

This material is for:

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

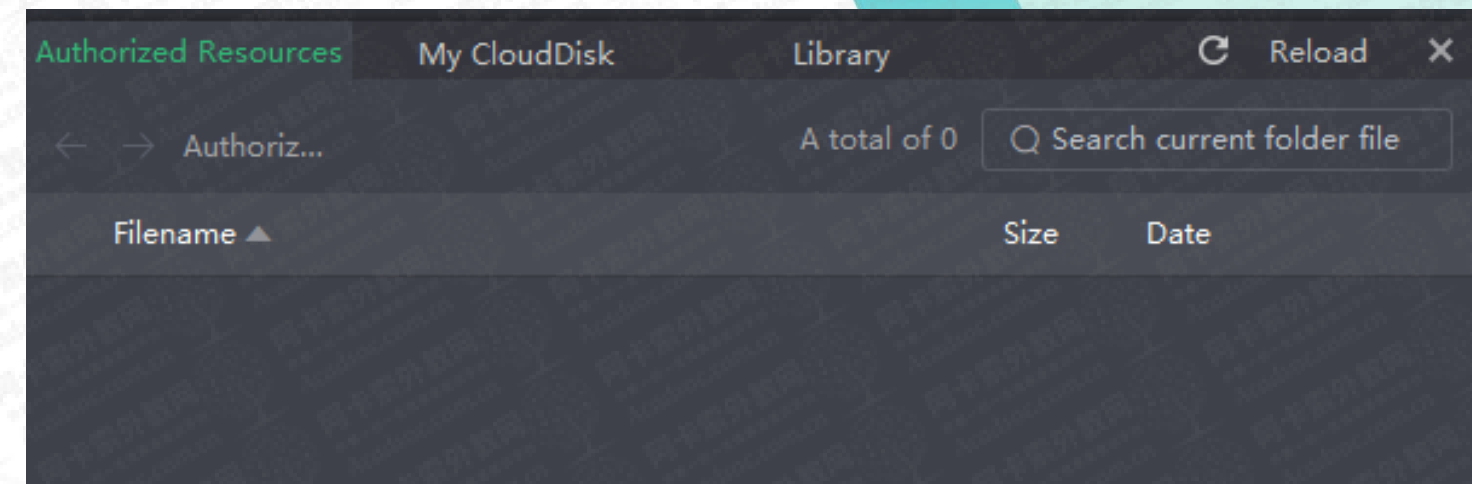
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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 (A)

Lesson 87 Not very musical (B) 并非很懂音乐 (下)

Learning Objectives:

- Review vocabulary from lesson (A)
- Study key structure – ‘have + noun’ replaces an ordinary verb
- Retell the text from lesson (A)
- Discuss several questions



A. Recall

(3mins)



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

*As we had had a long walk through one of the markets of Old Delhi, we stopped at a square to have a rest. After a time, we noticed a snake charmer with two large baskets at the other side of the square, so we went to have a look at him. As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets. When he began to play a tune, we had our first glimpse of the snake. It rose out of the basket and began to follow the movements of the pipe. We were very much surprised when the snake charmer suddenly began to play jazz and modern pop songs. The snake, however, _____
_____. It obviously _____ Indian music and jazz!*



A. Recall

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B. Vocabulary

(5mins)

1. Fill in the blanks with proper words.

1. We went to have a look at the snake charmer. = We want to _____ (have / see / look) him.
2. When he began to play a **tune**, we had our first **glimpse** _____ (in / of / at) the snake.
3. Did it _____ (rose / rise / risen) out of the basket?
4. The snake, however, **continued** to 'dance' slowly. = _____ (But / So / Even) the snake continued to 'dance' slowly.
5. It **obviously** could not tell the **difference** _____ (in / of / between) Indian music and jazz!

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. We went to have a look at the snake charmer. = We want to see (have / see / look) him.
2. When he began to play a **tune**, we had our first **glimpse** of (in / of / at) the snake.
3. Did it rise (rose / rise / risen) out of the basket?
4. The snake, however, **continued** to 'dance' slowly. = But (But / So / Even) the snake continued to 'dance' slowly.
5. It **obviously** could not tell the **difference** between (in / of / between) Indian music and jazz!

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

Word/Phrase 1

Word/Phrase 2



C. Key structures

(6mins)



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'have + noun' replaces an ordinary verb / 'have + 名词'代替普通动词

- In L37 we learned *have/have got = possession* and *have = receive, take, eat, etc.* In this lesson, we are going to study *'have + noun' may replace an ordinary verb*. Compare:
在L37中我们学习了have可以表示“具有”、“拥有”，也有 receive, take, eat 等含义。这节课我们进一步学习‘have + 名词’代替普通动词的用法。试比较：

I <u>walked</u> in the garden.	I <u>had a walk</u> in the garden.
He wanted to <u>drink</u> a glass of beer.	He wanted to <u>have a drink</u> of beer.
We <u>will talk</u> about the problem tomorrow.	We <u>will have a talk</u> about the problem tomorrow.
<u>Look</u> at this.	<u>Have a look</u> at this.

- Exercise:** Write these sentences again using *have + noun* in place of the underlined verbs.

1. She is resting.
2. I swam in the sea this morning.
3. Dan and Caroline fought in the bar.
4. I was looking at the photos last night.

C. Key structures

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<u>Look</u> at this.	<u>Have a look</u> at this.

- Exercise:** Write these sentences again using *have + noun* in place of the underlined verbs.

1. She is resting. **She is having a rest.**
2. I swam in the sea this morning. **I had a swim in the sea this morning.**
3. Dan and Caroline fought in the bar. **Dan and Caroline had a fight in the bar.**
4. I was looking at the photos last night. **I was having a look at the photos last night.**

D. Retell

(6mins)



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

1. long walk - market - Old Delhi - stopped - square - a rest
2. snake charmer - baskets - other side - so - went to have a look
3. saw us - picked up - opened - baskets
4. began to play - snake rose out - began - followed movements - pipe
5. surprised - jazz - modern pop songs
6. snake - continued - slowly
7. couldn't tell - Indian music - jazz

** Words and expressions you may use:*

- *after a time*
- *play a tune*
- *have/get a glimpse of*
- *dance*
- *obviously*

D. Retell

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

As we had had a long walk through one of the markets of Old Delhi, we stopped at a square to have a rest. After a time, we noticed a snake charmer with two large baskets at the other side of the square, so we went to have a look at him. As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets. When he began to play a tune, we had our first glimpse of the snake. It rose out of the basket and began to follow the movements of the pipe. We were very much surprised when the snake charmer suddenly began to play jazz and modern pop songs. The snake, however, continued to 'dance' slowly. It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz!

** Words and expressions you may use:*

- after a time*
- play a tune*
- have/get a glimpse of*
- dance*
- obviously*

(3mins)

E. Discussion

1. *Many people are afraid of snakes. Why do you think this is so? What about you?*

2. *Have you seen other kinds of animals 'performing'? Where? What did they do?*

F. Review

- In this lesson, we learned about *'have + noun' replaces an ordinary verb.*

本节课，我们学习了‘have + 名词’代替普通动词的用法。

- ‘have + noun’ may replace a verb with the same root form as the noun. It usually means the completion of an action.

‘have + 名词’结构可以代替与名词词根相同的动词。它一般表示“完成该动作”。

I walked in the garden.

I had a walk in the garden.

He wanted to drink a glass of beer.

He wanted to have a drink of beer.

We will talk about the problem tomorrow.

We will have a talk about the problem tomorrow.

Look at this.

Have a look at this.



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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！

