

This material is for:

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

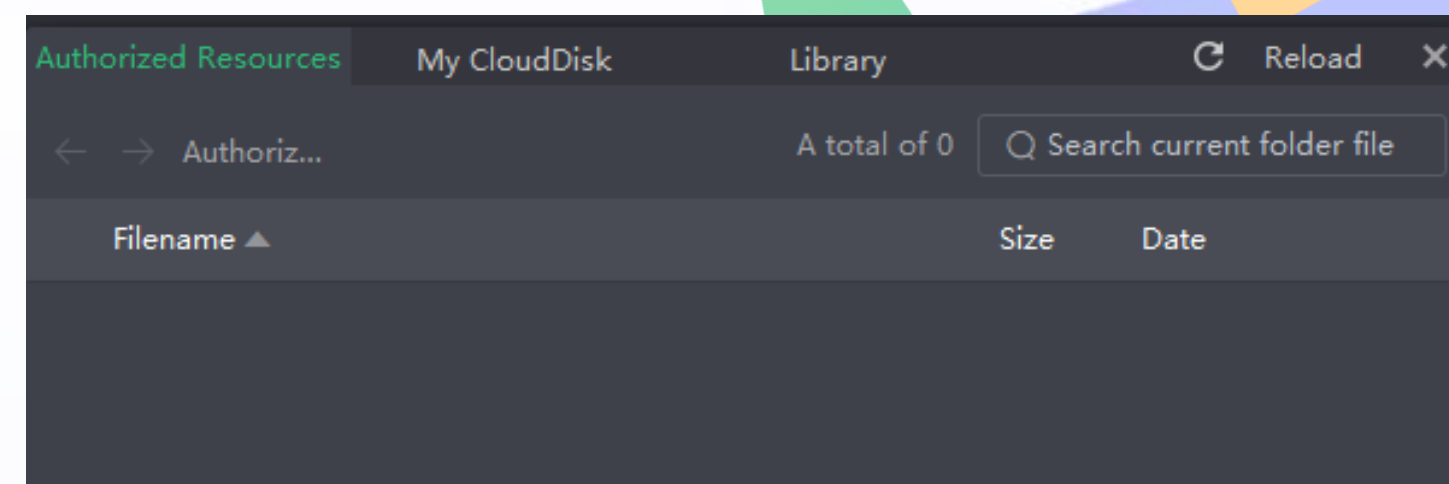
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

**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。

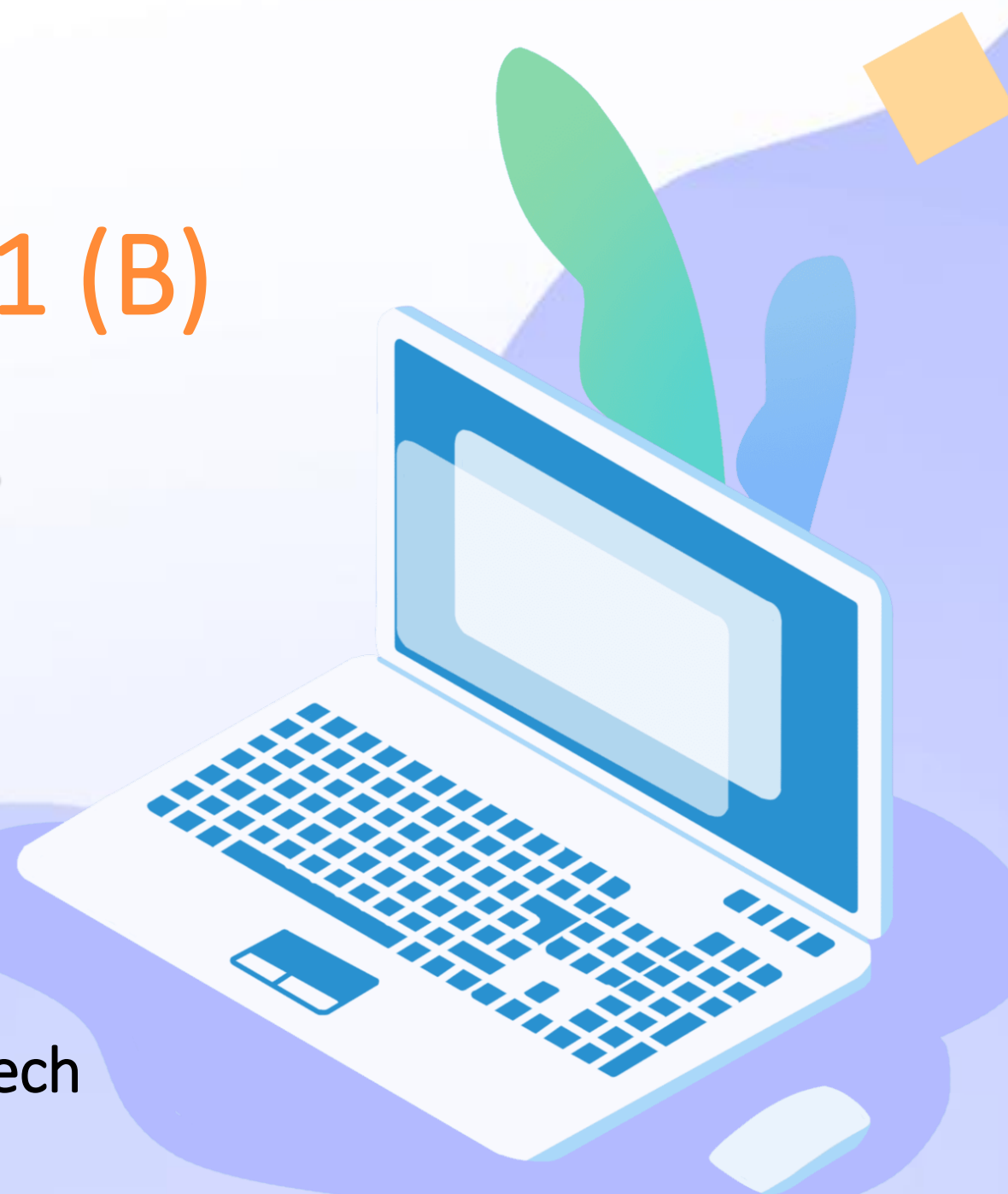


# Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 32 He says he... She says she...  
They say they...  
他/她/他们说/她/他们.....

## Learning Objectives:

- 2 words & 3 expressions
- 1 grammar point – direct speech & indirect speech





## A. Warm up

- Look, read and answer.

③ She says she needs a driver's license.

② What's that?

① I need a driver's license (驾照).

(3 mins)



*Why does the man in red ask "What's that"?*

为何红衣男子要说 "What's that" ?

## A. Warm up

- Look, read and answer.

③ She says she needs a driver's license.

② What's that?

① I need a driver's license (驾照).



*Because he didn't hear what the girl in yellow said.*

*Why does the man in red ask "What's that"?*

为何红衣男子要说 "What's that" ?



## ◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(5 mins)

Read the words and phrases, and listen to the audio.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=49FFDC2AFC217A06>



license

/ˈlaɪsns/

n. 执照, 牌照,  
许可证

Can you show me  
your **driver's license**?



sick

/sɪk/

adj. 生病的, 恶心的,  
想吐的

Lucy **felt sick** / **was sick** the morning  
after the party.



What's that?

= Pardon (me)?

= I'm sorry?

= Say that again?

= Eh? = What?

你说什么?/  
能再说一遍吗?

Focus on the usages of the two new words and **their related phrases**.

## ◆ B. Dialog - Learn

(4mins)

### Direct speech and indirect speech 直接引语和间接引语

Direct speech 直接引语	Indirect speech 间接引语
She says: "I am cold." 她说：“我觉得冷。”	She says (that) <b>she is</b> cold. 她说她觉得冷。 ("That" can be omitted. <b>"that"</b> 可省略。)

When turning direct speech into indirect speech: tense is usually "shifted backwards"  
把直接引语转为间接引语时：通常将时态“往后移”

direct speech 直接引语: present tense 现在时 → indirect speech 间接引语: present/past tense 现在/过去时  
She said: "I always **drink** coffee." → She said she always **drank** coffee.  
她说：“我总是喝咖啡。” 她说她总是喝咖啡。

direct speech 直接引语: past tense 过去时 → indirect speech 间接引语: past perfect tense 过去完成时  
"Bill **arrived** on Saturday," he told me. → He told me Bill **had arrived** on Saturday.  
“比尔周六来的。”他告诉我。 他告诉我比尔是周六来的。



## ◆ B. Dialog – Read <http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=49FFDC2AFC217A06>

(1.5 mins)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.



- I need a driver's license.
- What's that?
- She says she needs a driver's license.



- I feel tired.
- What's that?
- He says he feels tired.



- I am sick.
- What's that?
- She says she is sick.



- I have an earache.
- What's that?
- He says he has an earache.

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TI: Have S read after the audio. Pay attention to the different tenses.

## ◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1.5 mins)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.



- I have a toothache.
- What's that?
- She says she has a toothache.

- We want some money.
- What's that?
- They say they want some money.



- I shall sell this house.
- What's that?
- He says he will sell this house.

- We must repair this car.
- What's that?
- They say they must repair this car.



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TI: Have S read after the audio. Pay attention to the different tenses.



## ◆ C. Practice

(3 mins)

- Change the given sentences from direct speech to indirect speech. Omit "that".  
将下列句子中的直接引语改成间接引语。将that省去。

1. "I am reading a book," he explained.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He said: "I have been to Spain."

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She said: "I will be in Geneva on Monday."

\_\_\_\_\_



## ◆ C. Practice

- Change the given sentences from direct speech to indirect speech. Omit "that".  
将下列句子中的直接引语改成间接引语。将that省去。

1. "I am reading a book," he explained.  
He explained he was reading a book.

2. He said: "I have been to Spain."  
He said he had been to Spain.

3. She said: "I will be in Geneva on Monday."  
She said she would be in Geneva on Monday.





## ◆ C. Practice

(3 mins)

- Complete the conversations. Omit "that".  
完成下列对话，并注意将that省去。

1. A: I am a beekeeper."

B: What's that?

C: He said \_\_\_\_\_

2. D: I've been afraid of spiders since I was young.

E: What did she say?

F: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. G: We have been waiting for hours."

H: What's that?

I: They said \_\_\_\_\_



## ◆ C. Practice

- Complete the conversations. Omit "that".  
完成下列对话，并注意将that省去。

1. A: I am a beekeeper."

B: What's that?

C: He said he was a beekeeper.

2. D: I've been afraid of spiders since I was young.

E: What did she say?

F: She said she had been afraid of spiders  
since she was young.

3. G: We have been waiting for hours."

H: What's that?

I: They said they had been waiting for hours.





## ◆ C. Practice

(1 min)

■ Read the prompts and choose the correct answer. 根据提示选出适当的答案。



A. learner's permit

B. driver's license

C. operating licence

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A. learner's permit

B. driver's license

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## ◆ C. Practice

(1 min)

- Read the prompts and choose the correct answer. 根据提示选出适当的答案。

Jimmy has a severe toothache and can't go to school today. What shall he tell his teacher Penny?



A. "Mrs. Penny, I don't want to go to school anymore."

B. "Penny, I feel sick. I want to stay at home."

C. "Miss Penny, I am sick today. I am afraid I can't go to school."

## ◆ C. Practice

■ Read the prompts and choose the correct answer. 根据提示选出适当的答案。

Jimmy has a severe toothache and can't go to school today. What shall he tell his teacher Penny?



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B. "Penny, I feel sick. I want to stay at home."

C. "Miss Penny, I am sick today. I am afraid I can't go to school."



## ◆ D. Review

(2mins)

■ In this lesson, you've learned:

### Words & Expressions

- license
- driver's license
- sick
- feel/be sick
- What's that?

### Grammar

Direct speech: She says: "I am cold."

→ Indirect speech: She says (that) *she is* cold.

✓ "That" can be omitted in the objective clause.

She said: "I always drink coffee." (present tense)

→ She said she always *drank* coffee. (past tense)

"Bill *arrived* on Saturday," he told me. (past tense)

→ He told me Bill *had arrived* on Saturday. (past perfect tense)

✓ When turning direct speech into indirect speech: tense is usually "shifted backwards".

# See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？  
请给我们五星好评哦！

