

This material is for:

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

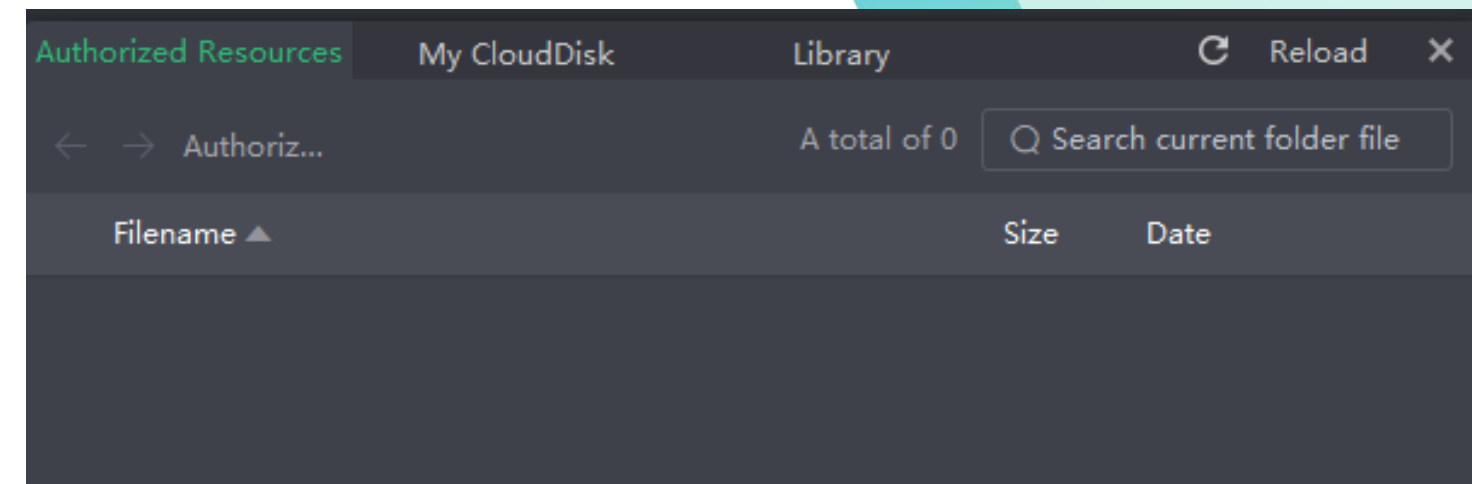
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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。

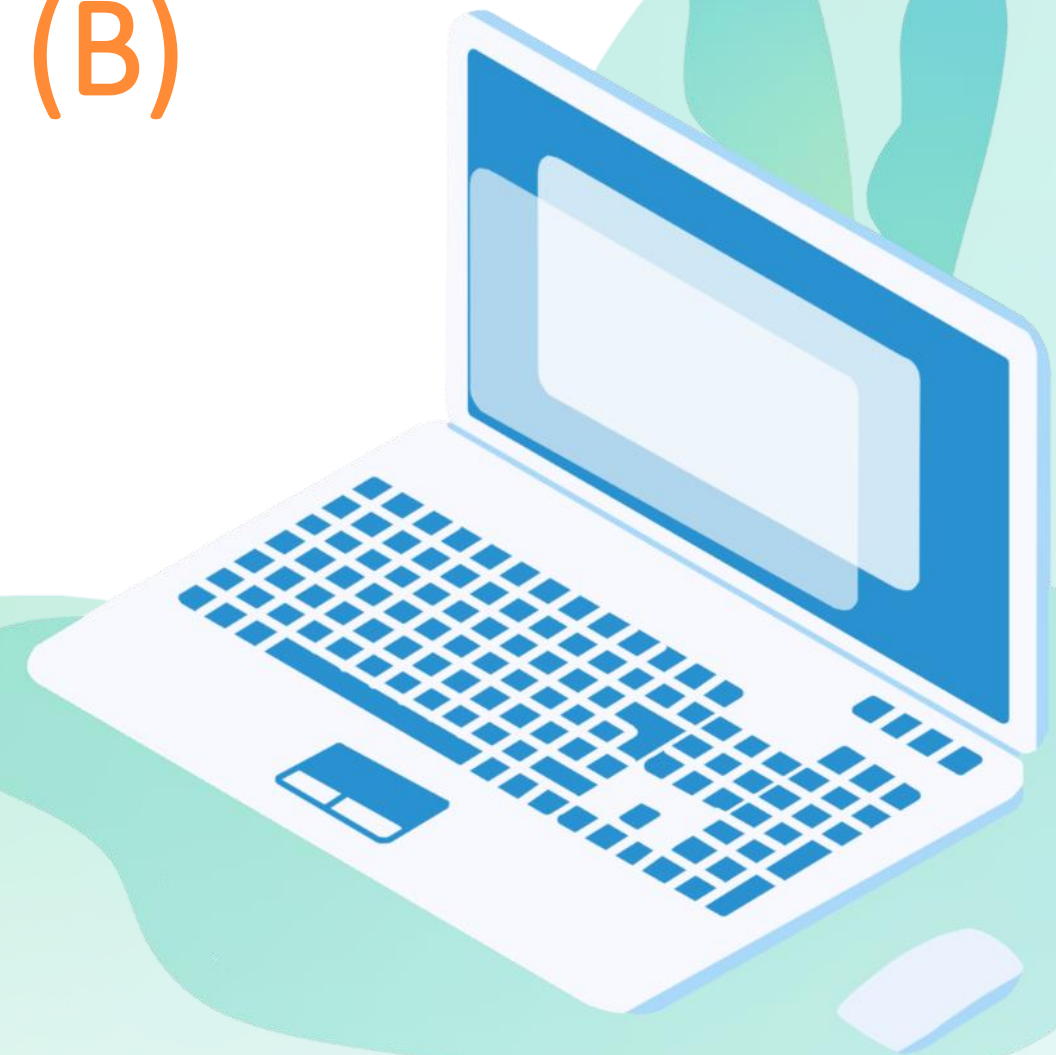


Acadsoc New Classic English 2 (B)

Lesson 23 Revision 1 复习课 1

Learning Objectives:

- Summarize tenses in Unit 1
- Review grammar points in Unit 1
- Review words often confused Unit 1
- Check the glossary in Unit 1



A. Tenses

(3mins)



阿卡索外教网
外教一对一在线英语培训平台
Acadsoc.com.cn

Tense 时态	Examples 例句	When to use 应用
Present perfect continuous 现在完成进行时	<ul style="list-style-type: none">What has been happening?- It <u>has been raining</u> hard since yesterday.- He <u>has been calling</u> me the whole morning.- I <u>have been reading</u> all afternoon.	To show that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time

- **Exercise:** Change the following verbs so that they tell us what has been happening.
练习：将下列句子改写为现在完成进行时的形式。

1. They _____ (talk) for the last hour.
2. We _____ (wait) here for 3 hours.
3. I _____ (not feel) well lately.

A. Tenses

Tense 时态	Examples 例句	When to use 应用
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- **Exercise:** Change the following verbs so that they tell us what has been happening.
练习：将下列句子改写为现在完成进行时的形式。

1. They have been talking (talk) for the last hour.
 2. We have been waiting (wait) here for 3 hours.
 3. I haven't been feeling (not feel) well lately.

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)



1. Complex statements / 复合句

He missed the train. He did not hurry.	→	He missed the train <u>because</u> he did not hurry.
She ran fast. She failed to win the race.	→	<u>Although</u> she ran fast, she failed to win the race.
I was tired. I went to sleep immediately.	→	I was <u>so</u> tired _____ I went to sleep immediately.
I found the door unlocked. I went into the kitchen.	→	<u>Finding</u> the door unlocked, I went into the kitchen.
The city was destroyed during the war. It has now been completely rebuilt.	→	<u>Destroyed</u> during the war, the city has now been completely rebuilt.
My neighbor went to Tokyo for a holiday. He could not return home. He did not have enough money.	→	My neighbor, _____ went to Tokyo for a holiday, could not return home _____ he did not have enough money.

B. Grammar Points

1. Complex statements / 复合句

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The city was destroyed during the war. It has now been completely rebuilt.	→	<u>Destroyed</u> during the war, the city has now been completely rebuilt.
My neighbor went to Tokyo for a holiday. He could not return home. He did not have enough money.	→	My neighbor, <u>who</u> went to Tokyo for a holiday, could not return home <u>because</u> he did not have enough money.

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)



2. Phrasal verbs with 'Look' / 含有look的动词词组

Look into sth.	The police officers have promised to <u>look into</u> this.
Look up sth.	I <u>looked up</u> your address in the file.
Look forward to sth.	He is <u>looking forward to</u> working with the new manager.
Look out for sth.	<u>Look out for</u> slippery rocks on the trail.
Look in on sb.	I decided to <u>look in on</u> Jim on my way home.
Look after sb.	I love <u>looking after</u> the children.
Look down on sb.	He is not successful, so they <u>look down on</u> him.

3. 'the +adj.' / 'the+形容词'表示一类人

the English

the injured

the homeless

1. We need to provide homes for _____.
2. _____ drives on the left.
3. After the car crash, _____ were taken to several local hospitals.

B. Grammar Points

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1. We need to provide homes for the homeless.
2. The English drives on the left.
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B. Grammar Points

(4mins)



4. *With* used to describe accompanying state / *with*描述伴随状态

The man with long hair is a poet.

The police are looking for a man with a scar on his face.

This is a beautiful house with a garden and a swimming pool.

She used to sleep with the window open.

He felt nervous with the whole class staring at her.

- **Exercise:** Join these sentences with 'with'.

练习：用with连接以下句子。

1. *The woman is carrying a handbag. She is a singer.*
2. *He has a lot of work to do. He feels very busy.*
3. *My mom looked at me. She had tears in her eyes.*

B. Grammar Points

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- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The woman is carrying a handbag. She is a singer. | <i>The woman with a handbag is a singer.</i> |
| 2. He has a lot of work to do. He feels very busy. | <i>With a lot of work to do, he feels very busy.</i> |
| 3. My mom looked at me. She had tears in her eyes. | <i>My mom looked at me with tears in her eyes.</i> |

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)



5. Several ways to express purpose / 表示目的的几种方式

to	He ran to the station <u>to catch</u> the train.
	She gave me a call <u>to tell</u> me that the plan has been changed.
in order to/that	I told him about it <u>in order to</u> help you.
	He works hard <u>in order that</u> he may pass the exam.
so as to	I opened the door quietly <u>so as not to</u> disturb him.
	We went early <u>so as to</u> get good seats.
so that	I stopped <u>so that</u> you could catch up. = I stopped <u>for you to</u> catch up.
	Deliver the package now <u>so that</u> it could arrive on time.

(3mins)

C. Words often confused

1. *raise/rise* & *lay/lie*

1. The airplane (raised / rose) into the air.
2. He (raised / rose) his hand to wave.
3. I have been (laying / lying) here for half an hour.
4. Mrs. Jones (laid / lay) the table before breakfast.

2. *cause/reason* & *reach/arrive*

1. I (reasoned / caused) with him for hours, but I couldn't persuade him to change his mind.
2. What (caused / reasoned) the fire?
3. Will you pass me the book? I can't (reach / arrive) it.
4. We (reached / arrived) in the city yesterday.

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(3mins)



C. Words often confused

3. use/used to do/be used to doing

1. He (is used to / used to) work sixteen hours a day.
2. I (am used to / used to) swimming in cold water.
3. He always (uses / used to) scented (带香味的) soap.

4. take part/take place

1. The next race will (take place / take part) in a year's time.
2. She (took part / took place) in the board meeting.

5. increase/grow & gain/earn

1. Judy has (increased / grown) so much that I hardly recognize her.
2. Can you (increase / grow) the profit?
3. Amy has (gained / earned) a lot from her learning project.
4. He (earns / gains) 4000 dollars per month.

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D. Glossary

Lesson 1-2

tired
 real
 owner
 spring
 mattress
 gust
 sweep
 courtyard
 smash
 miraculously
 unhurt
 glance
 promptly

Lesson 3-4

ride
 excursion
 conductor
 view

Lesson 5-6

reward
 virtue
 diet
 forbid
 hurriedly
 embarrass
 guiltily
 strict
 reward
 occasionally

Lesson 7-8

temporarily
 inch
 space
 actually

D. Glossary

Lesson 9-10

hot
 fireman
 cause
 cause
 examine
 accidentally
 remains
 wire
 volt
 power line
 solve
 mystery
 snatch
 spark

Lesson 11-12

sticky
 finger
 pie
 mix
 pastry
 annoying
 receiver
 dismay
 recognize
 persuade
 mess
 doorknob
 sign
 register

Lesson 13-14

gold
 mine
 treasure
 revealer
 invent
 detect
 bury
 cave
 seashore
 pirate
 arm
 soil
 entrance
 worthless
 thoroughly
 trunk
 confident
 value

D. Glossary

Lesson 15-16

sound
excitement
handsome
Rolls-Royce
Benz
wheel
explosion
course
rival
speed
downhill

Lesson 17-18

madam
jeans
hesitate
serve
scornfully
punish
fur
eager

Lesson 19-20

blessing
disguise
tiny
possess
cursed
increase
plant
church
evil
reputation
claim
victim
vicar

source

income

trunk

Lesson 21-22

bark

press

paw

latch

expert

develop

habit

remove

See you next time!



您的支持是我们前进的动力，
期待您的五星好评！

