

I. Getting started:

Reviewing the aspects a disaster story often covers.

time,

location,

cause of the disaster,

the damage caused by the disaster,

people's reactions

II. Text-based vocabulary learning:

Answer the following questions about the text and learn the usages of the topic-related words and expressions

Guided question 1: What damage was caused to the following property?

✓ Target words/ expressions: **rip open, collapse, crash down**

Notes:

1. All across the city, streets _____ . **ripped open**

2. Walls _____ . **collapsed**

3. Houses came _____ . **crashing down**

Q: Would you please tell me what may happen to unsteady bridges in a flood?

A: Unsteady bridges may collapse or crash down in a flood.

✓ Target words/ expressions: **shock**

Notes:

(1) Powerful shocks exploded up through the underground layers of dirt and rock. (n.)

The “shock” above has the same meaning as _____. **C**

A. His eyes opened wide in shock.

B. He isn't seriously injured but he is in (a state of) shock.

C. The shock of the explosion could be felt up to six miles away.

(2) Leo stood in shock as the floor beneath him rose and fell like ocean waves.

The “shock” here means: _____. **A strong feeling of surprise.**

(3) The damage caused by the earthquake shocked Leo. (v.)

=Leo was shocked _____. **at the damage caused by the earthquake.**

=Leo was shocked _____. **to see the damage caused by the earthquake.**

✓ Target words/ expressions: **spill out, spill in**

Notes:

Hundreds of bricks poured down, spilling out the door.

Another sentence including “spill”:

Bricks, stones and glass covered the sidewalks, spilling into the street.

Instruction: Can you describe the picture of a flood with the word “spill”?

The flood spilled out the river and spilled into the street.

Guided question 2: What damage was done to Leo?

Lumps of plaster hit him on the head.

✓ Target words/ expressions: **hit / strike sb. on the head/ back/ in the face**

e.g. When Jim walked by an open window in a typhoon, a fallen object
_____ . **hit/ struck him on the back**

Guided question 3: Did Leo survive the earthquake?

Yes, but “Had they been just a few steps slower, they both would have been buried.”

✓ Target words/ expressions: **bury sb./ sth. (in sp.)**

e.g. 真幸运，地震中无人被埋在废墟中。

It's lucky that no one was buried in the ruins in the earthquake.

Guided question 4: What were people's reactions after the earthquake?

(1) People stood on the sidewalks, frightened.

✓ Target words/ expressions: **frightened**

Q: Can you tell me “What were people frightened of in the earthquake”?

A: People were frightened of being injured in the earthquake, which was really frightening.

(2) The mayor called on the crowd to not to give up on San Francisco.

Target words/ expressions: **call on sb. to do sth.**

Q: What did the mayor call on the crowd to do?

A: The mayor called on the crowd to stay and rebuild the city.

III. Learning the function and the usages of simile:

Guided question 5: What was the city of San Francisco like after the earthquake?

It looked like a furious giant had marched through the city, jumping over some houses and stamping on others.

Practice: Rescue workers are/look like _____. **angels**

IV. Practice and consolidating:

Step 1: Make sentences with the sentence pattern below and the words and expressions about people's reactions and the damage caused.

People's reactions	The damage caused	Simile
be frightened/ afraid (of...)	rip open	
be shocked	collapse/ crash down	
be confused	hit sb on/ in the + n.	
be grateful	spill out/ into +n.	
call on	bury... in...	
...	...	

Sentence pattern:

People were/v.-ed _____ (people's reactions) because / when _____. (the damage caused)
e.g. Leo was confused when the plaster hit him on the head (like a hammer).

Your creation:

- _____
- _____

People were/felt shocked because the road ripped open.

People were frightened/afraid of being injured when houses collapsed.

Step 2: Complete your creations with the figure of speech of simile.

People were/felt shocked because the road ripped open (like a big mouth).

People were frightened/afraid of being injured when houses collapsed (like dominoes).

V. Assignments

- Finish Vocabulary Focus Exercise I and II on Page 55 in your textbook.
- Make at least 5 more sentences by using simile and the words and expressions learned today.