

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。

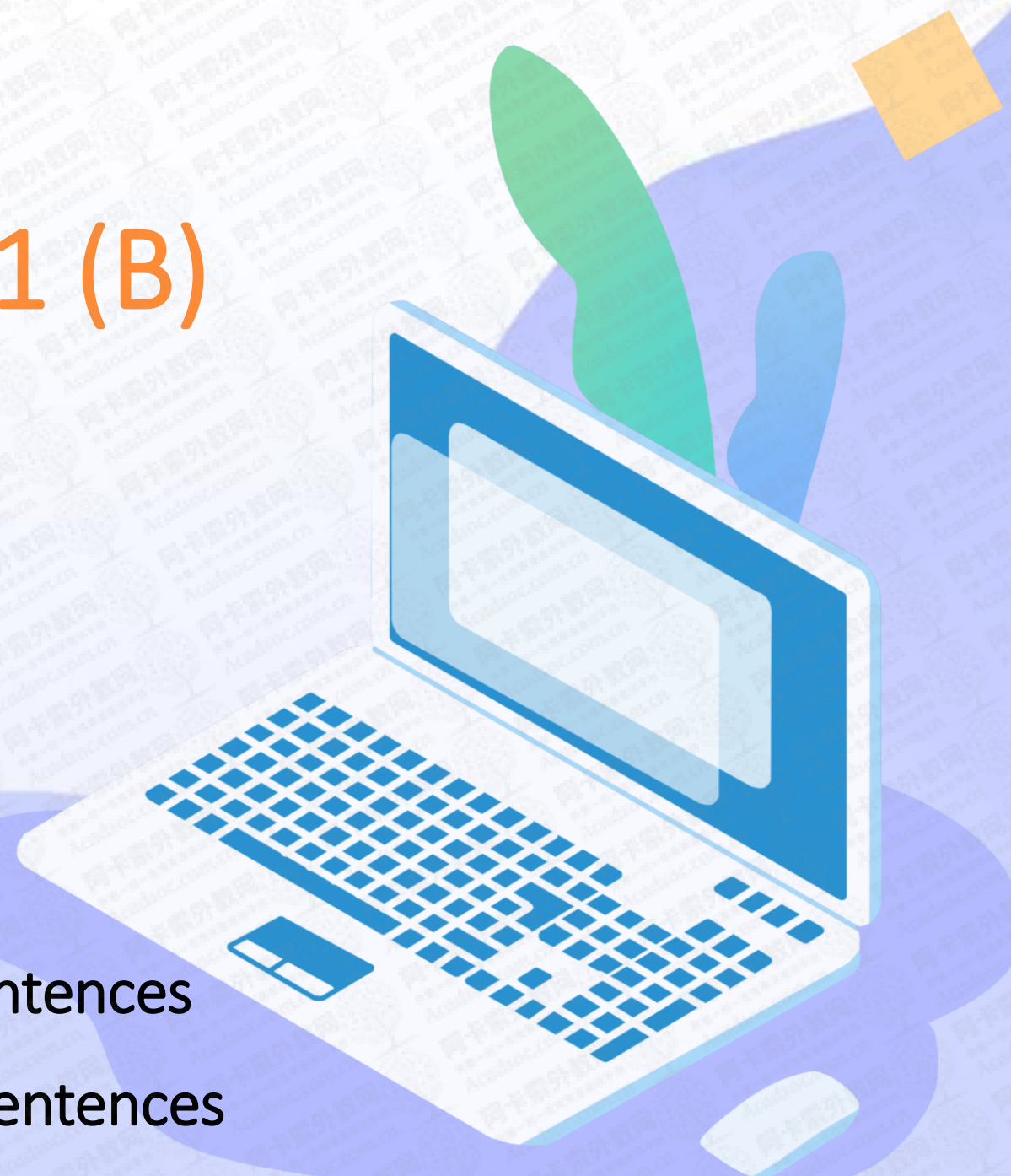


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 34 Too, very, enough 太、非常、足够.....

Learning Objectives:

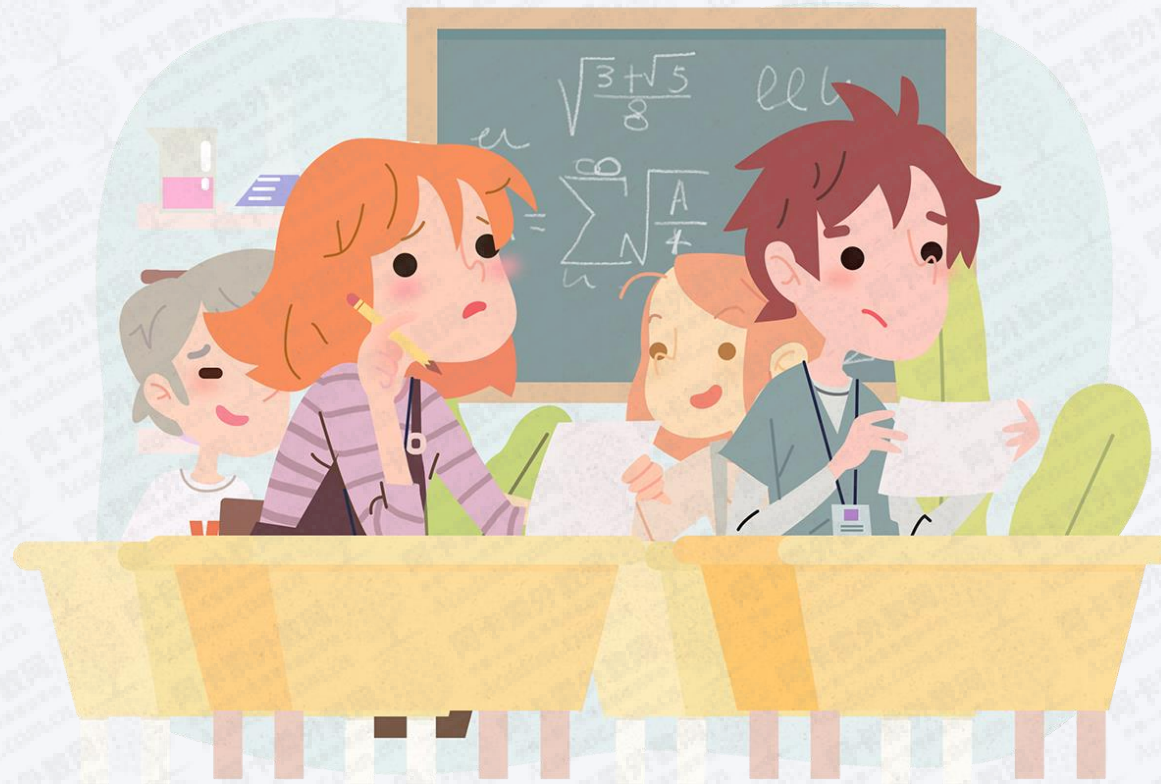
- to use “too,” “very,” and “enough” correctly in sentences
- to learn 7 new words and use them correctly in sentences



(3mins)

A. Warm up

- Look, read and click.



“The questions are too difficult for them to answer.”

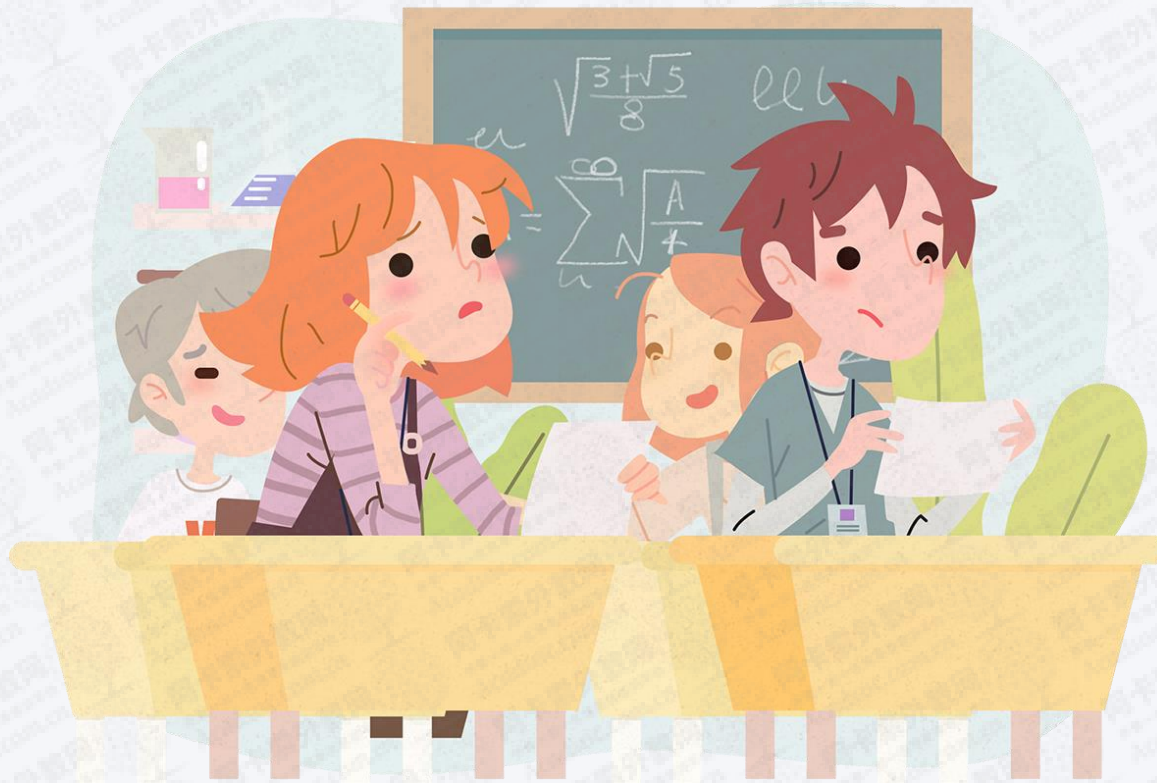


Which of the following has the same meaning with the sentence above?

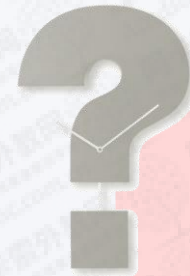
- ① The questions are very difficult, but they can answer.
- ② The questions are easy enough for them to answer.
- ③ The questions are so difficult that they can't answer.

A. Warm up

- Look, read and click.




“The questions are too difficult for them to answer.”



Which of the following has the same meaning with the sentence above?

① The questions are very difficult, but they can answer.

② The questions are easy enough for them to answer.

 ③ The questions are so difficult that they can't answer.

◆ B. Dialog – Listen <http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=BDA0F9B83AEC5AD2> (2.5 mins)

■ Learn the three new words and listen to the audio.



clever

/ˈklevər/

adj. 聪明的

*He is a **clever** child.*



cheap

/tʃi:p/

adj. 便宜的

*This car is very **cheap**.*



fresh

/freʃ/

adj. 新鲜的

*Is this cake **fresh**?*

Read the words above and think about their usages (用法) in daily life.

◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(2.5 mins)

■ Learn the four new words and listen to the audio.



loud

/laʊd/

adj. 大声的

*The music's too **loud**—
please turn it down.*



high

/haɪ/

adj. 高的

*The house has a **high**
wall around it.*



soft

/sɔːft/

adj. 软的

*She likes **soft** fruits.*



sour

/'saʊər/

adj. 酸的

*This orange tastes
sour.*

Read the words above and think about their usages (用法) in daily life.

◆ B. Dialog – Learn

(5mins)

How to use “enough” 如何使用单词 “enough”

1. After adjectives

放在形容词后

- *He failed the exam because it wasn't easy enough.*

他考试挂科了，因为题目不够简单。

✗ ✗ Do **not** say (右边是错误的说法) “...it wasn't enough easy”. ✗ ✗

2. Before nouns

放在名词前

- *He didn't buy the car because he didn't have **enough** money.*

他没买那部车，因为他没有足够的钱。

3. enough for someone/something;

**enough... to do
something;****... enough for
someone to do something**

- *This dress is not long **enough for her**.* 这条裙子对她来说不够长。

- *She's not old **enough to live alone**.* 她还未到独自生活的年纪。

- *The wall is low **enough for them to climb over**.*

这堵墙对他们来说足够低，他们可以翻过去。

◆ B. Dialog – Learn

How to use “too” 如何使用单词 “too”

(2 mins)

1. Before adjectives

放在形容词前

- *I can't go out. It's **too** hot.*
我无法外出。天气太热了。

2. too... for someone/something

- *This bag is **too** big for me.*
这个袋子对我而言太大了。

3. too... to do something; too... for someone (to do something)

- *It's **too** far to walk home from here.*
从这里步行回家太远了（走~~不~~回去）。
- *The wall is **too** high to climb over.*
这堵墙太高了，翻~~不~~过去。
- *The box is **too** heavy for you to carry.*
这个盒子太重了，你拿~~不~~起来。

too.. (for...) to do...
the thing described after
“to” is something that
can't be done 上述红字结
构中，to后面跟的事情是指
做~~不~~到的事情

Too vs. Very

- *The coffee is **very** hot. → The coffee is hot but drinkable.* 咖啡很热但还能喝。
- *The coffee is **too** hot (to drink). → The coffee is hot and one can't drink it.*
咖啡热的烫嘴，完全喝不了。

◆ B. Dialog – Read <http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=BDA0F9B83AEC5AD2>

(1.5mins)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.



The test was too difficult.
He couldn't answer all the questions.



The car was cheap enough.
He bought the car.



The boy was very clever.
He answered all the questions.



The cakes were very fresh.
They were fresh enough for them to eat.

◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1.5mins)

■ Listen again and read the dialogs.



The stereo was very loud.
It was loud enough for them to hear.



The pear was very soft.
It was soft enough for her to eat.



The wall was too high.
It was too high for him to climb.



The orange was very sour.
It was too sour for her to eat.

◆ C. Practice

(3 mins)

■ Complete the sentences using enough, too or very. 用enough, too 或 very 填空。

1. Is your brother old _____ to be a member of our association?
2. I couldn't speak to the boss. He was _____ busy to answer any requests.
3. I could answer all the questions. They were _____ easy, but I still needed some time to answer them.
4. I couldn't go out. It was _____ cold for me to go out.
5. Is your suitcase light _____ for you to carry?
6. They couldn't see that film. They were _____ young.



◆ C. Practice

■ Complete the sentences using enough, too or very. 用enough, too 或 very 填空。

1. Is your brother old enough to be a member of our association?
2. I couldn't speak to the boss. He was too busy to answer any requests.
3. I could answer all the questions. They were very easy, but I still needed some time to answer them.
4. I couldn't go out. It was too cold for me to go out.
5. Is your suitcase light enough for you to carry?
6. They couldn't see that film. They were too young.



◆ C. Practice

(2.5 mins)

■ Answer the questions by following the example. 参照范例来回答问题。

Example 1: Could he answer all the questions? (Yes/easy)

Yes, he could. They were easy enough for him to answer.

Example 2: "Could he answer all the questions?" (No/difficult)

No, he couldn't. They were too difficult for him to answer.

1. Could she hear the stereo? (Yes/loud)

2. Could they climb the wall? (No/high)

3. Could he buy the car? (Yes/cheap)

◆ C. Practice

■ Answer the questions by following the example. 参照范例来回答问题。

Example 1: Could he answer all the questions? (Yes/easy)

Yes, he could. They were easy enough for him to answer.

Example 2: "Could he answer all the questions?" (No/difficult)

No, he couldn't. They were too difficult for him to answer.

1. Could she hear the stereo? (Yes/loud)

Yes, she could. It was loud enough for her to hear.

2. Could they climb the wall? (No/high)

No, they couldn't. It was too high for them to climb.

3. Could he buy the car? (Yes/cheap)

Yes, he could. It was cheap enough for him to buy.

C. Practice

(1.5 mins)

Read and match. 读一读，连一连。

120 dB



IQ: 160



Car: only \$1



Wall: 8m tall



high

loud

cheap

clever

C. Practice

(1.5 mins)

Read and match. 读一读，连一连。

120 dB



IQ: 160



Car: only \$1



Wall: 8m tall



high

loud

cheap

clever

◆ D. Review

- In this lesson,
you've learned:

Words

- clever
- high
- cheap
- soft
- fresh
- sour
- loud

Grammar

Usages of "enough"

- ① After adjectives
- ② Before nouns
- ③ enough... for someone/something
enough... (for someone) to do something

Usages of "too"

- ① Before adjectives
- ② too... for someone/something
- ③ too... (for someone) to do something

Comparison of "too" and "very"

- Both are used to emphasize the strong extent of an adjective/adverb. Too和very两者都用来加强形容词和副词的程度。
- "Very" can be seen as positive, while "too" usually contains negative meanings because it is "too much." Very的内涵较为积极，而too常给人一种“过度”“过火”的消极感觉。

See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？
请给我们五星好评哦！

