

This material is for:

- ① lesson planning (for T);
- ② after-class use (for S).

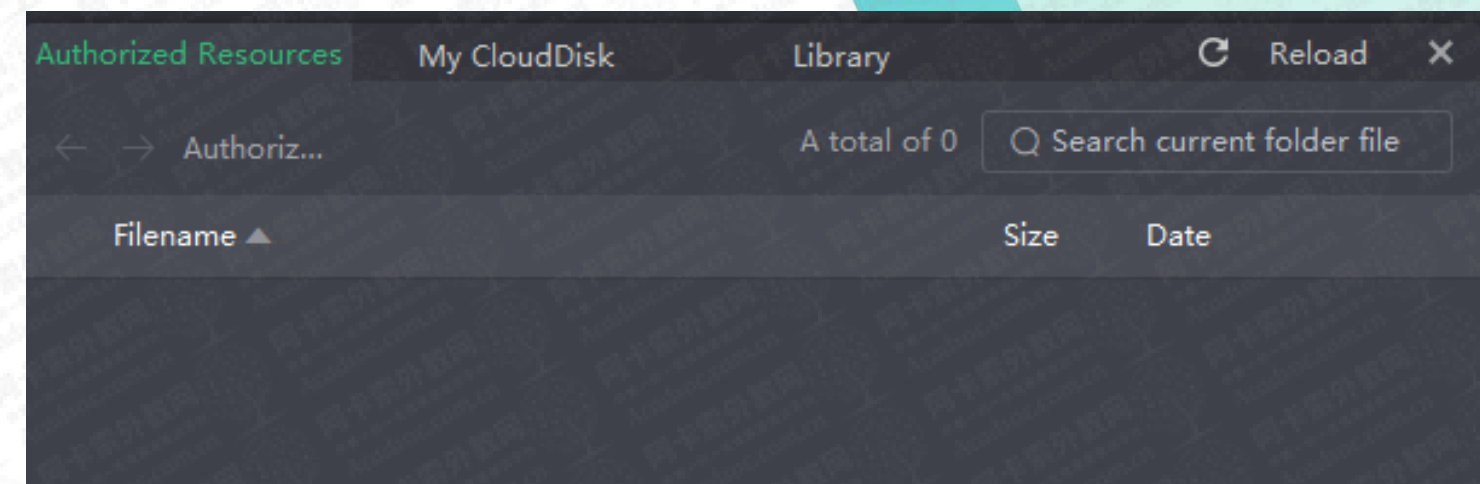
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

**CloudDisk → [Authorized Resources] folder → open PPT material.**

本课件仅可用于:

- ① 老师课前备课;
- ② 学生课后自习。

如果正在使用ClassIn软件上课, 请老师在右侧操作栏的[Authorized Resources]文件夹中找到PPT课件并打开, 以获得最佳上课体验。



# Acadsoc New Classic English 2 (A)

## Lesson 33 A polite request (B) 彬彬有礼的要求 (下)

### Learning Objectives:

- Review words & structures from lesson (A)
- Retell the text from lesson (A)
- Discuss several questions





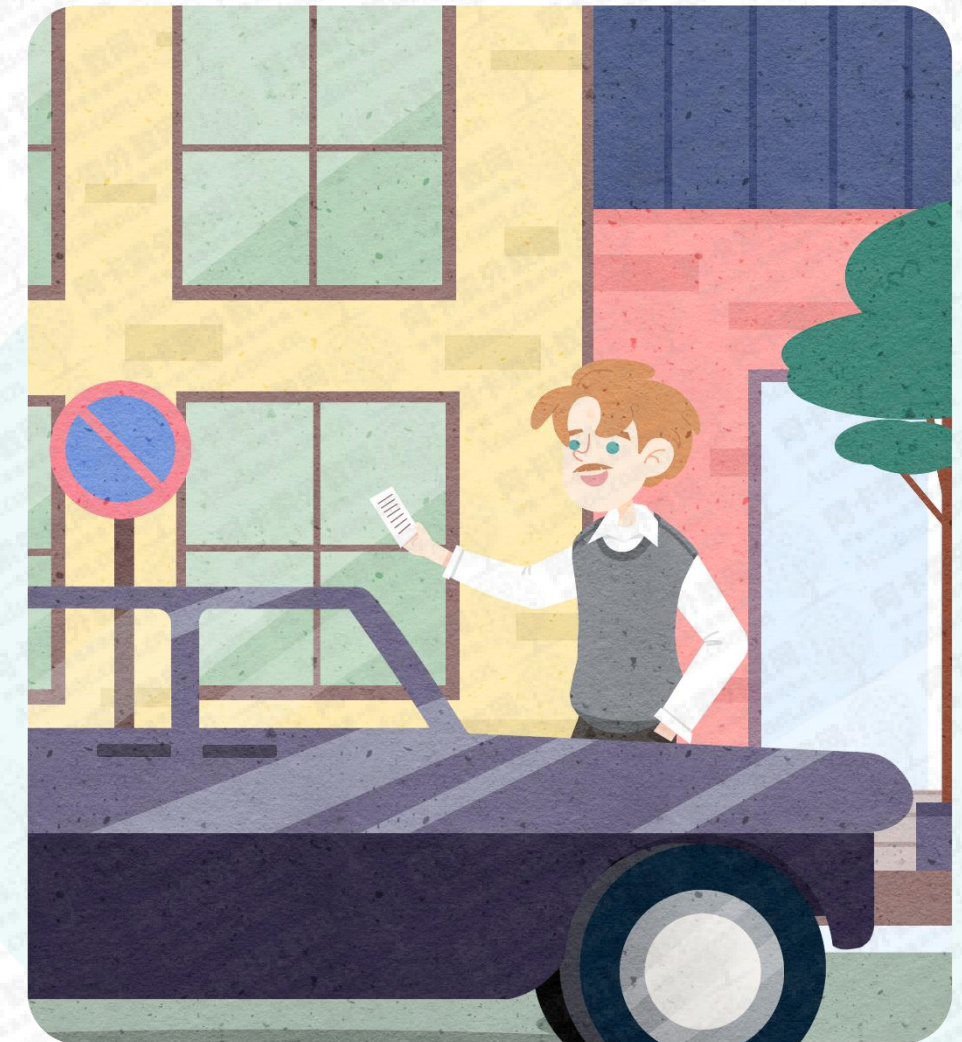
## A. Recall

(3mins)

- Recall the text from lesson (A). Complete the text in your own words.

回忆上节课中所学的课文内容，并用自己的语言补全课文。

*If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket. However, this does not always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: 'Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a "No Parking" area. You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs. This note \_\_\_\_\_. ' If you receive a request like this, you \_\_\_\_\_ !*



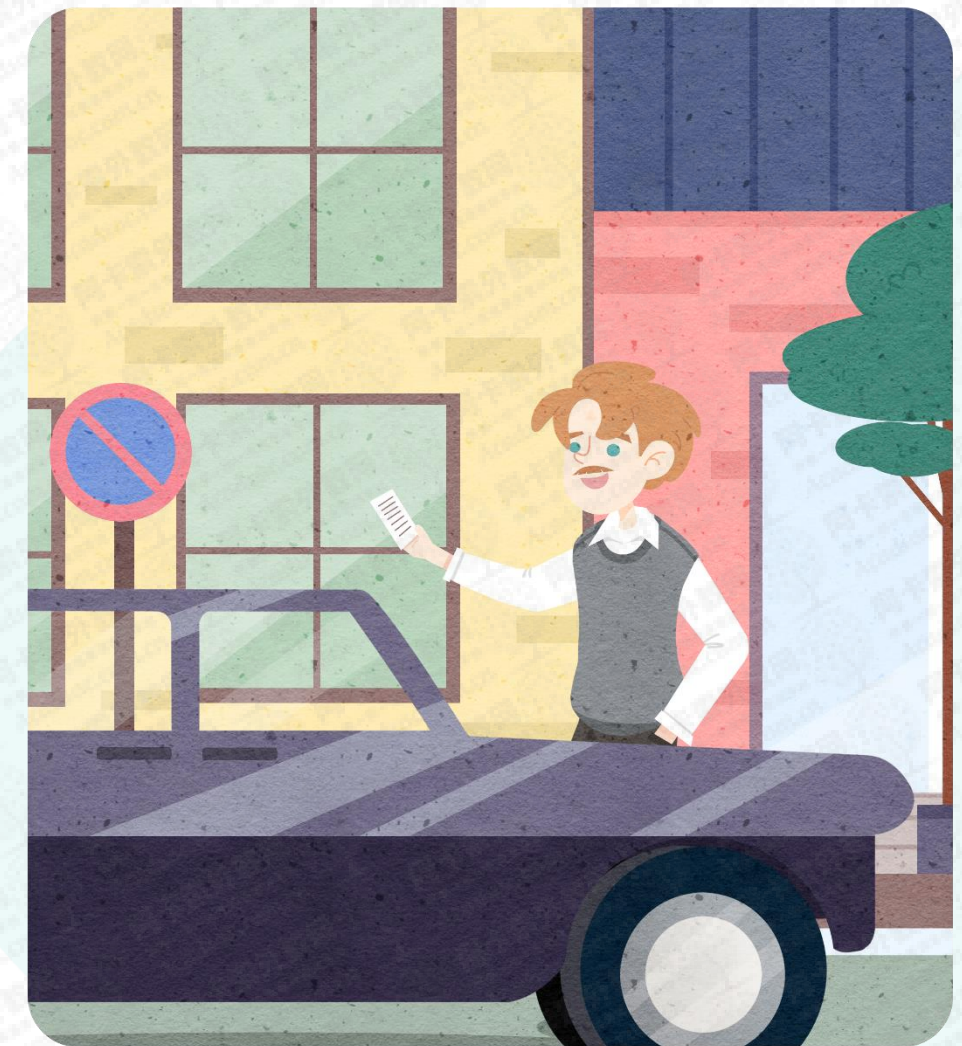


## A. Recall

### ■ Check your answers.

检查答案

*If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket. However, this does not always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: 'Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a "No Parking" area. You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs. This note is only a reminder.' If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it !*





## B. Vocabulary

(5mins)

### 1. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. You cannot **park** your car in this **area** because this is a “\_\_\_\_\_” ( No Parking / No Park / Cannot Parking ) area.
2. When you drive on the road, you should **obey** \_\_\_\_\_ ( road / police / traffic ) rules.
3. He left me a **note** as a \_\_\_\_\_ ( message / sign / reminder ) of what I need to do.
4. It does not always happen. = It \_\_\_\_\_ ( seldom / usually / never ) happens.
5. You will remember a **sign** like this. = You cannot \_\_\_\_\_ ( give up / fail / lose ) to remember a sign like this.

### 2. Choose two words/phrases in bold and make your own sentences.

Word/Phrase 1

\_\_\_\_\_

Word/Phrase 2

\_\_\_\_\_

## B. Vocabulary

1. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. You cannot **park** your car in this **area** because this is a “No Parking” ( No Parking / No Park / Cannot Parking ) area.
2. When you drive on the road, you should **obey** traffic ( road / police / traffic ) rules.
3. He left me a **note** as a reminder ( message / sign / reminder ) of what I need to do.
4. It does not always happen. = It seldom ( seldom / usually / never ) happens.
5. You will remember a **sign** like this. = You cannot fail ( give up / fail / lose ) to remember a sign like this.

2. Choose two words/phrases in bold and make your own sentences.

Word/Phrase 1

\_\_\_\_\_

Word/Phrase 2

\_\_\_\_\_



## C. Key structures

(6mins)

### *If this happens, that will happen / 条件句*

- In this lesson, we are going to learn **conditional** that makes assumptions about what happens in present or future. Such conditional is composed of two parts: **if clause (simple present) + main clause (simple future)**. And the positions of main clause and if clause are flexible. Read the following sentences carefully:  
本节课，我们学习对现在或将来的情况作出假设的**条件句**。这种条件句的构成为if从句(一般现在时)+主句(一般将来时)。主句和从句的顺序可以颠倒。仔细阅读以下例句：

If he cares enough he will come back.

You will miss the train if you don't hurry.

If it rains today you will not go to the zoo.

- Exercise:** Join these pairs of sentences with conditional so that they tell us *what will happen if something happens*.  
**练习：**用条件语句连接下列句子。

1. (If) I have time. I finish the letter.
2. (If) You drop (丢下) that glass. It breaks.
3. (If) You don't leave. I call the police.

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练习：用条件语句连接下列句子。

1. (If) I have time. I finish the letter.

*If I have time, I will finish the letter.*

2. (If) You drop (丢下) that glass. It breaks.

*If you drop that glass, it will break.*

3. (If) You don't leave. I call the police.

*If you don't leave, I will call the police.*





## D. Retell

(6mins)

- Retell the text from lesson (A). Use the key words below to help you.

参考以下关键词，□头复述课文。

1. If - park - wrong place - traffic policeman - find
2. You - lucky - let go - ticket
3. However - happen
4. sometimes - polite
5. holiday - Sweden - found - note
6. we - welcome - city
7. This - No Parking - area
8. enjoy - stay - if - signs
9. note - reminder
10. receive - request - cannot fail - obey

*\* Use as many expressions from the original text as possible. Prepare and try to speak without pauses.*

*\* 尽量使用原文的词组和结构。做好准备，尝试一次性连续讲完。*

## D. Retell

- Retell the text from lesson (A). Use the key words below to help you.

参考以下关键词，口头复述课文。

*If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket. However, this does not always happen. Traffic police are sometimes very polite. During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: 'Sir, we welcome you to our city. This is a "No Parking" area. You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs. This note is only a reminder.' If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it!*

*\* Use as many expressions from the original text as possible. Prepare and try to speak without pauses.*

*\* 尽量使用原文的词组和结构。做好准备，尝试一次性连续讲完。*



(3mins)

## E. Discussion

1. *Is it useful to have a car in a city? Why or why not?*

2. *What will happen if somebody parks a car in the wrong place in your city?*

## F. Review

- In this lesson, we learned expressions of *if this happens, that will happen*.

本节课，我们学习了条件句的表达。

Conditional that makes assumptions about what happens in present or future is composed of two parts: *if clause (simple present) + main clause (simple future)*. And the positions of main clause and if clause are flexible.

对现在或将来的情况作出假设的条件句，其构成为if从句(一般现在时)+主句(一般将来时)。主句和从句的顺序可以颠倒。

If he cares enough he will come back.

You will miss the train if you don't hurry.

If it rains today you will not go to the zoo.





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# See you next time!



您的支持是我们前进的动力，  
期待您的五星好评！

