

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。

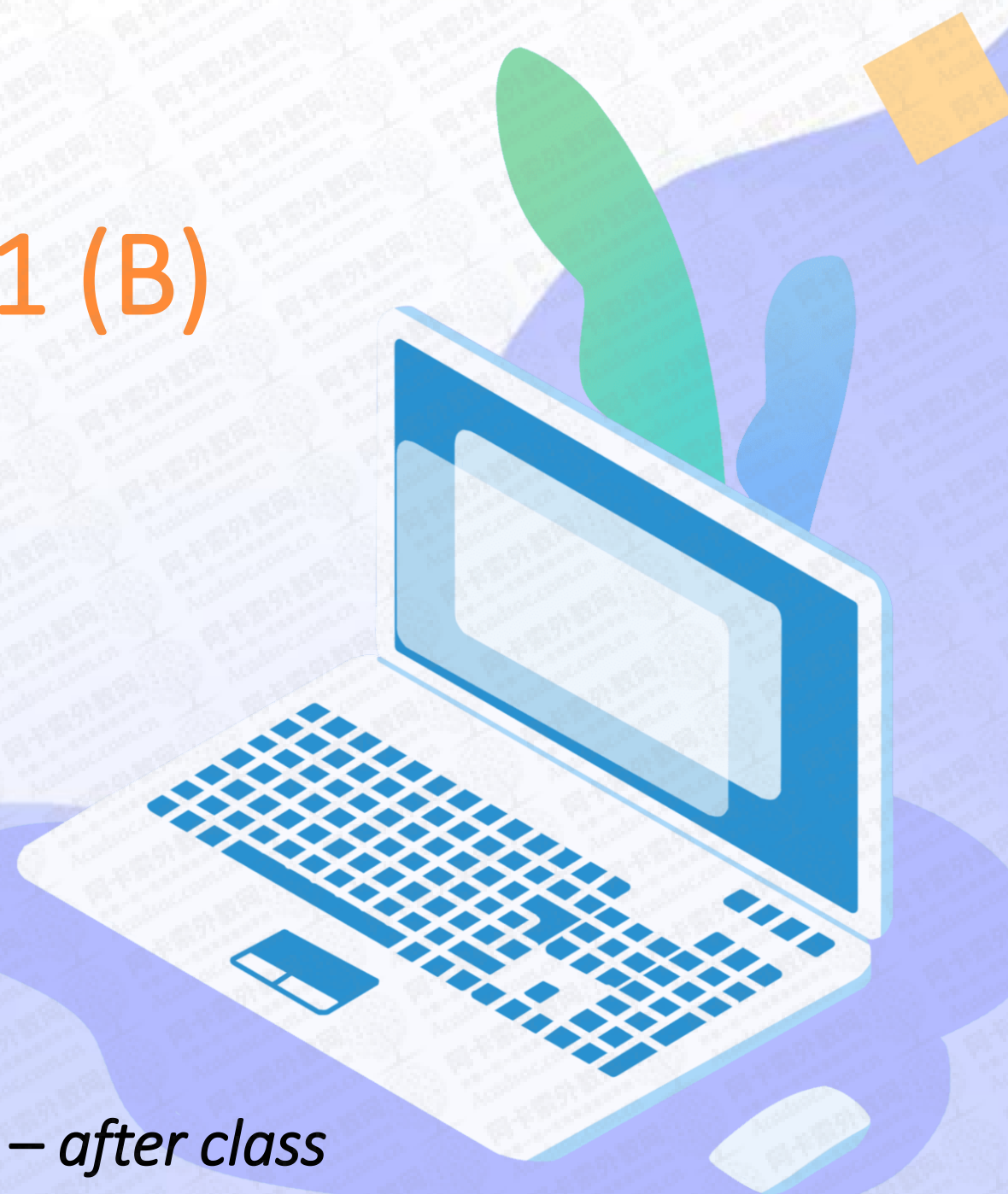


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 79 Review 6 复习课 6

Learning Objectives:

- Review texts, words and expressions in Unit 6
- Summarize grammar points in Unit 6
- Check out the glossary and expressions in Unit 6 – *after class*



(2 mins)



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A. Texts

Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 67 – Sensational News!

- Have you just made a new movie, Ms. Murphy?
- She said she was going to retire from making movies.
- I wonder why she didn't want to make movies anymore.



Lesson 69 – The latest report

- Let me introduce him to you.
- We're going to get married next week.
- Are you really going to retire? - I may.



Lesson 71 – A pleasant dream

- If we win a lot of money, we'll travel around the world.
- Then we'll return home and buy a big house in the suburbs.
- It's a pleasant dream, but everything depends on "if"!



A. Texts

(2 mins)



Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 73 – Is this John speaking?

- Is this John speaking? - Yes, speaking.
- I'm sorry, but who is this? - This is John Smith.
- She invited Charlotte and me to dinner this evening.



Lesson 75 – Sally's first train ride

- Last week, my four-year-old daughter, Sally, was invited to a children's party.
- Sally was very excited because she had never traveled on a train before.
- Suddenly, a middle-aged lady got on the train and sat opposite Sally.



Lesson 77 – A walk through the woods

- I live in a very old town which is surrounded by beautiful woods.
- The trash cans were empty and the ground was covered with pieces of paper, cigarette butts, old tires, empty bottles and rusty cans.



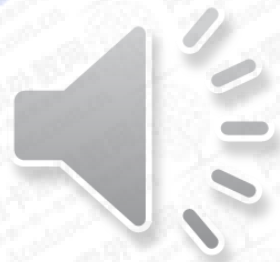
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B. Words and Expressions

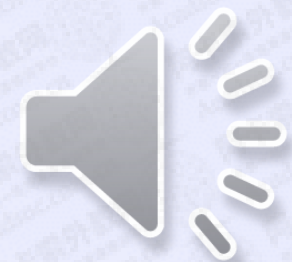
Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



1. *Diana Murphy: _____ News! By _____
Alan Jones.*



2. - Listen: "Diana Murphy: The _____. At Hilton Los Angeles Airport _____ today, Diana Murphy told reporters she might retire."



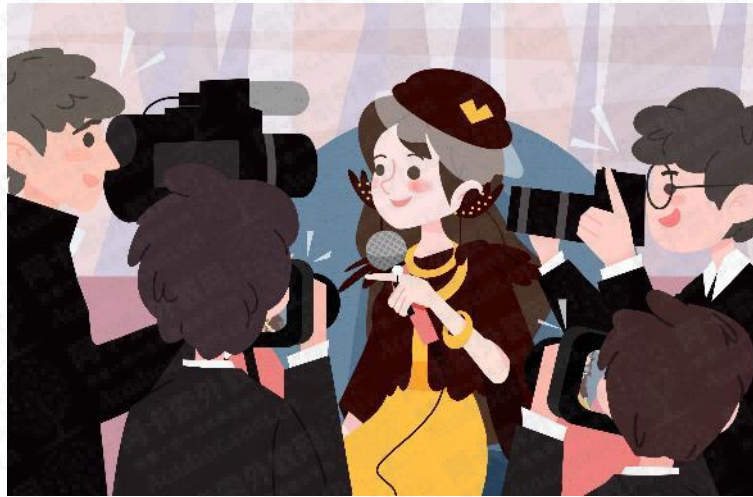
3. - Are you doing the _____, Brian?
- Yes, I've nearly finished, Julie.
I'm sure we'll _____ something this week.



◆ B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.

1. Diana Murphy: Sensational News! By reporter
Alan Jones.



2. - Listen: "Diana Murphy: The latest. At Hilton Los Angeles Airport Hotel today, Diana Murphy told reporters she might retire.

3. - Are you doing the football pools, Brian?
- Yes, I've nearly finished, Julie.
I'm sure we'll win something this week.





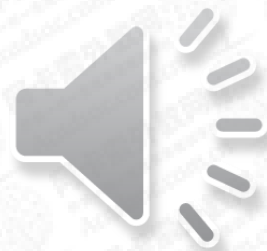
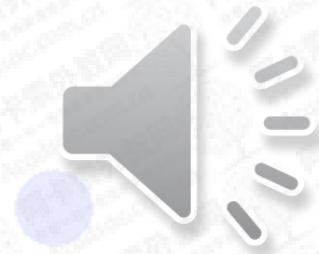
(2 mins)

B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



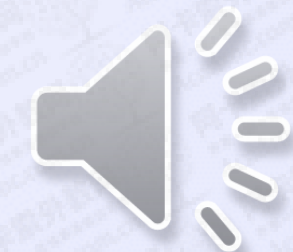
4. - You work for the _____
don't you?



5. After the train had left the station, the lady opened
her handbag and took out her _____.



6. Among the _____, I found a sign which said:
"Anyone who leaves _____ in these woods will
be _____!"



B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



4. - You work for the Overseas Engineering Company, don't you?

5. After the train had left the station, the lady opened her handbag and took out her powder compact.



6. Among the trash, I found a sign which said: "Anyone who leaves litter in these woods will be prosecuted!"

C. Grammar Points

(2 mins)

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: simple present tense 直接引语: 一般现在时	indirect speech: simple past tense 间接引语: 一般过去时
“I can walk to the station later,” she said.	She said (that) she could walk to the station later.
direct speech: present continuous tense 直接引语: 现在进行时	indirect speech: past continuous tense 间接引语: 过去进行时
“He is reading,” she told them.	She told them (that) he was reading.
direct speech: present perfect tense 直接引语: 现在完成时	indirect speech: past perfect tense 间接引语: 过去完成时
“I’ve just made a new movie,” she told me.	She told me (that) she had just made a new movie.
direct speech: simple future tense 直接引语: 一般将来时	indirect speech: past future tense 间接引语: 过去将来时
“I’ll have to ask my parents,” she said.	She said (that) she would have to ask her parents.

C. Grammar Points

(2 mins)

When turning direct speech into indirect speech, some adverbs of time need to be changed.
把直接引语转为间接引语时, 一些时间状语需要变化。

direct speech: tomorrow 直接引语中: 明天	indirect speech: the next day/the following day 间接引语中: 第二天
<i>"I can see you tomorrow," she said.</i>	<i>She said (that) she could see me the next day.</i>
direct speech: yesterday 直接引语中: 昨天	indirect speech: the day before 间接引语中: 前一天
<i>"I met him yesterday," she told me.</i>	<i>She told me (that) she met him the day before.</i>

When turning direct speech into indirect speech, some modal verbs won't change for two reasons:
把直接引语转为间接引语时, 一些情态动词由于以下两大原因保持不变: ①, ②

① The **modal verb** indicates **polite requests/suggestions**. It is **not** the past tense.
情态动词表明委婉的请求或提议, 而非过去式

<i>"Could you give me the keys?" she asked.</i>	<i>She asked <u>if/whether</u> I could give her the keys.</i>
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② The **modal verb** indicates the **subjunctive mood**. 情态动词表明虚拟语气 (对非现实状态的描述)

<i>"I would complain if I were you," she said.</i>	<i>She said (that) she would complain if she were me.</i>
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C. Grammar Points

conditional sentences 条件句

(2.5 min)

Meaning

含义

- Conditional sentences refer to a possible condition and its probable result.
条件句指的是可能的情况，以及该情况可能造成的结果。

Structure

结构

- If clause (simple present tense) + main clause (simple future tense)
If从句(一般现在时) + 主句(一般将来时)
- If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the beach.
- The positions of if clause and main clause can be reversed.
If从句和主句的顺序可以颠倒。
- We won't go to the beach if it rains tomorrow.
(There's no comma when the main clause is before the if clause. 主句在前时，句中无逗号。)

Verbs in main clause

主句中的动词

- You can also use modals instead of the future tense to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome.
除了一般将来时动词，主句还可用情态动词来表达确定程度、允诺和有关结果的建议。
- If he asks me out, I may say yes. 如果他约我出去(提出和我约会)，我可能会同意。
- If he sells that car, he can buy a new one. 如果他卖了那辆车，他就可以买辆新的。
- If he calls you, you should go. 如果他打给你的话，你就应该走了。

(2.5 mins)

C. Grammar Points

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

Interrogative words 疑问词

- Interrogative words are function words used to **ask questions**, 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。

C. Grammar Points

passive voice (1) 被动语态 (1)

(2.5 mins)

Structure

结构

- are/is/am/was/were + past participle of a verb (动词的过去分词形式)

Function 1

被动语态的作用①

- The passive voice is used to focus on the person/object that **experiences** an action.
被动语态用于表示对**承受**某动作的人或物的关注。
- *This house **was built** in 1654.* 这座房子于1654年**被建造**。
(In this sentence, we are interested in the house, not the people who built it.
在这个句子里，我们关注的是房子，而非建造房子的人。)

Function 2

被动语态的作用②

- Sometimes we use the passive voice because we **don't know** or **don't want to** express who performed the action.
有时我们用被动语态是因为我们**不知道**或**不想表达**执行动作的人或物。
- *All the cookies **were eaten**.* 所有的曲奇都**被吃完了**。
 - If we want to add the subject performing the action, we can use the structure "by + person/object."
如果我们想指出执行动作的人或物，我们可以用“by + 人/物”的结构。
 - *All the cookies were eaten **by Sally**.* 所有的曲奇都**被萨莉**吃完了。

C. Grammar Points

(2.5 mins)

passive voice (2) 被动语态 (2)

Passive voice in different tenses (We use the word “clean” as an example.)

Tense	Subject	The “be” verb	Past participle of the verb	Rest of sentence
Simple Present 一般现在时	The house	is	cleaned	every day.
Present Progressive 现在进行时	The house	is being	cleaned	at the moment.
Simple Past 一般过去时	The house	was	cleaned	yesterday.
Past Progressive 过去进行时	The house	was being	cleaned	at that moment.
Present Perfect 现在完成时	The house	has been	cleaned	since you left.
Past Perfect 过去完成时	The house	had been	cleaned	before they arrived.
(Simple) Future 一般将来时	The house	will be	cleaned	next week.

Passive voice in different types of sentences

Affirmative 肯定句	Negative 否定句	Interrogative 疑问句	Negative Interrogative 否定疑问句
The house was built in 1899.	The house wasn't built in 1899.	Was the house built in 1899?	Wasn't the house built in 1899?

C. Grammar Points

Grammar Exercises

(3 mins)

1. Direct speech → indirect speech

➤ Rewrite the sentence with indirect speech.
“I will go to the station tomorrow.” he said.

2. Objective clauses led by interrogative words

➤ Rewrite the sentence with indirect speech and the correct interrogative word.
“Would you like to go dancing with me?” he asked me.

3. Conditional sentences

➤ Rewrite the sentence by changing the order of the if clause and the main clause.
If a lot of people come, we'll have to get extra chairs.

4. Passive voice

➤ Rewrite the sentence with passive voice.
The photographer took a picture.

C. Grammar Points

Grammar Exercises

1. Direct speech → indirect speech

➤ Rewrite the sentence with indirect speech.

“I will go to the station tomorrow.” he said.

He said (that) he would go to the station the next day.

2. Objective clauses led by interrogative words

➤ Rewrite the sentence with indirect speech and the correct interrogative word.

“Would you like to go dancing with me?” he asked me.

He asked me (that) if/whether I would like to go dancing with him.

3. Conditional sentences

➤ Rewrite the sentence by changing the order of the if clause and the main clause.

If a lot of people come, we'll have to get extra chairs.

We'll have to get extra chairs if a lot of people come.

4. Passive voice

➤ Rewrite the sentence with passive voice.

The photographer took a picture.

A picture was taken by the photographer.

See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？
请给我们五星好评哦！

*Check the glossary and expressions in Unit 6
after class!*

课后记得查看第六单元的词汇和实用表达！





D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 67 Sensational News!

reporter	/rɪ'pɔ:rtər/	n.	记者
sensational	/sen'seɪʃənl/	adj.	轰动性的
international	/,ɪntər'næʃnəl/	adj.	国际的
Los Angeles	/,ləʊs 'ændʒələs/		洛杉矶

Lesson 69 The latest report

future	/'fju:tʃər/	adj.	未来的
latest	/'leɪtɪst/	adj.	最新的
introduce	/,ɪntrə'du:s/	v.	介绍
hotel	/həʊ'tel/	n.	酒店
get married			结婚

Lesson 71 A pleasant dream

football*	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	n.	足球
pool	/pu:l/	n.	赌注
win**	/wɪn/	v.	赢
world	/wɜ:rlɪd/	n.	世界
poor	/pɔ:r/	adj.	贫穷的
depend	/dɪ'pend/	v.	取决于

*美国与加拿大英语中的“足球”是“soccer (/ˈsɔ:kər/)", 不是football。

**win – won /wʌn/ – won



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 73 Is this John speaking?

extra	/'ekstrə/	adj.	额外的
overseas	/,əʊvər'si:z/	adj.	海外的, 国外的
engineering	/,endʒɪ'nɪrɪŋ/	n.[UC]	工程 (不可数)
company	/'kʌmpəni/	n.	公司
line	/laɪn/	n.	线路

Lesson 75 Sally's first train ride

excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	adj.	(感到) 兴奋的
middle-aged	/,mɪdl 'eɪdʒd/	adj.	中年的
opposite	/'ɑ:pəzɪt/	prep.	在.....对面
curiously	/'kjʊrɪəsli/	adv.	好奇地
funny	/'fʌni/	adj.	有趣的, 滑稽的

powder	/'paʊdə/	n.	粉末, 化妆扑粉
compact	/'kɑ:mpækt/	n.	带镜子的粉盒
smile	/smaɪl/	v.	笑, 微笑
kindly	/'kaɪndli/	adv.	友好地, 仁慈地
ugly	/'ʌgli/	adj.	丑陋的
amused	/ə'mju:zd/	adj.	(感到) 好笑的

Lesson 76 Someone invited Sally to a party. Sally was invited to a party.

embarrassed	/ɪm'bærəst/	adj.	难堪的, 尴尬的
worried	/'wɜ:rid/	adj.	担心的, 担忧的
grade	/greɪd/	v.	给.....批改/打分
regularly	/'regjələrli/	adv.	经常地, 定期地

D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 77 A walk through the woods

surround	/sə'raʊnd/	v.	包围, 围绕, 环绕
wood	/wʊd/	n. [pl.]	树林 (通常用复数)
scenic spot	/'si:nɪk spɑ:t/ 景点		
hundred	/'hʌndrəd/	n.	百
city	/'sɪti/	n.	城市
through	/θru:/	prep.	穿过
visitor	/'vɪzɪtər/	n.	参观者, 游客
trash	/'træʃ/	n.	垃圾
trash can	/'træʃ kæn/		垃圾桶
litter	/'lɪtər/	v.	在公共场合乱扔垃圾
		n.	被随地乱扔的垃圾

place	/pleɪs/	v.	放置
count	/kaʊnt/	v.	数数, 计数
fridge	/frɪdʒ/	n.	冰箱
cover	/'kʌvər/	v.	覆盖
piece	/pi:s/	n.	片、块
cigarette butt	/'sɪgəret bʌt/ 烟头		
tire	/'taɪər/	n.	轮胎
rusty	/'rʌsti/	adj.	生锈的
can	/kæn/	n.	罐头, 罐
among*	/ə'mʌŋ/	prep.	在.....之间
prosecute	/'pra:sɪkju:t/	v.	起诉

*among通常与三个以上的人或物连用



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 67 Sensational News!

1. retire (from a place/a job) (从某处或某工作)退休
2. ① wonder (想知道) + 疑问词引导的宾语从句
② wonder + if/whether (不知能否):
置于请求前, 使其更正式、更有礼貌
3. ① make a movie/movies 制作电影, 拍电影
② direct a movie/movies 执导电影
③ star (v.) in a movie/movies 在电影中担任主演
④ release a movie/movies 电影上映/发行

Lesson 69 The latest report

1. 与introduce有关的词组:
 - ① introduce someone 介绍某人
 - ② introduce A to B 把A介绍给B
 - ③ introduce oneself 作自我介绍
2. get married和marry的用法

- ① Carlos and Diana will **get married** soon.
≈ Carlos and Diana **are getting married** soon.
- ② Carlos will **marry** Diana soon.
卡洛斯很快就要**娶**戴安娜(为妻)了。
Diana will **marry** Carlos soon.
戴安娜很快就要**嫁给**卡洛斯了。

3. may的用法

- ① - Are you really going to retire?
- I may. (= I may retire.)
- ② may + be + 介词 + 名词
- ③ may + 动词原形
- ④ may + be + 动词-ing形式 (进行式)
- ⑤ may + be + 形容词

Lesson 71 A pleasant dream

1. around the world ≈ all around the world
≈ all over the world ≈ throughout the world
遍布世界, 全世界



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 71 A pleasant dream (continued)

2. in the suburbs 郊区、城外
3. dream: 名词形式意为“梦”，动词形式意为“做梦”
4. spend money on (doing) something
spend time on something/doing something
5. 和depend有关的词组及表达
词组: depend on 依靠, 相信; 取决于
表达: It depends. 看情况再决定

Lesson 73 Is this John speaking?

1. 电话用语
 - ① – *Is this John speaking?* 电话那头的是约翰吗?
– *Yes, speaking.* (= *Yes, this is John speaking.*)
是的, 正与你讲话的是约翰 (我就是约翰)。
 - ② – *Who's speaking, please?* 请问电话那头的是哪位?
– *This is John speaking.* 我是约翰。

2. ① work for (a place/someone)
为 (某机构/某人) 工作
② work as (a job position)
担任 (某个) 职务; 做.....的工作
3. ① invite someone to something
邀请某人去某项活动
② invite someone to do something
邀请某人做某事
③ invite someone for something
为某事邀请某人
④ invite的名词形式: invitation
invitation to an event/activity



(continued on next page)

Lesson 75 Sally's first train ride

1. 复合形容词

- 复合形容词由两个或以上的词组成，通常以连字符连接，词性未必是形容词。
- 复合形容词中的**名词必须用单数形式**。
- a **middle-aged** lady 一位**中年的**妇女
- a **four-year-old** girl 一个**四岁的**女孩

2. Before常与完成式搭配使用， ago常与过去时搭配使用。

3. 以-ed和-ing结尾的形容词的区别

- **excited**: (指某人感到) 兴奋的
- **exciting**: (指某事物) 令人兴奋的
- **amused**: (指某人感到) 好笑的
- **amusing**: (指某事物) 有趣的，引人发笑的



Lesson 77 A walk through the woods

1. ① surround someone/something
② be surrounded by/with someone/something
2. ① cover something with something
② something covers something
③ be covered with/by something
3. 和piece有关的表达
① a piece of/pieces of + 不可数名词
② [俗语] a piece of cake 易如反掌的事，小菜一碟
4. 和scenic spot有关的表达
① tourist attraction (≈ scenic spot) 旅游景点
② tourist trap 宰客的地方

