

This material is for:

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

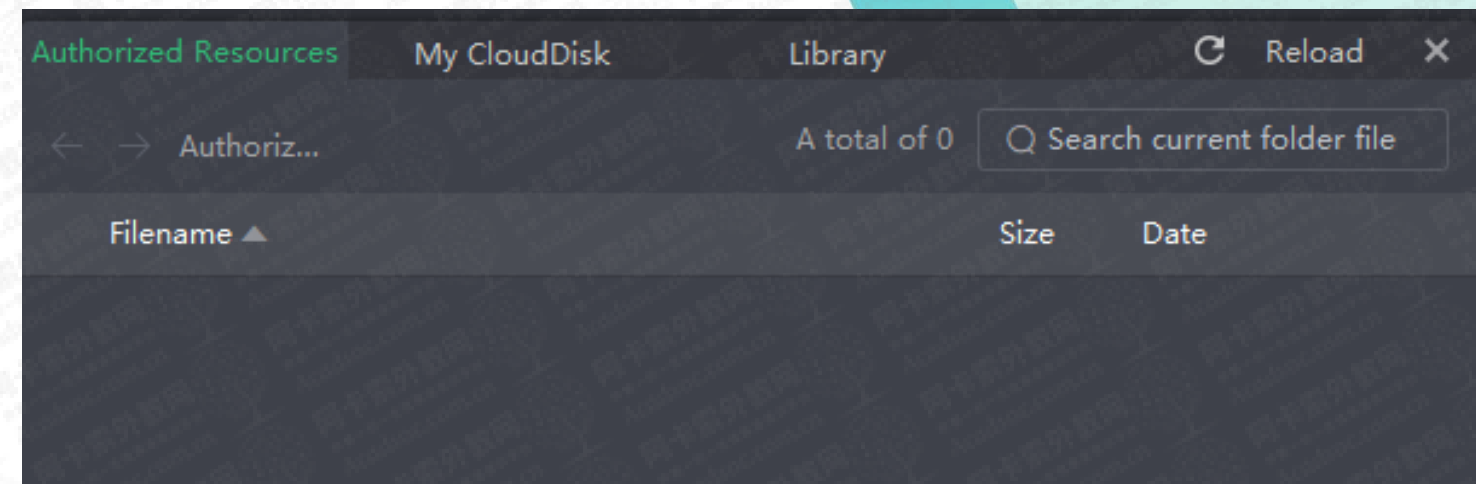
If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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。

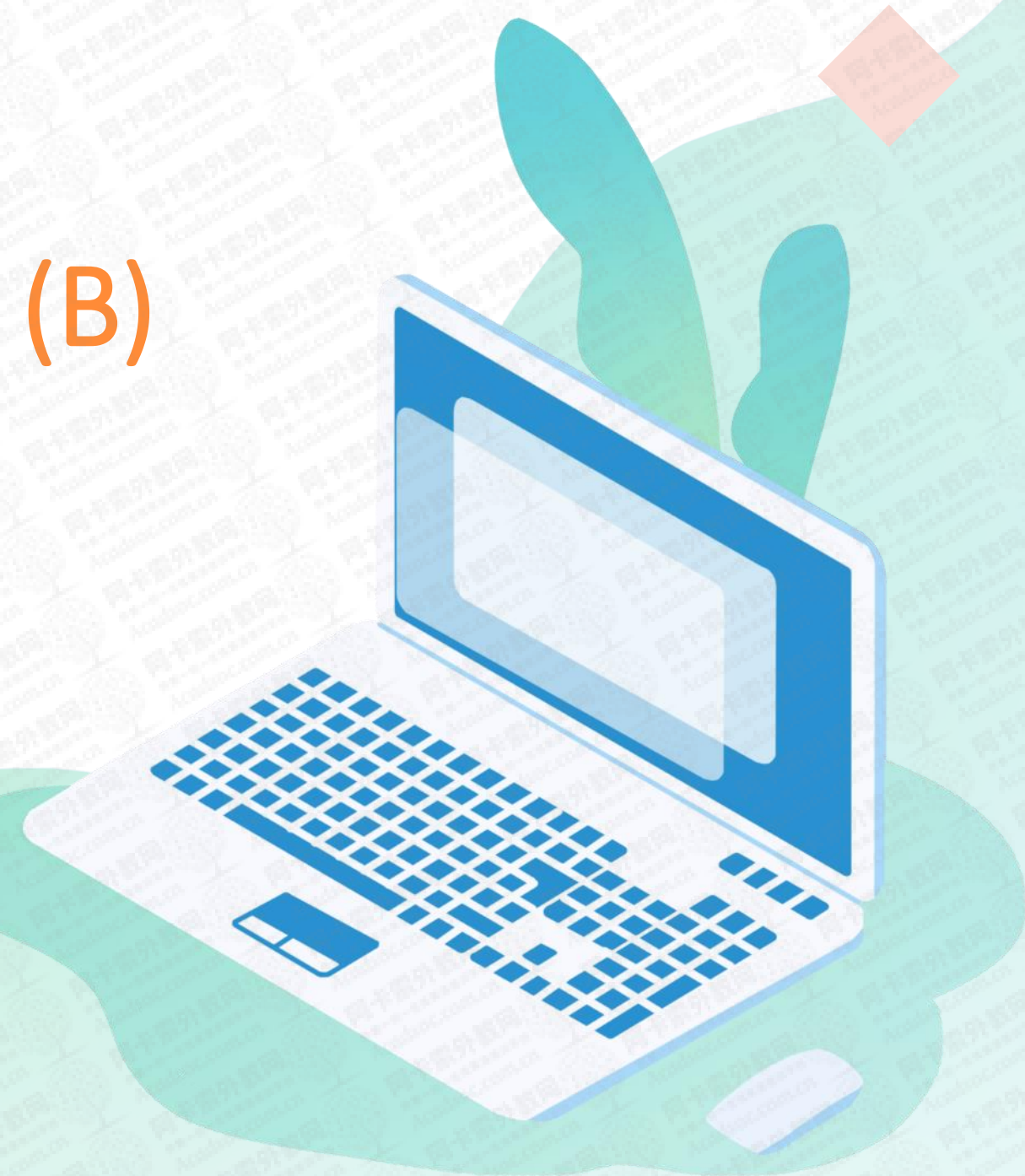


Acadsoc New Classic English 2 (B)

Lesson 50 Revision 2 复习课 2

Learning Objectives:

- Summarize tenses in Unit 2
- Review grammar points in Unit 2
- Review words often confused Unit 2
- Check the glossary in Unit 2



A. Tenses

(4mins)

| Tense 时态 | When to use 应用 | Examples 例句 |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Present Continuous</i> 现在进行时 | To describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">He <u>is arriving</u> tomorrow.She <u>is leaving</u> this afternoon.They _____ (come) at four o'clock. |
| <i>Future Perfect Continuous</i> 将来完成进行时 | To refer to events or actions that are currently unfinished but will be finished at some future time. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">I <u>will have been waiting</u> here for three hours by six o'clock.By 2020, I _____ (live) in China for fifteen years. |
| <i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> 过去完成进行时 | To show that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">He _____ (work) in a factory before he got this job.I asked him what he <u>had been doing</u> all afternoon. |

A. Tenses

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| <i>Past Perfect Continuous</i> 过去完成进行时 | To show that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">He <u>had been working</u> (work) in a factory before he got this job.I asked him what he <u>had been doing</u> all afternoon. |

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)

1. Indirect Command / 祈使句的间接引语

| Direct speech | Indirect speech |
|---|--|
| "Open the door for me please," she said to me. | → She <u>asked me to</u> open the door for her. |
| "Don't make so much noise," she said to the children. | → She told the children _____ so much noise. |
| "Stay to lunch," he insisted. | → He insisted that _____ to lunch. |
| "Come with me," he suggested. | → He suggested <u>that I should</u> go with him. |

2. If this had happened, that would have happened. / If条件句

1.

If you had told me about it earlier, I _____ (be able) to help you.
2.

You _____ (not make) such a mistake, if you had been more careful.
3.

If you _____ (come) with us, we would have been pleased.

B. Grammar Points

1. *Indirect Command* / 祈使句的间接引语

| Direct speech | Indirect speech |
|---|---|
| "Open the door for me please," she said to me. | → She <u>asked me to</u> open the door for her. |
| "Don't make so much noise," she said to the children. | → She told the children <u>not to make</u> so much noise. |
| "Stay to lunch," he insisted. | → He insisted that <u>I (should) stay</u> to lunch. |
| "Come with me," he suggested. | → He suggested <u>that I should</u> go with him. |

2. *If this had happened, that would have happened.* / *If*条件句

1. If you had told me about it earlier, I would have been (be able) to help you.
2. You would not have made (not make) such a mistake, if you had been more careful.
3. If you had come (come) with us, we would have been pleased.

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)

3. *should & ought to* / 情态动词

| | |
|---|--|
| Should/ought to + do: Obligation/duty/advice | We <u>ought to eat</u> a lot of fruits and vegetables every day. |
| | You <u>shouldn't drink and drive</u> . |
| Should/ought to have + past participle: Ideal things in the past but aren't realized | We <u>ought to have closed</u> the gate. Then the dog wouldn't have got out. |
| | The bus <u>should have arrived</u> 10 minutes ago. |

4. *have sth. done* / have作使役动词

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| I washed my car. (I washed it myself.) | → | I _____. (Someone else washed it for me.) |
| I am going to clean my suit. (I will clean it myself.) | → | I am going to _____. (Someone else will clean it for me.) |
| He has to repair his watch. (He has to repair his watch himself.) | → | He has to _____. (Someone else has to repair his watch.) |

B. Grammar Points

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4. *have sth. done* / have作使役动词

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|--|---|
| I washed my car. (I washed it myself.) | → I <u>had my car washed</u> . (Someone else washed it for me.) |
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| He has to repair his watch. (He has to repair his watch himself.) | → He has to <u>have his watch repaired</u> . (Someone else has to repair his watch.) |

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)

5. *manage to do sth.* / 设法做成某事

| | |
|--|---|
| He <i>was able to</i> visit his grandma after all. | → He <u>managed to visit</u> his grandma after all. |
| He didn't agree with me at first, but I <i>was able to</i> persuade him. | → He didn't agree with me at first, but I <u>managed to persuade</u> him. |
| He <i>was able to</i> leave Europe before the war began. | → He <u>managed to leave</u> Europe before the war began. |
| She <i>was able to</i> find a new job. | → She _____ a new job. |

6. *Verbs followed by gerunds* / 后面接动名词的动词

- I always avoid travelling in rush hours.
- I considered telling the story from her point of view.
- He enjoys playing football.
- He is not willing to risk entering a new industry.
- She forced herself to keep going.
- I don't mind waiting for an hour.
- He can't resist having a taste of the cake.
- I haven't finish writing my homework.
- She misses taking a walk in the early morning.

B. Grammar Points

5. *manage to do sth.* / 设法做成某事

| | |
|--|--|
| He <i>was able to</i> visit his grandma after all. | → He <u><i>managed to</i></u> visit his grandma after all. |
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| He <i>was able to</i> leave Europe before the war began. | → He <u><i>managed to</i></u> leave Europe before the war began. |
| She <i>was able to</i> find a new job. | → She <u><i>managed to</i></u> find a new job. |

6. *Verbs followed by gerunds* / 后面接动名词的动词

- I always *avoid* travelling in rush hours.
- I *considered* telling the story from her point of view.
- He *enjoys* playing football.
- He is not willing to *risk* entering a new industry.
- She forced herself to *keep* going.
- I don't *mind* waiting for an hour.
- He can't *resist* having a taste of the cake.
- I haven't *finish* writing my homework.
- She *misses* taking a walk in the early morning.

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)

7. Adjectives followed by 'to, at, for, with, of, from, in & on'

1. I know he is slow _____ understanding, but you have to be patient _____ him.
2. He is always polite _____ others.
3. I should be grateful _____ any advice you can give.
4. I think he is quite honest _____ his intention.
5. I am not very fond _____ dancing.
6. Children remain dependent _____ their parents for a long time.
7. He is not different _____ anyone else.

B. Grammar Points

7. Adjectives followed by 'to, at, for, with, of, from, in & on'

1. I know he is slow at understanding, but you have to be patient with him.
2. He is always polite to others.
3. I should be grateful for any advice you can give.
4. I think he is quite honest in his intention.
5. I am not very fond of dancing.
6. Children remain dependent on their parents for a long time.
7. He is not different from anyone else.

B. Grammar Points

(4mins)

8. Phrasal verbs with Set / Set构成的动词词组

| | | |
|---------|---------------------|---|
| Set off | start a journey | He <u>set off</u> down the main street of the city riding a baby elephant called Jumbo. |
| | cause to explode | Someone <u>set off firecrackers</u> in the park. |
| Set out | start a journey | Captain Alison will <u>set out</u> at eight o'clock. |
| | arrange or display | <u>set out the flowers</u> in the vase; <u>set out the cakes</u> in an attractive way |
| Set up | create or establish | He <u>set up a new world record</u> in September 1935. |
| | build or construct | Tazieff was able to <u>set up his camp</u> very close to the volcano. |

C. Glossary

Lesson 24-25

future
fair
Fortune-teller
crystal
relation
impatiently

astronaut
shuttle
robot-arm
grab
atmosphere
distant
galaxy
universe
eagle eye

Lesson 26-27

telescope
launch
space
NASA
billion
faulty

Lesson 28-29

control
smoke
desolate
threaten
surrounding
destruction
flood
authority
Grass-seed
Spray
quantity
root
century
patch

blacken

Lesson 30-31

circle
admire
close
wedding
reception
sort

C. Glossary



Lesson 32-33

tunnel
port
ventilate
chimney
Sea level
double
fear
invasion
officially
connect
European
continent

Lesson 34-35

versus
Christmas
circus
present
accompany
approach
ought
weigh
fortunate

Lesson 36-37

bomber
remote
Pacific
wreck
rediscover
aerial
rescue
package
enthusiast
restore
Packing case
colony
bee
hive

preserve
beeswax

Lesson 38-39

volcano
active
Congo
erupt
violently
manage
brilliant
liquid
escape
alive

C. Glossary



Lesson 40-41

persistent
avoid
insist

Lesson 42-43

murder
instruct
acquire
confidence
examiner
suppose
tap
react
brake

pedal
mournful

Lesson 44-45

bullfight
drunk
wander
ring
unaware
bull
matador
remark
apparently
sensitive
criticism

charge
clumsily
bow

safety
sympathetically

Lesson 46-47

parliament
erect
accurate
official
Greenwich
observatory
check

microphone
tower

Lesson 48-49

racing
per
Utah
horsepower
burst
average
footstep



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