

This material is for:

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

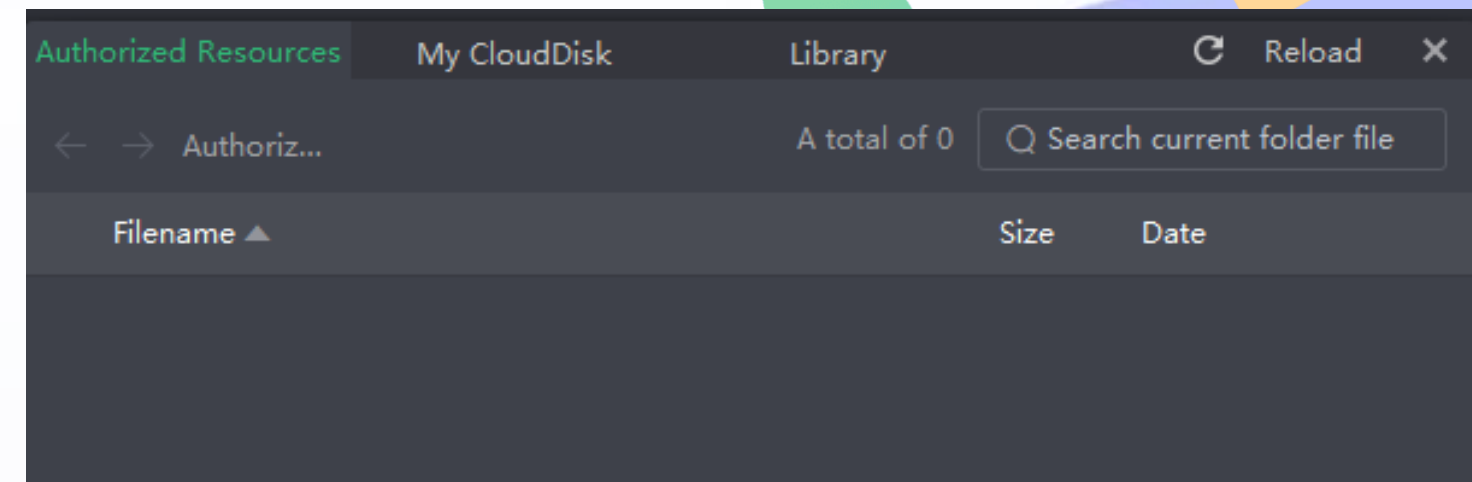
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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。

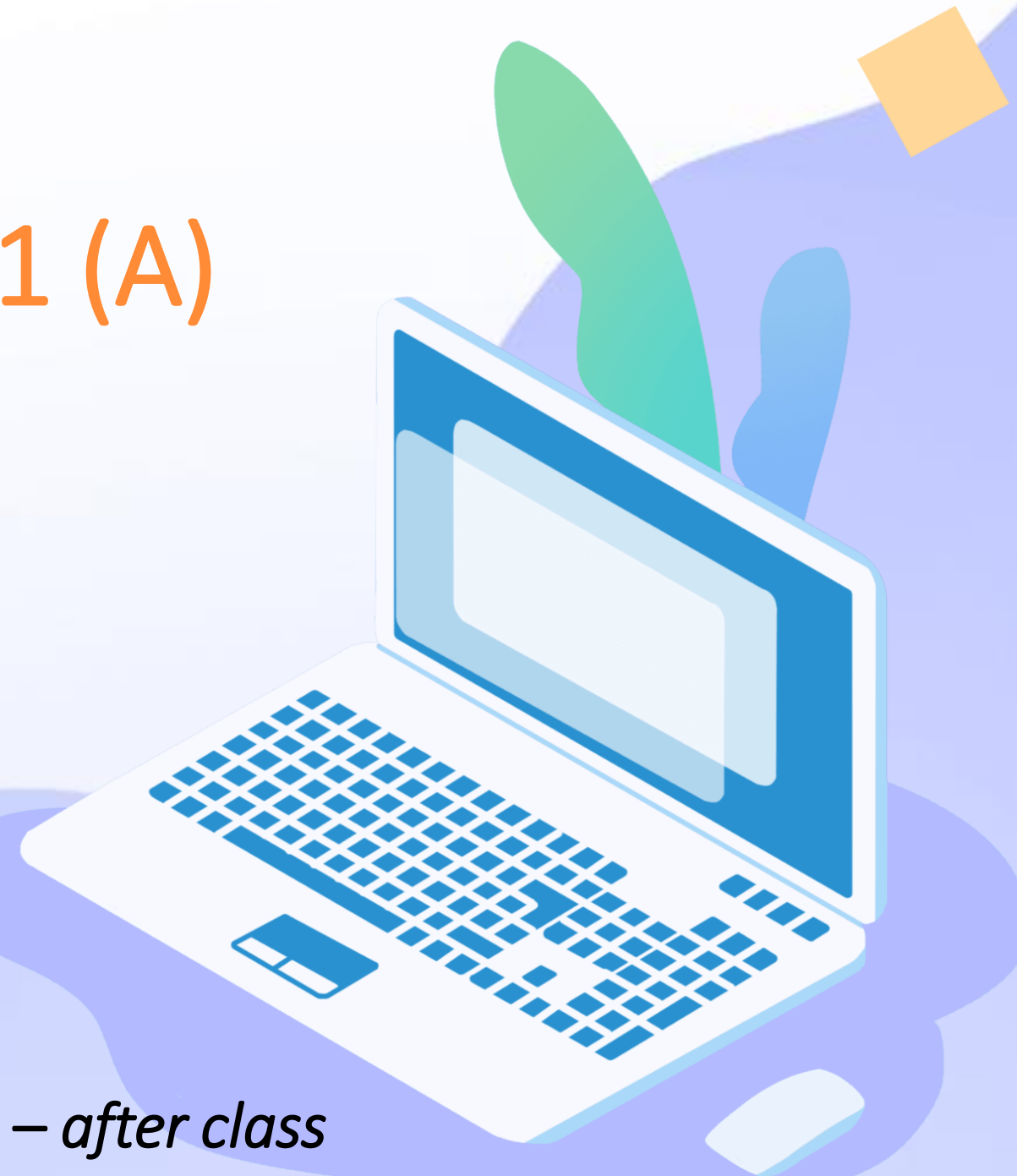


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (A)

Lesson 53 Review 4 复习课 4

Learning Objectives:

- Review texts, words and expressions in Unit 4
- Summarize grammar points in Unit 4
- Check out the glossary and expressions in Unit 4 – *after class*



(1.5 mins)



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A. Texts

Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 41 – Making a bookcase

- You're working hard, Alice. What are you doing?
- I'm making a bookcase. I'm going to paint it pink.
- Give me that hammer please, George.
- Here you are.



Lesson 43 – Don't drop it!

- What are you going to do with it?
- I'm going to put it here, in front of the window.
- Be careful! Don't drop it!



Lesson 45 – Penny's bag

- Is that bottle of aftershave for me?
- Well, it's certainly not for me!





(1.5 mins)

A. Texts

Review the texts with your teacher.

Lesson 47 – Hurry up!

- Where's the tea?
- It's over there, behind the teapot.
There it is! It's in front of you!



Lesson 49 – The boss's letter

- Can you come here for a minute, please?
- Yes, sir?
- Where's Pamela?
- She is next door. She is in her office, sir.



Lesson 51 – A walk through the woods

- Do you want any milk?
- No, thank you. I don't like milk in my coffee. I like black coffee.

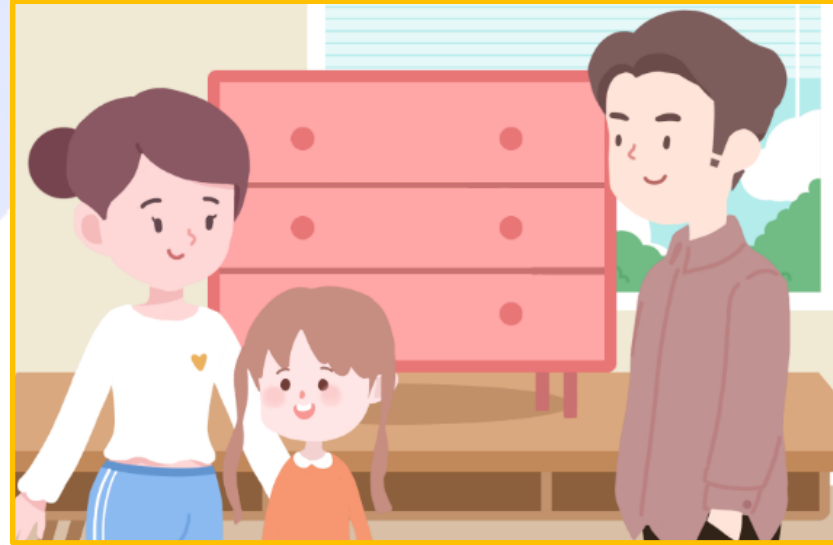




(2 mins)

◆ B. Words and Expressions

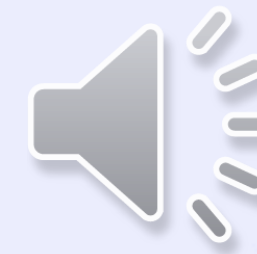
■ Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



1. This _____ isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. _____ her _____ color.



2. - It's a _____.
- Those _____ are _____, too.

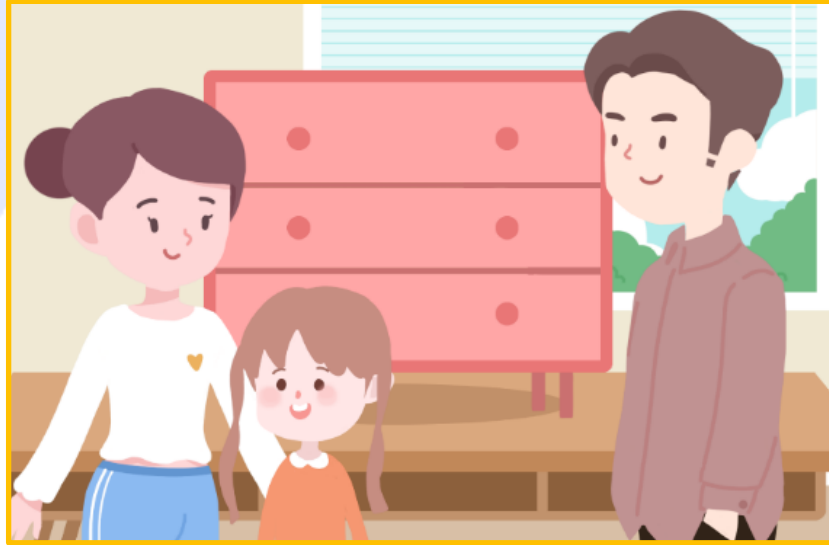


3. A _____ of _____, a _____ of _____, a _____ of _____ ...



B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



1. This bookcase isn't for me. It's for my daughter, Susan. Pink's her favorite color.

2. - It's a lovely vase.
- Those flowers are lovely, too.



3. A piece of cheese, a loaf of bread, a bar of soap ...



(2 mins)

◆ B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



4. - _____ you make the tea, Sam?
- Yes, _____ I _____, Penny.
- Is there any water in this _____?
- Yes, there is.



5. - The _____ is _____!



6. - Do you _____ coffee?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you _____ a cup?
- Yes, please, Christine.





B. Words and Expressions

Listen to the sentences and read aloud the words in the blanks.



4. - Can you make the tea, Sam?
- Yes, of course I can, Penny.
- Is there any water in this kettle?
- Yes, there is.

5. - The boss's handwriting is terrible!



6. - Do you like coffee?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you want a cup?
- Yes, please, Christine.



◆ B. Words and Expressions

(2.5mins)

■ Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions.

what to do with here we are here we go just a minute

1. – *Dinner's ready!*
– _____! *I'm coming!*
2. *We're driving to California.* _____!
3. _____! *Times Square (时代广场) is in front of us!*
4. *The new teacher doesn't know* _____ *the students.*
They are so naughty (淘气的)!



◆ B. Words and Expressions

■ Fill in the blanks with the correct expressions.

what to do with here we are here we go just a minute

1. – *Dinner's ready!*
– *Just a minute*! *I'm coming!*
2. *We're driving to California.* *Here we go*!
3. *Here we are*! *Times Square (时代广场) is in front of us!*
4. *The new teacher doesn't know* *what to do with* *the students.*
They are so naughty (淘气的)!

C. Grammar Points

(1.5 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

... is/am/are going to ...

Meaning
含义

- We use this structure to talk about future plans and intentions.
- 我们用该结构谈论未来的计划、意图和打算。该结构可译为“将要/打算做某事”。

Such structure in different types of sentences 该结构在不同类型句子中的具体形式

	Structures 结构	Examples 例句
Affirmative 肯定句	subject (主语) + the “be” verb (be动词) + going to + do sth.	She is going to run.
Negative 否定句	subject + the “be” verb + not + going to + do sth.	_____
Interrogative 疑问句	the “be” verb + subject + going to + do sth.	_____

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

... is/am/are going to ...

Meaning
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- We use this structure to talk about future plans and intentions.
- 我们用该结构谈论未来的计划、意图和打算。该结构可译为“将要/打算做某事”。

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Negative 否定句	subject + the “be” verb + <u>not</u> + going to + do sth.	<u>She is not going to run.</u>
Interrogative 疑问句	<u>the “be” verb</u> + subject + going to + do sth.	<u>Is she going to run?</u>

C. Grammar Points

(2 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Imperative clauses 祈使句		
	Positive form 肯定形式	Negative form 否定形式
Function 功能	We use imperative clauses when we want to tell sb. directly to do / not to do sth. (usually for suggestions, requests, orders etc.) 我们用祈使句来 直接地 告诉别人 要/不要 做某事 (通常用于提建议、要求、命令等)。	
Feature 特点	An imperative clause usually doesn't have a subject . 祈使句通常 无主语 。	
Structure 结构	Base form of the verb + object + ... 动词原形 + 宾语 +	Don't + base form of the verb + object + ... Don't + 动词原形 + 宾语 +
Examples 例句	Bring this letter to him. 把这封信 带给 他。 ____ careful. 小心点。	_____ drop it! 别把它 摔了/掉了 ! _____ late ! 别 迟到了 !

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Imperative clauses 祈使句		
	Positive form 肯定形式	Negative form 否定形式
Function 功能	We use imperative clauses when we want to tell sb. directly to do / not to do sth. (usually for suggestions, requests, orders etc.) 我们用祈使句来 直接地 告诉别人 要/不要 做某事 (通常用于提建议、要求、命令等)。	
Feature 特点	An imperative clause usually doesn't have a subject . 祈使句通常 无主语 。	
Structure 结构	Base form of the verb + object + ... 动词原形 + 宾语 +	Don't + base form of the verb + object + ... Don't + 动词原形 + 宾语 +
Examples 例句	Bring this letter to him. 把这封信 带给 他。 Be careful. 小心点。	Don't drop it! 别把它 摔了/掉了 ! Don't be late! 别迟到了!

C. Grammar Points

(2 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

“some” vs. “any”	
some /sʌm/ (一些)	any /'eni/ (任何一个, 一些)
<p>➤ used in affirmative sentences 在肯定句中使用</p> <p>▷ <i>There is some cheese in the kitchen.</i> 厨房里有一些一些奶酪。</p>	<p>➤ used in negative and interrogative sentences 在否定句与疑问句中使用</p> <p>▷ Change the sentence on the left into negative and interrogative sentences: _____ _____</p>

Exception : “**Some**” can be used in **interrogative sentences** in the following cases.

例外: some在以下情况可用于**疑问句**。

- ① to **ask for sth.** 要求对方提供某物
▷ *Can I have **some** tea, please?* 请问能给我一些茶水吗?
- ② to **offer sth.** 主动提供某物
▷ *Would you like **some** coffee?* 你想来一些咖啡吗?

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

“some” vs. “any”	
some /sʌm/ (一些)	any /'eni/ (任何一个, 一些)
<p>➤ used in affirmative sentences 在肯定句中使用</p> <p>▷ <i>There is some cheese in the kitchen.</i> 厨房里有一些一些奶酪。</p>	<p>➤ used in negative and interrogative sentences 在否定句与疑问句中使用</p> <p>▷ Change the sentence on the left into negative and interrogative sentences: <u><i>There isn't any cheese in the kitchen.</i></u> <u><i>Is there any cheese in the kitchen?</i></u></p>

Exception : “**Some**” can be used in **interrogative sentences** in the following cases.

例外: some在以下情况可用于**疑问句**。

① to **ask for sth.** 要求对方提供某物

▷ *Can I have **some** tea, please?* 请问能给我一些茶水吗?

② to **offer sth.** 主动提供某物

▷ *Would you like **some** coffee?* 你想来一些咖啡吗?

C. Grammar Points

(3 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

“There is / There are”			
Sentence Type 句子类型	For uncountable nouns 不可数名词	For the singular form of countable nouns 可数名词的单数形式	For the plural form of countable nouns 可数名词的复数形式
Affirmative sentences 肯定句	Structure (结构): There is/are + noun (名词) + rest of the sentence (句子剩余部分)		
	There is some bread on the table.	There is a cup on the table.	There are some cups on the table.
Negative sentences 否定句	Structure: There is/are + not/no + noun + rest of the sentence		
	There _____ bread on the table.	There isn't a cup on the table.	There _____ cups on the table.
Interrogative sentences 疑问句	Structure: Is/Are there + noun + rest of the sentence		
	_____	Is there a cup on the table?	_____
Answers to Interrogative Sentences 对疑问句的回答	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

“There is / There are”			
Sentence Type 句子类型	For uncountable nouns 不可数名词	For the singular form of countable nouns 可数名词的单数形式	For the plural form of countable nouns 可数名词的复数形式
Affirmative sentences 肯定句	Structure (结构): There is/are + noun (名词) + rest of the sentence (句子剩余部分)		
	There is some bread on the table.	There is a cup on the table.	There are some cups on the table.
Negative sentences 否定句	Structure: There is/are + not/no + noun + rest of the sentence		
	There isn't any/is no bread on the table.	There isn't a cup on the table.	There aren't any/are no cups on the table.
Interrogative sentences 疑问句	Structure: Is/Are there + noun + rest of the sentence		
	Is there any bread on the table?	Is there a cup on the table?	Are there any cups on the table?
Answers to Interrogative Sentences 对疑问句的回答	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

C. Grammar Points

(2.5 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

The meanings of “can” can的含义	
① be able to 有能力，会 e.g. I can type this letter.	② used to ask sb. to do sth. 用于请求某人做某事 e.g. Can you come here for a minute?
Using “can” in sentences 在句子中使用can	
Sentence type 句子类型	Structures and examples 结构与例句
Affirmative sentences 肯定句	Subject (主语) + can + <u>original form of verb (动词原形)</u> [+ rest of sentence (句子剩余部分)]. e.g. She can <u>type</u> the letter.
Negative sentences 否定句	Subject + can’t + <u>original form of verb</u> (+ rest of sentence). e.g. _____
Interrogative sentences 疑问句	Can + subject + <u>original form of verb</u> (+ rest of sentence)? e.g. _____
Answer to Interrogatives Sentences 对疑问句的回答	Fill in the blank with a negative answer: _____

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

The meanings of “can” can的含义	
① be able to 有能力，会 e.g. I can type this letter.	② used to ask sb. to do sth. 用于请求某人做某事 e.g. Can you come here for a minute?
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Sentence type 句子类型	Structures and examples 结构与例句
Affirmative sentences 肯定句	Subject (主语) + can + <u>original form of verb (动词原形)</u> [+ rest of sentence (句子剩余部分)]. e.g. She can <u>type</u> the letter.
Negative sentences 否定句	Subject + can’t + <u>original form of verb</u> (+ rest of sentence). e.g. <u>She can’t type the letter.</u>
Interrogative sentences 疑问句	Can + subject + <u>original form of verb</u> (+ rest of sentence)? e.g. <u>Can she type the letter?</u>
Answer to Interrogatives Sentences 对疑问句的回答	Fill in the blank with a negative answer: <u>No, she can’t.</u>

C. Grammar Points

(2 mins)

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Simple present tense (1) 一般现在时 (1)		
Function 功能		to describe the present situation 用于描述当下的情况
Using simple present tense in sentences 在句子中使用一般现在时		
Declarative sentences 陈述句	Positive sentences 肯定句	Structure (结构): Subject (主语) + verb (动词) + object (宾语) He likes oranges.
	Negative sentences 否定句	Structure: Subject + don't/doesn't + verb + object e.g. _____
	Interrogative sentences 疑问句	Structure: Do/Does + subject + verb + object? e.g. _____
	Answers to interrogative sentences 对疑问句的回答	Fill in the blank with a positive answer: _____

C. Grammar Points

Review the grammar point and fill in the blanks.

Simple present tense (1) 一般现在时 (1)		
Function 功能		to describe the present situation 用于描述当下的情况
Using simple present tense in sentences 在句子中使用一般现在时		
Declarative sentences 陈述句	Positive sentences 肯定句	Structure (结构): Subject (主语) + verb (动词) + object (宾语) He likes oranges.
	Negative sentences 否定句	Structure: Subject + don't/doesn't + verb + object e.g. He doesn't like oranges.
	Interrogative sentences 疑问句	Structure: Do/Does + subject + verb + object? e.g. Does he like oranges?
		Answers to interrogative sentences 对疑问句的回答 Fill in the blank with a positive answer: Yes, he does.

C. Grammar Points

Grammar Exercises

(2.5 mins)

1. is/am/are going to & simple present tense

Are we going to go to the movies?

- Declarative sentence (陈述句): _____
- Simple present tense of the sentence above (以上句子的一般现在时): _____

2. simple present tense

They love oranges.

- Interrogative sentence (疑问句): _____

3. some/any & There be (There is/are)

- Excuse me, can I have _____ (some/any) water?
- Sorry, _____ (there be, not) _____ (some/any) water.
- Would you like _____ (some/any) orange juice instead?

4. Imperative clauses

You should be careful.

Imperative clause (祈使句): _____

5. can

Can you do my homework for me?

- Negative answer (否定回答): _____

C. Grammar Points

Grammar Exercises

1. is/am/are going to & simple present tense

Are we going to go to the movies?

- Declarative sentence (陈述句): *We are going to go to the movies.*
- Simple present tense of the sentence above (以上句子的一般现在时):
We go to the movies.

2. simple present tense

They love oranges.

- Interrogative sentence (疑问句): *Do they love oranges?*

3. some/any & There be (There is/are)

- Excuse me, can I have *some* (some/any) water?
- Sorry, *there isn't* (there be, not) *any* (some/any) water.
- Would you like *some* (some/any) orange juice instead?

4. Imperative clauses

You should be careful.

Imperative clause (祈使句): *Be careful!*

5. can

Can you do my homework for me?

- Negative answer (否定回答): *No, I can't.*

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 4
after class!*

课后记得查看第四单元的词汇和实用表达！





D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 41 Making a bookcase

work	/wɜːrk/	v.	工作
make	/meɪk/	v.	做
paint	/peɪnt/	v.	上漆, 涂
bookcase	/'bʊkkeɪs/	n.	书橱, 书架
hammer	/'hæmə/	n.	锤子
pink	/pɪŋk/	n. & adj.	粉红色(的)
favorite	/'feɪvərɪt/	adj.	最喜欢的
hard	/hɑːrd/	adv.	努力地, 拼命地

Lesson 42 What are you going to do?

homework	/'hoʊmwɜːrk/	n. [UC]	作业
dish	/dɪʃ/	n.	盘子, 碟子
listen	/'lɪsn/	v.	听

Lesson 43 Don't drop it!

in front of			在....前面
vase	/veɪs/	n.	花瓶
flower	/'flaʊər/	n.	花
careful	/'keɪfl/	adj.	小心的
drop	/drɒp/	v.	(使).....落下/掉下



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 44 What are you going to do with ...?

show /ʃoʊ/ v. 给.....看

take /teɪk/ v. 带给, 带上

send /send/ v. 发送, 邮寄

Lesson 45 Penny's bag

cheese /tʃiːz/ n. 奶酪

bread /bred/ n. 面包

soap /soʊp/ n. 肥皂

chocolate /ˈtʃɔːklət/ n. 巧克力

sugar /ˈʃʊɡər/ n. 糖

coffee /ˈkɔːfi/ n. 咖啡

tea /tiː/ n. 茶

Lesson 47 Hurry up!

of course 当然

kettle /ˈketl/ n. 热水壶, 烧水壶

teapot /ˈtiːpɑːt/ n. 茶壶

behind /bɪˈhaɪnd/ prep. 在.....后面

now /naʊ/ adv. 现在

find /faɪnd/ v. 找到

boil /bɔɪl/ v. 烧开, 煮沸

Lesson 50 Can you ...?

lift /lɪft/ v. 举起, 搬起

cake /keɪk/ n. 蛋糕

biscuit /ˈbɪskɪt/ n. 饼干; [北美] 软饼



D. After class – Glossary

Lesson 49 The boss's letter

can	/kæn/	modal verb	能够
ask	/æsk/	v.	问
boss	/bɔːs/	n.	老板, 上司
minute	/'mɪnɪt/	n.	片刻, 一会儿
handwriting	/'hændraɪtɪŋ/	n.	书写
terrible	/'terəbl/	adj.	糟糕的, 可怕的

Lesson 51 A cup of coffee

like	/laɪk/	v.	喜欢
want	/wɑːnt/	v.	想要

Lesson 52 Do you like ... ?

egg	/eg/	n.	鸡蛋
butter	/'bʌtər/	n. [UC]	黄油
banana	/bə'nænə/	n.	香蕉
honey	/'hʌni/	n. [UC]	蜂蜜
orange	/'ɔːrɪndʒ/	n.	橙子
jam	/dʒæm/	n. [UC]	果酱
apple	/'æpl/	n.	苹果
beer	/bɪr/	n. [UC]	啤酒



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 41 Making a bookcase

1. hard一词的不同用法

① 作副词: 努力地

- *Work **hard** and play **hard**.*
努力地工作, 拼命地玩。

② 作形容词: 困难的

- *This is a very **hard** question.* 这个问题很难。

2. paint一词的不同用法

① 作动词: **paint sth. + color** 将某物涂成某色

② 作不可数名词: 油漆

③ 作复数名词: 颜料

3. Here you **are**/Here you **go**:

将某物给某人时说的话, 译为“给你”

Lesson 43 Don't drop it!

1. ① be careful **with/of/about** sth.

对某物/某人保持小心态度

② be careful **(not) to** do sth.

注意(不要)做某事

2. do with sb./sth.

对某人/某物采取某种措施; 处理/处置某人(某物)
(用于含有**what**的否定句和疑问句中)

➤ **what to do with ... = how to deal with ...**

3. There we are 在文中的含义:

① We've done it! 我们弄完了(移完花瓶了)!

② This looks good. I'm satisfied.

这多好看。我很满意!



D. After class – Expressions

Lesson 45 Penny's bag

1. 描述不可数名词的量词: a + 量词 + of + 不可数名词

- ① a **piece** of **cheese/bread/cake/meat/cloth**
一块芝士/面包/蛋糕/肉/布
- ② a **piece** of paper 一张纸
- ③ a **loaf** of **bread** 一(长)条面包
- ④ a **bar** of **chocolate/soap** 一块巧克力/肥皂
- ⑤ a **bottle** of **milk/juice/water/aftershave**
一瓶牛奶/果汁/水/须后水 (特指长条状有盖瓶子)
- ⑥ a **cup** of **tea/coffee** 一杯茶/咖啡 (特指有柄敞口杯)
- ⑦ a **glass** of **water/lemonade**
一杯水/柠檬水 (特指无盖玻璃杯)

2. 用重量单位修饰名词: a + 重量单位 + of + 名词

- ① a **pound** of sugar 一磅糖 (1磅≈0.45公斤)
- ② a **kilogram** of salt 一公斤盐
- ③ a **gram** of tea 一克茶(叶)

3. 用分数 (非整数) 修饰名词

- ① **half** a pound of coffee 半磅咖啡
- ② a **quarter** of a pound of tea 四分之一磅茶(叶)

Lesson 47 Hurry up!

1. 表明某物品所在地点的表达

- ① over there 在那里 ② over here 在这里
- ③ There it is. / There they are.
(我找到它/它们了。) 它/它们在那里。
- ④ Here it is. / Here they are.
(我找到它/它们了。) 它/它们在这里。

2. 其它与here和there有关的表达

- ① Here it is: 也用于将某物 (单数) 给某人的场合
(≈ Here you are. / Here you go. /
There you are. / There you go.)
- ② Here we are. 我们到 (目的地) 了。
- ③ Here we go. 我们出发吧。



Lesson 49 The boss's letter

1. “A minute” 在文中意为 “很短的时间”

- ① Can you come here **for a minute/second/moment**? 你能过来一下吗?
- ② Can you **wait a minute/second/moment**? 你能等一下吗?
- ③ Just a **minute/moment/second**! 等一下!
- ④ Do you **have a minute/second/moment**? 你有空吗?

2. next door (to): 在 (.....) 隔壁

3. 和 “What's wrong?” 有关的表达

- ① **What's wrong?** ≈ What's the matter?
≈ What's the matter with you? (你) 怎么了?
- ② **What's wrong with sth.**: 某物出了什么问题
- ③ **What's wrong with sb.**: 某人有什么毛病 / 某人哪里不对劲

Lesson 51 A cup of coffee

1. 主动提供物品的表达及对他主动提供某物的回答

- **Do you want/Would you like** a cup (of coffee)?
- **Yes, please. / Sure. / Of course.**

或: **No, thank you. / No, thanks.**

2. 课文中one的用法

- Do you like **biscuits**?
- Yes, I do.
- Do you want **one**? (one = **one/a biscuit**)

[one用于指代前文出现的可数名词的单数形式, 从而避免重复]

3. black coffee 黑咖啡 (不加奶或咖啡伴侣的咖啡)

black coffee with sugar 加糖的黑咖啡

black tea **红茶** green tea 绿茶

4. ① want sth. 想要某物

② want (sb.) to do sth. 想要 (让某人) 做某事