

**New Concept English Book 3**

# **Lesson 6**

## **Smash-and-grab**

*never forget how to dream*



# Contents



## Learning Objectives



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# Learning Objectives

## ■ Learning Objectives:

- 1. To master the key words, important phrases and language points in the text.
- 2. Be able to understand and read the text.
- 3. Be able to speak English and express your own opinions.

## Lead in



**A jewellery shop**



## Lead in



## Smash-and-grab

## Lead in

- **Questions:**
- **A. If you were a owner of a jewellery shop, what will you do on security?**
- **B. If your shop were robbed, how will you defend yourself and the shop?**

## New words and expressions

smash-and-grab	n.	砸橱窗抢劫	a crime in which someone robs a shop by breaking the window and stealing things quickly
arcade	n.	有拱廊的街道（两旁常设商店）	covered passage or area, esp one with an arched roof and shops along one or both sides
Piccadilly	n.	皮卡迪利大街	a street in central London along the northern edge of Green Park, between Hyde Park Corner and Piccadilly Circus, where there are many expensive hotels and shops
jewelry	n.	珠宝（总称）	decorative objects worn on your clothes or body which are usually made from valuable metals, such as gold and silver, and precious stones

## New words

necklace	n.	项链	string of jewels, beads etc or a thin gold or silver chain to wear around the neck
ring	n.	戒指	small circular band of precious metal, often set with a gem or gems, worn esp on the finger
background	n.	背景	part of a view, scene or description that forms a setting for the chief objects, people, etc
velvet	n.	天鹅绒, 丝绒	a type of expensive cloth with a soft surface on one side
headlight	n.	(汽车等) 前灯	a large powerful light at the front of a vehicle, usually one of two



blare	v.	发嘟嗜声，吼叫	to make a very loud unpleasant noise
staff	n.	全体工作人员	the group of people who work for an organization
raid	n.	偷袭	a short sudden attack, usually by a small group of people
scramble	v.	爬行	to move or climb quickly but with difficulty, often using your hands to help you
fantastic	adj.	非常大的	extremely good, attractive, enjoyable etc
ashtray	n.	烟灰缸	a small dish or container, sometimes decorative, in which people can leave cigarette ash and cigarette ends

## Key words

### ■ 【 background 】

### ■ 例句：

**I was surprised at how noisy the trading room was in the background.**

**电话的背景声十分嘈杂，让我惊讶于交易室的热闹程度**

### ■ 词组：

**in the background 在后面，在幕后**

**cultural background 文化背景**

**educational background 学历；教育背景；教育程度**

**social background 社会背景**

## Key words

■ 【 staff 】

■ 例句：

Have the staff taken to the new manager?

工作人员已经喜欢这位新经理了吗？

■ 词组：

technical staff 技术人员 teaching staff 教育工作

medical staff 医务人员 professional staff 专门人员

sales staff 销售人员 nursing staff 护理人员

production staff 生产人员 marketing staff 市场专员

## Key words

### ■ 【raid】

### ■ 例句：

**A security guard was killed in the bank raid.**

**这次银行劫案中有一名保安员遇害。**

### ■ 词组：

**air raid 空袭**

## Key words

- **【 scramble 】**

- **例句：**

**The children scrambled over the rocks.**

**孩子们爬过岩石。**



## Key words

■ **【 fantastic 】 unbelievably great**

■ **例句：**

**1. They do have a fantastic sense of humor.**

**他们的确有很强的幽默感。**

**2. The concert is fantastic.**

**演奏会很棒。**

## Text

- Listen to the tape and answer the question below. 

**Q: How did Mr. Taylor try to stop the thieves?**

- **A: He threw things at them.**

## Explaining the text

- Read text and summarize main idea

The expensive shops in a famous arcade near Piccadilly were just **opening**. At this time of the morning, the arcade was almost empty. Mr. Taylor, the owner of a jewellery shop was **admiring** a new **display**. Two of his assistants had been working busily since eight o'clock and had only just finished. Diamond necklaces and rings had been beautifully arranged on a background of black velvet. After **gazing at** the display for several minutes, Mr. Taylor went back into his shop.

## Explaining the text

- Read the text and summarize the main idea

The silence was suddenly broken when a large car, with its headlights horn blaring, roared down the arcade. It came to a stop outside the jeweller's. One man stayed at the wheel while two others with black stocking over their faces jumped out and smashed the window of the shop with iron bars. While this was going on, Mr. Taylor was upstairs. He and his staff began throwing furniture out of the window. Chairs and tables went flying into the arcade. One of the thieves was struck by a heavy statue, but he was too busy helping himself to diamonds to notice any pain. The raid was all over in three minutes, for the men scrambled back into the car and it moved off at a fantastic speed. Just as it was leaving, Mr. Taylor rushed out and ran after it throwing ashtrays and vases, but it was impossible to stop the thieves. They had got away with thousands of pounds worth of diamonds.

## Explaining the text

- ***Get the main idea***
- **Para1 The expensive shops in a famous near Piccadilly were just opening.**
- **Para2 The thieves smashed and grabed the jewellery shop of Mr. Taylor.**



## Language points

■ 1. The expensive shops in a famous neighbourhood near Piccadilly were just **opening**.

■ A. Open

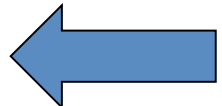
v. 营业；

E.g. When do you open / close?

opening hours

adj. 营业着的

E.g. We are open/closed.



## Language points

- 2. Mr. Taylor, the owner of a jewellery shop was **admiring** a new **display**.

- A. Admire

v. 赞美，钦佩，羡慕

E.g. I admire (him for) his courage. 我佩服他的勇气

vi. 惊讶，惊异

E.g. We all admired at his sudden success. 他的突然成功使我们感到惊讶。

vt. 欣赏

E.g. We stop to admire the view.

admirer- n. 赞美者，羡慕者；求爱者，求婚者；爱人

## Language points

### ■ B. Display

n. 陈列, 展览

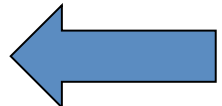
E.g. on display

His paintings are on display at the exhibition.

window display 橱窗陈列

vt. 展示, 陈列; 显示, 表现

E.g. The bestsellers were sold out before they were displayed. 这些畅销书尚未陈列就卖光了。



## Language points

- 3. After **gazing at** the display for several minutes, Mr. Taylor went back into his shop.

- A. **gaze at** 凝视

- 对比：gaze, stare, glare

**gaze** “目不转睛地看”，“惊叹”、“羡慕”或“入迷”

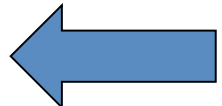
E.g. She gazed at it for some time, then added, “You don't need bookcases at all.”

**stare** “睁大眼睛凝视”，“惊奇”、“傲慢”或“茫然”

E.g. The noble stared at the paper for a few seconds.

**glare** “凶狠而且带有威胁性的瞪眼睛”

E.g. The trapped eagle glared at his captors.



## Language points

- 4. The silence was suddenly broken when a large car, **with** its headlights on and its horn blaring, roared down the arcade.

- A. **with 的独立主格结构**

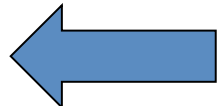
- 1> 如果宾语和宾语补足语在逻辑上有主谓关系，应该采用现在分词形式作宾补。

E.g. She sat staring into the distance with tears streaming down her cheeks. 她坐着凝视着远方泪流满面。

- 2> 如果宾语和宾语补足语在逻辑上是动宾关系，应该采用过去分词形式作宾补。

E.g. He ran into the room with his face covered with tears.

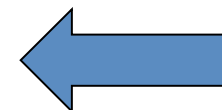
With his homework finished, he felt happy.





## Language points

- 3> 如果表达某事将要发生，要用动词不定式 to ；  
E.g. With a lot of work to do, he can't go to the cinema.
- 4> 如果是说明当时的情况，常用形容词、副词、介词短语表明宾语的状态；  
E.g. He used to sleep with all the windows open. ( open  
adj. 开着的 )  
He came in with a knife in his hand. ( in his hand --  
介词短语 )
- 5> 总结：with 用于句首或句尾，常表示状语、行为方式、原因、伴随状况等。  
with 如果跟在名词之后，是用来修饰限定该名词。  
E.g. a thief with stocking over his face.  
a room with the windows open.



## Language points

■ 5. It **came to** a stop outside the **jeweller's**.

■ A. **Come to** 后面常接名词，表示达到

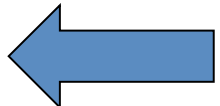
E.g. come to a stop 停下来 / come to an end 结束

come to a decision 做出决定

come to an understanding 互相理解

come to success 获得成功

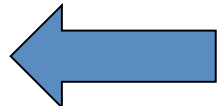
come to fame 成名



## Language points

### ■ B. Jeweller's

E.g. at the barber's 在理发店  
at the butcher's 在肉店  
at the baker's 在面包店  
at the greengrocer's 在蔬菜水果店  
at the grocer's 在杂货店  
at the stationer's 在文具店  
at the tobacconist's 在烟草店  
at the chemist's 在药店



## Language points

- 6. One of the thieves was struck by a heavy statue, but he **was too busy helping himself to** diamonds to notice any pain.

- A. **Be busy doing sth.** 忙于做某事

E.g. He was busy preparing for the exams.

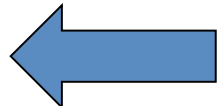
- B. **Help oneself to sth.** 自便

E.g. Please help yourself (to some fish).

He helped himself to some candy without asking.

The thief was caught on the spot when he was helping himself to the money from the safe in the shop.

My roommate helped herself to my clothes without asking me.

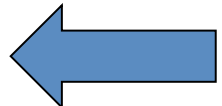


## Language points

- 7. The raid was all over in three minutes, for the men scrambled back into the car and it moved off **at a fantastic speed**.

- A. **At a speed**

E.g. They drove at a speed of 50 miles per hour.



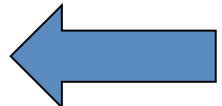


## Language points

- 8. They had got away with thousands of pounds **worth of** diamonds.
- A. **money + worth of + sth** 价值...的...

E.g. five yuan worth of apples

\$ 100 ,000 worth of books



## Check and Reflection

- ***Choose the correct answers***
- **1. While Mr. Taylor was admiring the new window display, \_\_\_\_\_.** **B**
  - A. His two assistants were arranging jewellery in the window**
  - B. Some thieves were on their way to raid his shop**
  - C. He was standing inside his shop**
  - D. His staff were finishing their work for the day**

## Check and Reflection

**2. The car headlights were on and its horn blaring \_\_\_\_.**      **A**

**A. As the thieves wanted to warn people out of their way**

**B. As a special signal to the assistants**

**C. So the thieves could see where they were going**

**D. To break the early morning silence**

## Check and Reflection

3. The thieves chose to raid Mr. Taylor's shop because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**C**

- A. It was early in the morning and not many shops were open
- B. They did not expect Mr. Taylor and his staff to try and stop them
- C. It usually had a great deal of valuable jewellery on display
- D. They had a very fast car to get away in

## Homework

- **1. Memorize the new words and review the language points after class.**
- **2. Write a summary to describe the smash-and-grab raid in no more than 80 words.**
- **3. Finish the exercises on P36-37.**



**Thank you for your attention!**

***Let's have a break!***

*never forget how to dream*