

This material is for:

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

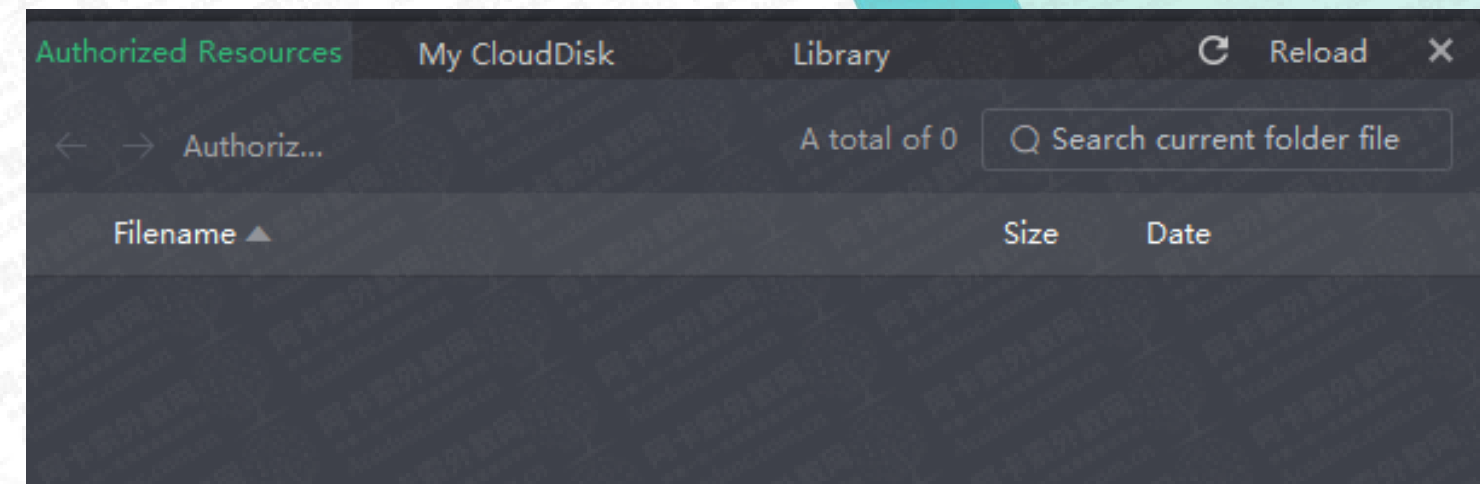
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

**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 50 Revision 2 复习课 2

### Learning Objectives:

- Summarize tenses in Unit 2
- Review grammar points in Unit 2
- Check the glossary in Unit 2





# A. Tenses

(5mins)

Tense 时态	Affirmative 肯定式 Negative 否定式 Question 疑问式	Use 应用	Signal Words 标志词
Simple Future 一般将来时	A: He will speak. N: He will not speak. Q: Will he speak?	an action or condition that will <i>begin and end in the future</i>	in a year, next week, tomorrow, in the future
Future Progressive 将来进行时	A: He will be speaking. N: He will not be speaking. Q: Will he be speaking?	action that is <i>going on at a certain time in the future</i>	for the next few days, by this time, in two weeks, tomorrow evening, all day long
Past Perfect 过去完成时	A: He had spoken. N: He had not spoken. Q: Had he spoken?	action taking place <i>before a certain time in the past</i>	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day

# A. Tenses

(3mins)

- **Exercise:** Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Say the tense of each sentence.  
练习：用括号中动词的正确形式填空，并说出句子的时态。

- 1) *Simple Future Tense* 一般将来时
- 2) *Future Progressive Tense* 将来进行时
- 3) *Past Perfect Tense* 过去完成时

1. He did not leave his office until he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work.
2. If the weather is fine, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a picnic(野餐).
3. Please don't call me between 8:00 and 10:00 tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) my classes then.



# A. Tenses

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- 1) *Simple Future Tense* 一般将来时
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- 3) *Past Perfect Tense* 过去完成时

1. He did not leave his office until he had finished (finish) work.

*3) Past Perfect Tense*

2. If the weather is fine, they will go (go) for a picnic(野餐).

*1) Simple Future Tense*

3. Please don't call me between 8:00 and 10:00 tomorrow. I will be having (have) my classes then.

*2) Future Progressive Tense*

# B. Grammar Points

(3mins)

## 1. He said that... He told me... / 间接引语

- If we **report what another person has said**, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but **reported (indirect) speech**. Complete the following sentences:  
当我们转述别人所说的话时，一般不逐字逐句复述说话者的原话(直接引语)，而是改写为间接引语的形式。完成以下句子：

Direct speech 直接引语	'I haven't heard from my parents yet,' the boy said.
Indirect speech 间接引语	The boy <u>says</u> (that) he _____.
	The boy <u>said</u> (that) he _____.
	The boy <u>told</u> me (that) he _____.



## B. Grammar Points

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Direct speech 直接引语	'I haven't heard from my parents yet,' the boy said.
Indirect speech 间接引语	The boy <u>says</u> (that) he <u>hasn't heard</u> from <u>his</u> parents yet .
	The boy <u>said</u> (that) he <u>hadn't heard</u> from <u>his</u> parents yet .
	The boy <u>told</u> me (that) he <u>hadn't heard</u> from <u>his</u> parents yet .

## B. Grammar Points

(3mins)

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

- If-conditional can be used to make assumptions about what happens in present or future.
- Such conditional is composed of two parts: ***if clause (simple present) + main clause (simple future)***. The positions of main clause and if clause are flexible. Complete the following sentences:
- If条件句可对现在或将来的情况作出假设。
- 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。根据提示完成以下句子：

1. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) here before 10 o'clock, I will see them.

2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (never pass) this test if you don't work hard.

3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) concerts, why doesn't he come with us?

4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into the team if he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) well.



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1. If they arrive (arrive) here before 10 o'clock, I will see them.

2. You will never pass (never pass) this test if you don't work hard.

3. If he enjoys (enjoy) concerts, why doesn't he come with us?

4. He will get (get) into the team if he plays (play) well.

## B. Grammar Points

(3mins)

### 3. *Must, Have to, Can & May* / 情态动词

- *Must, Have to, Can & May* are **modal verbs**. They are followed by a **verb in base form**, and are used to express necessity or possibility.

*Must, Have to, Can & May* 都可作情态动词，后接动词原形。它们可用来表示必要性或可能性。

- **Exercise:** Write these sentences again in a different way using *must, have to, can or may* in place of underlined words.

练习：改写以下句子，用 *must, have to, can* 或 *may* 来代替划线部分。

1. It was necessary for him to go out last night.

2. I, personally, think the girl knows the answer to this question.

3. Will you let me have two tickets, please?



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练习：改写以下句子，用*must, have to, can* 或 *may*来代替划线部分。

1. It was necessary for him to go out last night.

He must/had to go out last night.

2. I, personally, think the girl knows the answer to this question.

The girl must know the answer to this question.

3. Will you let me have two tickets, please?

Can/May I have two tickets, please?

## B. Grammar Points

(3mins)

### 4. *You must give up fishing.* / 动名词

- A **gerund** is a noun made from a verb by adding **-ing**. We can use a gerund as the **subject or the object of a sentence**. When a verb follows **immediately after a preposition**, the gerund must be used.

动名词是由动词后加 **-ing** 所构成的名词，可用来作句子的主语或宾语。当一个动词直接跟在介词后面时，必须要用动名词形式。

- **Exercise:** Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.  
练习：用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

\_\_\_\_\_ (fish) is my favorite sport. I often fish for hours without \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything - not even old boots. After \_\_\_\_\_ (have spend) whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. 'You must give up \_\_\_\_\_ (fish)!' my friends say. 'It's a waste of time.' But they don't realize one important thing. I'm not really interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (fish). I am only interested in \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in a boat and \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing at all!



## B. Grammar Points

### 4. *You must give up fishing.* / 动名词

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动名词是由动词后加 **-ing** 所构成的名词，可用来作句子的主语或宾语。当一个动词直接跟在介词后面时，必须要用动名词形式。

- **Exercise:** Give the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.  
练习：用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

**Fishing** (fish) is my favorite sport. I often fish for hours without **catching** (catch) anything. But this does not worry me. Some fishermen are unlucky. Instead of **catching** (catch) fish, they catch old boots and rubbish. I am even less lucky. I never catch anything - not even old boots. After **having spent** (have spend) whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag. 'You must give up **fishing** (fish)!' my friends say. 'It's a waste of time.' But they don't realize one important thing. I'm not really interested in **fishing** (fish). I am only interested in **sitting** (sit) in a boat and **doing** (do) nothing at all!

## B. Grammar Points

(5mins)

### 5. *Verbs followed by of, from, in & on* / 后面可跟of, from, in & on的动词

OF	accuse of 控告; approve of 赞成; beware of 谨防; complain of 埋怨; consist of 由.....组成; convince of 使信服; dream of 幻想; hear of 听说; get rid of 摆脱; tired of 对.....感到厌倦
FROM	borrow from 从.....借; differ from 有别于; escape from 从.....逃出; prevent from 阻止; protect from 保护; receive from 从.....收到; separate from 分开; suffer from 遭受
IN	believe in 相信; be employed in 忙于做.....; engaged in 参与; be experienced in 在.....有经验; fail in 失败; be interested in 对.....感兴趣; be involved in 卷入; persist in 坚持
ON	act on 遵守; be based on 在.....基础上; call on 拜访; comment on 评论; concentrate on 集中于; depend on 决定; live on 靠.....为生; rely on 依靠

- Congratulations! You've finished the *Revision 2* for *Unit 2 Lesson 24-49*.  
You may check the *glossary* on the next page.



## C. Glossary



### Lesson 24-25

luck  
captain  
sail  
harbor  
proud  
important

### Lesson 26-27

group  
pop singer  
club  
performance  
occasion

### Lesson 28-29

amusing  
experience  
wave  
lift  
reply  
language  
journey

### Lesson 30-31

secretary  
nervous  
afford  
weak  
interrupt

### Lesson 32-33

park  
traffic  
ticket  
note  
area  
sign  
reminder  
fail  
obey

## C. Glossary



### Lesson 34-35

appear  
stage  
bright  
stocking  
sock

### Lesson 36-37

pub  
landlord  
bill

### Lesson 38-39

hurry  
ticket office  
pity  
exclaim  
return  
sadly

### Lesson 40-41

catch  
fisherman  
boot  
waste  
realize

### Lesson 42-43

mad  
reason  
sum  
determined

### Lesson 44-45

dream  
age  
channel  
throw (threw,  
thrown)

### Lesson 46-47

complete  
strange  
modern  
district

### Lesson 48-49

manager  
upset  
sympathetic  
complain  
wicked  
contain  
honesty





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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！

