

This material is for:

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

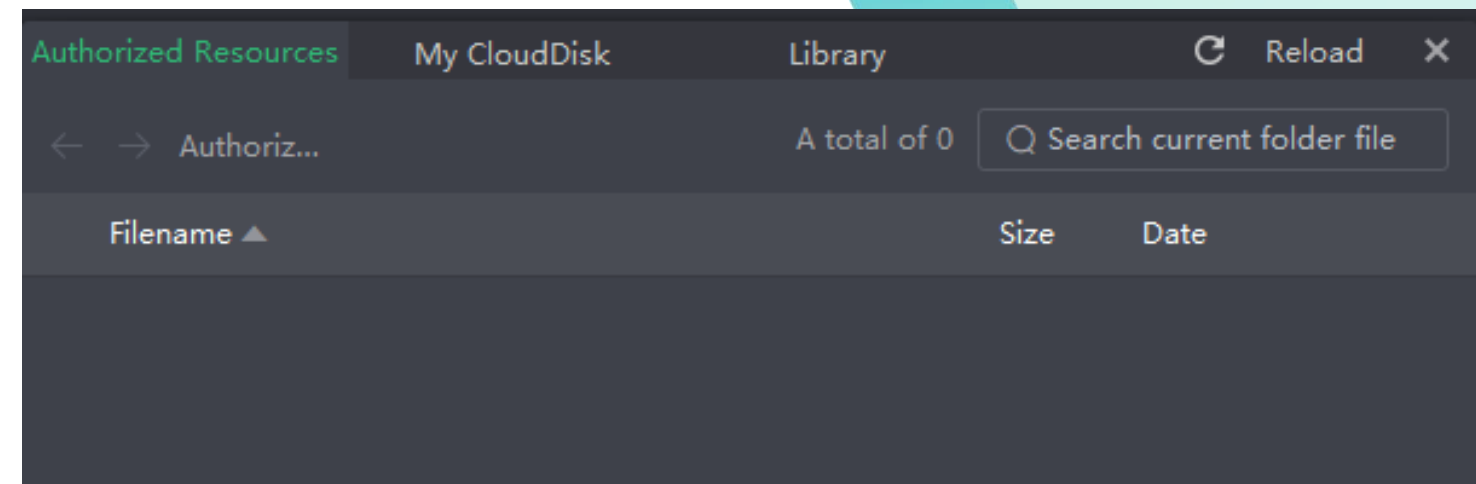
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**CloudDisk → [Authorized Resources] folder → open PPT material.**

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 (A)

## Lesson 37 He often does this! (B) 他经常干这种事! (下)

### Learning Objectives:

- Review words & structures from lesson (A)
- Retell the text from lesson (A)
- Discuss several questions





## A. Recall

(3mins)

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

回忆上节课中所学的课文内容，并用自己的语言补全课文。

*After I had had lunch at a village pub, I looked for my bag. I had left it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn't there! As I was looking for it, the landlord came in.*

*'Did you have a good meal?' he asked.*

*'Yes, thank you,' I answered, 'but I can't pay the bill. I haven't got my bag.'*

*The landlord smiled and immediately went out. In a few minutes he returned with my bag and gave it back to me.*

*'I'm very sorry,' he said. 'My dog \_\_\_\_\_.*  
*He \_\_\_\_\_ !'*



## A. Recall

### Check your answers.

检查答案

*After I had had lunch at a village pub, I looked for my bag. I had left it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn't there! As I was looking for it, the landlord came in.*

*'Did you have a good meal?' he asked.*

*'Yes, thank you,' I answered, 'but I can't pay the bill. I haven't got my bag.'*

*The landlord smiled and immediately went out. In a few minutes he returned with my bag and gave it back to me.*

*'I'm very sorry,' he said. 'My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does this !'*





## B. Vocabulary

(5mins)

### 1. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. After I had had lunch at a village **pub**, I looked \_\_\_\_\_ ( for / at / to ) my bag.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ ( leave / had left / will leave ) it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn't there!
3. How do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ ( sell / pay / end ) your **bill**?
4. \_\_\_\_ ( For / Without / In ) a few minutes the **landlord** returned with my bag.
5. Please give the pencil \_\_\_\_\_ ( back / on / at ) to me.

### 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. After I had had lunch at a village **pub**, I looked for ( for / at / to ) my bag.
2. I had left ( leave / had left / will leave ) it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn't there!
3. How do you want to pay ( sell / pay / end ) your **bill**?
4. In ( For / Without / In ) a few minutes the **landlord** returned with my bag.
5. Please give the pencil back ( back / on / at ) to me.

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Word/Phrase 1

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Word/Phrase 2

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## C. Key structures

(6mins)

### *Have as an ordinary verb / Have作实义动词*

- Have is an auxiliary verb used in forming the present perfect tense or past perfect tense (see L8&L29). When it is not an auxiliary verb, it can **show possession**; or it can be used **in place of another ordinary verb to mean take, experience, receive, etc.** Read the following sentences carefully:

Have作为助动词可以用于构成现在完成时和过去完成时(详见L8和L29)。当have不作助动词时，它可以表示**拥有**；还可以用于**代替其他实义动词**，例如take，experience和receive等等。仔细阅读以下句子：

Have (Possession)
I <u>have</u> a car.
I <u>do not have</u> a dog.
<u>Do you have</u> a washing machine?

Have (Ordinary verb)
She <u>has</u> a shower everyday. (has = takes)
She <u>doesn't have</u> classes on weekends. (have = take)
<u>Does she have</u> a nice holiday? (have = experience)

- Exercise:** Try to decide if the following have/has means *possession or another ordinary verb*.

练习：判断下列句子中的have/has表示拥有还是代替其他实义动词。

1. My brother has three pencils.
2. I have breakfast at 8:00.
3. Do you have black eyes?

## C. Key structures

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- Exercise:** Try to decide if the following have/has means *possession* or *another ordinary verb*.  
练习：判断下列句子中的have/has表示拥有还是代替其他实义动词。

1. My brother has three pencils. *possession*
2. I have breakfast at 8:00. *ordinary verb: eat*
3. Do you have black eyes? *possession*



## D. Retell

(6mins)

- Retell the text from lesson (A). Use the key words below to help you.

参考以下关键词，口头复述课文。

1. lunch - village pub - looked - bag
2. left it - chair - door - not there
3. looking for - landlord came
4. 'Did you - good meal? '
5. 'Yes' - I answered - 'but - can't pay'
6. 'I haven't - bag'
7. smiled - immediately went
8. few minutes - with my bag - gave it
9. 'sorry' - he said - 'my dog - garden'
10. often does

*\* Use as many expressions from the original text as possible. Prepare and try to speak without pauses.*

*\* 尽量使用原文的词组和结构。做好准备，尝试一次性连续讲完。*

## D. Retell

- Check your answers against the text.

对照课文原文，检查你的答案。

*After I had had lunch at a village pub, I looked for my bag. I had left it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn't there! As I was looking for it, the landlord came in.*

*'Did you have a good meal?' he asked.*

*'Yes, thank you,' I answered, 'but I can't pay the bill. I haven't got my bag.'*

*The landlord smiled and immediately went out. In a few minutes he returned with my bag and gave it back to me.*

*'I'm very sorry,' he said. 'My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does this!'*

*\* Use as many expressions from the original text as possible. Prepare and try to speak without pauses.*

*\* 尽量使用原文的词组和结构。做好准备，尝试一次性连续讲完。*

(3mins)

## E. Discussion

1. *Have you ever lost any money? If so, tell the tutor what happened.*

2. *Describe the best meal you ever had. (when, where, what, who, how much)*

TI: Discuss the questions with S.



## F. Review

- In this lesson, we learned *have as an ordinary verb*.

本节课，我们学习了have作实义动词。

- When it is not an auxiliary verb, it can show possession; or it can be used in place of another ordinary verb to mean take, experience, receive, etc.

当have不作助动词时，它可以表示拥有；还可以用于代替其他实义动词，例如take, experience和receive等等。

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# See you next time!



您的支持是我们前进的动力，  
期待您的五星好评！

