

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。

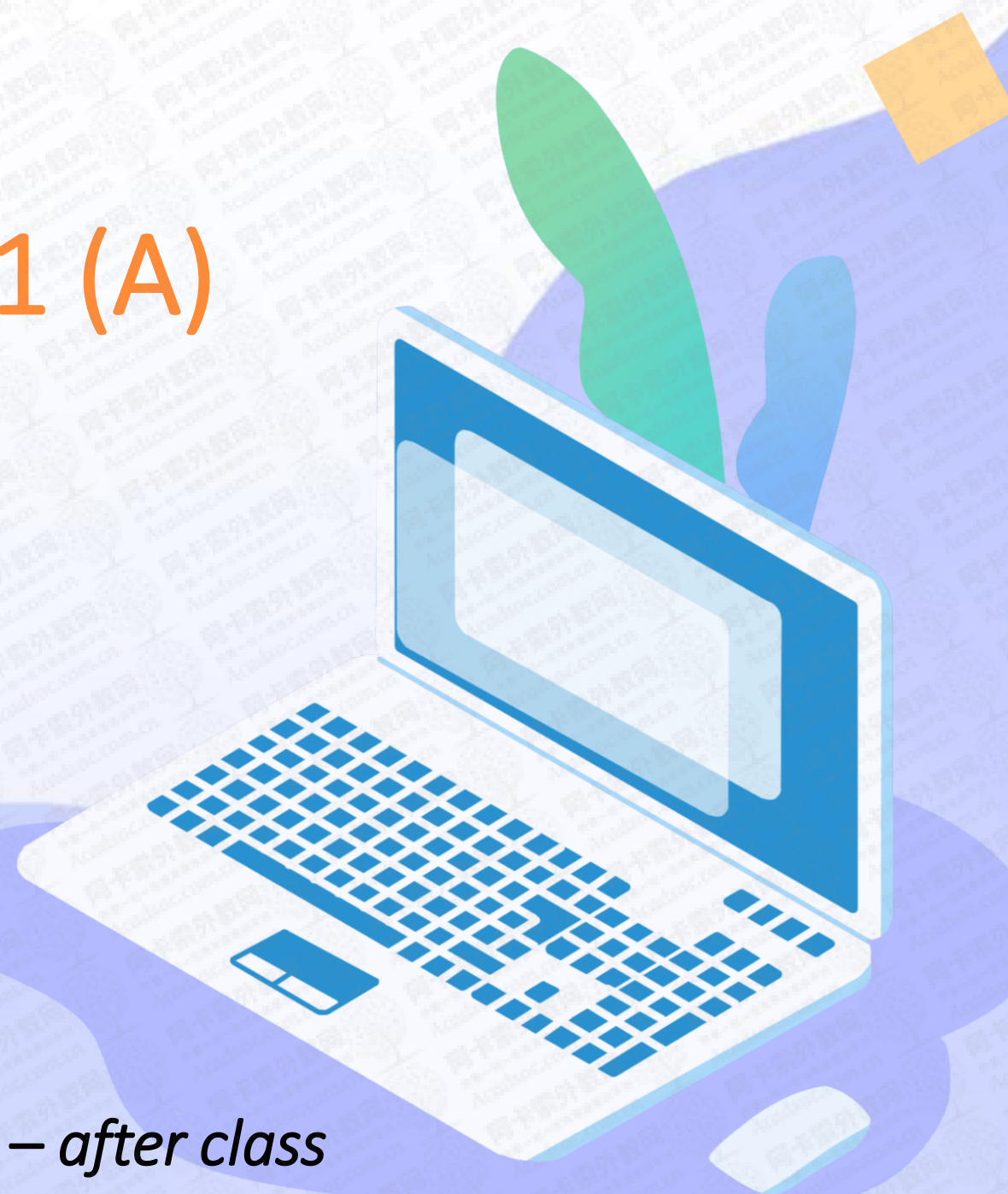


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (A)

Lesson 79 Review 6 复习课 6

Learning Objectives:

- Review texts, words and expressions in Unit 6
- Summarize grammar points in Unit 6
- Check out the glossary and expressions in Unit 6 – *after class*





A. Texts

Review the texts with your teacher.

(2mins)

Lesson 67 – A bad cold

- He feels/looks ill.
- He has a bad cold, Mr. Williams, so he must stay in bed for a week.



Lesson 69 – Thank you, doctor.

- You look very well, Jimmy.
- You are better now, but you mustn't get up yet.
- He mustn't eat greasy food, either.



Lesson 71 – Not a baby

- Can I have the key to the front door, please?
- Give her the key. - Oh, all right!
- Thanks, Mom. - That's all right. Goodbye. Enjoy yourself.





(2mins)

A. Texts

Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 73 – The weekend

- He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
- Friday, Saturday and Sunday in the countryside!
Aren't you lucky!



Lesson 75 – The car race

There is a car race near our town every year.
It was an exciting finish.
The winner was Billy Stewart.



Lesson 77 – He's awful!

- He's awful. He called me four times yesterday, and three times the day before yesterday.
- He called again, but I didn't answer (the phone).





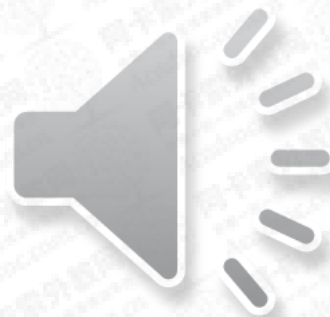
(1.5mins)

◆ B. Words and Expressions

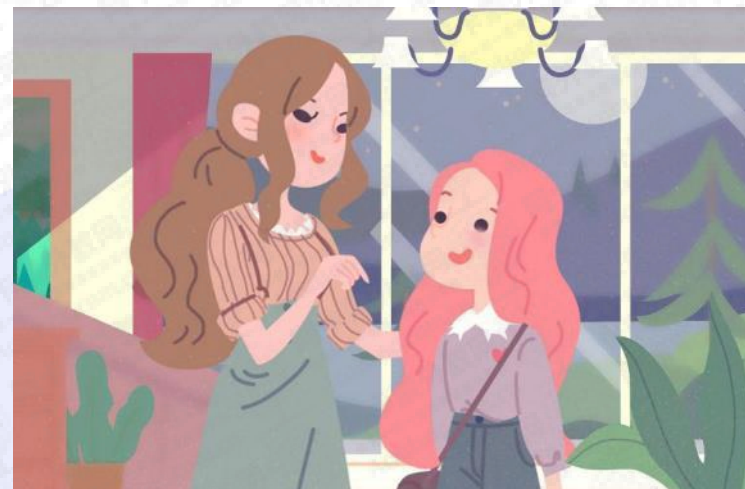
Listen to the audio and read the sentences aloud.



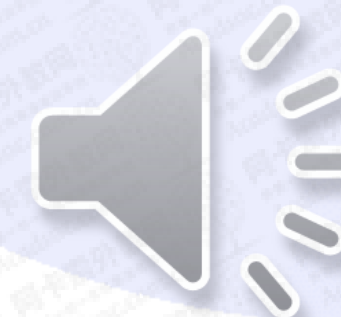
1. Open your _____, Jimmy.
Show me your _____.



2. He can _____ about two
hours each day, but you must _____
the room warm.



3. We always _____, Mom.
Bye!



TI: Play the audio and ask S to read the answers aloud. Correct his/her pronunciation if necessary.

◆ B. Words and Expressions



Listen to the audio and read the sentences aloud.

1. Open your mouth, Jimmy.
Show me your tongue.

2. He can get up for about two
hours each day, but you must keep
the room warm.



3. We always enjoy ourselves, Mom.
Bye!



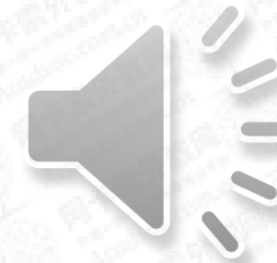
(2mins)

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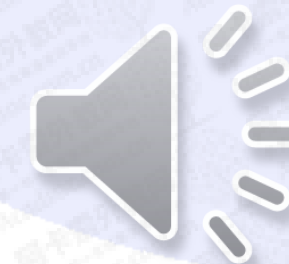
4. We're going to spend three days in the countryside. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend.



5. You could see us in the crowd. We were standing on the left.



6. He called the office yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon. My boss answered the phone.





B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the audio and read the sentences aloud.



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◆ B. Words and Expressions

(3.5 mins)

■ Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions. Use their correct forms.

by the way on the way look sick
feel better enjoy oneself

1. *Welcome back after a long holiday, everyone! Did you _____?*
2. *I met an old friend _____ to the grocery store.*
3. *I know you were ill yesterday. Are you _____?*
4. *He _____. What's the matter with him? Is he okay?*
5. *We're going to talk about this book tomorrow. _____, where is Sam? Why is he absent?*



◆ B. Words and Expressions

■ Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions. Use their correct forms.

by the way on the way look sick
feel better enjoy oneself

1. Welcome back after a long holiday, everyone! Did you enjoy yourselves?
2. I met an old friend on the way to the grocery store.
3. I know you were ill yesterday. Are you feeling better?
4. He looks sick. What's the matter with him? Is he okay?
5. We're going to talk about this book tomorrow. By the way, where is Sam? Why is he absent?

C. Grammar Points

(2mins)

1. Modal verbs (1/2)

modal verb "must" (2) 情态动词 must (第二讲)

Declarative sentences 陈述句	Subject + must / mustn't + main verb (<u>base form</u>) + ... 主语 + must / mustn't + 主要动词 (原形) + ...	
	Positive sentence 肯定句	He _____ go to the hospital. 他 必须要去 医院。
	Negative sentence 否定句	They _____ talk in the library. 他们 不被允许/被禁止 在图书馆里说话。
Yes/no question(s) 一般疑问句	Must + subject + main verb (<u>base form</u>) + ... Must + 主语 + 主要动词 (原形) + ...	
	_____ we _____ the housework? 我们 必须要做 家务吗?	
	Positive answer 肯定回答	Yes, you must. 是的, 你们必须(要做)。
	Negative answer 否定回答	No, _____. 不, 你们不一定非得做 。

◆ C. Grammar Points

1. Modal verbs (1/2)

modal verb “must” (2) 情态动词 must (第二讲)

Declarative sentences 陈述句	Subject + must / mustn't + main verb (<u>base form</u>) + ... 主语 + must / mustn't + 主要动词 (原形) + ...	
	Positive sentence 肯定句	He <u>must</u> go to the hospital. 他 <u>必须要去</u> 医院。
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Yes/no question(s) 一般疑问句	Must + subject + main verb (<u>base form</u>) + ... Must + 主语 + 主要动词 (原形) + ...	
	<u>Must</u> we <u>do</u> the housework? 我们 <u>必须要做</u> 家务吗?	
	Positive answer 肯定回答	Yes, you must. 是的, 你们必须(要做)。
	Negative answer 否定回答	No, <u>you don't have to</u> . 不, 你们不一定非得做。

◆ C. Grammar Points

(2mins)

1. Modal verbs (2/2)

Different tones carried by the negative forms of modal verbs 情态动词否定形式的不同语气

	Don't	Mustn't	Can't	Shouldn't
Used to talk about ... 用于谈论.....	direct orders & instructions 直接指令	what's not permitted by the speaker 说话者禁止他人做的事	sth. that's against the rules 不合规定的事	offer negative advice 建议某人不要做某事
Tones 语气	a straightforward command 直截了当的命令	a strong warning 非常强烈的警告	a statement of the rules 对规则的陈述	a mild suggestion 温和的建议
Sentences 句子	<p>You _____ play with fire! Do you understand?</p> <p>_____ drop the vase!</p> <p>You _____ run in the library. It's against the rules.</p> <p>You _____ treat (对待) her like that. It's not the right thing to do.</p>			

◆ C. Grammar Points

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Sentences 句子	<p>You <u>mustn't</u> play with fire! Do you understand?</p> <p><u>Don't</u> drop the vase!</p> <p>You <u>can't</u> run in the library. It's against the rules.</p> <p>You <u>shouldn't</u> treat (对待) her like that. It's not the right thing to do.</p>			

◆ C. Grammar Points

(2mins)

2. time & date

Prepositions of time & date 时间与日期前所用的介词

Prepositions 介词	at	in	on
Collocating with ... 与 搭配	a specific moment 某一具体时刻	a specific month/year 具体的某一年/月	a specific day 具体的某一天
Examples 例子	<i>He will go to Russia <u>on</u> September 9th, 2021.</i> <i>The class will begin <u>at</u> 10:10 a.m.</i> <i>Can we go to other countries <u>in</u> 2022?</i>		

Phrases & words for time without prepositions 不用介词表达时间的词组

Phrases used 所用词组	this morning/afternoon/evening/Monday, this week/month/year/summer, tonight/today	next week/month/year/spring/Friday
Examples 例句	<i>We're going to see him this evening.</i>	<i>He'll finish the work next month.</i>

◆ C. Grammar Points

(2mins)

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◆ C. Grammar Points

(2mins)

3. Simple past tense (1/3)

Simple past tense (1) 一般过去时 (1)

Usage
用法

- ① used to refer to **completed actions** in a time before now
用于谈论过去某一时间完成的动作
- ② often used with phrases/expressions that **specify a time in the past**
常与表过去的词组或短语连用，且此短语明确指出过去某一时间

Comparisons
between two
tenses
("be" verb)

两种时态对比
(be动词)

Simple present tense 一般现在时

Simple past tense 一般过去时

She **isn't** in the church.

She _____ in the church just now.

Why **is** it on the floor?

Why _____ it on the floor yesterday?

- Where **are** you?

- Where _____ you on May 1st, 2019?

- I **am** at work.

- I _____ at work.

- **Are** you at the bakery?

- _____ you at the bakery on Sunday?

- No, we **aren't**.

- No, we _____.

◆ C. Grammar Points

3. Simple past tense (1/3)

Simple past tense (1) 一般过去时 (1)

Usage 用法	① used to refer to completed actions in a time before now 用于谈论过去某一时间完成的动作 ② often used with phrases/expressions that specify a time in the past 常与表过去的词组或短语连用，且此短语明确指出过去某一时间	
Comparisons between two tenses ("be" verb) 两种时态对比 (be动词)	Simple present tense 一般现在时	Simple past tense 一般过去时
	She isn't in the church.	She <u>wasn't</u> in the church just now.
	Why is it on the floor?	Why <u>was</u> it on the floor yesterday?
	- Where are you? - I am at work.	- Where <u>were</u> you on May 1 st , 2019? - I <u>was</u> at work.
	- Are you at the bakery? - No, we aren't .	- <u>Were</u> you at the bakery on Sunday? - No, we <u>weren't</u> .

C. Grammar Points

(1.5mins)

3. Simple past tense (2/3)

Simple past tense (2) 一般过去时 (2)		
	Simple present tense 一般现在时	Simple past tense 一般过去时
Verb 动词	go	_____
Examples 例句	He goes to work every day.	He _____ to work last Friday.
	We go to the park on Sundays.	We _____ to the park last Sunday.
Verb 动词	do/does	_____
Examples 例句	Why do you do it?	Why _____ you do it?
	How does she know?	How _____ she know?
	He doesn't go to the club at all.	He _____ to the club yesterday.

C. Grammar Points

3. Simple past tense (2/3)

Simple past tense (2) 一般过去时 (2)		
	Simple present tense 一般现在时	Simple past tense 一般过去时
Verb 动词	go	<u>went</u>
Examples 例句	He goes to work every day.	He <u>went</u> to work last Friday.
	We go to the park on Sundays.	We <u>went</u> to the park last Sunday.
Verb 动词	do/does	<u>did</u>
Examples 例句	Why do you do it?	Why <u>did</u> you do it?
	How does she know?	How <u>did</u> she know?
	He doesn't go to the club at all.	He <u>didn't go</u> to the club yesterday.

C. Grammar Points

3. Simple past tense (3/3)

(2.5mins)

Simple past tense (3): The past tense forms of regular verbs 一般过去时 (3): 规则动词的过去式

Verbs	Rules	Examples
Most regular verbs 最规则的动词	Add -ed to the base form of the verbs 在动词原形后加 -ed	clean - _____ open - _____ turn - _____
Verbs ending in -e 以e结尾的动词	Add -d to the base form of the verbs 在动词原形后加 -d	like - _____ type - _____ live - _____
Verbs ending in a consonant and -y 一个辅音+y结尾的动词	Take off -y and add -ied 去掉 -y 再加 -ied	try - _____ carry - _____ study - _____
For most verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant 大多数以一个元音+一个辅音结尾的动词	Double the consonant and add -ed 双写辅音再加 -ed	drop - _____ stop - _____ plan - _____

*在一般情况下，字母a, e, i, o, u代表元音，其它字母代表辅音

C. Grammar Points

3. Simple past tense (3/3)

Simple past tense (3): The past tense forms of regular verbs 一般过去时 (3): 规则动词的过去式

Verbs	Rules	Examples
Most regular verbs 最规则的动词	Add -ed to the base form of the verbs 在动词原形后加 -ed	clean - <u>cleaned</u> open - <u>opened</u> turn - <u>turned</u>
Verbs ending in -e 以e结尾的动词	Add -d to the base form of the verbs 在动词原形后加 -d	like - <u>liked</u> type - <u>typed</u> live - <u>lived</u>
Verbs ending in a consonant and -y 一个辅音+y结尾的动词	Take off -y and add -ied 去掉 -y 再加 -ied	try - <u>tried</u> carry - <u>carried</u> study - <u>studied</u>
For most verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant 大多数以一个元音+一个辅音结尾的动词	Double the consonant and add -ed 双写辅音再加 -ed	drop - <u>dropped</u> stop - <u>stopped</u> plan - <u>planned</u>

*在一般情况下，字母a, e, i, o, u代表元音，其它字母代表辅音

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 6
after class!*

课后记得查看第六单元的词汇和实用表达！





D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 67 A bad cold

feel	/fi:ɪl/	v.	感觉, 觉得
look	/lʊk/	v.	看起来, 看上去
call	/kɔ:l/	v.	叫, 请
doctor	/'dɔ:ktər/	n.	医生
phone	/fəʊn/	n.	电话
remember	/rɪ'membər/	v.	记得, 记住
mouth	/maʊθ/	n.	嘴, 嘴巴
tongue	/tʌŋ/	n.	舌头
bad	/bæd/	adj.	严重的

cold /kəʊld/ n. 感冒

news /nu:z/ n. 消息

Lesson 68 What's the matter with them?

headache /'hedeɪk/ n. 头痛

earache /'ɪreɪk/ n. 耳痛

toothache /'tu:θeɪk/ n. 牙痛

stomachache /'stʌməkeɪk/ n. 胃痛

flu /flu:z/ n. 流行性感冒

fever /'fi:vər/ n. 发烧, 发热

medicine /'medɪsn/ n. 药

dentist /'dentɪst/ n. 牙医



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 69 Thank you, doctor.

better /'betər/ adj. (伤病) 好转的

certainly /'sɜːrtɪnli/ adv. 当然

yet /jet/ adv. 还, 仍

greasy /'ɡriːzi/ adj. 油腻的

food /fuːd/ n. 食物

remain /rɪ'meɪn/ v. 保持, 留下

get up 起床, 起身, 下床

Lesson 70 Don't ... !

You mustn't/can't/shouldn't ... !

play /pleɪ/ v. 玩

talk /tɔːk/ v. 谈话

drive /draɪv/ v. 开车

break /breɪk/ v. 打破

library /'laɪbrəri/ n. 图书馆

noise /nɔɪz/ n. [UC]/[C] 噪音, 杂声

fast /fæst/ adv. 快速地, 迅速地

lean out of 把头/身体探出

Lesson 71 Not a baby

key /kiː/ n. 钥匙

baby /'beɪbi/ n. 婴儿

understand /ˌʌndər'stænd/ v. 明白



D. After class – Glossary

enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	v.	享受
yourself	/jɔːr'self/	pron.	你自己
ourselves	/ɑːr'selvz/	pron.	我们自己

Lesson 73 The weekend

absent	/'æbsənt/	adj.	缺席的
spend	/spend/	v.	度过; 花 (时间)
countryside	/'kʌntrisaɪd/	n.	乡下, 郊外
lucky	/'lʌki/	adj.	幸运的
weekend	/'wiːkend/	n.	周末
Monday	/'mʌndeɪ/	n.	周一
Tuesday	/'tuːzdeɪ/	n.	周二

Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ n. 周三

Thursday /'θɜːrzdeɪ/ n. 周四

Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ n. 周五

Saturday /'sætərdeɪ/ n. 周六

Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ n. 周日

Lesson 74 Where were you on ... ? When were you at ... ?

church	/tʃɜːrtʃ/	n.	教堂
dairy	/'deri/	n.	乳制品
bakery	/'beɪkəri/	n.	面包店, 面包房



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 75 The car race

race	/reɪs/	n.	比赛
town	/taʊn/	n.	城镇
crowd	/kraʊd/	n.	人群, 一群人
stand	/stænd/	v.	站立
exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	adj.	令人激动的
finish	/'fɪnɪʃ/	n.	结尾, 结束
winner	/'wɪnər/	n.	获胜者, 赢家
just	/dʒʌst/	adv.	正好, 恰好
behind	/bɪ'haɪnd/	prep.	在.....之后
way	/weɪ/	n.	路途

Lesson 77 He's awful!

awful	/'ɔːfl/	adj.	让人讨厌的
call	/kɔːl/	v.	打电话
time	/taɪm/	n.	次, 次数
answer	/'ænsər/	v.	接 (电话)
last	/læst/	adj.	上一次的,
again	/ə'geɪn/	adv.	又, 再次





D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 67 A bad cold

1. ① be ill/sick 处于生病状态
 ② get sick = become/fall ill 患上疾病 (强调动作)
 ③ look ill/sick 看上去生病了
 ④ feel ill 生病的, 不舒服的
 ⑤ feel sick 想吐的
2. ① have/have got/catch a cold
 患有/染上 (普通) 感冒
 ② have/have got/catch (the) flu
 患有/染上流行性 (病毒性) 感冒
3. ① stay in bed: (因病) 卧床休息
 ② in bed: 盖被躺在床上
 ③ on the bed: 不盖被躺在床上

Lesson 69 Thank you, doctor.

1. well vs. better
 ① look/feel/be well: (看上去/自我感觉) 身体健康的
 ② look/feel/be better: (看上去/自我感觉) 病好转的
 ③ get well/get better: (病情) 康复, 好转
2. yet: 从现在起至将来某个时间, 还
*e.g. You are better now, but you mustn't get up **yet**.*
3. for + a time period: 持续.....(一段时间)
*e.g. You must remain/stay in bed **for** two days.*
4. by the way (顺便说/问一下): 用于在对话中插入突然想到的 (或与当下话题无关的) 事情
*e.g. **By the way**, my name is Julie.*



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 71 Not a baby

1. enjoy oneself 玩得开心
2. “all right (= alright)” in the text (文中含义)
(表示同意、理解或接受) 好的, 行了
3. That’s/It’s all right. 对某人感谢或道歉的回答
4. the key **to** the front door 开前门/大门的钥匙
the key (=answer) **to** the test 测试的答案
the **key to** success 成功的秘诀
5. Do you understand? 你明白吗?
(强调说话人指令某人做某事,
尤其是在说话人对某人生气时)
6. Goodbye. = See you (later). = See you next time.
= See you soon.

Lesson 73 The weekend

1. at the butcher’s = at the butcher’s **shop/store**
at my mother’s = at my mother’s **home/house**
2. How are you (doing)?
≈ How are things (with you)?
3. ① spend **time** (doing sth./on sth.)
② spend **money** on (doing) sth.
4. be absent from **sth. (school, work, etc.)** 缺席
5. 否定疑问句: 用于**反问**或**加强情感**
 - *Aren’t you lucky? (≈ You’re so lucky!)*
 - *Can’t we talk about this somewhere else?*
我们(难道)不能在别处讨论这件事吗?



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 75 A car race

1. hundreds of sth. 数以百计的 (人或事物).....
thousands of ... 数以千计的/数以万计的.....
millions/billions of ... 数以百万/十亿计的.....
2. ① on **the/one's** way **to a place/home**
在**去某地/回家**的路上
② **the** way (from a place) **to** a/another place
到某地的路线/从某地**到**另一地的路线
3. exciting vs. excited
 - This is an **exciting** (令人兴奋的) race.
 - I am **excited about** (对.....感到兴奋) this race.
4. ① in the crowd 在人群中
② a small/large crowd (of + sb./sth.)
一小群/一大群人 (或物)

Lesson 77 He's awful!

1. **once/twice/three** (number ≥ 3) times
一次/两次/三 (或三以上) 次
2. **answer the phone** \approx pick up the phone 接电话
answer the door = open the door after hearing the doorbell/sb. knocking on the door 应声开门
- 3.

today 今天	this morning/ afternoon/evening 今天早上/下午/晚上	tonight 今夜
yesterday 昨天	yesterday morning/ afternoon/evening 昨天早上/下午/晚上	last night 昨夜
the day before yesterday 前天	the day before yesterday in the morning/afternoon/evening 前天早上/下午/晚上	the night before last 前天夜里