

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。



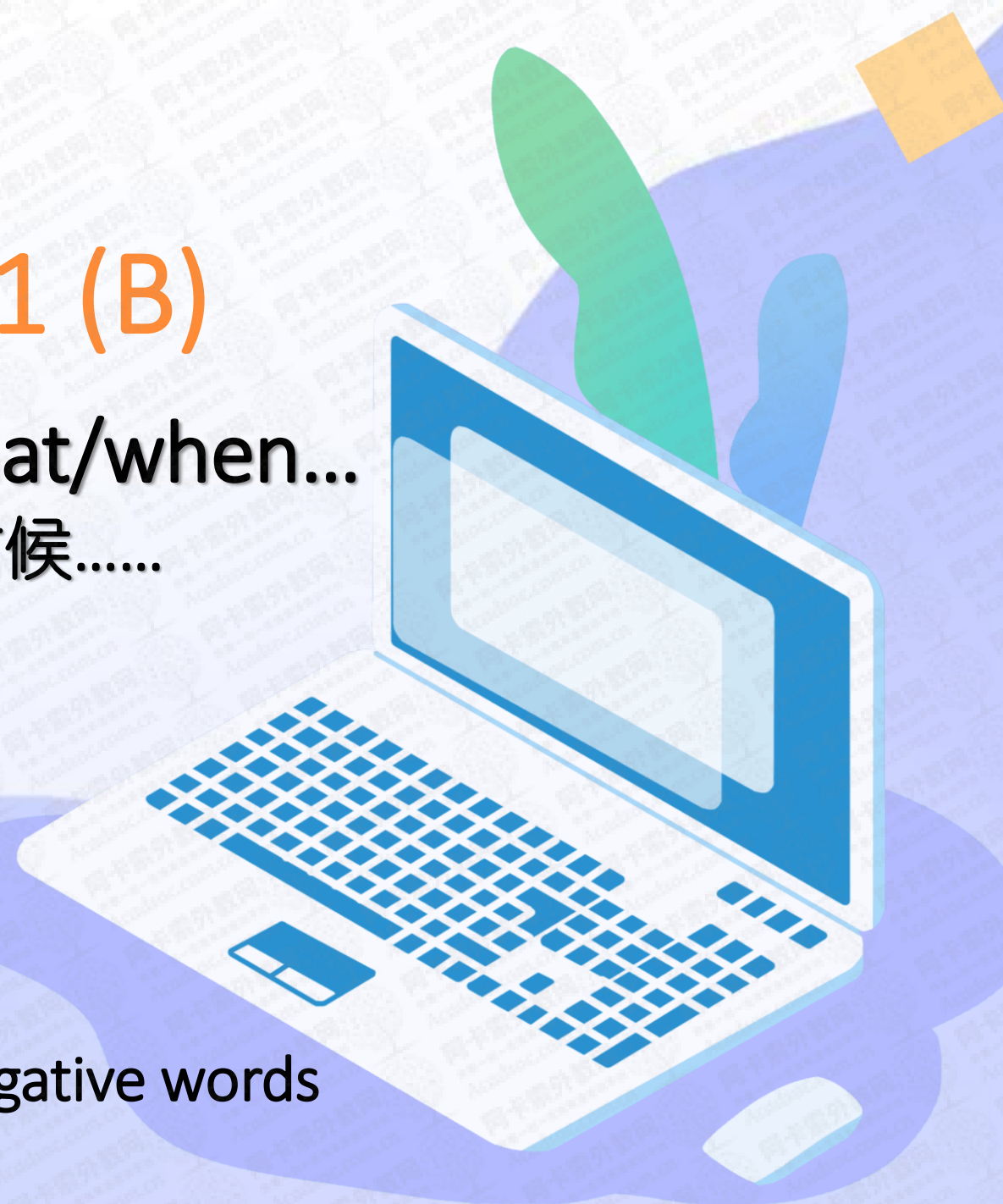


# Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 74 He wants to know if/why/what/when...  
他想知道是否/为什么/什么/什么时候.....

## Learning Objective:

- 1 grammar point: Objective clauses led by interrogative words  
由疑问词引导的宾语从句





(2 mins)

## A. Warm up

Look, read and click.

① How much is the TV?

② What does he want to know?

③ He wants to know \_\_\_\_\_.



Which of the following can be put in the blank?

A. how much is the TV.

B. how much the TV is.

C. the number of TVs in the shop.



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## A. Warm up

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## ◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(2 min)

- Listen to the text and pay attention to the use of “**He wants to know...**”.  
<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=3E9323D8D77FA541>





## B. Dialog – Learn

### Objective clauses led by interrogative words 由疑问词引导的宾语从句

(6 mins)

#### Interrogative words 疑问词

- An interrogative word is a function word used to **ask a question**, such as (疑问词是用于提问的功能词, 例如): **if, whether, why, what, when, where** and **how**.
- Interrogative words **cannot** be omitted.  
疑问词不能省略。

#### Objective clauses 宾语从句

- The word order of objective clauses is the same as that of declarative sentences.  
宾语从句的语序与陈述句相同。
- The tense of the verbs in objective clauses is determined by the actual situation.  
宾语从句中动词的时态由实际情况决定。
- **Structure (结构): interrogative word + subject + verb** 疑问词 + 主语 + 谓语(动词)
  - I don't know **where** she lives. 我不知道她住在**哪里**。
  - I don't know **how** he did it. 我不知道他**怎么**做到(这件事)的。
  - She wants to know **when** you'll have a shower. 她想知道你**何时**会洗澡。
  - He wants to know **what** you are cooking. 他想知道你在做**什么**饭。
  - She wants to know **why** Mary is late. 她想知道玛丽**为何**迟到。
  - He wants to know **whether** you are tired. 他想知道你**是否**累了。
  - I wonder **if** you can give me some advice. 我想知道你**是否**能给我些建议。

## ◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

- Listen again and read the dialogs.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=2B794A6DA9BE489A>

- Are you tired?
- What does he want to know?
- He wants to know if you are tired.

- Why are you tired?
- What does he want to know?
- He wants to know why you are tired.





## ◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

- Listen again and read the dialogs.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=7728F1296A639931>

- Are you reading?
- What does he want to know?
- He wants to know if you are reading.

- What are you reading?
- What does he want to know?
- He wants to know what you are reading.





## ◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

- Listen again and read the dialogs.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=64D54B4118985BAF>

- Does Tom always do his homework?
- What does he want to know?
- He wants to know if Tom always does his homework.

- When does Tom do his homework?
- What does he want to know?
- He wants to know when Tom does his homework.





## ◆ C. Practice

(3 mins)

- Complete the sentences according to what you learned today.  
根据新学知识完成句子。

Example: Sue: Is that man a teacher?

Sue wonders if/whether that man is a teacher.

(1) John: Why does Mary teach in New York?

---

(2) Ben: Does that girl speak English?

---

(3) Julie: What is Graham writing?

---

(4) Jim: When is she leaving?

---



## ◆ C. Practice

- Complete the sentences according to what you learned today.  
根据新学知识完成句子。

Example: Sue: Is that man a teacher?

Sue wonders if/whether that man is a teacher.

(1) John: Why does Mary teach in New York?

John wonders why Mary teaches in New York.

(2) Ben: Does that girl speak English?

Ben wonders if/whether that girl speaks English.

(3) Julie: What is Graham writing?

Julie wonders what Graham is writing.

(4) Jim: When is she leaving?

Jim wonders when she is leaving.



## ◆ C. Practice

(4 mins)

- Use “He wants to know...” to rewrite the sentences.  
用“He wants to know...”的句型改写句子。

(1) “Do they need anything?”

---

(2) “What does she need?”

---

(3) “When will they go to school?”

---

(4) “Why is she sad?”

---

(5) “Where are the files?”

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## ◆ C. Practice

- Use “He wants to know...” to rewrite the sentences.  
用“He wants to know...”的句型改写句子。

(1) “Do they need anything?”

He wants to know if/whether they need anything.

(2) “What does she need?”

He wants to know what she needs.

(3) “When will they go to school?”

He wants to know when they will go to school.

(4) “Why is she sad?”

He wants to know why she is sad.

(5) “Where are the files?”

He wants to know where the files are.



## C. Practice

(2 mins)

- Fill in the blanks according to the pictures.  
看图填空。

①



She wants to know \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

②



He wonders \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.



## C. Practice

- Fill in the blanks according to the pictures.  
看图填空。

①



She wants to know where  
Diana Murphy met her  
future husband.

②



When was the  
Little Mermaid  
built?

He wonders when the  
Little Mermaid was built.



## ◆ D. Review

(3 mins)

■ In this lesson, you've learned:

### Grammar

#### Objective clauses led by interrogative words

由疑问词引导的宾语从句

- An **interrogative word** is a function word used to **ask a question**, such as **if**, **whether**, **why**, **what**, **when**, **where** and **how**.
- Interrogative words **cannot** be omitted (省略).
- Structure of an objective clause: **interrogative word** + subject (主语) + verb  
E.g. I don't know **where** she lives.
- The word order of objective clauses is the same as that of declarative sentences (陈述句).



# See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？  
请给我们五星好评哦！

