



Lesson20 Pros and cons of using mobile phone

Part 1 Objectives

Topic: The use of technology

Key vocabulary: 每天、散步、沙发、眼镜、对面、阅读、有害、购物

Grammar Point: 一.....就.....(to express one action occurs immediately after the other)

Communication Skill: To be able to debate the pros and cons of using mobile phone

Part 2 Vocabulary

Chinese		English	Examples
měitiān 每天	n.	everyday	e.g. 我每天早上都喝一杯牛奶。 (I drink a glass of milk every morning.)
sànbù 散步	v.	to take a walk	e.g. 晚饭以后, 爸爸和妈妈常常一起去公园散步。 (Dad and mum often take a walk in the park after dinner.)
shāfā 沙发	n.	sofa	e.g. 这个沙发又大又舒服, 你是在哪儿买的? (This sofa is big and comfortable, where did you buy it?)
yǎnjìng 眼镜	n.	glasses	e.g. 你戴眼镜的时候, 好像一个老师。 (You looks like a teacher when you wear the glasses.)
duìmiàn 对面	n.	opposite	e.g. 对面的商店正在打折, 我们去看看吧! (The store opposite is on sale, let us go and have a look.)
yuèdú 阅读	n.	reading	e.g. 阅读或者旅游, 你必须[bìxū]选择一个。 (Reading or traveling, you have to choose one.)
yǒuhài 有害	adj.	harmful	e.g. 长时间上网对眼睛有害。 (Surfing the Internet for a long time is harmful to the eyes.)
gòuwù 购物	v.	shopping	e.g. 你觉得购物可以解决女人的烦恼吗? (Do you think shopping can solve women's trouble?)

Part 3 More vocabulary

More vocabulary on Chinese Spring Festival		
儿媳 [érxī] daughter in law	近视 [jìnshì] short-sighted	戴 [dài] to wear
抽烟 [chōuyān] to smoke		



Part 4 Reading

Version A (Without Pinyin)

我的儿子每天晚上八点下班回家，一回家就躺在沙发上。他躺在沙发上看手机，不跟我们说话。有时候我问他在看什么，他说他在阅读。可是我也没看见书。他怎么阅读呢？

我的儿媳 (daughter in law) 每天七点回家，一有空就看手机。我问她在看什么，她说她在购物。有时候儿子和儿媳虽然在一起吃饭，但是他们都低头看手机，不说话。

我的孙子，今年五岁，他已经戴眼镜了，因为他的眼睛近视了 (short-sighted)。为什么呢？因为他也喜欢看手机。

我觉得手机对我们的生活有害。我和我的丈夫一吃完饭就去散步，看风景或者听音乐。可是现在的年轻人只玩手机。

Version B (Pinyin)

Wǒ de érzi měi tiān wǎnshàng bā diǎn xiàbān huíjiā, yì huí jiā jiù tǎng zài shāfā shàng。Tā tǎng zài shāfā shàng kàn shǒujī, bù gēn wǒmen shuōhuà。Yǒu shíhòu wǒ wèn tā zài kàn shénme, tā shuō tā zài yuèdú。Kěshì wǒ yě méi kàn jiàn shū。Tā zěnmē yuèdú ne? 他在阅读。可是我也没看见书。他怎么阅读呢？

Wǒ de érxí (daughter in law) měi tiān qī diǎn huí jiā, yì yǒukōng jiù kàn shǒujī。Wǒ wèn tā zài kàn shénme, tā shuō tā zài gòuwù。Yǒushíhòu érzi hé érxí suīrán zài yìqǐ chīfàn, dànshì tāmen dōu dītóu kàn shǒujī, bù shuōhuà。他们都低头看手机，不说话。

Wǒ de sūn zi, jīn nián wǔ suì, tā yǐjīng dài yǎnjìng le, yīnwèi tā de yǎnjīng jìnshì le (short-sighted)。为什么呢？因为他也喜欢看手机。

Wǒ juéde shǒujī duì wǒmen de shēnghuó yǒuhài。Wǒ hé wǒ de zhàngfu yì chī wán fàn jiù qù sànbù, kàn fēngjǐng huòzhě tīng yīnyuè。Kěshì xiànzài de niánqīng rén zhǐ wán shǒujī。我觉得手机对我们的生活有害。我和我的丈夫一吃完饭就去散步，看风景或者听音乐。可是现在的年轻人只玩手机。



1. Choose the correct answer.

1 What does her son do every night after work?

A Playing games

B Using mobile phone

2 What does her daughter-in-law do on phone?

A Shopping

B Reading news

3 Why is her grandson short-sighted?

A He plays with phone too much.

B He reads too much.

4 What is the author's opinion on using mobile phones?

A It is harmful to people's life.

B It brings convenience to people's life.

2. True or false.

1	2	3	4

1 The author's son likes reading paper books.

2 The author's grandson watches too much TV.

3 The author prefers to have a walk with her husband after dinner.

4 The author thinks nowadays young people are too addicted to mobile phones.

Part5 Listening

1	2	3	4

1 Kate is feeling uncomfortable with her stomach.

2 Kate's mum thinks using phone for too long is the reason which caused the pain of Kate's eyes.

3 Kate's mum does not like reading on the phone because she thinks it is inconvenient.

4 They are going to see the doctor today.

Part 6 Grammar

一.....就.....

Using “一.....就.....” to express one action occurs immediately after the other.

English	Chinese					
	Subject1	一	Action1	subject2	就	Action2
As soon as she arrived at home, she lied on bed immediately.	她 She			回到家 to arrive home		N/A
As soon as we went out, it started to rain.	我们 We		出门 to go out	(天)		下雨了。 to rain

More examples:

- 我一吃完就又饿了。(As soon as I finished eating, I am hungry again.)

Part 7 Exercises

1. Translate the following words.



2. Matching.





3. Translate.

1) As soon as the teacher started to talk, I fell asleep.

老师 说话 开始 一 就 我 睡着了

2) As soon as I get up, I start to run.

我 起床 一 就 跑步 开始

3) As soon as she eats seafood, she feels uncomfortable.

她 一 就 海鲜 不舒服 吃 觉得