

This material is for:

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

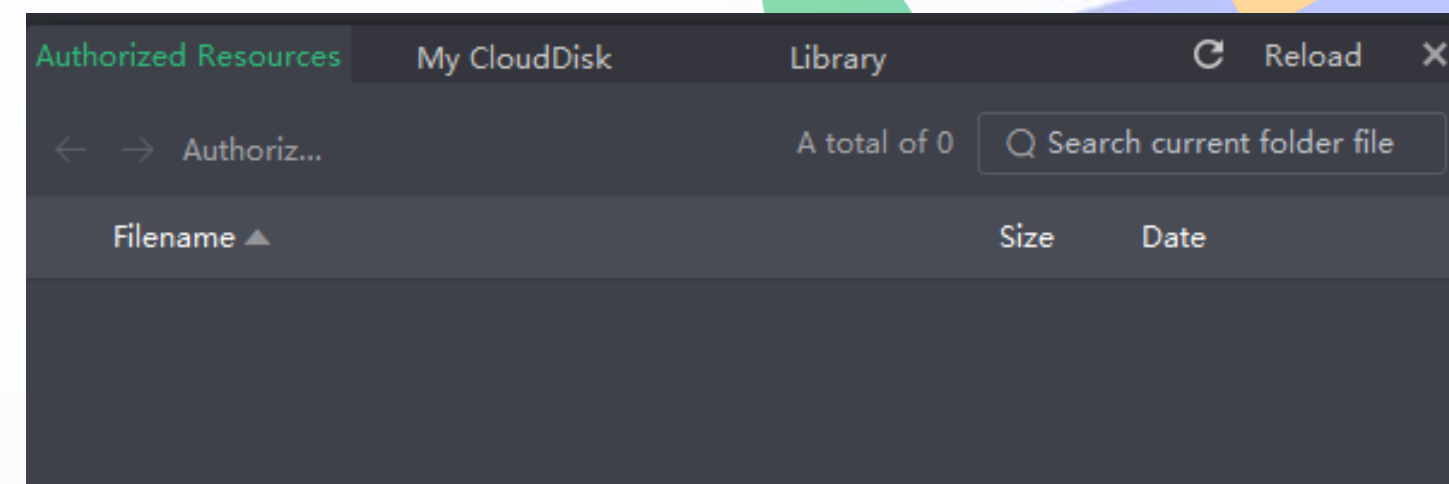
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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。

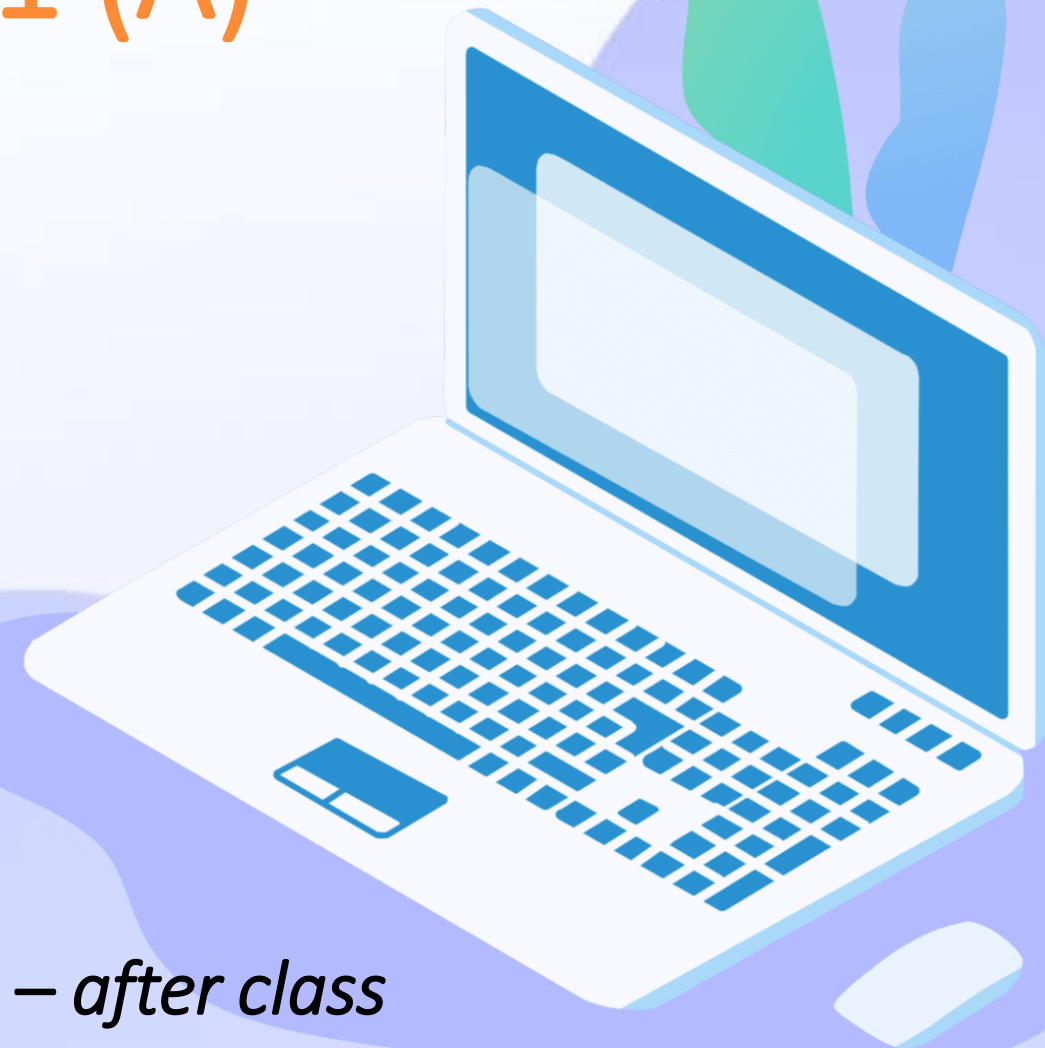


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (A)

Lesson 66 Review 5 复习课 5

Learning Objectives:

- Review texts, words and expressions in Unit 5
- Summarize grammar points in Unit 5
- Check out the glossary and expressions in Unit 5 – *after class*



(2.5 mins)



阿卡索外教网
外教一对一在线英语培训平台
Acadsoc.com.cn

A. Texts

Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 54 – At the butcher's

- I like lamb, but my husband doesn't.
- What about some steak? This is a nice piece.
- To tell you the truth, Mrs. Bird, I don't like chicken either!



Lesson 56 – A pleasant climate

- Where do you come from?
- I come from Greece.
- What's the climate like in your country?



Lesson 58 – An interesting climate

- Which seasons do you like best?
 - I like spring and summer.
- The days are long and the night are short.
The sun rises early and sets late.





(1.5 mins)

◆ A. Texts

■ Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 60 – The Sawyer family

- Their father takes them to school every day.
- In the evening, the children come home from school.
- They arrive home early.

**Lesson 62 – An unusual day**

It's eight o'clock in the morning.

The children usually go to school by car.
But today, they are walking to school.

**Lesson 64 – Is that all?**

- What else do you want?
- I want my change.





(2 mins)

◆ B. Words and Expressions

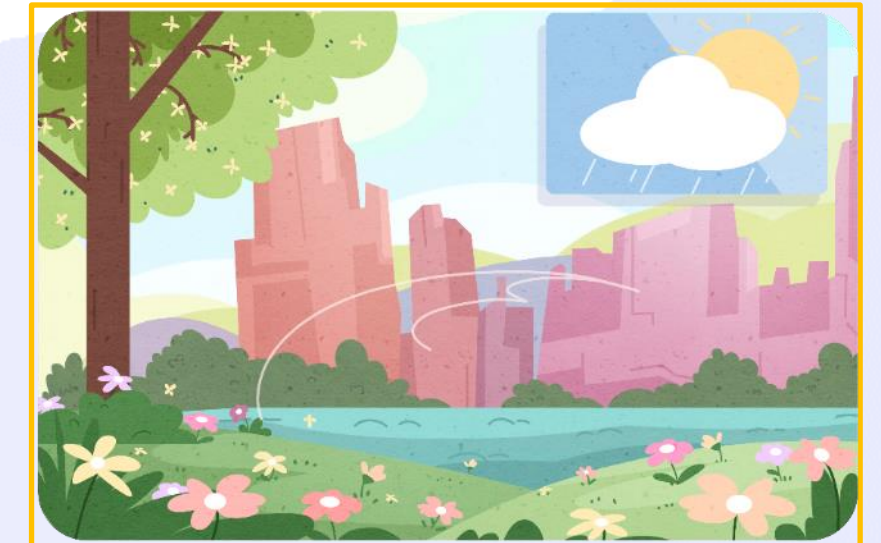
Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



1. No, thank you. My _____ likes _____, but he doesn't like _____.



2. It's often _____ in March. It's _____ in April and May, but it _____.



3. The _____ often cold in the _____ and _____ in the _____.



*North = north of the UK



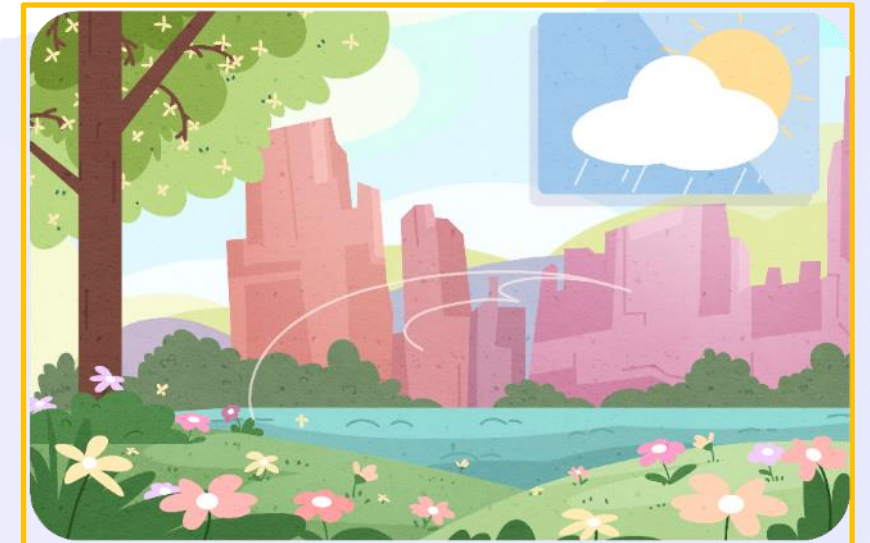
B. Words and Expressions

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



1. No, thank you. My husband likes steak, but he doesn't like chicken.

2. It's often windy in March. It's always warm in April and May, but it rains sometimes.



*North = north of the UK



3. The weather's often cold in the North and windy in the East.



(2 mins)

B. Words and Expressions

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



4. Mrs. Sawyer _____ every day. She does the _____.



5. It's ten _____ the morning. Mrs. Sawyer often _____ the morning, but she is _____ this morning.



6. - I want some _____, please.
- Do you want the large _____ or the small _____?





B. Words and Expressions

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



4. Mrs. Sawyer stays at home every day. She does the housework.

5. It's ten o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Sawyer often stays at home in the morning, but she is shopping this morning.



6. - I want some envelopes, please.
- Do you want the large size or the small size?



◆ B. Words and Expressions

(3 mins)

Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions. Use their correct forms.

to be honest look for look around do online shopping

1. – *This party's amazing, right?*
– _____, *I hate parties.*
2. – *Good evening, ladies. How may I help you today?*
– *Oh, we're just _____.* *We'll ask for your help if we find something that we want.*
3. – *Welcome to our shop, miss. How can I help you?*
– *Well, I'm _____ a music box. It's for my daughter's birthday.*
4. – *Hey, Liz. I can't find the dress in stores. Where else can I buy it?*
– *Maybe you could _____ instead.*



◆ B. Words and Expressions

■ Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions. Use their correct forms.

to be honest look for look around do online shopping

1. – *This party's amazing, right?*
– *To be honest*, I hate parties.
2. – *Good evening, ladies. How may I help you today?*
– Oh, we're just *looking around*. We'll ask for your help if we find something that we want.
3. – *Welcome to our shop, miss. How can I help you?*
– Well, I'm *looking for* a music box. It's for my daughter's birthday.
4. – *Hey, Liz. I can't find the dress in stores. Where else can I buy it?*
– Maybe you could *do online shopping* instead.

C. Grammar Points

(2 mins)

1. Countries and nationalities

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

country (n.) 国家	nationality (adj./n.) 国籍	person (n.) 国民	main language (n.) 主要语言
America/the U.S.	American	an _____	_____
Russia	_____	a _____	_____
Britain/the UK	_____	a _____	_____
France	_____	a _____	_____

Ways to talk about one's nationality 谈论某人国籍的方式		
Questions	Answers (Structures)	Answers (Examples)
What nationality are you?	I am + nationality	I am American .
Where do you come from?	I come from + country name	I come from Russia .
Where are you from?	I am from + country name	I am from the UK .

C. Grammar Points

1. Countries and nationalities

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

country (n.) 国家	nationality (adj./n.) 国籍	person (n.) 国民	main language (n.) 主要语言
America/the U.S.	American	an <u>American</u>	<u>English</u>
Russia	<u>Russian</u>	a <u>Russian</u>	<u>Russian</u>
Britain/the UK	<u>British</u>	a <u>Briton/Brit/British person</u>	<u>English</u>
France	<u>French</u>	a <u>French person</u>	<u>French</u>

Ways to talk about one's nationality 谈论某人国籍的方式		
Questions	Answers (Structures)	Answers (Examples)
What nationality are you?	I am + nationality	I am American .
Where do you come from?	I come from + country name	I come from Russia .
Where are you from?	I am from + country name	I am from the UK .

C. Grammar Points

(1.5 mins)

2. Simple Present Tense (4 pages)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Simple present tense with <u>third-person singular subjects (he, she, it, a name)</u> 主语是第三人称单数的一般现在时 (第三人称单数主语: he, she, it, 一个名字)			
Declarative sentences 陈述句	Positive sentences 肯定句	He miss <u>es</u> his mother.	Penny want <u>s</u> to go to school.
	Negative sentences 否定句	_____	_____
Interrogative sentences 疑问句		_____	_____
Answers to interrogative sentences 对疑问句的回答		Yes, he <u>does</u> . / No, he <u>doesn't</u> .	Yes, she <u>does</u> . / No, she <u>doesn't</u> .

C. Grammar Points

2. Simple Present Tense (4 pages)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Simple present tense with <u>third-person singular subjects (he, she, it, a name)</u> 主语是第三人称单数的一般现在时 (第三人称单数主语: he, she, it, 一个名字)			
Declarative sentences 陈述句	Positive sentences 肯定句	He miss <u>es</u> his mother.	Penny want <u>s</u> to go to school.
	Negative sentences 否定句	<u>He doesn't miss his mother.</u>	<u>Penny doesn't want to go to school.</u>
Interrogative sentences 疑问句		<u>Does he miss his mother?</u>	<u>Does Penny want to go to school?</u>
Answers to interrogative sentences 对疑问句的回答		Yes, he <u>does</u> . / No, he <u>doesn't</u> .	Yes, she <u>does</u> . / No, she <u>doesn't</u> .

C. Grammar Points

(3 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Subject-verb agreement in simple present tense 一般现在时中的主谓一致			
Subjects 主语	Sentence type 句子种类	“Be” verb Be动词	Action verb 行为动词
First-person singular 第一人称单数	Declarative sentences 陈述句	I am (not) tired.	I (don’t) feel tired.
	Yes-no questions 一般疑问句	_____	_____
	Wh-questions 特殊疑问句	Why _____	Why _____
First-person/Third-person plural & Second-person 第一/三人称复数 + 第二人称	Declarative sentences 陈述句	We are/aren’t Indians.	We (don’t) come from India.
	Yes-no questions 一般疑问句	_____	_____
	Wh-questions 特殊疑问句	Where _____ from?	Where _____ from?
Third-person singular 第三人称单数	Declarative sentences 陈述句	She is/isn’t Thai.	She comes/doesn’t come from Thailand.
	Yes-no questions 一般疑问句	_____	_____
	Wh-questions 特殊疑问句	Where _____ from?	Where _____ from?

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Subject-verb agreement in simple present tense 一般现在时中的主谓一致			
Subjects 主语	Sentence type 句子种类	“Be” verb Be动词	Action verb 行为动词
First-person singular 第一人称单数	Declarative sentences 陈述句	I am (not) tired.	I (don’t) feel tired.
	Yes-no questions 一般疑问句	<u>Am I tired?</u>	<u>Do I feel tired?</u>
	Wh-questions 特殊疑问句	Why <u>am I tired?</u>	Why <u>do I feel tired?</u>
First-person/Third-person plural & Second-person 第一/三人称复数 + 第二人称	Declarative sentences 陈述句	We are/aren’t Indians.	We (don’t) come from India.
	Yes-no questions 一般疑问句	<u>Are they Indians?</u>	<u>Do they come from India?</u>
	Wh-questions 特殊疑问句	Where <u>are they</u> from?	Where <u>do they come</u> from?
Third-person singular 第三人称单数	Declarative sentences 陈述句	She is/isn’t Thai.	She comes/doesn’t come from Thailand.
	Yes-no questions 一般疑问句	<u>Is she Thai?</u>	<u>Does she come from Thailand?</u>
	Wh-questions 特殊疑问句	Where <u>is she</u> from?	Where <u>does she come</u> from?

C. Grammar Points

(1.5 mins)

Review the grammar point.

Signal words for simple present tense 一般现在时的标志词 (Simple present tense is usually used with the following words and phrases.)		
Type of words 词语类别	Word examples 词语举例	Examples 例句
adverbs of frequency 频率副词	always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never	<i>Usually</i> we go swimming in August. <i>Sometimes</i> I go to work by car.
adverbial phrases with “every” 含有every的副词短语	every day, every night, every week, every month, every year, every summer	<i>She goes to the doctor’s every month.</i> <i>He goes to the beach every summer.</i>
on + days on + 星期x加s	on Mondays, on Sundays, on weekends	<i>I do housework on Mondays.</i> <i>They go shopping on weekends.</i>

C. Grammar Points

(3.5 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Simple Present Tense vs. Present Continuous Tense 一般现在时与现在进行时的比较		
	Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
Structures 结构	Subject + verb (-s/-es) + object 主语 + 动词 (原形/加s/加es) + 宾语	Subject + is/are + verb-ing + object 主语 + is/are + 动词ing形式 + 宾语
Example Sentences 例句	She eats apples. 她吃苹果。(侧重偏好及习惯) He watches TV on weekends . 他逢周末看电视。 The sun sets early in winter. 冬天太阳落得早。	She is eating an apple. 她正在吃苹果。 He is watching TV right now . 他正在看电视。 Look! The sun is setting ! 看! 太阳正在落山!
Functions 功能	to describe general facts, habits and things that happen regularly 描述一般事实, 习惯及 有规律性的 事物	to describe things that are happening now 描述 正在发生的 事情
Signal Words (optional) 标志词 (并非必须出现在句中)	Make your own sentences with the given signal words:	
	① e.g. I go to the movies every month . ② _____ (rarely) ③ _____ (on weekends)	① _____ (now) ② _____ (at the moment) ③ _____ (Listen!)

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Simple Present Tense vs. Present Continuous Tense 一般现在时与现在进行时的比较

	Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
Structures 结构	Subject + verb (-s/-es) + object 主语 + 动词 (原形/加s/加es) + 宾语	Subject + is/are + verb-ing + object 主语 + is/are + 动词ing形式 + 宾语
Example Sentences 例句	She eats apples. 她吃苹果。(侧重偏好及习惯) He watches TV on weekends . 他逢周末看电视。 The sun sets early in winter. 冬天太阳落得早。	She is eating an apple. 她正在吃苹果。 He is watching TV right now . 他正在看电视。 Look! The sun is setting ! 看! 太阳正在落山!
Functions 功能	to describe general facts, habits and things that happen regularly 描述一般事实, 习惯及 有规律性的 事物	to describe things that are happening now 描述 正在发生的 事情
Signal Words (optional) 标志词 (并非必须出现在句中)	Make your own sentences with the given signal words:	
	① e.g. I go to the movies every month . ② <u>I rarely eat fast food.</u> (rarely) ③ <u>I go shopping on weekends.</u> (on weekends)	① <u>They're swimming now.</u> (now) ② <u>He's playing in the garden at the moment.</u> (at the moment) ③ <u>Listen! Someone's playing music.</u> (Listen!)

C. Grammar Points

3. Asking and telling the time

(3.5 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Asking the time 询问时间	
What's the time?	Could you tell me <u>the time</u> ?
What time _____?	Could you tell me _____?
Telling the time in spoken English 用口语表达时间	
Key words used	Fill in the blanks with <u>complete sentences</u> .
o'clock ...点 (整点)	3:00 e.g. It's three o'clock.
half ... 点半/30分	5:30 _____
past ...点过 (...分)	7:17 _____
to ...点差 (...分)	6:48 _____
a quarter ...点十五分	9:45 _____
	10:15 _____
Telling the time by the numbers directly 看数字直接表达	6:38 e.g. It's six thirty-eight.
	11:40 _____
	5:02 _____

C. Grammar Points

3. Asking and telling the time

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Asking the time 询问时间	
What's the time?	Could you tell me <u>the time</u> ?
What time <u>is it</u> ?	Could you tell me <u>what time it is</u> ?
Telling the time in spoken English 用口语表达时间	
Key words used	Fill in the blanks with <u>complete sentences</u> .
o'clock ...点 (整点)	3:00 e.g. It's three o'clock.
half ... 点半/30分	5:30 <u>It's half past five.</u>
past ...点过 (...分)	7:17 <u>It's seventeen (minutes) past seven.</u>
to ...点差 (...分)	6:48 <u>It's twelve (minutes) to seven.</u>
a quarter ...点十五分	9:45 <u>It's a quarter to ten.</u>
	10:15 <u>It's a quarter past ten.</u>
Telling the time by the numbers directly 看数字直接表达	6:38 e.g. It's six thirty-eight.
	11:40 <u>It's eleven forty.</u>
	5:02 <u>It's five O two.</u>

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 5
after class!*

课后记得查看第五单元的词汇和实用表达！





D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 54 At the butcher's

husband	/ˈhʌzbənd/	n.	丈夫
meat	/mi:t/	n. [UC]	(可食用的) 肉
beef	/bi:f/	n. [UC]	牛肉
lamb	/læm/	n. [UC]	羔羊肉
steak	/steɪk/	n. [UC]/[C]	牛排
chicken	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	n. [UC]	鸡肉
truth	/tru:θ/	n.	实情, 真相
tell	/tel/	v.	告诉
either	/ˈi:ðər/	adv.	也

(用于否定句)

Lesson 56 A pleasant climate (1/2)

Greece	/gri:s/	n.	希腊
country	/ˈkʌntri/	n	国家
climate	/ˈklaɪmət/	n.	气候
weather	/ˈweðər/	n.	天气
pleasant	/ˈpleznt/	adj.	宜人的
windy	/ˈwɪndi/	adj.	有风的
warm	/wɔ:rm/	adj.	温暖的
rain	/reɪn/	v.	下雨
snow	/snoʊ/	v.	下雪



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 56 A pleasant climate (2/2)

sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ adv. 有时

spring /sprɪŋ/ n. 春天

summer /'sʌmər/ n. 夏天

autumn* /'ɔ:təm/ n. 秋天

winter /'wɪntər/ n. 冬天

Lesson 58 An interesting climate

mild /maɪld/ adj. 温和的

always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ adv. 总是

north /nɔ:rθ/ n. 北, 北方

south /saʊθ/ n. 南, 南方

east /i:st/ n. 东, 东方

west

/west/

n.

西, 西方

wet

/wet/

adj.

下雨的, 潮湿的

season

/'si:zn/

n.

季节

best

/best/

adv.

最

night

/naɪt/

n.

夜晚

rise

/raɪz/

v.

升起

set

/set/

v.

落下

early

/'ɜ:rlɪ/

adv.

早

late

/leɪt/

adv.

晚

interesting

/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/

adj.

有趣的

subject

/'sʌbdʒɪkt/

n.

话题

conversation

/kɔ:nvər'seɪʃn/

n.

谈话, 对话

*在美国和加拿大, 人们通常把秋天称为 **fall** (/fɔ:l/).

D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 60 The Sawyer Family

live	/lɪv/	v.	住，生活
stay	/steɪ/	v.	待在，停留
arrive	/əˈraɪv/	v.	到达
together	/təˈgeðər/	adv.	一起
housework	/'haʊswɜːrk/	n.	家务
home	/hoʊm/	n.	家
		adv.	在家，到家

Lesson 62 An unusual day

o'clock	/əˈklɒk/	adv. 点钟
shop	/ʃɒp/	v.	购物，买东西
moment	/'moʊmənt/	n.	片刻，瞬间

Lesson 64 Is that all?

envelope	/'envələʊp/	n.	信封
pad	/pæd/	n.	信笺簿
glue	/gluː/	n. [UC]	胶水
chalk	/tʃɔːk/	n. [UC]/[C]	粉笔
size	/saɪz/	n.	尺寸
change	/tʃeɪndʒ/	n. [UC]	零钱， 找给的钱

The Glossary for grammar lessons starts from the next page. 语法课的词汇表从下页开始。



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 55 He likes ... But he doesn't like ...

tomato	/tə'meɪtəʊ/	n.	番茄, 西红柿
potato	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	n.	马铃薯, 土豆
cabbage	/'kæbɪdʒ/	n.	卷心菜, 圆白菜
lettuce	/'letɪs/	n.	莴苣, 生菜
pea	/piː/	n.	豌豆
pear	/per/	n.	梨
grape	/greɪp/	n.	葡萄
peach	/piːtʃ/	n.	桃子

Lesson 57 What nationality are you?

the U.S.	= the United States (of America)	美国
the UK	= the United Kingdom = Britain	英国

British	/'brɪtɪʃ/	adj.	英国 (人) 的
Brazil	/brə'zɪl/	n.	巴西
France	/fræns/	n.	法国
Germany	/'dʒɜːrməni/	n.	德国
Italy	/'ɪtəli/	n.	意大利
Russia	/'rʌʃə/	n.	俄罗斯
Spain	/speɪn/	n.	西班牙

Lesson 59 Where do they come from? (1/2)

China	/'tʃaɪnə/	n.	中国
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	n.	日本
South Korea	/,saʊθ kə'riːə/		韩国
South Korean	/,saʊθ kə'riːən/		韩国 (人) 的



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 59 Where do they come from? (2/2)

Australia	/ɔːˈstreɪliə/	n.	澳大利亚
Australian	/ɔːˈstreɪliən/	n./adj.	澳大利亚人, 澳大利亚的
Austria	/'ɔːstriə/	n.	奥地利
Austrian	/'ɔːstriən/	n./adj.	奥地利人, 奥地利人
India	/'ɪndiə/	n.	印度
Indian	/'ɪndiən/	n./adj.	印度人, 印度的
Canada	/'kænədə/	n.	加拿大
Canadian	/kəˈneɪdiən/	n./adj.	加拿大人, 加拿大的
Thailand	/'taɪlənd/	n.	泰国
Thai	/taɪ/	n./adj.	泰国人, 泰语; 泰国的





D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 54 At the butcher's

1. To tell you the truth 说实话, 说句老实话
= To tell the truth
= To be honest = Honestly speaking
= To be frank = Frankly speaking

2. piece在文中的用法

- *What about some steak? This is a nice piece.*
(= *This is a nice piece of steak.*)
- *Give me that piece, please.*
(= *Give me that piece of steak, please.*)

3. Either用于否定句句尾, too用于肯定句与与疑问句句尾, 均有“也”的意思。

4. what about/how about (doing) sth. ...?
.....怎么样? (用于征求意见)

Lesson 56 A pleasant climate

1. – *Where do you come from?* 你来自哪里?
(= *Where are you from?*)
– *I come from China.* 我来自中国。
(= *I am from China.*)

2. What is/What's ... like? 怎么样?/是什么样的? 用于询问某人或某事物的状况 (如外观、特征或行为)

- – *What's your father like?* 你父亲是个怎样的人?
– *He's very easygoing.* 他非常随和。
- – *What's your house like?* 你的房子是怎么样的?
– *It has three floors.* 我的房子有三层楼。

3. 形容天气与气候: It's + 描述天气或气候的形容词

- – *What's the weather like today?* 今天天气如何?
– *It's very sunny.* 天气非常晴朗。
- – *What's the climate like here?* 这里的气候如何?
– *It's very pleasant.* 气候非常宜人。



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 58 An interesting climate

1. 频率副词：用于表述某动作发生的频率

副词	频率 (占据时间的百分比)
always 总是	100%
usually 通常	80%
often 经常	70%
sometimes 有时	50%
rarely 很少	20%
never 从不	0%

① 常置于be动词 (is/are) 后

- *It's often windy in March.*
- *The climate isn't always pleasant.*

② 常置于行为动词前

- *It never snows in Manila.*
- *He rarely eats fast food.*

2. 更多谈论天气或气候的方式

- *How's the weather (today)?*
- *What's it like outside/out?*
- *Is it hot or cold (outside)?*
- – *How's the climate in Denmark?*
– *It gets cool summers and mild winters.*
- – *How's summer in Iceland?*
– *It's very changeable and unpredictable.*

Lesson 60 The Sawyer Family (1/2)

1. The Sawyer Family = The Sawyers

Mr. and Mrs. Jones = The Joneses

2. arrive in + 大的地点; arrive at + 小的地点

3. in the morning/afternoon/evening
at noon/midday/night/midnight



Lesson 60 The Sawyer family (2/2)

4. come home **from** work/school 放学/下班回家
work **from** home 居家办公

5. “home” 作名词: stay **at** **home**;
作副词: stay/come/arrive/go **home**

6. stays at home every day (文中含义)
= is a housewife (家庭主妇)

Lesson 62 An unusual day

1. by + 交通工具 = 乘坐.....
by car/bus/bike/train/ferry/plane/air
on foot = 步行
They walk to school = They go to school on foot.

2. go shopping 去购物 shop for sth. 买某样东西
shop online/do online shopping 在网上购物

3. at the moment = at this moment = (right) now

Lesson 64 Is that all?

1. Else可用于以 any-、every-、no- 和 some- 开头的词之后, 以及how、what、where、who 和why之后, 含义为“其他”、“另外”、“别的”。

例: nothing else

Where else should I look for it?

2. 售货员常用表达

- **How can** I help you? / **May** I help you?
- Here's your **change**. / Your **change** is ...
- Your **total** (消费总额) is ...

3. 消费者常用的表达

- I'm just **browsing/looking around** (随便看看).
- Yes, I'm **looking for** ...