “花费.....去做某事”。如：

It took me two hours to do my homework.

It will take us five days to go through the desert.

② We cannot control all the events that happen in our lives, but we can control how we deal with them.

句中 that happen in our lives 是定语从句，修饰 events。

how we deal with them 是control 的宾语从句。

③ The Fair offered people an opportunity to learn first-hand information about the wonders and the cultures far from their everyday lives.

offer somebody something “为某人提供某物”。

类似的还有：provide somebody with something; supply somebody with something; offer something to somebody; provide something for somebody; supply something to somebody。

④ With the strong desire to expand his business, he had planned to give away free samples of hot tea to fair visitors. 怀着拓展生意的强烈愿望，他本来打算向参观博览会的人发放免费热茶样品。

此句中，with the strong desire to expand his business 作伴随状语，其中，to expand his business 是定语，修饰 desire。give away 这里是“分发”的意思。

⑤ It was so hot that no one was interested in his hot tea. 天气这么热，没人对他

的热茶感兴趣。

该句子中包含了 so...that... 结果状语从句，“如此……以至于……”。

又如：

He was so excited that he jumped at once. 他如此激动，立即跳了起来。

(3) 精读课文，完成课后练习。

(4) 小组代表向全班复述课文，鼓励加入自己的看法。

(5) 教师总结评价。

3. 教学参考材料

1) 茶饮料介绍

black tea 红茶

blended tea 混配的茶

brick / tile tea 砖茶

broken tea 碎茶叶，淡茶

cake tea 茶砖，砖茶

cambric tea (美) 掺有牛奶、糖的淡茶

chrysanthemum tea 菊花茶

cold tea 冷茶

dust tea 茶末

fired tea 焙炒过的茶

green tea 绿茶

gunpowder tea 中国珠茶

husband's tea 极淡的茶

ice tea 冰茶

jasmine tea 茉莉花茶

low tea 晚餐前的茶点

oolong / red tea 乌龙茶

pink tea 午后茶会 (主要为妇女参加的)，
轻松的社交活动

scented tea 花茶，有花香的茶 self-drinking tea 同级茶，非掺合茶

strong / weak tea 浓 (淡) 茶 tablet tea 小砖茶；片茶

high / meal tea 茶点便餐 (指下午五点至六点有肉食冷盘的正式茶点)

2) It takes both rain and sunshine to create a rainbow. 需要有雨和阳光，彩虹才能出现。

3) There are always two sides to everything. 每件事都有两面性。

4) We cannot control all the events that happen in our lives, but we can control how we deal with them. 我们无法控制生活中发生的所有事件，但我们可以掌控如何应付它们。

deal with“ 处理；应付”。如：

The authority has worked out some measures to deal with this situation. 当局已经制定出一些措施应付这种形势。

5) If we handle our bad luck wisely, the situation may take a turn for the better. 如果我们处理坏运气时聪明一点，情况可能会变好。

take a turn for the better “ 好转；变好”。如：

Things will take a turn for the better next month. 下个月情况会好转的。

6) In 1904, the World's Fair was held in St. Louis, Missouri, USA. 1904年，世界博览会在美国密苏里州圣路易斯举行。

- 7) With the strong desire to expand his business, he had planned to give away free samples of hot tea to fair visitors. 怀着拓展生意的强烈愿望，他本来打算向参观博览会的人发放免费热茶样品。
give away“赠送；送出”。
- 8) It was so hot that no one was interested in his hot tea. 天气太热，没有人对他的热茶感兴趣。
so ... that ...“如此……以至于……”，引导结果状语从句。如：
The speaker spoke so fast that I couldn't understand what she was saying. 发言人说话太快，我听不懂她在说些什么。
- 9) Iced tea became the hit of the Fair. 冰茶成为博览会的热门货。
hit“击打；受欢迎，风行一时的事物”。hit 常常指当今流行的音乐唱片。
- 10) If nature gives us a lemon, we have a choice: either cry or make lemonade. 如果大自然给我们一只柠檬，我们就可以选择：或是怕它让你流泪而拒绝，或是将它榨出柠檬汁而接受。
- 11) Richard Blechynden's story offers an inspiring tip for all of us. 理查德·布莱钦顿的故事给了我们所有人一个令人鼓舞的启发。
tip“顶端；小费”。现在多见于报刊、网络等传媒，被翻译成“小贴士”，表示“提示，建议，小窍门”的意思。

12) 自我检测，操练提高

Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.

1. If you can not _____ (控制) yourself, you will not be a successful person.
2. In this _____ (形势), everyone will be inspired.
3. The school _____ (提供) food to all the students who study there.
4. I will take the _____ (机会) to enlarge my knowledge of English.
5. _____ (失败) is the mother of success.
6. I have no _____ (选择) but to stay at home.
7. In the _____ (大学), all the students will join at least a club.
8. It _____ (天要黑了) and we shall go back home.
9. Martin Luther King made a famous speech "I have a _____ (梦想)".
10. Some of the members did not _____ (反应) positively to the plan.

Keys:

1. control
2. situation
3. offers
4. opportunity
5. Failure
6. choice
7. university
8. is getting dark
9. dream
10. react

4. 练习参考答案

1) Reading Comprehension 参考答案

Complete the answers to the questions according to the text.

1. What important event took place in St. Louis, Missouri, USA in 1904?

The World's Fair was held in St. Louis, Missouri, USA in 1904.

2. For how long was the Fair held in St. Louis?

The Fair lasted *for seven months*.

3. Why was the Fair called the “World’s University”?

It was called the “World’s University” because the Fair offered people the first-hand information about *the wonders and the cultures far from their everyday lives*.

4. Why did Richard Blechynden go to the Fair?

He went to the Fair to *expand* his business and *sell his tea* at the Fair.

5. Why were people at the Fair not interested in his tea at first?

People were not interested in his hot tea, because the weather was *very hot*.

6. What did Richard Blechynden do to change his way of business?

He put *a lot of ice* into his tea and gave it away for *free*.

7. How was the iced tea welcomed at the Fair?

It became a *hit* at the Fair.

8. How should we handle the situation when something goes wrong?

We should react *positively* and try to make things turn for the *better*.

2) Language Study 参考答案

I. Useful Words and Phrases

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words or phrases in the box.

1) popular 2) take a turn for the better 3) be interested in 4) either, or
5) offered 6) deal with 7) whether, or 8) gave away

2. Put the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences.

1) tips 2) hit 3) happen, happen to 4) come to your mind
5) first-hand 6) From then on

II. Grammar Focus

1. Give the -ing form of the following verbs.

flying lying coming changing saying getting talking beginning singing

2. Complete each of the following sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1) challenging 2) Singing 3) answering 4) smoking
5) telling 6) taking 7) doing

5. 课文参考译文

冰 茶

需要有雨和阳光，彩虹才能出现。生活也一样。每件事情都有两面性。有快乐也有悲伤。有好就有坏，有黑暗就有亮点。我们无法控制生活中事件的发生，但我们可以掌控如何应对它们。如果我们处理坏运气时聪明一点，情况可能会变好。下面的故事就能给我们一

些启示。

1904年，世界博览会在美国密苏里州圣路易斯举行。来自全世界的参展人员带来了他们的产品。在1904年的7个月时间里，圣路易斯城成了“世界大学”。交易会给人们提供了学习第一手远方的奇迹和文化信息的机会。

理查德·布莱钦顿是一个茶叶种植园的庄主。他的梦想就是能在交易会上卖他的茶叶。抱著拓展生意的强烈愿望，他本来打算向参观博览会的人发放免费热茶样品。

不幸的是，圣路易斯那个夏天遭受热浪袭击。天气太热，没有人对他的热茶感兴趣。尽管布莱钦顿极力地吸引顾客，也没有人要热茶。他为自己的失败忧心忡忡，都快疯了。

有一天，他突然想到了一个主意。为什么不把他的热茶变成冷饮呢？然后，他就把冰放到了泡好的茶里，里面放上糖，然后再把它们免费发送出去。冰茶尝起来很好很凉爽，因此人们都到这里要一杯喝。冰茶成为博览会的热门货。交易会后，布莱钦顿去了纽约城。他提供免费的冰茶给当地的店主。他跟他们说明，冰茶是夏天最好的饮料。从那时起，他的生意就红火起来了，冰茶在美国越来越流行了。

当事情变得很糟的时候，就像理查德·布莱钦顿所遭遇的那样，我们可以积极地也可以消极地反应。人类不像是没有选择的种子一样。一颗种子不能决定是否能成为大树还是成为小鸟的食物。人类可以选择。大自然给我们一只柠檬，我们就可以选择：或是怕它让你流泪而拒绝，或是将它榨出柠檬汁而接受。理查德的故事给了我们所有人一个令人鼓舞的启发。

III . Comprehensive Language Skill

(I) Listening

1. 教学内容分析与要求

材料1训练听写能力，填空完成关于食品饮料的单句陈述；材料2是一段对话，听音后以选择题的形式考查学生的理解。

训练学生辨听能力和整理信息的能力，并要熟练拼写词汇，顺利完成该题目。

1) 知识和技能要点与要求

- (1) 熟练掌握必知必会单词和短语的拼写。
- (2) 能听懂关于食品饮料的观点和看法。
- (3) 能辨听非语句重音词汇的弱化读音及连读读音。

2) 情感态度

耐心细致，克服烦躁，挑战自我，树立自信心。

3) 重点与难点

重点：听懂关于食品营养的内容，完成填空练习。

难点：能辨听非语句重音词汇的弱化读音及连读读音。

4) 达到标准

听清句子，听懂对话内容。

2. 教学建议

材料 1

1) 导入

阅读带有空白的单句陈述，根据已有的文字，理解、分析和判断空白处应该填的词语，对陈述的内容有一个大概的了解。As you know, different kinds of food have different effects on us. Do you know what is in the milk, alcohol, chocolate and orange? Now, listen, please. 导入听力教学。

2) 研讨、探究与实践

第一环节：尝试

听第一遍录音，提问学生听到了什么信息。能听到下列信息之一就应给以肯定和鼓励。

Milk is one of the most valuable of all food (foods). Drinking milk does our bodies a lot of good.

Alcohol is a clear drink made from grain (grain). Alcohol can be found in beer (beer) and wine.

Orange juice is a popular breakfast drink. It is liquid from ... oranges.

第一遍听音，先对陈述有一个整体理解，不要急于完成某个填空。

第二环节：清除障碍

听音时应注意：all 一词与后面的 foods 连读时的发音不容易辨认，要在此处做以停顿，做必要解释。fresh 与orange 连读时，要注意发音。

第三环节：体验

第二遍听音，可以边听边填空。由于需要填写的文字较多，也可酌情再放一遍录音。完成练习，让学生自己核对答案。

第四环节：研讨

小组内轮流复述材料内容，互相补充，小组代表面对全班复述。

材料 2

1) 导入

You will hear a conversation between a man and a woman. They are talking about “soft drinks”. Do you know “soft drinks”? Now let’s read the questions and then listen to the tape.

2) 研讨、探究与实践

第一环节：尝试

听音前先阅读问题，让学生根据问题猜测对话大致内容。让学生带着问题去听，并提醒学生注意 “soft drink” 的含义。

听第一遍录音，能听到下列信息之一就应给以肯定和鼓励。

Sure. First, you have to know the word “...”.

A soft drink is a drink which does not ... alcohol. Drinks with alcohol are called

“hard drinks”.

You're right. Soft drinks are often..., that is to say, there is... in the soft drinks .

第二环节：清除障碍

听录音时应注意：

Sure. First, you have to know the word “alcohol”. 此处“ alcohol ” 是一个生词，学生听不懂没有关系，因为后文还有解释。

另外，You're right. Soft drinks are often carbonated, that is to say, there is gas in the soft drinks. 这句话中也有一个生词 carbonated ，同学们可能不是很熟悉，不必解释该词，因为后文有 that is to say 作为解释，只要理解该句子就可以了。

第三环节：体验

再一次播放录音，完成练习。

第四环节：讨论

小组同学之间互相补充，修正答案。

教师总结点评。

3. 参考注释

1) Drinking milk does our bodies a lot of good.

do somebody good “ 对.....有好处 ” 。 如：

Doing morning exercises does good to your health. = It is good doing morning exercises.

2) Chocolate is very tasty. Many people like it. Chocolate is used in many kinds of food, like chocolate drinks, chocolate ice cream and chocolate cookies.

tasty 是形容词“好吃的，有味道的”，动词为 taste 。 如：smell ，动词“闻”，形容词 smelly 表示“有味儿的”。

3) Oxygen is a gas we breathe in. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a gas we breathe out.

breathe in 与 breathe out 是一对反义词，表示“吸入”与“呼出”。

breathe 是动词，名词是 breath 。 常见的短语有：out of breath “ 上气不接下气 ” ， hold one's breath “ 屏住呼吸 ” 。

4) You're right. Soft drinks are often carbonated, that is to say, there is gas in the soft drinks.

that is to say “ 也就是说 ” ， 是插入语。

4. 听力材料原文与参考答案

I. Listen to the tape to fill in the missing words and complete the following statements according to what you hear.

1. Milk is one of the most valuable of all foods. Drinking milk does our bodies a lot of good.

2. Alcohol is a clear drink made from grain. Alcohol can be found in beer and wine.

3. Chocolate is very tasty. Many people like it. Chocolate is used in many kinds of food, like chocolate drinks, chocolate ice cream and chocolate cookies.
4. Orange juice is a popular breakfast drink. It is liquid from fresh oranges.
5. Oxygen is a gas we breathe in. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a gas we breathe out.

II. Jane and Liu Tao are talking about “soft drinks”. Listen to them and then choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences according to what you hear.

A: Jane (a girl) B: Liu Tao (a boy)

A: Could you tell me something about “soft drinks”?

B: Sure. First, you have to know the word “alcohol”.

A: What is “alcohol”?

B: Alcohol is “Jiu Jing” in Chinese. It can be found in beer and wine.

A: I see.

B: A soft drink is a drink which does not contain alcohol. Drinks with alcohol are called “hard drinks.”

A: So, bottled water in the market is a soft drink.

B: You’re right. Soft drinks are often carbonated, that is to say, there is gas in the soft drinks.

A: Why?

B: In this way the drink tastes good.

A: I understand.

B: Popular soft drinks are soda water, cold drinks and orange juice.

A: How about hot chocolate, hot tea and coffee? Are they soft drinks?

B: No, they aren’t.

A: Now I understand. Thank you for telling me so much about soft drinks.

参考答案：

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. A

(II) Speaking

1. 教学内容分析与要求

本单元口语任务是学习餐馆服务和英语点餐。要求学生结合实际生活中常用的餐馆服务用语，能在恰当的场合正确表达。

2. 教学建议

1) 操练之前，先让学生阅读并分角色朗读样板对话，使学生体会餐馆服务的会话场景。

2) 指导学生掌握常用表达方式。如：

Would you like something to eat / drink?	Yes, I'd like a drink.
What would you like to have?	I'd like rice and chicken.
What would you like to drink: tea or coffee?	I'd like green tea.
Would you like some more?	Can I have some more soup?
	It's so delicious. Thank you.
	Thank you. I've had enough.
	I'm full. Thank you.
	It's very delicious, but I can't eat any more.

- 3) 组织学生分角色自编对话。根据提供的语句进行口语结对练习。让学生自己创设一个场面，或者根据问题中所提供场景三人或四人编对话，进行小组表演。
- 4) 布置分角色表演练习。
教师课前可预先准备几种道具，如餐具、餐桌椅、服务员的服装，供学生表演对话时使用。内容由学生随机设定。
- 5) 教师总结评价。

(III) Writing

1. 教学内容分析与要求

根据所提供的无序排列的语句，分析判断文章内容，从而把语句排出正确逻辑顺序，形成短文。训练学生的逻辑思维能力和对篇章结构的处理能力。

2. 教学建议

参考教学建议如下：

- 1) 分别说出每个单句的意思。
- 2) 分析各个句子的时间先后关系。
- 3) 学生试着把故事情节串联起来。
- 4) 两人活动：与同桌交换作文，相互修改补充。
- 5) 分小组讲故事。
- 6) 布置学生完成《练习册》中的写作练习。

3. 参考范文

Key:

1. William and his wife Lucy liked watching TV very much. One day after they got up, they turned on their TV set. 2. But they could not see the TV picture clearly. They thought there must be something wrong with their TV set. 3. So they called a repairman to come to repair it. He came a few minutes later. 4. But to his surprise, he found that there was

nothing wrong with the TV set and he could see the pictures very clearly. 5. It took the worker a long time to try to find out what was wrong. 6. It turned out that William and Lucy were wearing each other's glasses by mistake.

IV. Grammar

动词的 -ing 形式 (一) The -ing Form of Verbs (1)

语法条目要点

动词的 -ing 形式是由动词原形加词尾 -ing 构成，是一种非谓语动词，可以有其自己的逻辑主语、宾语、状语，构成动词的 ing 形式短语。动词的 -ing 形式及其短语可以在句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语、补足语和状语。

动词的 -ing 形式在句中作主语、宾语和表语时，其作用相当于抽象名词。

1. 作主语

Learning is hard but interesting. 学习很难，但很有趣。

Waving one's hand is to say "Hi" or "Goodbye". 挥手表示“你好”或“再见”。

Using body language in a proper way will help us to communicate. 适当使用身体语言可以帮助我们进行交流。

Learning how to apologize is important in interpersonal communication. 学会如何道歉对于人际交往是非常重要的。

2. 作宾语

1) 作及物动词的宾语。例如：

Gesture is a way to express meaning or feeling without words. 手势是一种不用语言来表达意思与情感的方式。

Take nodding the head for example. 以“点头”为例。

某些动词后，只可接动词的 -ing 形式作宾语，不可接动词不定式，这些动词有：

avoid, appreciate, admit, consider, delay, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, can't help, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, mind, prevent, practice, 等等。例如：

All of us enjoy playing football. 我们都喜欢踢足球。

Would you mind my smoking here? 我在这儿吸烟你介意吗？

We should practice reading English every day. 我们应该每天练习英语。

还有一些短语动词，如：feel like, give up, put off, be fond of, be interested in, look forward to 等，之后也要用动词的 ing 形式作宾语。如：

We are fond of swimming. 我们喜欢游泳。

I do not feel like going to work today. 我今天不想去干活。

2) 动词的 -ing 形式作介词宾语，所构成的介词短语在句中作定语或状语。

如：

One cannot use English well by ***knowing*** only the words and grammar. 我们不能只通过认识单词和语法就能把英语学好。

Whenever you come across a new word in your ***reading***, look it up in the dictionary. 每当你在阅读中遇到生词时，应该查一下字典。

Nothing can be learned without ***giving*** time and effort to it. 不花费时间和精力，什么都学不会。

3. 作表语

His favorite sport is ***skating***. 他最喜欢的运动就是滑冰。

What she likes best is ***singing*** pop songs. 她最喜欢的是唱流行歌曲。

The story is very ***moving***. 这个故事非常感人。

The news is ***surprising***. 这个新闻太让人惊讶了。