

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。



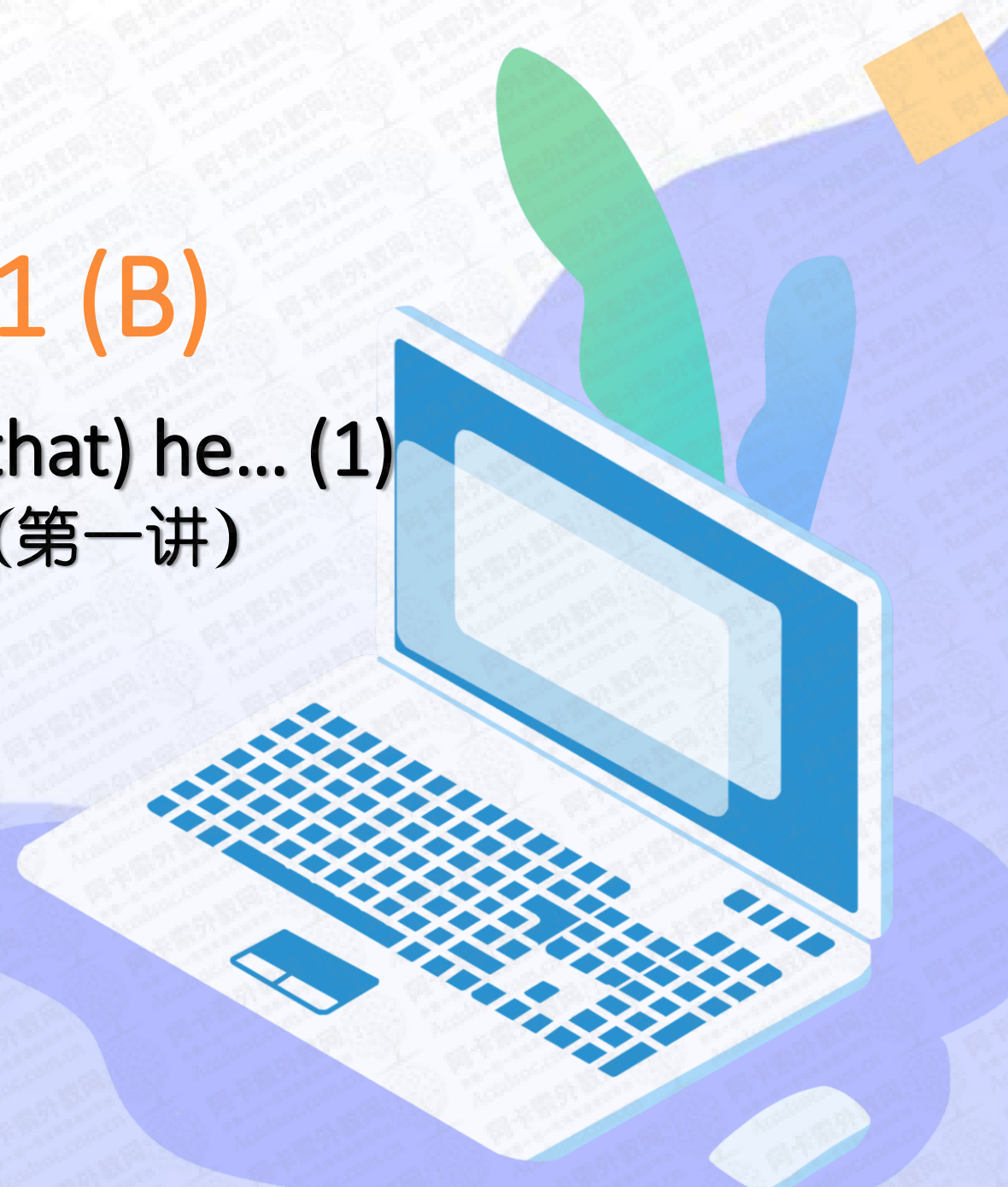


# Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 68 He said (that) he... He told me (that) he... (1)  
他当时说他..... 他当时告诉我他..... (第一讲)

## Learning Objective:

- 1 grammar point: shifting tenses “backwards” when turning direct speech into indirect speech





## A. Warm up

Look, read and click.

② What did he say?

① I **will** come back later.

③ He said he **would** come back later.



? What's the meaning of "would" here?

A. It shows less possibility compared with "will."

B. It's the past tense of "will."



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## A. Warm up

(3 mins)

Look, read and click.

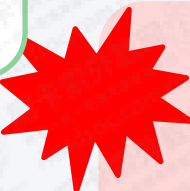
② What did he say?

① I **will** come back later.

③ He said he **would** come back later.

? What's the meaning of "would" here?

A. It shows less possibility compared with "will."

 B. It's the past tense of "will."



## ◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(2 mins)

- Listen to the text and pay attention to the changes in tenses.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=72AFFBBAC756D421>





## B. Dialog – Learn

(6 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 <b>can</b> walk to the station later,” she said.	She said (that) she <b>could</b> 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 <b>is</b> reading,” she told them.	She told them (that) he <b>was</b> 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 <b>made</b> a new movie,” she told me.	She told me (that) she <b>had</b> just <b>made</b> 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 <b>would</b> have to ask her parents.



## ◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1.5 min)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=80739B338BDF5086>



Harry: I'm tired.

Amy: What did he say? What did he tell you?

Lucy: He said (that) he was tired.  
He told me (that) he was tired.



Lucy: I'm reading.

Amy: What did she say? What did she tell you?

Harry: She said (that) she was reading.  
She told me (that) she was reading.



## ◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1.5 min)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.



<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=876521F2F621987E>

Children: We want our dinner.

Amy: What did they say? What did they tell you?

Lucy: They said (that) they wanted their dinner.  
They told me (that) they wanted their dinner.



Girl : I've finished my homework.

Amy: What did she say? What did she tell you?

Lucy: She said (that) she had finished her homework.  
She told me (that) she had finished her homework.



## ◆ C. Practice

(2.5 mins)

- Fill in the blanks with the correct words.  
用正确的单词填空。

- (1) Direct speech (直接引语): "I may go to Europe in 2021," he said.  
→ Indirect speech (间接引语): He said he \_\_\_\_\_ go to Europe in 2021.
- (2) Direct speech: "I can help you with that," she said.  
→ Indirect speech: She said she \_\_\_\_\_ help me with that.
- (3) Direct speech: "I may have been reading when you called me," he said.  
→ Indirect speech: He said he \_\_\_\_\_ have been reading when I called him.
- (4) Direct speech: "I will finish my homework soon," she said.  
→ Indirect speech: She said she \_\_\_\_\_ finish her homework soon.



## ◆ C. Practice

- Fill in the blanks with the correct words.  
用正确的单词填空。

- (1) Direct speech (直接引语): "I may go to Europe in 2021," he said.  
→ Indirect speech (间接引语): He said he might go to Europe in 2021.
- (2) Direct speech: "I can help you with that," she said.  
→ Indirect speech: She said she could help me with that.
- (3) Direct speech: "I may have been reading when you called me," he said.  
→ Indirect speech: He said he might have been reading when I called him.
- (4) Direct speech: "I will finish my homework soon," she said.  
→ Indirect speech: She said she would finish her homework soon.



## C. Practice

(4 mins)

- Finish the dialogs by using indirect speech.  
用间接引语完成对话。

Example: - I'm busy.  
- What did he say?  
- He said he was busy.

(1) - Tom's waiting.  
- What did she tell you?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) - I've lost it.  
- What did he tell you?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) - Penny will open the window.  
- What did he say?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) - I can change it.  
- What did she say?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.

(5) - I may call him later.  
- What did she say?  
- \_\_\_\_\_.



## ◆ C. Practice

- Finish the dialogs by using indirect speech.  
用间接引语完成对话。

Example: - I'm busy.  
- What did **he** say?  
- **He** said **he** was busy.

(1) - Tom's waiting.  
- What did she tell you?  
- She told me Tom was waiting.

(2) - I've lost it.  
- What did he tell you?  
- He told me he had lost it.

(3) - Penny will open the window.  
- What did he say?  
- He said Penny would open the window.

(4) - I can change it.  
- What did she say?  
- She said she could change it.

(5) - I may call him later.  
- What did she say?  
- She said she might call him later.



## C. Practice

(2.5 mins)

- Use indirect speech to retell three things your family or teacher told you.  
用间接引语复述你的家人或老师告诉你的三件事。



Hints (提示): My father told me that...  
My mother said...  
My grandmother told me...  
My uncle said that...



## ◆ D. Review

(2 mins)

■ In this lesson, you've learned:

### Grammar

When turning direct speech into indirect speech, tense is usually “**shifted backwards.**”

- ① direct speech: simple **present** tense  
→ indirect speech: simple **past** tense
- ② direct speech: **present** continuous tense  
→ indirect speech: **past** continuous tense
- ③ direct speech: **present** perfect tense  
→ indirect speech: **past** perfect tense
- ④ direct speech: **simple future** tense  
→ indirect speech: **past future** tense



# See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？  
请给我们五星好评哦！

