

（二）教学设计方案

Teaching Plan

Title	Artificial Intelligence	Type	New
Teaching Aims	1.After completing this lesson, students can understand the key information about AI and summarize the topic. 2.Make them clear the language that expresses the pros and cons of the dialogue. 3.Put forward their own views and respond to each other's views on AI.		
Important points	1.To master the important words & phrases. 2.Learn sentence patterns for expressing agreement and disagreement.		
Difficult points	Be able to identify dialogue scenarios based on detailed information, then practice through imitation.		
Teaching Methods	Task-based teaching method,play method and interactive method.		
Teaching Tools	Classroom, Blackboard and PPT.		
Teaching procedures			
Teachers' activities		Students' activities	Designing intention
Step1 Warming Up	1.Use Dou Bao AI to create on-site dialogue translation before class by the screen(Seewo Whiteboard). 2.Look at a micro class to better recognize what artificial intelligence is. 3.Guide students to talk about whether they have encountered (the situation in Activity 1) in real life.	Watch the screen and participate in Q&A.	Connect with the new lesson.
Step2 Listening and Speaking	1.Activity4:Familiarize the pictures in Activity 4, complete Activity 3 based on the content, and lay a foundation for finishing Activity 5. 2.Activity3:What’s the topic of the dialogue? Listen and choose. A.A tour of a car factory. B. An assembly line. C. Robots in a restaurant. D.Applications of artificial intelligence. 3.Activity 5:This activity requires students to listen to the recording again based on the previous two activities and complete Mary's retelling.Page39-40.	Be familiar with the content. Read through the passage and complete the short essay about the experience of visiting a car factory.	Train students to acquire and summarize key information during listening. Reorganize language by changing the narrative perspective to develop workplace language communication and logical expression abilities.

Step3 Listen read and underline.	<p>Activity 6:</p> <p>1.Ask students to imitate the pronunciation and intonation by following along.(Page40)</p> <p>2.Mark the sentences expressing agreement and disagreement to prepare for the subsequent imitation practice as input.</p> <p>3.Make a new dialogue use the information.</p>	<p>Pay attention to the pronunciation and intonation of the dialogue.</p> <p>Underline the sentences of pros and cons.</p>	<p>This session aiming to cultivate students' language interaction skills and critical thinking, enhance their workplace communication competence, and strengthen their awareness of thinking differences and professional literacy.</p>
Step4 Summary	<p>Invites student representatives from each group to make presentations, guides students to mutually evaluate and gives feedback.</p>	<p>Make them conclude what they have learned.</p>	<p>Mind map assists students in organizing fragmented viewpoints and form a systematic cognition.</p>
Step5 Homework	<p>Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of smart phone.</p>		
Step6 Blackboard Design	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Artificial Intelligence</i></p> <p>I.Listening II.Completing III.Dialogue</p>		

Teaching Plan

Title	Artificial Intelligence	Type	New
Teaching Aims	1.Understand the advantages and disadvantages of AI applications. 2.Describe phenomena using target vocabulary and construct argumentative sentences. 3.Cultivate critical thinking and collaborative skills through reading debates and mind mapping.		
Important points	1.To master the important words & phrases. 2.To make them understand the advantages and disadvantages of AI applications, and express viewpoints in argumentative essays.		
Difficult points	Cultivate students' thinking abilities and expression skills through reading activities.		
Teaching Methods	Task-based teaching method,play method and interactive method.		
Teaching Tools	Classroom, Blackboard and PPT.		
Teaching procedures			
Teachers' activities		Students' activities	Designing intention
Step1 Lead-in	Play a 2-min Dou Bao AI video showing morning routines (AI alarm, smart fridge reminders). Ask: "Which AI tools do you use daily?"	Watch the video and participate in Q&A.	Quickly mobilize students' existing understanding of AI through audio-visual materials. Connect with the new lesson.
Step2 Careful reading	Task1. Fast reading. 1.Ask students to listen to the radio ,and find out the general idea about this passage: AI is a Good Thing also a Bad Thing. 2.Select the correct topic for each paragraph. Para.1: AI has been applied in many fields. Para.2: The advantages of artificial intelligence. Para.3: The disadvantages of artificial intelligence. Para.4: Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends on how people use it. Task2Teaching activities: Read the text Carefully to find out information on the following viewpoints. 1.PRO: AI can do benefits to human beings. ①People use mobile payment instead of credit card or cash. ②People can unlock their screens of mobile phones with face recognition. ③Doctors perform long-distance operations through 5G technology.	Be familiar with the content. Match topics to paragraphs within 3 mins. Group work: 1.Find out some details. 2.Read to find 2 more examples per column; discuss in groups.	Train skimming for main ideas. Through this activity, the teacher can guide students to deepen understanding through evidence collection.

	<p>2.CON:AI may do harm to human beings.</p> <p>①AI may lead to many people losing their jobs.</p> <p>②Human may lose their thinking ability.</p> <p>③It can cause risks, even serious disasters.</p>		
<p>Step3</p> <p>Consolidation</p>	<p>Divide into PRO/CON teams.</p> <p>1.Debate and Confrontation: The PRO side presents their viewpoints first, followed by the CON side's rebuttal. The teacher records valid arguments (+1 point for each point).</p> <p>2.Summarizing Golden Sentences: The teacher emphasizes "AI is neutral, depending on human choices."</p>	<p>Finish some exercises through the teacher's language prompt. And under the guider, learn how to describe a thing more clearly with an attributive clause.</p>	<p>Through role division, the difficulty of expression is reduced, ensuring full participation of all. Apply language in real-time argumentation.</p>
<p>Step4</p> <p>Summary</p>	<p>Mind Map Completion: Both the teacher and students jointly complete the mind map on the pros and cons of AI (students fill in the blanks orally).</p> <p>T:“Technology is a tool. You are the future masters!”</p>	<p>Make them conclude what they have learned.</p>	<p>Mind map assists students in organizing fragmented viewpoints and form a systematic cognition.</p>
<p>Step5</p> <p>Homework</p>	<p>Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of Deep Seek.</p>		
<p>Step6</p> <p>Blackboard Design</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Artificial Intelligence</i></p> <p>Theme:</p> <p>Arguments: PRO:①②③...</p> <p style="padding-left: 100px;">CON:①②③...</p> <p>Conclusion:</p>		

Teaching Plan

Title	Artificial Intelligence	Type	New
Teaching Aims	1. Students can clearly expound on the advantages and disadvantages of AI by using the learned vocabulary and sentence patterns. 2. Master the basic structure of argumentative essays, which is "raising the question - analyzing the advantages and disadvantages - summarizing the viewpoint", and be able to independently complete relevant argumentative essay writing. 3. Improve logical thinking and language expression abilities, and cultivate dialectical thinking through writing practice.		
Important points	1. Learn common connectives and sentence patterns for expressing viewpoints in argumentative essays. 2. Learn to reasonably organize the article structure to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of AI.		
Difficult points	1. Guide students to think deeply and support their viewpoints with appropriate arguments. 2. Improve the accuracy and fluency of students' language expression and reduce grammatical errors.		
Teaching Methods	Multimedia courseware, blackboard, writing paper		
Teaching Tools	Task - driven teaching method, group cooperation method, example - teaching method		
Teaching procedures			
Teachers' activities		Students' activities	Designing intention
Step1 Lead-in	Display the mind map of the advantages and disadvantages of AI, ask questions such as "What are the advantages of AI in the studying?", and introduce the writing topic.	Review the knowledge and participate in answering questions.	Activate prior knowledge and introduce the new lesson.
Step2 Presentation	Use courseware to display the structure of argumentative essays, explain the key points of each part; display common sentence patterns and connectives, lead students to read aloud and practice sentence - making.	Learn the structure, sentence patterns and connectives of argumentative essays, and practice sentence - making.	Teach the knowledge and skills of argumentative essay writing.
Step3 Example Analysis	Display a model essay, guide students to analyze the article structure, content, use of connectives and arguments, and mark the expressions worth learning from.	Read the model essay silently, think and analyze, and mark the good words and sentences.	Learn writing methods and techniques through examples.
Step4 Writing Task Assignment and Guidance	Assign writing tasks, guide students to outline, remind them to apply what they have learned, and patrol for guidance.	Conceive the article, make an outline, and start writing.	Cultivate students' independent writing ability.
Step5 Group Cooperation and Revision	Organize groups, patrol, participate in discussions, and answer questions.	Mutually review essays within the group, put forward revision suggestions, and revise and improve their own essays.	Improve writing quality through cooperative learning.

Step6 Presentation and Evaluation	Invite students to present their essays, guide other students to evaluate, display the evaluation criteria, summarize and supplement.	Come to the stage to present essays, listen to and evaluate others' essays, and revise again according to the criteria.	Strengthen writing key points and improve students' writing and evaluation abilities.
Step7 Summary	Review the key content and assign homework (revise and copy the essay, read and accumulate).	Record the homework and review what they have learned.	Consolidate knowledge and prepare for subsequent learning.
Step8 Homework	1.Finish the exercise book of this lesson. 2.Memorize the new words or phrases, and recite some important sentences of this text.		
Step9 Blackboard Design	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Artificial Intelligence</i></p> Introduction: Introduce the topic Body: Elaborate on the advantages and disadvantages (Connectives: First of all, Secondly, However...) Conclusion: Summarize the viewpoint		

Teaching Plan

Title	Attributive Clause	Type	New
Teaching Aims	1.Help students understand what Attributive Clause is and its function. 2.Enable students to use relative pronouns (<i>who, whom, which, that, whose</i>) in the Attributive Clause properly. 3.Increase their interest in learning grammar and set up self-confidence in studying.		
Important points	Use proper relative pronouns in different situations .		
Difficult points	The usage of the relative pronouns and the differences of the“which”,“who”and“that”.		
Teaching Methods	Task-based teaching method,play method and interactive method.		
Teaching Tools	Classroom, Blackboard and PPT.		
Teaching procedures			
Teachers' activities		Students' activities	Designing intention
Step1 Lead-in	Please look at the pictures and try to describe them.Make them review the grammar.	Guess the types of films.	Attractive their attention.
Step2 Presentation	Task1 Teaching activities: Let them self-observe the example sentences,“I like music that I can dance to.”so as to further understand the definition of antecedents and relative words. (Definition: Attributive Clause; Antecedent; Relative word) Task2 Teaching activities: Students are required to find out the antecedents and related words in each attributive clause under the guidance of the teacher.		In order to master the use of attributive clauses.To catch students’ attention about the lesson.
		Be familiar with the content.	
			Students can understand how to choose different relationship words according to the different antecedents.

	<p>Task3Teaching activities:</p> <p>Under the guidance of the teacher, the students gradually understand in which case the relative pronouns of the attributive clause can only use which/that/who.</p> <p>Summarize:</p> <p>只能用 that 引导定语从句的几种情况:</p> <p>1)先行词被数词、序数词或形容词最高级所修饰时。</p> <p>2)先行词前主句的主语是疑问词 who 或 which 时。</p> <p>3)先行词是不定代词 all, much, little,none, something, everything, anything, nothing, the one (指物) 时等。</p> <p>4)先行词被 only, any, few, little, no, all, very 等词修饰时。</p> <p>5)先行词既有人又有物时。</p> <p>只用 which, 不用 that</p> <p>1)在非限制性定语从句中,当先行词是物,或代指前面整个主句时,只能用 which。</p> <p>2)关系词前面有介词,而且先行词是物时,只能用 which。</p> <p>只用 who, 不用 that</p> <p>1)当先行词是 one, ones, anyone, those 表人时。</p> <p>2)当先行词是 I, you, he, they 等时(常用于谚语之中)。</p> <p>关系副词:</p> <p>1)when 指时间,在从句中作时间状语。</p> <p>when=during/ on/ in/ ... which (介词同先行词搭配)</p> <p>2) where 指地点,在从句中作地点状语。</p> <p>where=in/ at/ on/ ... which (介词同先行词搭配)</p> <p>3) why 的先行词只有 reason, why 在从句中作原因状语。</p> <p>why=for which</p>		<p>Through this activity, the teacher can guide students to understand and master the usage of what they've learned in a deeper level.</p>
<p>Step3 Practice</p>	<p>用关系副词和关系代词</p> <p>1) This is the factory _____ I visited last year.</p> <p>2)This is the factory _____ I worked last year.</p> <p>3)This is the factory _____ produces all kinds of TV sets.</p> <p>A.where B. which C. whom D. whose</p>	<p>Finish some exercises through the teacher's language prompt. And under the guidance of the teacher, learn how to describe a thing more clearly with an attributive clause.</p>	<p>Therefore, the teaching objectives of this lesson have been achieved well, and the teaching difficulties of this lesson have been broken.</p>

Step5 Summary	Summarize the whole lesson and check the knowledge they learned.	Make them conclude what they have learned.	Review what they've learned.
Step6 Homework	1.Finish the exercise book of this lesson. 2.Memorize the new words or phrases, and recite some important sentences of this text.		
Step7 Blackboard Design	<p style="text-align: center;">Attributive Clause</p> Definition: Relative words: Basic structures:		

（三）教学课件



AI

Reading & Writing

Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent



A human hand on the left and a futuristic robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred city skyline at night with lights reflecting on water. A large, glowing cyan rectangle is positioned behind the hands, containing a large white number '1'.

1

Warming Up

—Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent—



watch a video about

AI在哪些行业的发展潜力最大?

人工智能 (AI) 在各个行业都有很大的发展潜力



Warming Up



What AI devices
have you used in
your life?

- smart speaker
- wireless Bluetooth headset
- smart lock
- sweeping robot

Look and match.

将下列描述与相应的图片相匹配。



C. Mobile payment.



D. Assembly line.

A. Robots putting car parts together.

B. Robots serving customers.



B. Robots serving customers.



A. Robots putting car parts together.

C. Mobile payment.

D. Assembly line.



Warming Up



Do you know more about the application of AI?

- intelligent robots,
- mobile payment,
- face recognition,
- doctors perform long-distance operations through 5G technology,
- intelligent communication,
- intelligent management,
- ...

A human hand on the left and a white and blue robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned in the upper center, containing the number 2.

2

Listening and Speaking

—Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent—

Listen and tick. 听录音，勾选对话的主题。

☐

A. A tour of the car factory.

☐

B. An assembly line.

☐

C. Robots in the restaurant.

☒

D. Applications of artificial intelligence.

Listen and choose. 再听录音，选出对话中提到的场景。



Listen and complete. 再听录音，补全Mary的简述。



I am Mary Fisher. Peter and I visited a car factory. We were surprised to see only 1) robots putting different parts of a car together on the 2) assembly line. Nowadays, 3) AI is used in more and more fields in our life and work. For example, when we went to a restaurant several days ago, it was robots who served us. Though I prefer 4) traditional restaurants, AI can really lower 5) costs and improve efficiency, as Peter says.



Listen, read and under line.

听录音并跟读，标出表示赞同或不赞同的语句。



Lily Brown and Lin Yang are having lunch in a smart restaurant.

Lily Brown: It is really amazing. There was no one working in the screen factory we visited this morning.

Lin Yang: Yes. We can only see robots putting different parts of the screen together.

Lily Brown: AI is used in many fields now and our life is getting more enjoyable and convenient.

Lin Yang: I agree with you. Look around, there are no servers serving too!

Lily Brown: Yeah. Robots are!

Listen, read and under line.

听录音并跟读，标出表示赞同或不赞同的语句。



Lin Yang: And all the dishes cooked by robots are as delicious as those made by chefs. Humans may not be needed in future work.

Lily Brown: I don,t think so. It is humans that design and control robots.

Lin Yang: Oh, yes. To be honest, I prefer traditional restaurants. I like to communicate with people, and robots are not humans after all.

Lily Brown: But AI helps lower costs and improve efficiency. We,ll have more time to enjoy our life.

Lin Yang: In terms of costs and efficiency, we are on the same page.

A human hand on the left and a futuristic, blue and white robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. In the background, a large, glowing number '3' is centered within a teal rectangular area. The overall scene is set against a dark, blurred background of city lights at night.

3

Listen, read and underline.

——Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent——

Listen, read and under line.

听录音并跟读，标出表示赞同或不赞同的语句。



Lily Brown and Lin Yang are having lunch in a smart restaurant.

Lily Brown: It is really amazing. There was no one working in the screen factory we visited this morning.

Lin Yang: Yes. We can only see robots putting different parts of the screen together.

Lily Brown: AI is used in many fields now and our life is getting more enjoyable and convenient.

Lin Yang: I agree with you. Look around, there are no servers serving too!

Lily Brown: Yeah. Robots are!

Listen, read and under line.

听录音并跟读，标出表示赞同或不赞同的语句。



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Lily Brown: But AI helps lower costs and improve efficiency. We,ll have more time to enjoy our life.

Lin Yang: In terms of costs and efficiency, we are on the same page.

A human hand on the left and a futuristic, blue and white robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned behind the number 4.

4

Consolidation.

—Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent—

Imitate and talk. 参照活动6, 根据所给提示, 与同伴练习对话。



A robot receptionist working in the department store; never gets bored of welcoming customers.



A delivery robot completes final door-to-door delivery after the deliveryman arrives at the neighborhoods; It makes delivery more convenient, safe and efficient.

A: I have seen ... It is amazing!

B: Oh, yes, we can see ...

A: ...

B: I agree with you. Look around ...

A: ...

B: I don't think so.

A: To be honest, I prefer ...

B: In terms of ..., we are on the same page.



小狮子



小老虎

点击【开始授课】，预览活动效果

A human hand on the left and a futuristic, blue and white robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned behind the number 5.

5

Summary.

——Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent——

Summary:

share

Theme: Is AI a Good Thing or Bad Thing?

PRO: AI can do benefits to human beings.

CON: AI do harm to human beings.

Language Points:

amaze

amazed

amazing

被动语态结构

get + adj.

as + as

to be honest

communicate with

after all

A human hand on the left and a futuristic, blue and white robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned in the upper center, containing a large white number 6.

6

Homework

——Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent——

Homework



Write a dialogue to introduce a new smart phone to a student.

AI

Thank you

for attention!

Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent

基础模块3

Unit 3 Artificial Intelligence

AI

Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing?



smart television



sweeping robot



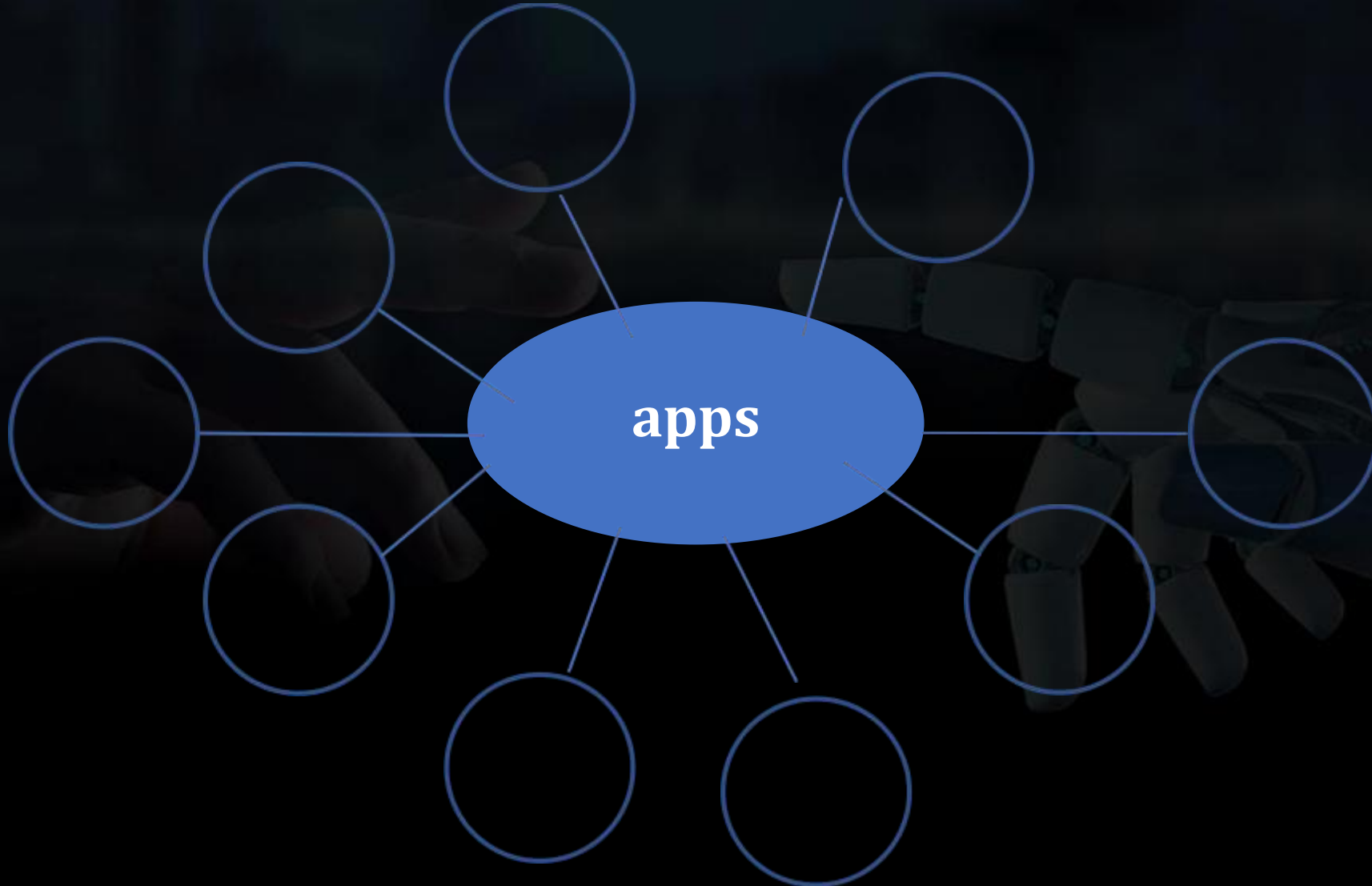
smart lock



face recogniton



What apps have you used in your life?





What apps have you used in your



Do you know more about the application of AI?



long-distance operations



Intelligent monitoring

face recognition




Short Video

人工智能给人类带来了哪些优势和劣势

随着科技的飞速发展



Fast Reading: Read and choose. 

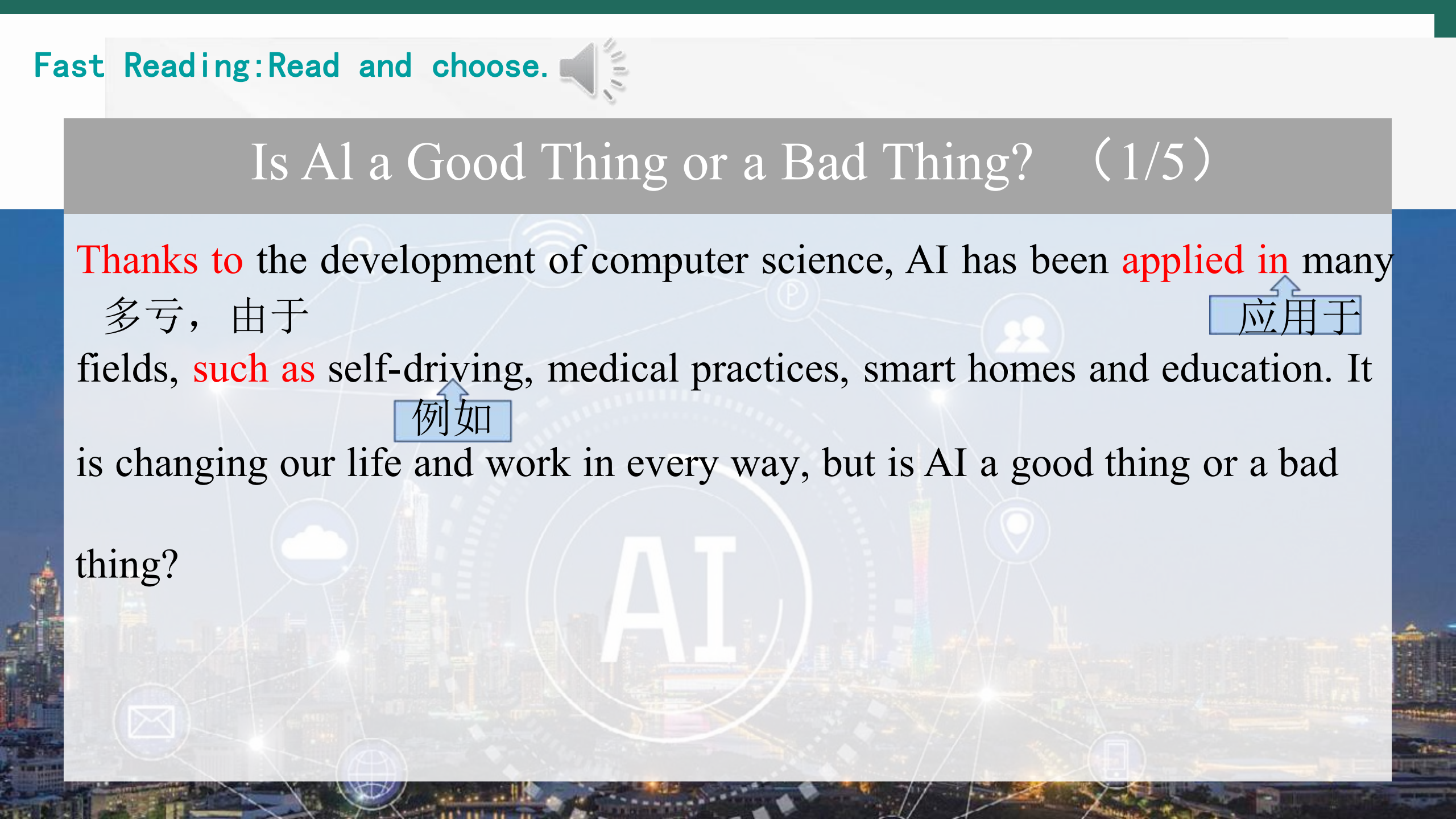
Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing? (1/5)

Thanks to the development of computer science, AI has been applied in many fields, such as self-driving, medical practices, smart homes and education. It is changing our life and work in every way, but is AI a good thing or a bad thing?

多亏，由于

应用于

例如



Fast Reading: Read and choose.



Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing? (2/5)

Most people **hold a welcoming attitude towards** AI. The increasing use of AI

对... 持一个欢迎的态度

does bring some **obvious** benefits, making our life much more **enjoyable** and

明显的

convenient. Take **mobile payment** as an example.

移动支付

愉悦的



Fast Reading: Read and choose.



Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing? (3/5)

Scanning the Quick Response (QR) **code** has become the more convenient way of payment,
扫描 码
instead of credit card and **cash** payment; people can **unlock** their screens of mobile phones
而不是 信用卡 现金 解
with the help of face recognition technology; doctors can perform operations one thousand
在...的帮助下
miles away through 5G technology. AI has also brought great **effects** to many industries,
such as **freeing** people from heavy **labor**, performing dangerous work under certain
影响 解放...
conditions.

劳动



Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing? (4/5)

On the other hand, there is a fear that AI may lead to many people losing their jobs, as many jobs will be done by machines and human labor is no longer required. Humans may become dependent on machines, losing their thinking ability.

一方面... 害怕；担忧 导致
不再 依靠



Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing? (5/5)

Moreover, if AI is not used properly and goes into the wrong hands, it can
还有
cause risks, even serious disasters.

造成

AI has many **pros and cons**. Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends

优点和缺

点 on how people use it.

Fast Reading: Read and choose.

Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing?

Thanks to the development of computer science, AI has been applied in many fields, such as self-driving, medical practices, smart homes and education. It is changing our life and work in every way, but is AI a good thing or a bad thing?

Most people hold a welcoming attitude towards AI. The increasing use of AI does bring some obvious benefits, making our life much more enjoyable and convenient. Take mobile payment as an example.

Scanning the Quick Response (QR) code has become the more convenient way of payment, instead of credit card and cash payment; people can unlock their screens of mobile phones with the help of face recognition technology; doctors can perform operations one thousand miles away through 5G technology. AI has also brought great effects to many industries, such as freeing people from heavy labor, performing dangerous work under certain conditions.

On the other hand, there is a fear that AI may lead to many people losing their jobs, as many jobs will be done by machines and human labor is no longer required. Humans may become dependent on machines, losing their thinking ability.

Moreover, if AI is not used properly and goes into the wrong hands, it can cause risks, even serious disasters.

AI has many pros and cons. Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends on how people use it.

1.The advantages of artificial intelligence.

Paragraph1

2.Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends on how people use it.

Paragraph2

3.AI has been applied in many fields.

Parapraph3

4.The disadvantages of artificial intelligence.

Paragraph4



Careful Reading : Read and choose.

Is AI a Good Thing or a Bad Thing?

Thanks to the development of computer science, AI has been applied in many fields, such as self-driving, medical practices, smart homes and education. It is changing our life and work in every way, but is AI a good thing or a bad thing?

Most people hold a welcoming attitude towards AI. The increasing use of AI does bring some obvious benefits, making our life much more enjoyable and convenient. Take mobile payment as an example.

Scanning the Quick Response (QR) code has become the more convenient way of payment, instead of credit card and cash payment; people can unlock their screens of mobile phones with the help of face recognition technology; doctors can perform operations one thousand miles away through 5G technology. AI has also brought great effects to many industries, such as freeing people from heavy labor, performing dangerous work under certain conditions.

On the other hand, there is a fear that AI may lead to many people losing their jobs, as many jobs will be done by machines and human labor is no longer required. Humans may become dependent on machines, losing their thinking ability.

Moreover, if AI is not used properly and goes into the wrong hands, it can cause risks, even serious disasters.

AI has many pros and cons. Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends on how people use it.

Careful Reading: Read and complete.

1) AI can do benefits to human beings.

- ① People use mobile payment instead of credit card or cash.
- ② People can unlock their screens of mobile phones with face recognition.
- ③ Doctors perform long-distance operations through 5G technology.

2) AI may do harm to human beings.

- ① AI may lead to many people losing their jobs.
- ② Human may lose their thinking ability.
- ③ It can cause risks, even serious disasters.



小狮子



小老虎

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Summary:

share

Theme: Is AI a Good Thing or Bad Thing?

PRO: AI can do benefits to human beings.

CON: AI do harm to human beings.

PRO

mobile payment

face recognition

perform operation

affect industries

CON

no more jobs for humans

lose thinking ability

cause risks

even serious disasters

ending: It depends on how people use it.

Homework



Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of Deep Seek.

1. Write 3-4 sentences.
2. Write an article.



AI

Thank you
for attention!

Unit 3 Artificial Intelligence

AI

Writing

Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent

基础模块3

Revision:

Theme: Is AI a Good Thing or Bad Thing?

PRO: AI can do benefits to human beings.

CON: AI do harm to human beings.

PRO

mobile payment

face recognition

perform operation

affect industries

CON

no more jobs for humans

lose thinking ability

cause risks

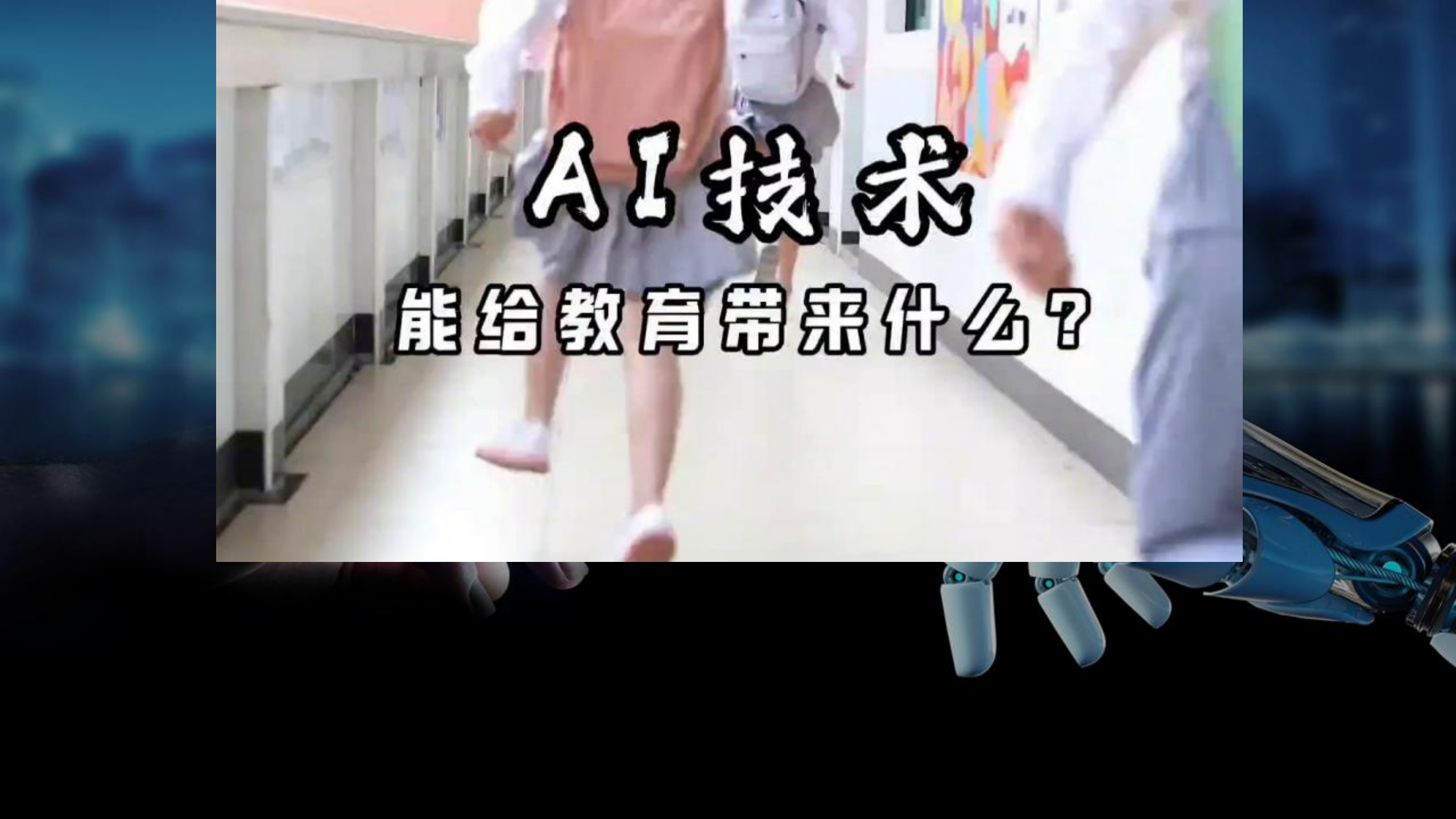
even serious disasters

ending: It depends on how people use it.

1

Leading in





AI技术

能给教育带来什么？

A human hand on the left and a futuristic, blue and white robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned in the upper center, containing the number '2'.

2

Description

——Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent——

Practice

怎样使用丰富的句式和高级词汇

1. To his surprise, the little girl knows so many things. (使用名词性从句)

What surprises him is that the little girl knows so many things.

2. Though I' m weak, I' ll make the effort. (使用倒装句)
Weak as I am, I' ll make the effort.



Practice

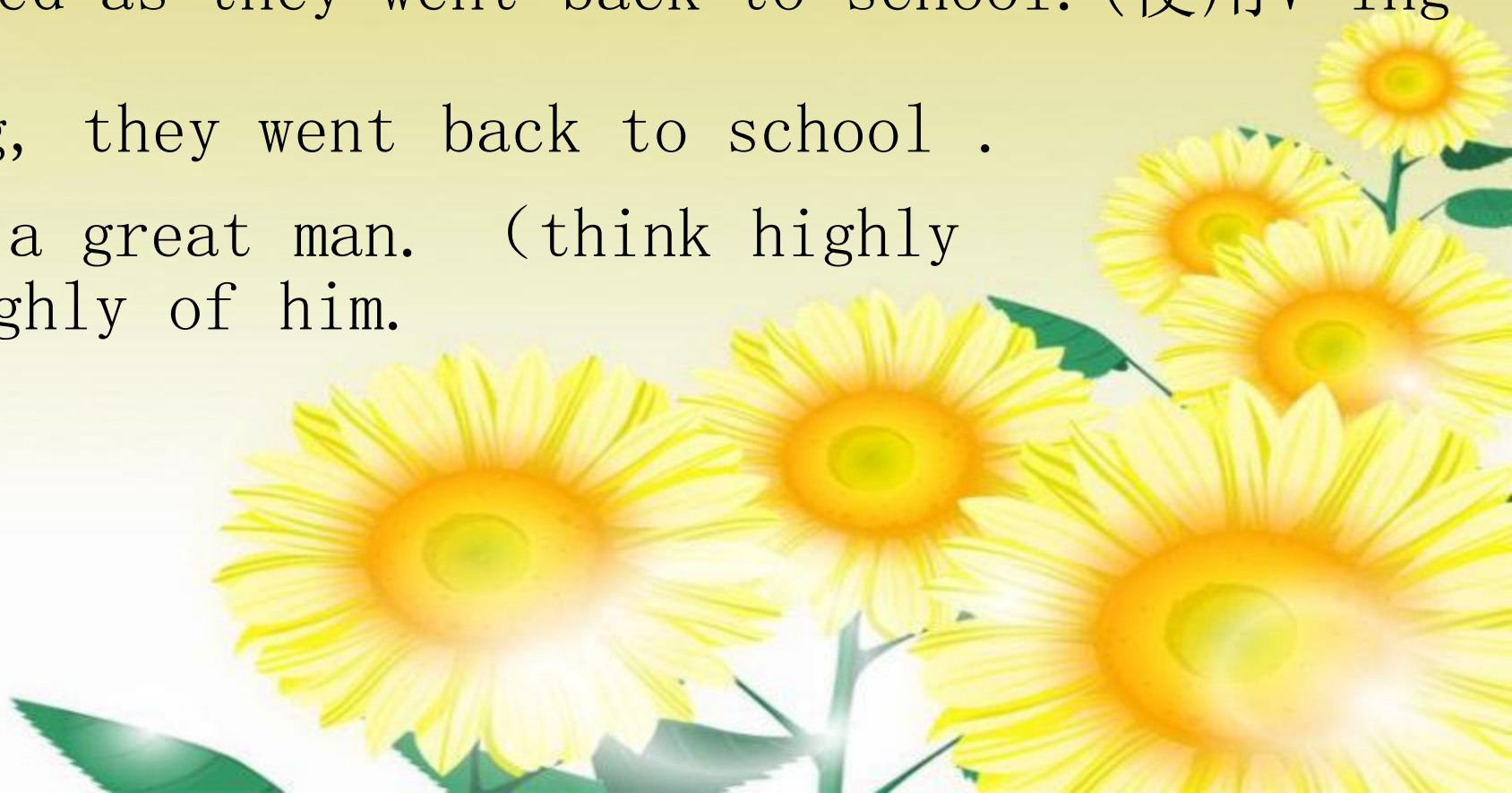
怎样使用丰富的句式和高级词汇

3. I won' t believe what he says. (no matter what状语从句)
No matter what he says, I won' t believe.

4. They sang and laughed as they went back to school. (使用V-ing形式)

Singing and laughing, they went back to school .

5. We all think he i s a great man. (think highly of)
We all think highly of him.



A human hand on the left and a white and blue robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred city skyline at night. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned in the upper center, containing a large white number 3.

3

Example

—Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent—

Task14 Read and describe.

根据图片及所给提示，完成图片描述。

1



thanks to

application

increasing

high technology

Thanks to the increasing application of high technology, book listening apps have been popular with more and more people.

Task14 Read and describe.

根据图片及所给提示，完成图片描述。

2



advantages

traditional books

over

These book listening apps do have
advantages over traditional books.

Task14 Read and describe.

根据图片及所给提示，完成图片描述。



take notes

mark important points

obvious benefits

However, despite obvious benefits, you may not take notes or mark important points as you do with traditional books.

Task14 Read and describe.

根据图片及所给提示，完成图片描述。

4



depend on

cause health risks to

in addition

In addition, listening for a long time with earphones may cause health risks to your hearing. So whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends on how you use it.

A human hand on the left and a futuristic robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned in the upper center, containing the number 4.

4

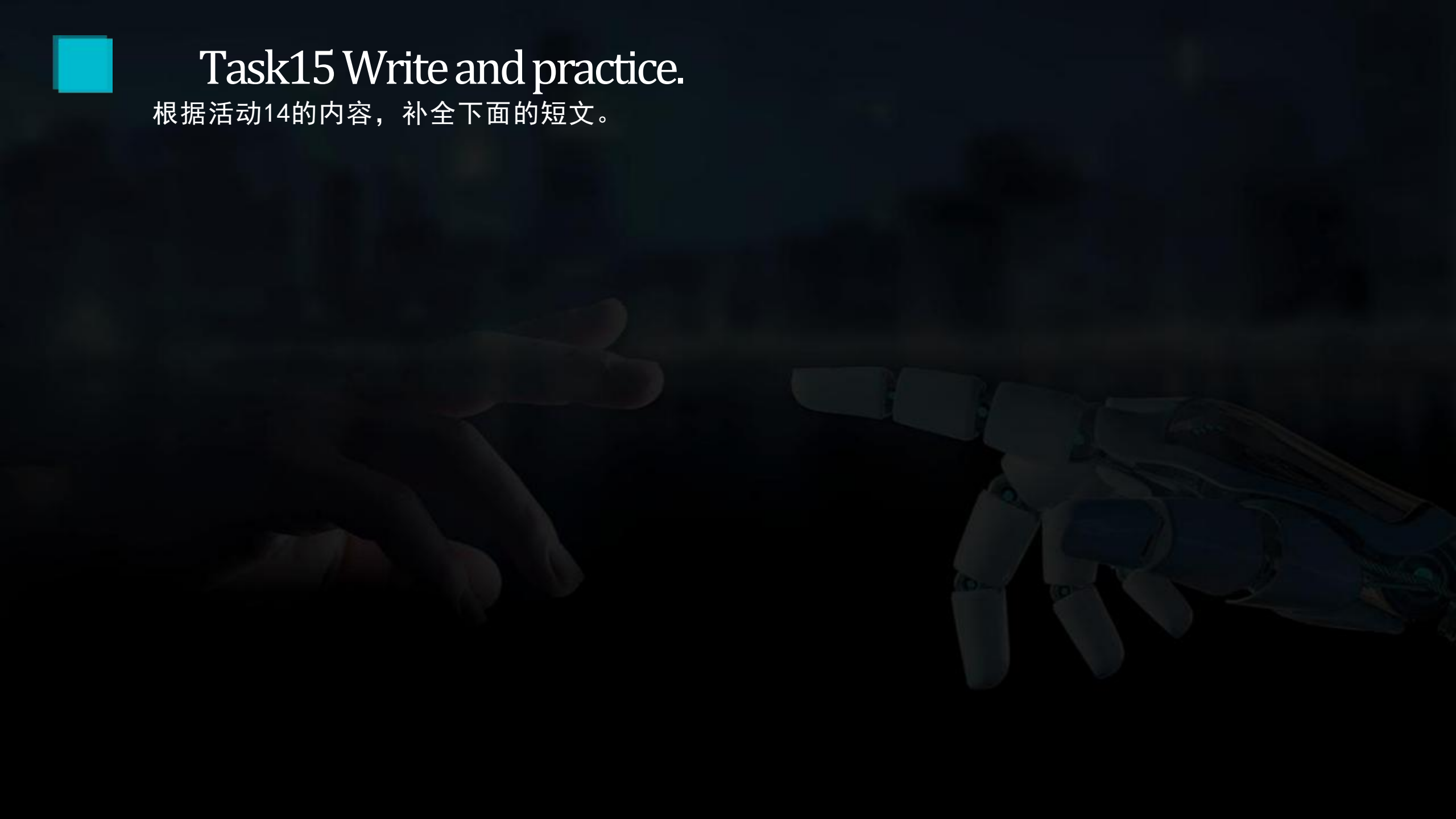
Practicing

—Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent—



Task15 Write and practice.

根据活动14的内容，补全下面的短文。



Thanks to the increasing application of high technology, book listening apps have been popular with more and more people.

These apps do have advantages over traditional books You pay less

· and can keep listening while you are taking a walk, cooking or traveling.

However, despite obvious advantages, you may not take notes or ~~mark important points~~ as you do with traditional books. Since most apps are installed on smart phones, if your phone is out of power or without WIFI, your listening has to be stopped. In addition, listening for a long time with earphones may cause health risks to your hearing.

Whether it is a good thing or a bad thing depends on how you prefer traditional books. What about you?

A human hand on the left and a futuristic, blue and white robotic hand on the right are reaching towards each other. The background is a blurred cityscape at night with lights reflecting on water. A semi-transparent teal rectangle is positioned in the upper center, containing a large white number 5.

5

Consolidation

—Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent—

1. AI is used in many fields now and our life is getting _____ (enjoy convenient). _____

2. All the dishes cooked by robots are as _____ as those made by chefs (delicious) . _____

3. _____, I prefer traditional restaurants. (honest) _____

delicious

more enjoyable and convenient

To be
honest

ABC

A hand and a robotic hand reaching towards each other, with a large number 6 in the background.

6

Summary and Homework

——Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent——



Homework

Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of Chat GTP.

AI

Thank you

for attention!

Unit 3 Artificial Intelligent

基础模块3

《哈利波特与魔法石》



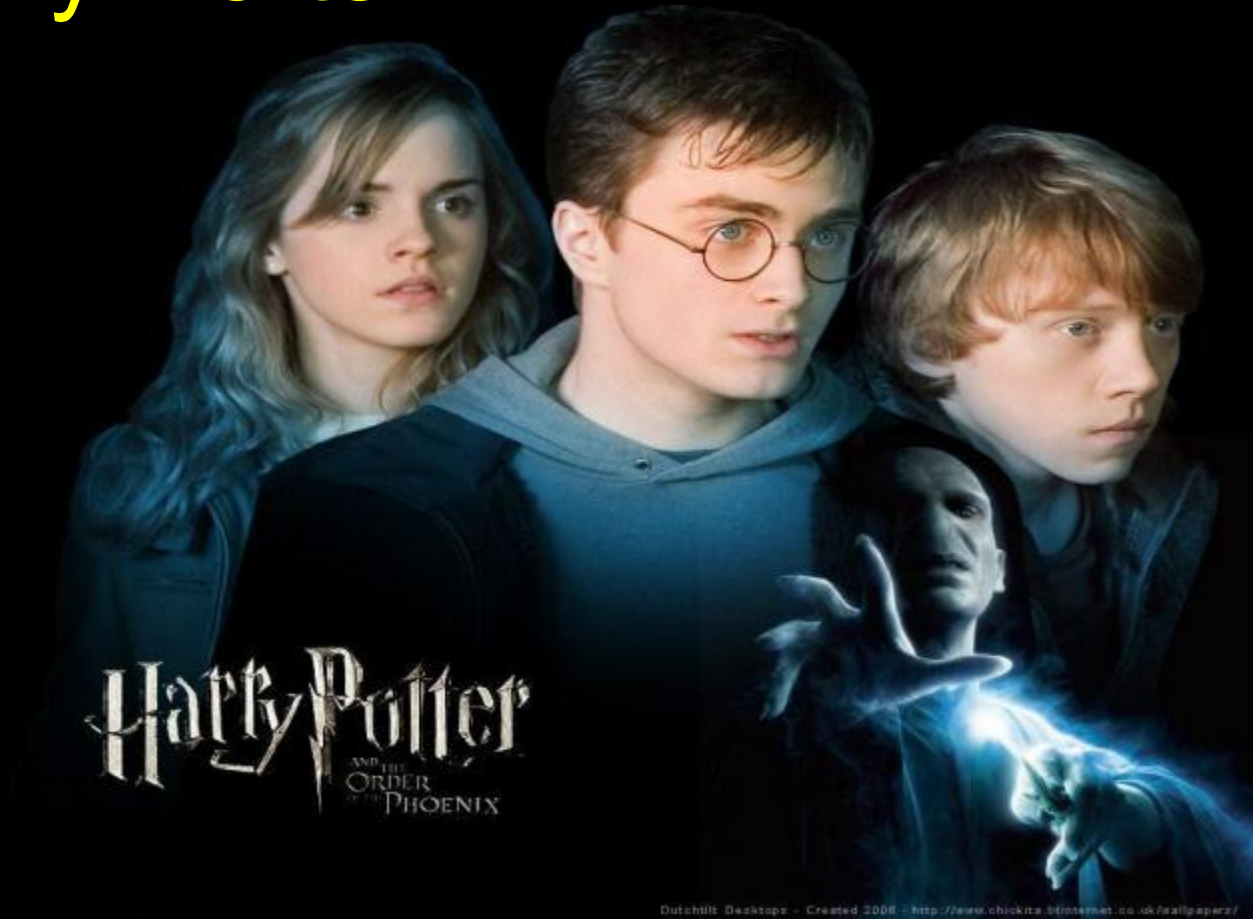
动作快点 右手放在扫帚上方说“起来”

Come on now, hurry up. Stick your hand over the broom and say, "Up."

Which one is Harry Potter ?

The boy is Harry Potter.

He wears glasses.



定语从句

The boy who wears glasses is Harry Potter.

The Attributive Clause



Learning Aims:

- 1. Understand what the Attributive Clause is and its function.**
- 2. Use relative pronouns(who, whom, which, that, whose) in the Attributive Clause properly.**
- 3. Increase interest in learning grammar and set up self-confidence in studying.**

1. 何为定语从句?

定义：在复合句中，如果一个句子担任定语，这个句子就叫定语从句。被定语从句限定的词先行词，引导定语从句的词叫做关系代词或关系副词。

结构：先行词 + 关系词 + 从句

The boy who wears glasses is Harry Potter.

定语从句：限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。

限制性定语从句是不可缺少的一个组成部分，去掉了会造成病句或意义不明确。

非限制性定语从句属于补充说明性质，去掉了不会影响主要意义，通常用逗号与它的先行词分开。译成汉语时，常可译成一个并列的句子。

限制性定语从句举例：

The teacher told me that Tom was the only person that I could depend on.

非限制性定语从句举例：

His mother, who loves him very much, is strict with him.

2.定语从句的构成

被定语从句修饰的词叫先行词,定语从句一般放在先行词之后,翻译时要注意,限制性定语从句译成“... 的”。

引导定语从句的词叫关系词,分两种:

关系代词:who,whom,

whose,which,that,as 关系副词

:where,when,why

	引导词	先行词	成分
关系代词	who	人	主, 宾
	whom	人	宾(可省)
	which	物	主, 宾(可省)
	that	人或物	主, 宾可省
	whose(=ofwhom/which)	人或物	定
关系副词	where(=介词+which)	地点词	状
	when(=介词+which)	时间词	状
	why (= for which)	reason	状

3.关系词如何用？

近几年春季高考对定语从句主要考查了：

1. “介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句；
2. 非限制性定语从句（句子作先行词）。

只用**that**, 不用**which**

1.当先行词是不定代词: *all, much, little, none, something, everything, anything, nothing*时

Do you have anything **that** you want to say for yourself?

You should hand in all **that** you have.

只用**that**，不用**which**

2.当先行词前面有：*only, few, little, no, very*等词修饰时

This is the very book that I am looking for.
The only thing that we can do is to give you some money.

只用**that**，不用**which**

3.当先行词是形容词最高级或它的前面有形容词最高级修饰时

This is the best that has been used against pollution.

This is the most interesting film that I've ever seen.

只用**that**，不用**which**

4.当先行词是序数词或它前面有序数词修饰时

What is the first American film that you have seen?

5.当先行词既有人又有物时

Do you know the things and persons that they are talking about?

只用**that**，不用**which**

6. 当主句的主语是疑问词**who**或**which**时

Which is the bike that you lost?

Who is the boy that won the gold medal?

7. 被修饰词为数词时， 只用**that**。 如：

 **He brought two cats yesterday. Now I can see the two that are playing in the garden.**

Summarize: 只能用that引导定语从句的几种情况



- 1) 先行词被数词、序数词或形容词最高级所修饰时。
- 2) 先行词前主句的主语是疑问词who或which时。
- 3) 先行词是不定代词all, much, little, none, something, everything, anything, nothing 等时。
- 4) 先行词被only, few, little, no, very等词修饰时。
- 5) 先行词既有人又有物时。

只用**which**，不用**that**

1. 在非限制性定语从句中，当先行词是物，或代指前面整个主句时，只能用**which**

Beijing, which is the capital of China, is very beautiful.

He failed in the exam, which made him very sad.

只用**which**，不用**that**

2. 关系词前面有介词，而且先行词是物时，只能用**which**.

This is the school in which you will study.

以下情况常用**which**而不用**that**

(1)引导非限制性定语从句时

(2)关系代词作介词宾语时

只用**who**，不用**that**

1. 当先行词是*one, ones, anyone, those*表人时

Do you know the one who gave me the book?

Is there anyone who is absent today?

只用**who**，不用**that**

2 当先行词是 **1, you, he, they** 等时（常用于谚语之中）。如：

He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a true man.

Summarize: 定语从句的几种情况

1.指物 只用**that**

2.指物 只用**which**

3.指人 只用**who**不用**that**



Homework:

1. Finish the exercise book of this lesson.
2. Recite some important structures of this class.

The End

Thank you!

关系副词:

when, where, why

(1) **when**指时间，在从句中作时间状语。

when=during/ on/ in/ ... which

(介词同先行词搭配)

(2) **where**指地点，在从句中作地点状语。

where=in/ at/ on/ ... which

(介词同先行词搭配)

(3) **why**的先行词只有**reason**，**why**在从句中作原因状语。

why=for which

用关系副词和

(1) This is the factory
_____ **B** _____ I visited last year.

(2) This is the factory
_____ **A** _____ I worked last year.

(3) This is the factory
_____ **B** _____ produces

all kinds of TV sets.

A. where B. which C.

whom D. whose