

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。

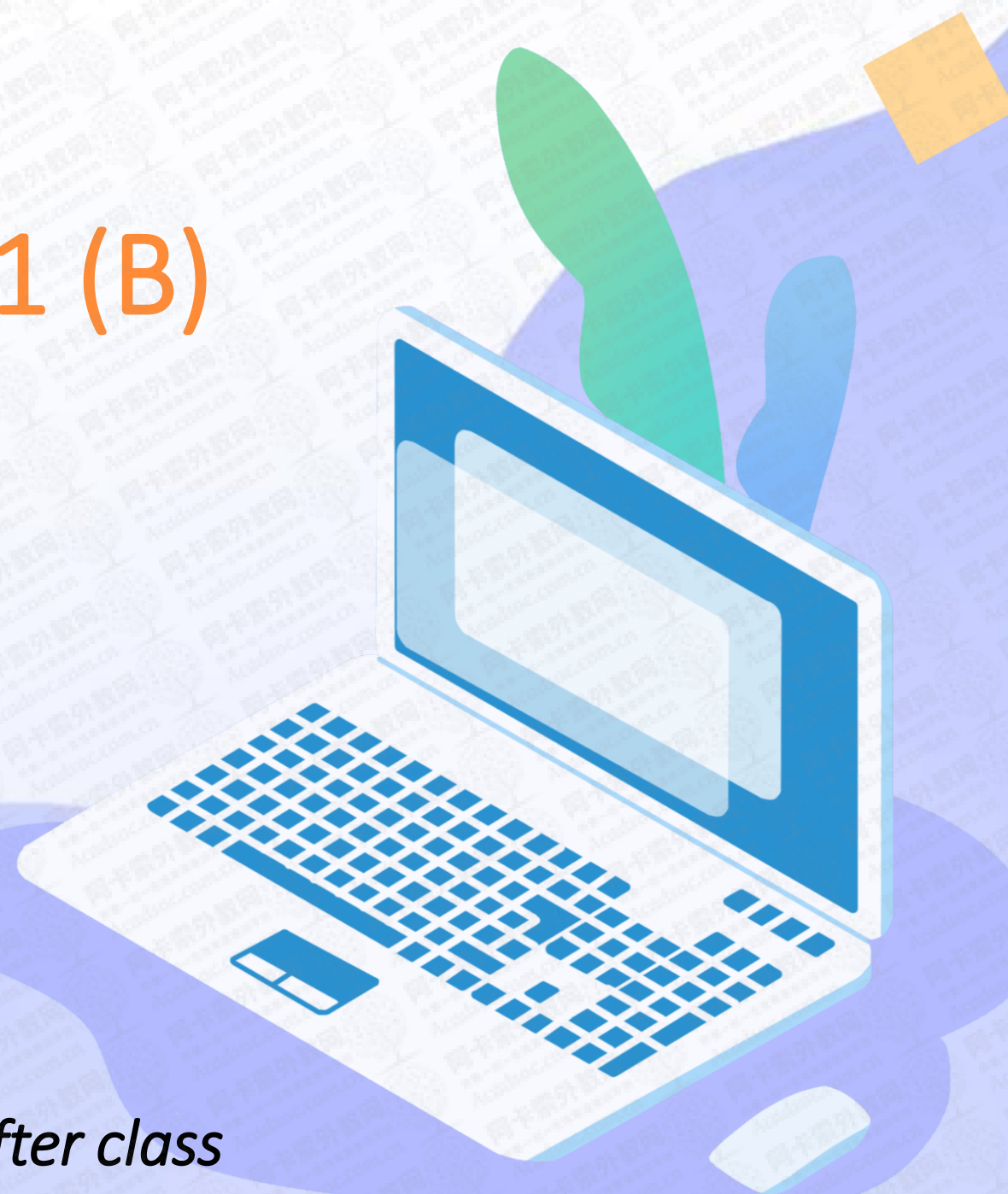


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 37 Review 3 复习课 3

Learning Objectives:

- Review texts, words and expressions in Unit 3
- Summarize grammar points in Unit 3
- Check the glossary and expressions in Unit 3 – *after class*



◆ A. Texts

(1.5mins)

■ Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 25 – Tickets, please.

- Tickets, please.
- We want to catch the eight nineteen to London.
- You've just missed it!

**Lesson 27 – A small blue case**

- I left a suitcase on the train to London the other day.
- Can you describe it, sir?

**Lesson 29 – Ow!**

- Try and stand up.
- Can you stand up?
- Here. Let me help you.



(2.5mins)

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◆ A. Texts

■ Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 31 – A postcard from Jimmy

- What else does he say?
- 'I'll write a letter soon. I hope you are all well.'
- What? Speak up, Penny. I'm afraid I can't hear you.

**Lesson 33 – The French test**

- I think I passed English and math. The questions were very easy. How about you, Mary?
- The English and math test papers weren't easy enough for me. I hope I haven't failed.

**Lesson 35 – Full of mistakes**

- This letter's full of mistakes. I want you to type it again.
- Yes, I'll do it. I'm sorry about that.



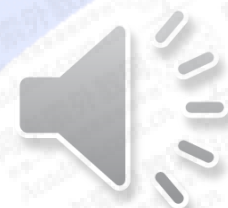
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B. Words and Expressions

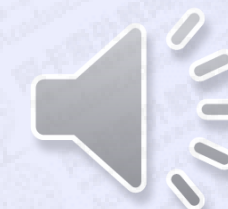
Listen and complete the sentences.



1. Two _____ tickets to London, please.
What time will the next _____ leave?



2. There's _____ on the _____ with
my name and _____ on it.



3. The doctor says that he will come _____.
I'm _____ that you need an _____, Amy.





◆ B. Words and Expressions

■ Listen and complete the sentences.

1. Two return tickets to London, please.
What time will the next train leave?



2. There's label on the handle with
my name and address on it.

3. The doctor says that he will come at once.
I'm sure that you need an X-ray, Amy.



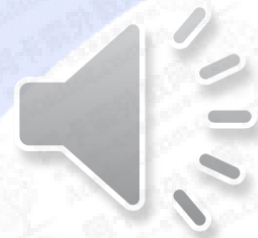
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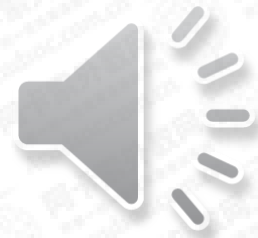
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B. Words and Expressions

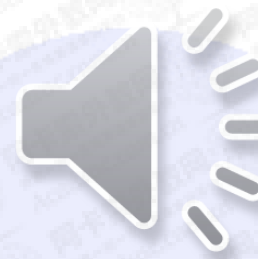
Listen and complete the sentences.



4. *I have just arrived in _____ and I'm staying at a _____.*



5. - *I'm sure I'll get a _____.*
- *Oh, _____! Maybe we didn't do too badly.*



6. - *Here is a little _____ for you.*
- *What is it?*
- *It's a _____. I hope it'll help you.*





◆ B. Words and Expressions

■ Listen and complete the sentences.

4. *I have just arrived in Scotland and I'm staying at a youth hostel.*



5. - *I'm sure I'll get a low mark.*
- *Oh, cheer up! Maybe we didn't do too badly.*

6. - *Here is a little present for you.*
- *What is it?*
- *It's a dictionary. I hope it'll help you.*



(2mins)

C. Grammar Points

1. in + ...(time)

form 形式

- in + ...(time) in two minutes / in a week / in two months
- = in ...'s time in two minutes' time / in a week's time / in two months' time

meaning 含义

- ...(time) later ...之后 (通常用于一般将来时) I will go to London **in a week**.
usually used with simple future tense 我一周后会去伦敦。
- to indicate the duration of an event
表示某件事持续的时间长度
(可用于一般过去时)
can be used with simple past tense Rome wasn't built **in a day**.
罗马不是在一**天内**建成的。

C. Grammar Points

(2mins)

2. Comparison of possessive pronouns and other personal pronouns 所有格代词和其它人称代词对比

Person 人称	Number/Gender 数/性	Subject pronouns 主格代词	Object pronouns 宾格代词	Possessive adjectives 所有格形容词	Possessive pronouns 所有格代词	Reflexive pronouns 反身代词
1 st 第一 人称	Singular 单数	I	me	my	mine	myself
	Plural 复数	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2 nd 第二 人称	Singular 单数	you		your	yours	yourself
	Plural 复数					yourselves
3 rd 第三 人称	Singular m. 单数-阳性	he	him	his		himself
	Singular f. 单数-阴性	she	her		hers	herself
	Neuter 中性/ 无性	it		its	/	itself
	Plural 复数	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

(2.5mins)

C. Grammar Points

3.Objective clause with the word "that" (1) 以that引导的宾语从句 (1)

Form (形式): subject + verb + objective clause
主语 + 谓语(动词) + 宾语从句

Main verb & objective clause:
their tenses are often consistent.
主句动词时态和宾语从句的时态通常一致。

Objective clause can follow the
verbs on the right. →
宾语从句可用在(但不限于)右侧所列动词之后。

She <u>says</u> that she <u>is</u> cold.	她说她(觉得)冷。
He <u>said</u> that he <u>would go</u> to Beijing next week.	他(曾)说(过)他下周要去北京。
Jerry <u>thought</u> that the movie <u>was</u> interesting.	杰瑞觉得这部电影很有趣。
← say, think, believe, hope, know, understand, suppose, afraid, sure, sorry, glad	
I am <u>sure</u> that you can do it.	我确信你能做到(这件事)。
I am <u>sorry</u> that you are sick.	对于你生病这件事我感到很难过/遗憾。

(3mins)

C. Grammar Points

3.Objective clause with the word "that" (2):
turning direct speech into indirect speech
以that引导的宾语从句 (2):将直接引语转为间接引语

Direct speech 直接引语	Indirect speech 间接引语
She says: "I am cold." 她说: "我觉得冷。"	She says (that) <i>she is</i> cold. 她说她觉得冷。 ("That" can be omitted. "that" 可省略。)

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 直接引语: present tense 现在时 → indirect speech 间接引语: present/past tense 现在/过去时
She said: "I always **drink** coffee." → She said she always **drank** coffee.
她说: "我总是喝咖啡。" 她说她总是喝咖啡。

direct speech 直接引语: past tense 过去时 → indirect speech 间接引语: past perfect tense 过去完成时
"Bill **arrived** on Saturday," he told me. → He told me Bill **had arrived** on Saturday.
"比尔周六来的。"他告诉我。 他告诉我比尔是周六来的。

(1.5mins)

4. How to use “enough” 如何使用单词 “enough”

1. After adjectives

放在形容词后

- *He failed the exam because it wasn't easy enough.*
他考试挂科了，因为题目不够简单。

2. Before nouns

放在名词前

- *He didn't buy the car because he didn't have **enough** money.*
他没买那部车，因为他没有足够的钱。

3. enough for someone/something (to do something)

**enough... to do
something**

- *The wall is low enough for them (to climb over).*
这堵墙对他们来说足够低(，他们可以翻过去)。
- *She's not old enough to live alone.*
她还未到独自生活的年纪。

5. How to use "too" 如何使用单词 "too"

(3mins)

1. Before adjectives

放在形容词前

- *I can't go out. It's **too** hot.*
我无法外出。天气太热了。

2. too... for someone/something

- *This bag is **too** big for me.*
这个袋子对我而言太大了。

3. too... to do something; too... for someone (to do something)

- *It's **too** far to walk home from here.*
从这里步行回家太远了（走不回去）。
- *The box is **too** heavy for you (to carry).*
这个盒子太重了，你拿不起来。
(省略括号内容后：这个盒子对你来说太重了。)

too.. (for...) to do...
the thing described after
"to" is something that
can't be done 上述红字结
构中，to后面跟的事情是
指做不到的事情

Too vs. Very

- *The coffee is **very** hot. → The coffee is hot but drinkable.* 咖啡很热但还能喝。
- *The coffee is **too** hot (to drink). → The coffee is hot and one can't drink it.*
咖啡热的烫嘴，完全喝不了。

(3mins)

6. Sentence structure: verb (+noun/object pronoun) + (not) to
 动词不定式句型：动词 + (名词或宾格代词) + (not) to

Structure 1

第一种结构

➤ verb + to (动词 + to)

- He **hopes to** pass the French test. 他**希望**(自己能)通过法语考试。

Structure 2

第二种结构

➤ verb + noun/**object pronoun** + to (动词 + **名词或宾格代词** + to)

- She wants *the dog* to eat it. 她**想要狗**吃了它。
- Tell **him** to move it. 叫**他**移动(搬)它。

□ Object pronouns (宾格代词): **me, us, you, him, her, it, them**

Structure 3

第三种结构

negative forms of
S1 & S2上述两种结构的否
定形式➤ verb + (noun/**object pronoun**) + not + to 动词 + (**名词或宾格代词**) + not + to

- He decided not to buy the house. 他**决定不**买这套房子了。
- She told Kary not to sell it. 她叫凯芮**不要**把它卖了。
- Tell **him** not to break it. 叫**他不要**把它打碎了。

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 3
after class!*

课后记得查看第三单元的词汇和实用表达！





D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 25 Tickets, please.

return	/rɪ'tɜːrn/	n.	往返
train	/treɪn/	n.	火车
platform	/'plæt.fɔːrm/	n.	站台
plenty	/'plenti/	n.	大量
bar	/'bɑːr/	n.	酒吧
station	/'steɪʃn/	n.	(火)车站
miss	/mɪs/	v.	错过
catch	/kætʃ/	v.	赶上

Lesson 26 What's the exact time?

Athens	/'æθɪnz/	n.	雅典
Beijing		n.	北京

Berlin	/bɜː'lin/	n.	柏林
Bombay	/bɒm'bei/	n.	孟买(旧名)
Geneva	/dʒi'ni:və/	n.	日内瓦
Madrid	/mə'drɪd/	n.	马德里
Moscow	/'mɒs,kəʊ/	n.	莫斯科
Paris	/'pærɪs/	v.	巴黎

Lesson 27 A small blue case

left	/left/	v.	遗留(过去式)
describe	/dɪ'skraɪb/	v.	描述
zip	/zɪp/	n.	拉链
label	/'leɪbl/	n.	标签



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 27 A small blue case

handle	/'hændl/	n.	提手、把手
address	/'ædres/	n.	地址
pence	/pens/	n.	便士(复数)
belong	/bɪ'lɔ:ŋ/	v.	属于

Lesson 28 Whose is it? Whose are they?

mine	/maɪn/	pron.	我的
ours	/'aʊərz/	pron.	我们的
yours	/jɔ:rz/	pron.	你/您(们)的
his	/hɪz/	pron.	他的
hers	/hɜ:rz/	pron.	她的
theirs	/ðeərz/	pron.	他们的

Lesson 29 Ow!

ow	/aʊ/	int.	哎哟
slip	/slɪp/	v.	滑倒
fall	/fɔ:l/	v.	落下
downstairs	/'daʊn'sterz/	adv.	在楼下
hurt	/hɜ:rt/	v.	伤, 伤害、疼痛
back	/bæk/	n.	背
stand up	/'stænd ʌp/		起立, 站起来
help	/help/	v.	帮助
at once	/ət wʌns/		立即
sure	/ʃʊr/	adj.	一定的, 确信的
x-ray	/'eks-reɪ/	n.	x光透视



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 31 A postcard from Jimmy

Scotland	/'skɔ:tlənd/	n.	苏格兰
postcard	/'pəʊstkɑ:rd/	n.	明信片
youth	/ju:θ/	n.	青年
hostel	/'hɔ:stl/	n.	旅社
association	/ə'səʊsi'eɪʃn/	n.	协会
soon	/su:n/	adv	不久
write	/raɪt/	.	写

Lesson 32 He says he... She says she... They say they...

license	/'laɪsns/	n.	执照, 牌照, 许可证
sick	/sɪk/	adj.	生病的, 恶心的, 想吐的

Lesson 34 Too, very, enough

clever	/'klevər/	adj.	聪明的
cheap	/tʃi:p/	adj.	便宜的
fresh	/freʃ/	adj.	新鲜的
loud	/laʊd/	adj.	大声的
high	/haɪ/	adj.	高的
soft	/sɔ:ft/	adj.	软的
sour	/'saʊər/	adj.	酸的

Lesson 35 Full of mistakes

spell	/spel/	v.	拼写
intelligent	/ɪn'telɪdʒənt/	adj.	有智慧的
mistake	/mɪ'steɪk/	n.	错误



◆ D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 35 Full of mistakes (continued)

present /'preznt/ n. 礼物

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ n. 词典

Lesson 36 I (don't) want you/him/her/them to... Tell him/her/them (not) to...

carry /'kæri/ v. 搬

correct /kə'rekt/ v. 改正, 纠正

keep /ki:p/ v. 保存, 保留, 保有



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 33 The French test

exam	/ɪg'zæm/	n.	考试
pass	/pæs/	v.	及格, 通过
fail	/feɪl/	v.	未及格, 失败
math	/mæθ/	n.	数学
question	/'kwestʃən/	n.	问题
answer	/'ænsər/	v.	回答
easy	/'i:zi/	adj.	容易的
difficult	/'dɪfɪkəlt/	adj.	困难的

enough	/ɪ'nʌf/	adv.	足够地
paper	/'peɪpər/	n.	考卷, 论文
mark	/mɑ:rk/	n.	分数
rest	/rest/	n.	剩余部分
hate	/heɪt/	v.	讨厌
cheer	/tʃɪr/	v.	振作, 振奋
low	/loʊ/	adj.	低的
top	/tɑ:p/	n.	上方, 顶部
guy	/gaɪ/	n.	家伙, 人



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 25 Tickets, please.

had better (= 'd better) 最好

had better not 最好别; 最好不要

return ticket 往返票

in five hours' (time) 五个小时之后

catch the eight nineteen to London
赶八点十九分去伦敦的火车

Lesson 27 A small blue case

the other day 几天前

leave something+ location 把某物落在某处

It's got a zip = It has got a zip = It has a zip

describe somebody/something (to/for

somebody) (向某人)描述某人/某事

describe somebody/something + as +
something/adjective 将某人描述为 + as +
形容词/名词

Lesson 29 Ow!

Try and stand up. 试着站起来。

Let me help you. 让我帮你。

let someone/something do something
让(允许)某人/某物 (做某件事)

help somebody (do/to do something)
帮助某人做某事

fall downstairs = fall down the stairs



◆ D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 31 A postcard from Jimmy

write something 写...

write on something 在...上写...

write someone something

= write something to someone 给某人写...

I hope you are all well. 我希望你们身体都好。

I'm good. 我很好。/ 不用，谢谢。

Speak up. 大声点。

hostel (免费或廉价的)旅社，客栈

hotel 宾馆、酒店

Lesson 33 The French test

cheer (someone/oneself) up

(使某人)振作、高兴起来

pass + a certain exam/test/course/class

通过某考试/课程 (also in plural forms 也可复数)

How about...?

① Used to make a suggestion 用于提建议

② Used when asking someone about a different thing 用于询问另一件事

③ Used to ask about the thoughts and opinions of others 用于问其他人的意见和想法



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 35 Full of mistakes

at once

立即、马上；同时

full of + n. ≈ filled with + n. 充满(跟名词)

How do you spell...? (某单词应该) 怎么拼?

speak to/with someone about

something/someone 和某人(见面)谈论某事

(I'm) sorry about that. (我)为此感到抱歉。

(常见道歉用语)

