

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。

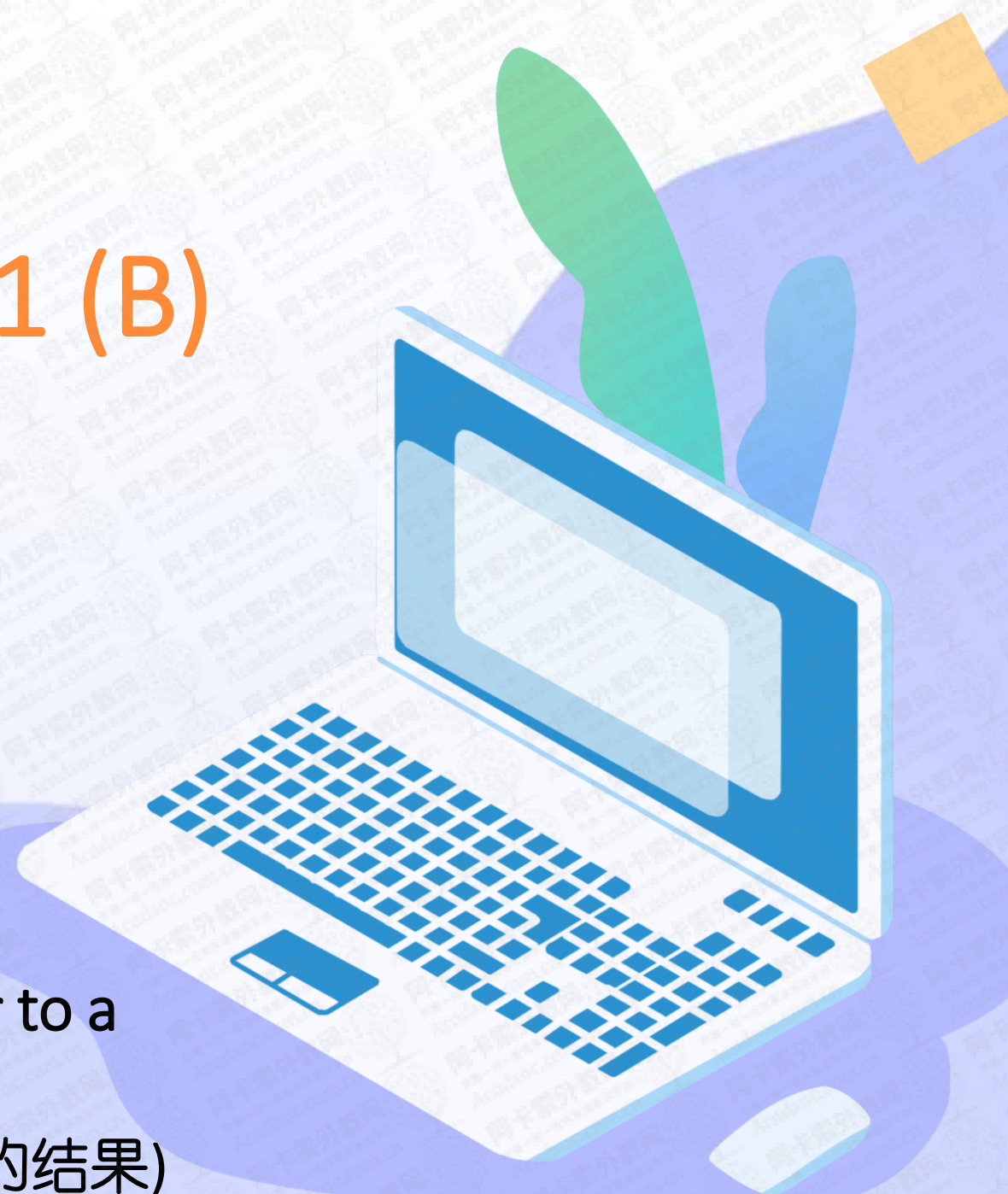


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 72 If... 如果.....

Learning Objective:

- 1 grammar point: conditional sentences that refer to a possible condition and its probable result.
条件句 (指的是可能的情况, 以及该情况可能造成的结果)



(2 mins)

A. Warm up

Look, read and click.

If it rains tomorrow, we
won't go to the park.



Which of the following is correct?

A. We've decided not
to go to the park.

B. We've decided to
go to the park.

C. We haven't
decided on going to
the park. It depends
on the weather.



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A. Warm up

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Which of the following is correct?

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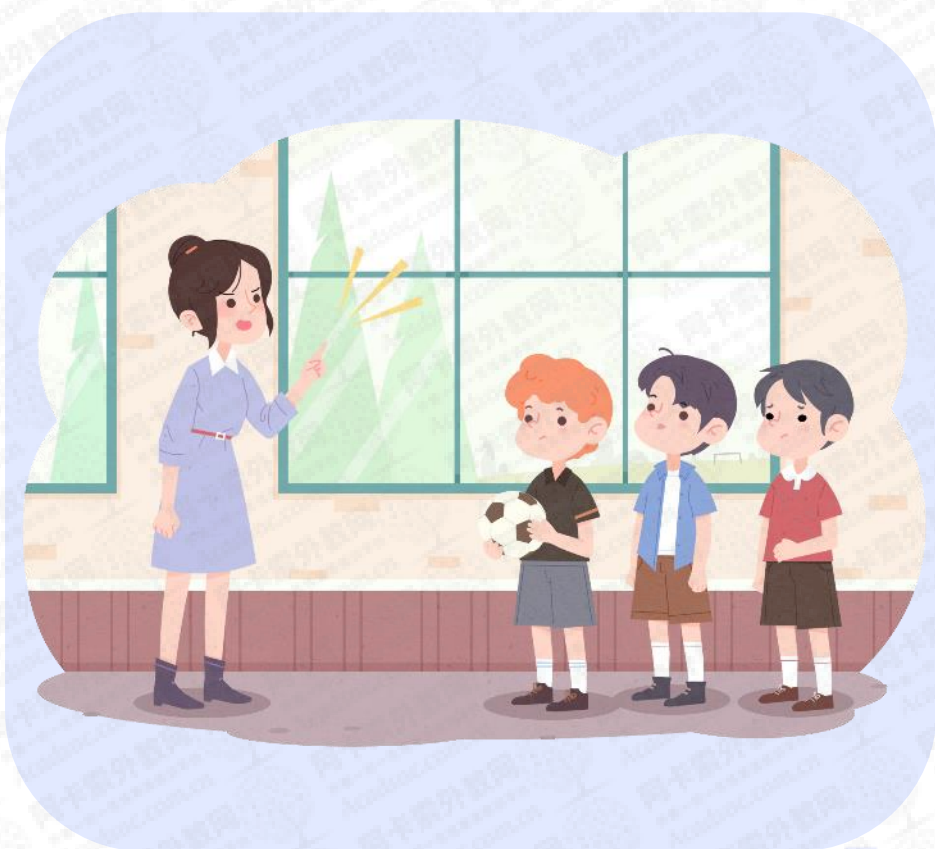
 We haven't
decided on going to
the park. It depends
on the weather.

◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(1 min)

- Listen to the text and pay attention to the use of “if”.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=E779EFB16F64F43C>



◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(1 min)

- Listen to the text and pay attention to the use of “if”.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=4EED6E0E4C589E01>



B. Dialog – Learn

conditional sentences 条件句

(6 mins)

Meaning

含义

- Conditional sentences refer to a possible condition and its probable result.
条件句指的是可能的情况，以及该情况可能造成的结果。

Structure

结构

- If clause (simple present tense) + main clause (simple future tense)
If从句(一般现在时) + 主句(一般将来时)
- If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the beach.
(Commas are optional. 逗号可省略，也可保留。)
- The positions of if clause and main clause can be reversed.
If从句和主句的顺序可以颠倒。
- We won't go to the beach if it rains tomorrow.
(There's no comma when the main clause is before the if clause. 主句在前时，句中无逗号。)

Verbs in main clause

主句中的动词

- You can also use modals instead of the future tense to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome.
除了一般将来时动词，主句还可用情态动词来表达确定程度、允诺和有关结果的建议。
- If he asks me out, I may say yes. 如果他约我出去(提出和我约会)，我可能会同意。
- If he sells that car, he can buy a new one. 如果他卖了那辆车，他就可以买辆新的。
- If he calls you, you should go. 如果他打给你的话，你就应该走了。



◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

■ Listen again and read the sentences.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=E779EFB16F64F43C>



If you break this window, you'll have to pay for it!

If you don't hurry, we'll miss the train.



If he falls, he'll hurt himself.



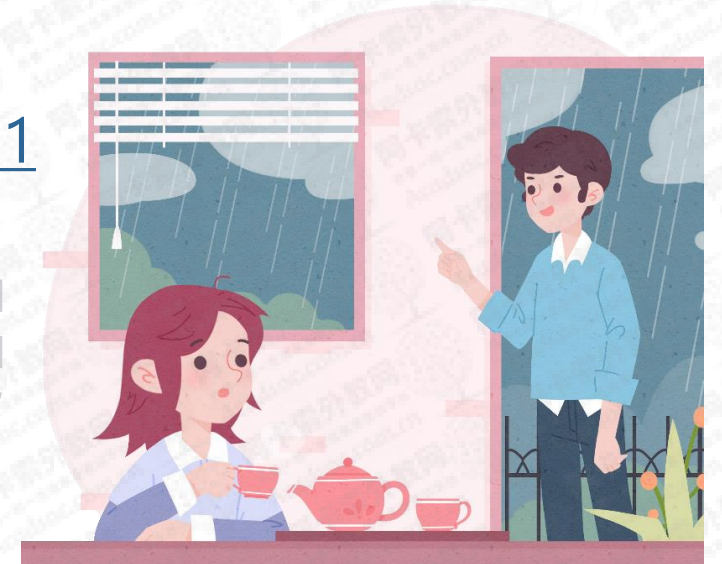
◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

- Listen again and read the sentences.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=4EED6E0E4C589E01>

If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the seaside.



If you feel better, you can get up.



If he sells that car, he can buy a new one.



◆ C. Practice

(3 mins)

- Complete the sentences according to the example.
根据所给例子完成句子。

Example: – What will you do if it rains tomorrow?
– Stay at home.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

(1) – What will you do if you're sick?
– See a doctor.

(2) – What will you do if you can't make up your mind?
– Ask a friend.

(3) – What will you do if you win a lot of money?
– Travel to Canada.

◆ C. Practice

- Complete the sentences according to the example.
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Example: – What will you do if it rains tomorrow?
– Stay at home.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

(1) – What will you do if you're sick?
– See a doctor.

If I'm sick, I'll see a doctor.

(2) – What will you do if you can't make up your mind?
– Ask a friend.

If I can't make up my mind, I'll ask a friend.

(3) – What will you do if you win a lot of money?
– Travel to Canada.

If I win a lot of money, I'll travel to Canada.

C. Practice

(5 mins)

- Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the brackets.
用括号内词语的正确形式填空。

(1) If he _____ (miss) the bus, he _____ (take) a taxi.

(2) If he _____ (not sell) his old car, he _____ (not buy) a new one.

(3) If the weather _____ (be) nice, we _____ (go) to the beach.

(4) If I _____ (not get) the job, I _____ (leave) the city.

(5) If she _____ (not type) the letter, I _____ (type) it myself.

(6) If he _____ (ask) me, I _____ (tell) him the truth.

C. Practice

- Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the brackets.
用括号内词语的正确形式填空。

- (1) If he misses (miss) the bus, he will take/may take/can take (take) a taxi.
- (2) If he doesn't sell (not sell) his old car, he won't buy/can't buy (not buy) a new one.
- (3) If the weather is (be) nice, we will go/may go/can go (go) to the beach.
- (4) If I don't get (not get) the job, I will leave/may leave (leave) the city.
- (5) If she doesn't type (not type) the letter, I will type/can type (type) it myself.
- (6) If he asks (ask) me, I will tell/may tell (tell) him the truth.

◆ C. Practice

(3 mins)

- Answer the following questions in your own words.
用自己的话回答下列问题。

1. What will you do if you have a lot of money?

2. If you want to speak English well, what will you do?

◆ D. Review

(2 mins)

■ In this lesson, you've learned:

Grammar

Conditional sentences: refer to a possible condition and its probable result.

- Structure: **If** clause (**simple present tense**) + main clause (**simple future tense**)
 - **If** it **rains** tomorrow, we **won't** go to the beach.
- The positions of if clause and main clause can be reversed (颠倒).
 - We **won't** go to the beach **if** it **rains** tomorrow.
- You can also use **modals** instead of the **future tense** to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome.
 - If he asks me out, I **may** say yes.
 - If he sells that car, he **can** buy a new one.
 - If he calls you, you **should** go.

See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？
请给我们五星好评哦！

