

This material is for:

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

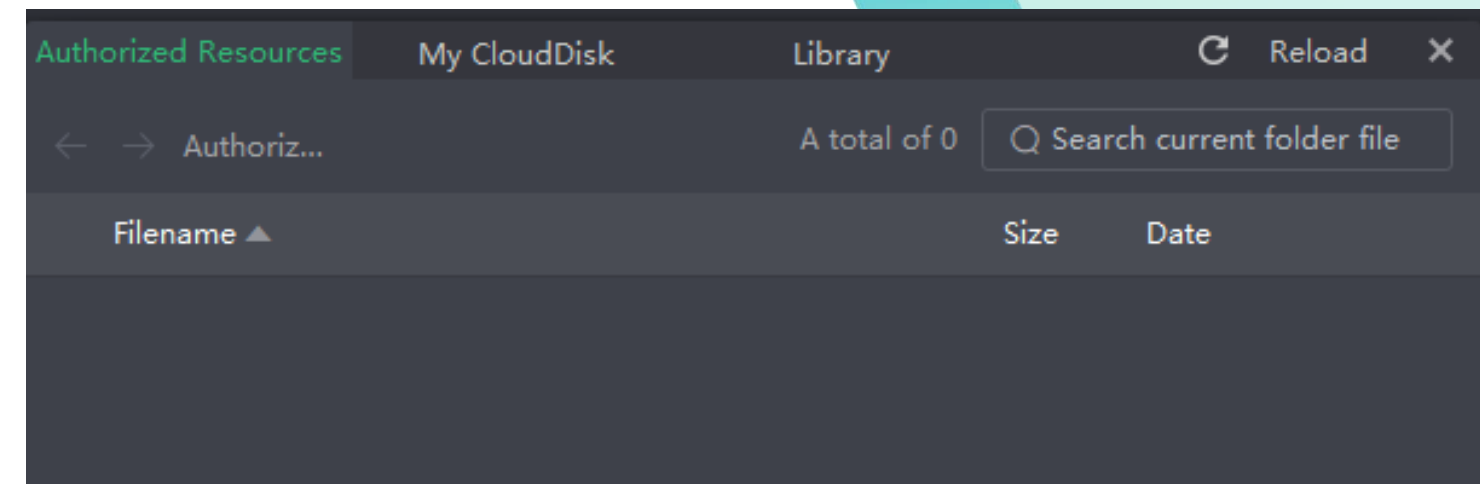
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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。

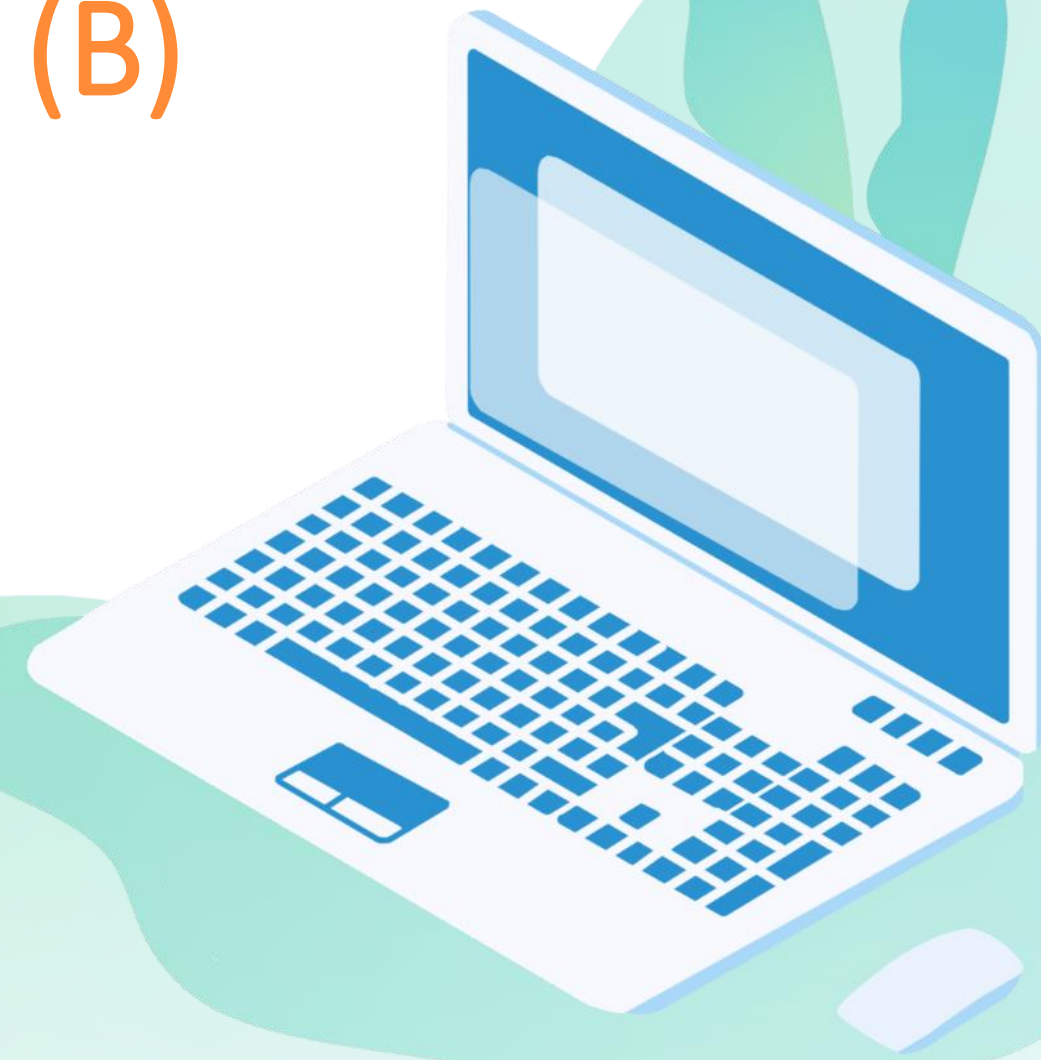


Acadsoc New Classic English 2 (B)

Lesson 2 The end of a dream (B) 美梦告终 (下)

Learning Objectives:

- Review vocabulary from lesson (A)
- Study key structure – complex statements



A. Recall

(2mins)



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- Recall the text from lesson (A). Complete the text in your own words.

... A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof and sent it crashing into the courtyard below. The young man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground. Although the bed _____, the man _____ . When he woke up, he was still on the mattress. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house. After he had put it on the floor, he _____ .





A. Recall

- Recall the text from lesson (A). Complete the text in your own words.

... A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof and sent it crashing into the courtyard below. The young man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground. Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt. When he woke up, he was still on the mattress. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house. After he had put it on the floor, he promptly went to sleep again.



B. Vocabulary

(4mins)

1. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. I _____ (**smashed** / **swept** / **glanced**) the water off the table.
2. The driver of the car was killed but the two passengers were _____ (**unhurt** / **real** / **tired**).
3. He _____ (**swept** / **smashed** / **glanced**) at his watch nervously.
4. We still haven't found the _____ (**owner** / **gust** / **spring**) of the dog.
5. The _____ (**courtyard** / **mattress** / **gust**) can be washed by hands.

2. Choose two words/phrases in bold and make your own sentences.

Word/Phrase 1

Word/Phrase 2

B. Vocabulary

1. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. I swept (smashed / swept / glanced) the water off the table.
2. The driver of the car was killed but the two passengers were unhurt (unhurt / real / tired).
3. He glanced (swept / smashed / glanced) at his watch nervously.
4. We still haven't found the owner (owner / gust / spring) of the dog.
5. The mattress (courtyard / mattress / gust) can be washed by hands.

2. Choose two words/phrases in bold and make your own sentences.

Word/Phrase 1

Word/Phrase 2

C. Key structures - Learn

(5mins)



Complex statements 复合句

- A complex sentence is a sentence with an independent clause and a dependent clause. We can join simple statements together to make complex statements. Here are some of the **joining words**:
复合句包含一个主句和一个从句。我们可以把一些简单句连在一起组成复合句，以下是常用的一些连词：

Reason (表因果)	<i>because, since, so that, in order that</i>
Condition (表条件)	<i>if, unless, only if, in case</i>
Concession (表让步)	<i>though, although, even though, while</i>
Time (表时间)	<i>after, before, as soon as, by the time, since</i>

- Study these simple statements carefully. Pay close attention to the way they have been joined:
仔细阅读下列例句，特别注意它们的连接方式：

He missed the train. He did not hurry.	➡ He missed the train <u>because</u> he did not hurry.
She ran fast. She failed to win the race.	➡ <u>Although</u> she ran fast, she failed to win the race.
Most wild animals won't attack. They are provoked.	➡ Most wild animals won't attack <u>unless</u> they are provoked.
Let's go for a walk. You finish dinner.	➡ Let's go for a walk <u>after</u> you finish dinner.

C. Key structures - Practice

(3mins)



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- Choose the right joining words.
选择正确的连词。

1. **Until / Because** my coffee was too cold, I heated it in the microwave.
2. **Although / As** he is wealthy, he is still unhappy.
3. She returned the computer **after / while** she noticed it was damaged.
4. **Wherever / Whenever** prices go up, customers buy less products.
5. **As / Until** she is ambitious and smart, she became a manager in no time.
6. He made a lot of mistakes, **even though / since** he was thoroughly trained.
7. She believed in fairy tales **when / though** she was young.
8. I have to save this coupon (优惠券) **since / in case** I come back to the store tomorrow.



C. Key structures - Practice

- Choose the right joining words.
选择正确的连词。

1. Until / **Because** my coffee was too cold, I heated it in the microwave.
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8. I have to save this coupon (优惠券) since / **in case** I come back to the store tomorrow.

C. Key structures - Practice

(4mins)



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- Join these simple statements with proper joining words.

用合适的连词连接以下简单句。

1. *The young man did not wake up. The bed had struck the ground.*
2. *The weather was very hot. He carried the bed on to the roof of his house.*
3. *The bed was smashed to pieces. The man was unhurt.*
4. *He put the mattress on the floor. He went to sleep again.*

C. Key structures - Practice

- Join these simple statements with proper joining words.

用合适的连词连接以下简单句。

1. *The young man did not wake up. The bed had struck the ground.*
***until** the bed had struck the ground.*
2. *The weather was very hot. He carried the bed on to the roof of his house.*
***Because** the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.*
3. *The bed was smashed to pieces. The man was unhurt.*
***Although** the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was unhurt.*
4. *He put the mattress on the floor. He went to sleep again.*
***After** he put the mattress on the floor, he went to sleep again.*

(4mins)

D. Discussion

1. *Describe a storm that you've known or heard about. What kind of damage was done?*

Hints:

*rumble (隆隆作响); boom (隆隆声);
patter (急速拍打)
dark sky; lighting; thunder; rain
struck; smash; blow up*

2. *Describe the most uncomfortable night you've ever spent.*

Hints:

*when/where/who/why
your feelings*

TI: Encourage S to answer as much as possible by asking S detailed questions concerning discussed topics.

F. Review

(3mins)

■ In this lesson, we learned *complex statements*.

We can join simple statements together to make **complex statements**. Here are some of the **joining words**: 我们可以把一些简单句连在一起组成**复合句**，以下是常用的一些**连词**：

when, until, after, as soon as, while, before, because, as, since, to, in order to, although, who, which & that

He missed the train. He did not hurry.



He missed the train because he did not hurry.

She ran fast. She failed to win the race.



Although she ran fast, she failed to win the race.

Most wild animals won't attack. They are provoked.



Most wild animals won't attack unless they are provoked.

Let's go for a walk. You finish dinner.



Let's go for a walk after you finish dinner.



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See you next time!



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