**Unit 4 What’s the best movie theater?**

**单元教学目标**

话题：你居住的城镇（Your town）

功能：1. 能就个人喜好进行讨论（Discuss preference）

A: How do you like it so far?

B: It’s fantastic, but I still don’t really know my way around.

A: What do you think of 970 AM?

B: I think 970 AM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.

2. 能进行比较（Making comparisons）

A: What’s the best movie theater to go to?

B: Town Cinema. It’s the closest to home. And you can buy tickets the most quickly there.

A: Which is the worst clothes store in town?

B: Dream Clothes. It’s worse than Blue Moon. It has the worst service.

语法：1. 能正确把握形容词和副词最高级的构成（Superlatives with *–(i)est* and most）

big---bigger---biggest, cheap---cheaper---cheapest

fresh---fresher---freshest, poor---poorer---poorest

comfortable---more comfortable---most comfortable

beautifully---more beautifully---most beautifully

carefully---more carefully---most carefully

seriously---more seriously---most seriously

2. 能正确把握不规则变化的形容词和副词的比较等级（Irregular comparisons）

good---better---best, bad---worse---worst

词汇和常用表达：

1. 能正确使用下列词汇

theater, seat, screen, ticket, song, reporter, service, menu, meal, magician, role, winner, prize, example, everybody, choose, act, give, comfortable, close, worse, worst, fresh, creative, poor, cheaply, carefully, comfortably, pretty, beautifully, seriously

2. 能正确使用下列常用表达

so far, no problem, have…in common, all kinds of, be up to, play a role, make up, for example, take…seriously

3. 能认读下列词汇

DJ, performer, crowded

语音：能辨认并正确读出句子节奏和句子中需要重读的单词

学习策略：能通过找寻形容词、副词比较等级的变化规律，记忆词汇

文化知识：1.了解英美语言中movie和theater的区别

2. 初步了解中外流行的“达人秀”（talent show）现象，并能正确认识这种流行文化

**Section A 1 (1a-2d)**

一、**教学目标：**

1. 能掌握以下单词：

theater, comfortable, seat, screen, close, ticket, worst, cheaply, DJ, choose, carefully, reporter, so far, fresh, comfortably

能掌握以下句型：

① It has the biggest screens.

② It’s the most popular.

③ Which is the best clothes store?

④ You can buy clothes the most cheaply there.

⑤ They play the most boring songs.

2. 能掌握以下语法：

掌握形容词及副词的最高级形式；用最高级形式来描述人或物的特殊。

3. 了解我们周围中有哪些最出色的人或物，知道生活中有很多值得我们去学习的人，周围环境中有很多值得我们去珍惜的事物。

二、**教学重点**

1) 形容词及副词最高级形式的构成。

2) 用形容词或副词的最高级形式来描述人或事物。

**教学难点**

用形容词或副词的最高级形式来描述人或事物。

**三、教学过程**

**I. Warming up**

1. Give some information about three movie theaters, and let the students talk about:

How do you choose a movie theater?

2. Learn some new words：theater, comfortable, DJ, reporter, ticket, seat, screen, cheaply, carefully, comfortably, close, worst, so far, fresh

**II. Discussion**

1. How do you choose which movie theater to go to? Write the things in the box under “Important” or “Unimportant” in 1a.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| comfortable seats big screens cheap best sound  new movies popular close to home buy tickets quickly | |
| Important | Not Important |
|  |  |

2. Ss discuss with their partners and write the words in the box.

**III. Listening**

1. Ask Ss to read the sentences in the chart of 1b. Make sure they know the meanings of the sentences.

2. Play the recording for the Ss to listen and match the statements with the right movie theaters.

3. Play the recording again. Ask Ss to fill in the blanks.

Conversation 1

Jack: Hi, Anna. Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Anna: Hi, Jack. Yes, let’s see a movie.

Jack: What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movie theater to go?

Anna: Town Cinema. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home.

Jack: Yes, but what about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to get movie tickets?

Anna: Don’t worry. There are a lot of people working there. You can buy tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Town Cinema.

Conversation 2

Ken: Hi, Julie.

Julie: Hi, Ken. How are you?

Ken: Good, thanks. Do you want to watch a movie?

Julie: Sure.

Ken: Is there a good movie theater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

Julie: Yes, Screen City. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one near here and it has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ken: Sounds good. Let’s go.

Conversation 3

Barry: Hi, Jill. Do you want to see a movie?

Jill: Hi, Barry. Yes, a great idea.

Barry: Do you know a good movie theater?

Jill: Yes, there’s one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.

Barry: What’s it called?

Jill: It’s called Movie World. It has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Ask Ss to introduce the three theaters.

**IV. Pair work**

1. Let Ss read the model in 1c with a partner.

2. Let Ss talk about the movie theaters they know.

**V. Listening**

Ask Ss to look at the picture in 2a and tell them that a reporter is interviewing a boy about the best clothes store and the best radio station in Green City.

Work on 2a:

1. Read the questions and answers in 2a. Tell Ss to remember the information.

2. Play the recording for the Ss to listen and circle the boy’s answers.

3. Play the recording again to check the answers.

Work on 2b:

1. Let Ss read the sentences below. Explain some main sentences to the Ss. Make sure they know what to do.

2. Play the recording for the Ss to write the correct store or radio station next to each statement.

3. Play the recording again and ask Ss to fill in the blanks.

Reporter: What’s the best clothes store in Green City?

Boy: Miller’s is the best. It has the best clothes and you can buy clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there.

Reporter: What do you think about the other stores?

Boy: Well, Blue Moon is in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of town, but it’s the most expensive. And Dream Clothes is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than Blue Moon. It has the worst \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in town. It’s the worst store.

Reporter: OK. What about radio station?

Boy: 107.9 FM is the best. The DJs choose songs the most carefully. They always play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music.

Reporter: What about the other radio stations?

Boy: Well, I think 970 AM is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has the worst music.

Reporter: I heard that 97.9 FM is the most popular.

Boy: Yes, it is, but I think they play the most boring songs.

**VI. Pair work**

1. Tell Ss: Student A is the reporter. Student B is the boy. Role-play the conversation.

2. Let Ss read the conversation.

3. Ss act the conversation in pairs.

4. Ask some pairs to act out their conversations.

**VII. Role-play**

1. Read the conversation and answer the two questions:

①What is Greg’s problem? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

② What does Helen tell him about the town? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Practice the conversation with their partners. Then let some pairs to act out the conversation.

3. Fill in the blanks according to the conversation.

Greg is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in town. He doesn’t know his way \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Helen is telling him some information now. The \_\_\_\_\_ supermarket is on Center Street. He can by \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food there. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ cinema around here is Sun Cinema. He can sit \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seats.

**Ⅷ. Language points**

1. close to home

close *adj.*  (在空间、时间上)接近

close to 离……近；靠近……

e.g. Susan sat on a chair close to the window.

Susan坐在靠窗口的一把椅子上。

It was close to one-fifteen a.m.

时间已近子夜一点十五分。

拓展：close *adj*. 亲密的

close *adv*. 接近地；紧挨着

close *v*. 关上；闭上 反义词open

e.g. Fiona and I are close friends. (翻译)

我和Fiona是密友。

They were sitting close together on the couch. (翻译)

他们坐在长沙发上，紧紧地靠在一起。

Beth closed her eyes and tried to sleep. (翻译)

Beth闭上眼睛想睡觉。

【语境应用】完成句子。

1) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(闭店) at 9:00 every day.

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(走近些) so that I can see you.

3) There is a bus stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(靠近我们学校).

4) Cindy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我最亲近的朋友).

2. buy tickets quickly

ticket *n.* 票；入场券; 常跟介词to / for

e.g. How much are tickets for the concert?

音乐会的票价是多少？

I was lucky to get two free tickets to the show.

我真幸运得到了这场演出的两张免费票。

【拓展】与ticket相关的语块：a concert / train / movie ticket 音乐会 / 火车 / 电影票； a ticket office售票处；a ticket machine自动售票机；a ticket collector收票员；a round-trip / return ticket往返票；a single ticket单程票

【语境应用】完成句子。

1) Dad bought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(一张去北京的票) this morning.

2) Henry got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(两张篮球赛的入场券) last week.

3) There is a long line \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(在售票处).

3. The DJs choose songs the most carefully.

choose 选择；挑选。既可作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。

choose to do sth. 选择做某事

choose between A and B 从A和B之间做出选择

choose ... from ... 从……中选择……

choose ... as / for ... 选择……作为……

【拓展】

choice  *n.* 选择

make a choice 做出选择  have no choice 别无选择

【语境应用】完成句子。

1) 她不得不在家庭和事业之间做出选择。

She had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between family and career.

2) 上周我们选择乘飞机去北京。

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing by plane last week.

3) Linda从这些书中挑选了三本去看。

Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three books \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these books to read.

4. What’s the best clothes store in town?

in town: 在所居住的，或说话人所指的地方或城镇里

【注意】此时town是不可数名词, 表示城市中“繁华地带；闹市区；中心区域”或“居住地”，不与冠词连用，但是可以受物主代词的限定。

e.g. She left town.

她已不住在这里了。

We are moving to another part of town.

我们要搬到城里的另一个地方去住。

【链接】当town表示“村镇；镇子”时，是可数名词, 可以受到冠词或其他限定词的限定。

e.g. My father lives in a small town in the Midwest.

我父亲住在中西部的一个小镇上。

That town lies some 23 miles north of London.

那个镇子坐落在伦敦以北约23英里处。

5. Thanks for telling me.

thanks for doing sth. 因做某事而感谢某人

e.g. 谢谢你提醒我。Thanks for reminding me.

多谢您借钱给我。Thanks for lending me the money.

**Ⅸ. Summary**

comfortable seats 舒适的座位

big screens 大屏幕

close to home 离家近

the shortest waiting time等待时间最短

in town 在城里

welcome to ... 欢迎来到……

so far 到目前为止；迄今为止

句型

—What’s the best movie theater?

—Sun Cinema. It’s the cheapest. But I think Moon Theater has the most comfortable seats.

Thanks for telling me.

**Ⅹ.Exercises**

Ⅰ. 从方框中选择合适的单词填空，使每个句子在结构、句意和逻辑上正确，每词限用一次。

|  |
| --- |
| choose, song, badly, reporter, carefully, fresh |

1. Miss Green taught us some English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in class.

2. Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pair of shoes in this shop yesterday.

3. Alex and Tom are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and they work for a newspaper in our city.

4. Of the three supermarkets, you can buy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetables and fruit in Full Supermarket.

5. Peter felt sorry because he did the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the basketball game.

6. My mother drives as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as my father.

Ⅱ. 根据句意及所给汉语提示，写出所缺内容，每空一词。

1. Xinhua Theater is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(离我家更近) than Xinmin Theater.

2. I think Lily's Shop is the best shop on Center Street. It sells clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(最便宜地).

3. Dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(买了两张票) for the Disneyland.

4. I like taking high-speed trains because they have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(舒适的座位).

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(到目前为止), what do you think of your school life?

6. Our new house is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(离一个公交车站近).

**Ⅺ. Homework**

1. Remember the new words and phrases.

2. Recite 2d.

**Section A 2 (Grammar focus-3c)**

一、**教学目标：**

1. 学习掌握下列词汇：worse, service, pretty, menu, meal, act

进一步复习巩固学习Section A 部分所学的生词和词组。

对形容词及副词的最高级形式的构成进行总结，掌握其构成规则。

总结用形容词及形容词的最高级形式来描述人物或事物的句型结构。

2. 了解我们周围中有那些最出色的人或物，知道生活中有很多值得我们去学习的 人。周围环境中有很多值得我们去珍惜的事物。

二、**教学重点**

掌握和运用形容词和副词的最高级形式来描述人物或事物。

**教学难点**

1) 掌握一些特殊形容词或副词的最高级形式。

2) 运用形容词和副词的最高级形式来描述人物或事物。

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Revision**

Introduce the three movie theaters to your classmates.

**Ⅱ. Grammar Focus**

1. Complete the sentences.

① What’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最好的电影院) to go to?

② Town Cinema. It’s the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (离家最近).

③ And you can buy tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最快地) there.

④ Which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最差的) clothes store in town?

⑤ Dream Clothes. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (差一些) Blue Moon.

⑥ It has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最差的服务).

⑦ What do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (认为) 970 AM?

⑧ I think 970 AM is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (十分差). It has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (最差的音乐).

2. Learn some new words: worse, pretty

3. Give Ss some sentences, let them find the superlative forms of the words.

It has the biggest screen.

The Moon Theater has the friendliest service.

It’s the closest to home.

You can buy the freshest food there.

What’s the best clothes store in town?

I think the Moon Theater has the most comfortable seats.

It’s the most popular here.

You can buy clothes the most cheaply here.

It’s the most expensive.

The DJs choose songs the most carefully.

**Ⅲ. Grammar**

一、形容词和副词的最高级的构成：

一般情况下，形容词和副词的最高级的规则变化是在词尾加-est或在其前加most构成，不规则变化则要牢记。

二、形容词的最高级的用法

1. 形容词的最高级前一般要加定冠词the, 但如果其前有形容词性物主代词或名词所有格等修饰语时, 则不再用定冠词the。副词的最高级前面可以加定冠词the, 也可以省略。如：

This book is the most interesting one.

Her youngest daughter is eleven years old.

Liu Jun ran (the) fastest in the race.

2. 形容词和副词的最高级常与介词in或of短语连用, 说明比较的范围。一般情况下, 如果主语与介词短语中的名词属于同一类, 用介词of; 如果不是同一类, 则用介词in。如：

Tina is the most outgoing in her family.

Jim jumps (the) highest of all the boys.

【温馨提示】

有时最高级和比较级可以转换。如：

This car runs (the) fastest of all the cars. = This car runs faster than the other cars. = This car runs faster than any other car.

**Ⅳ. Practice**

Work on 3a:

1. Tell Ss to read the sentences in 3a and try to fill in the blanks with correct forms of the words in brackets.

2. 方法指导：应通读全句，掌握短文大意；然后，根据句意及句子中有没有表示范围的词组，来确定空格处的形容词或副词是用何级别形式。比如，在第一题中，句末有表示范围的词组in town，可知空格处应填bad的最高级形式，故应填worst。其他类似。

3. 学生们按老师指导的方法进行阅读，并逐句推敲每空应填什么词，在实际的运用提高自己的阅读能力、分析能力及综合运用能力。

4. 最后，教师与同学们一起校对答案，并对学生们有疑问的地方进行解释。

5. Fill in the chart.



Work on 3b:

1. 让学生们阅读表格中词语，并记忆这些词语的形式。

2. 让学生们思考一下他们居住地周围的一些商店的情况，并填写在表格中。

3. 让学生们就表格中所填写的内容，来发表自己谈论自己居住地周围的情况，并写在表格中。 相互检查一下自己所写的句子，发现并改正错误。

4. 让部分学生读一下自己的句子。大家一起改正句子中的错误。

**Ⅴ. Group work**

Work on 3c:

1. 让一名学生读表格中的内容。并告诉学生们本学习活动的要求。

2. 学生们与自己的小组成员一起来讨论自己居住地周围的饭店的情况，并将名字及情况填写在表格中。

3. 讨论并比较这些饭店的情况，每个成员发表自己的意见，讨论自己认为是最好的饭店。

4. 选举一名学生来向同学们汇报自己小组的讨论情况。

(最后，可以经学生们评议来推举最有能力的小组）

More activity: Make a survey and do a report.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Names | service | quality | prices |
| Meet all |  |  |  |
| Carrefour |  |  |  |
| Walmart |  |  |  |

Report: What do you think of these supermarkets in your city? We did a survey of our group members and this is what we learnt …

**Ⅵ. Language points**

1. I think 970 AM is pretty bad.

pretty

*adv.* 非常；很 (与very同义)

e.g. The house has four bedrooms, so it’s pretty big.

*adj.* 漂亮的 (与beautiful同义)

e.g. Mrs. Green’s daughter is pretty.

2. How much is a meal?

meal *n.* 早(或午、晚)餐; 一餐所吃的食物

e.g. Breakfast is the first meal in a day.

Mother is preparing a meal for us.

3. 英语中的部分副词可以由形容词变化而来，规则如下：

▲大多数形容词后直接加-ly可变成副词，如：

cheap→cheaply   careful→carefully

beautiful→beautifully   serious→ seriously

▲以辅音字母加-le 结尾的形容词要先去掉e，然后再加-y，如：

comfortable→comfortably   simple→simply

terrible→terribly

▲绝大多数以-e结尾的形容词直接加-ly，如：

polite→politely   wide→widely

少数以-e 结尾的形容词要先去掉e，然后再加-ly，如：true→truly

▲以-y结尾且y的发音为 / ɪ / 的形容词要先变y为i，然后再加-ly，如：

easy→easily   happy→happily   healthy→healthily

以-y结尾且y的发音为 / aɪ /的形容词直接加-ly，如： shy→shyly

▲还有些形容词的副词形式比较特殊，如：

good→well

**Ⅶ. Summary**

What’s the best movie theater to go to?

Town Cinema. It’s the closest to home.

And you can buy tickets the most quickly there.

Which is the worst clothes store in town?

Dream Clothes. It’s worse than Blue Moon. It has the worst service.

I think 970 AM is pretty bad. It has the worst music.

**Ⅷ.Exercises**

**Ⅰ. 根据句意及所给首字母提示，补全句中所缺单词。**

1. I enjoy the food in Bluefish Restaurant, but the s there is really bad.

2. May I take your order? And here is the m .

3. Breakfast is the first m of the day.

4. The man a a friendly teacher in the film. His students all loved him.

5. The weather was bad yesterday and it’s getting even w today.

**Ⅱ.用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. My father is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(busy) than my mother.

2. I think English is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(interesting) of all the subjects.

3. This hotel has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(friendly) service in town.

4. I speak English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bad) than he does.

5. English is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_subjects at school. (difficult)

**III. 根据短文内容及括号内所给汉语提示补全短文。**

Richard thinks (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(他是世界上最幸运的男孩). He has wonderful parents, loving grandparents, a lovely sister and a smart brother. Richard is always happy.

One day his mother gave him some money to buy ice-cream. (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(当他来到镇上最好的冰激凌店时), he saw a man outside it. He looked hungry and was wearing very old clothes and terrible sunglasses (太阳镜). Richard looked at the ice-cream in the shop and then looked at the man. He decided not to buy the ice-cream but to give the money to the poor man.

The man smiled and said, “Thank you very much. But I’m not a poor man. In fact, (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(我比镇上的任何人都有钱). I just wear old clothes to see how people treat (对待) me.”

(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(那个男人带Richard到镇上最大的商店) and said to him, “Choose anything you like. (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(它可以是商店里最贵的东西) as long as you want.”

Richard asked, “Can I choose two?”

“Of course,” answered the man.

(6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Richard挑选了两副最新的太阳镜). One was for himself and the other one was for the man.

**Ⅸ.Homework**

1. Write a short passage about your survey of supermarkets in your city.

2. Preview 1a-1e on page 28.

**Section B 1 (1a-1e)**

一、**教学目标：**

1) 能掌握以下单词及短语：creative, performer, talent show, upside down

2) 能掌握以下句型：

I couldn’t stop laughing!

How about …?

What do you think of …?

二、**教学重点**

1) 掌握本课时出现的生词及表达方式。

2) 进行听力训练，提高综合听说能力。

**教学难点**

听力训练

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Revision**

1. 复习形容词和副词最高级形式的构成规则，并完成相关任务。

2. Talk about the clothes stores or restaurants near your home.

e.g. Blue Moons has the worst clothes. New Fashion has the best quality. Young House has the cheapest clothes. Jenny’s has the best service.

Danny’s is the closest to my home. New Star has the most delicious food. Qin Noodles has the best services. Li Dumplings has the cheapest food.

**Ⅱ. Talking**

1. Work with your partners. You say an adjective and your partner say its opposites.

2. Ss work in pairs and see who can do better.

3. Ask Ss to work on 1a: write these words and phrases next to their opposites in the chart.

4. Ask Ss to work on 1b: tell your partners about people they know. Use the words in 1a.

**III. Listening**

Work on 1c:

1. Tell Ss to look at the pictures and the names in 1c. Tell Ss this school had a talent show last weekend. Some Ss and some teachers took part in the talent show. Now listen to the conversation and match the pictures with the performers.

2. Play the recording for the Ss. Ss just listen for the first time. Play the recording again and match the pictures with the performers.

3. Check the answers.

Work on 1d:

1. T: Now please look at the chart in 1d. What do the people say about the performers? You'll listen to the tape again. Then try to fill in the blanks.

听力指导：要抓别人对每个人的评价所说的词汇，也就是表示评价的形容词或副词的最高级形式。因此在听的时候，应重点放在对人物的表演进行评价的最高级形式上。

2. Ss listen to the recording carefully and try to fill in the blanks.

3. Play the recording again and ask Ss to fill in the blanks.

Girl 1: Wasn’t that a great talent show?

Girl 2: Yeah!

Girl 1: Who did you think was the best act?

Girl 2: Oh, I thought Eliza was the best. She’s an excellent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Girl 1: Yeah, she’s great. And I thought Steve and his dog were the funniest.

Girl 2: Me, too! I couldn’t stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! And how about Vera? Wasn’t she creative?

Girl 1: Yeah, I’d say she was the most creative act! I don’t know many people who can

play guitar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

Girl 2: Who did you think was the worst?

Girl 1: Oh, Dennis! He was terrible! He kept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the balls!

Girl 2: I know!

Girl 1: What did you think of The Math Teachers?

Girl 2: Well, they were the loudest for sure!

**IV. Pair work**

1. Work in pairs. Look at the information in 1d and make a conversation with your partner.

2. Make a model for the Ss.

3. Tell Ss to make a conversation about all the performers.

4. Teacher can walk around the classroom, and give some help to the Ss.

**V.** **Language points**

1. Wasn’t that a great talent show?

talent show 才艺表演

e.g. Do you want to watch a talent show with me?

你想和我一起去看才艺表演吗？

2. I couldn’t stop laughing!

stop doing sth. 停止做某事

e.g. My father stopped smoking. 我爸爸戒烟了。

3. And how about Vera?

how about … ……怎么样

e.g. How about that song? 那首歌怎么样？

4. I don’t know many people who can play the guitar upside down!

upside down 倒置地；颠倒地

e.g. Don’t put it upside down. 不要把它倒置。

5. What did you think of the Math Teachers?

What do you think of…? 你认为……怎么样

e.g. What do you think of the movie?

你觉得这部电影怎么样？

What do you think of the program?

你觉得这个节目怎么样？

**Ⅵ. Summary**

才艺表演 talent show

停止做某事 stop doing sth.

……怎么样 how about …

倒置 upside down

你认为……怎么样 What do you think of…?

**Ⅶ. Exercises**

**根据短文内容及括号内所给单词的提示填空。**

Everyone knows Vera. She’s the (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (popular) student at Green School. We all like her. At school her teachers think she is the (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (polite) student. She has good manners. She is (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (friendly) than other students. No matter (不论) when she meets teachers, she says hello to them. Of all the students, she gets on (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well) with the teachers. She never makes them unhappy. Vera is

(5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clever) than any other student at school. She can help teachers to solve (解决) the (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) problems. Of all the students, Vera does things the (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (carefully) and does them well. They also think Vera is the (8) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (creative) student at school. She wants to be a great artist.

Keys: 1. most popular 2. politest/most polite 3. friendlier / more friendly 4. best

5. cleverer 6. most difficult 7. most carefully 8. most creative

**Ⅷ. Homework**

1. Write a short article about the performers in 1c.

2. Preview the passage *Who’s Got Talent?*

**Section B 2 (2a-2e)**

一、**教学目标：**

1. 1) 能掌握以下单词及短语：

talent magician beautifully role winner prize everybody example poor seriously give have … in common all kinds of be up to play a role make up for example take … seriously

2) 能掌握以下句型：

Who’s Got Talent?

Talent shows are getting more and more popular.

However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows.

2. 了解一些选秀节目的实质及目的，正确对待生活中的一些歌星及影星，不要盲目地追风，做追星族。

二、**教学重点**

1) 掌握本课时出现的生词及表达方式。

2）阅读短文，获得相关信息，提高学生们的综合阅读能力。

**教学难点**

阅读2b部分的短文并完成相关要求。

**三、教学过程**

**I. Revision**

Make a conversation with your partner.

A: Who is the … student in our class?

B: I think XXX is the … student in ….

**Ⅱ. Warming up**

1. Presentation:

Give Ss the pictures of talent shows, and ask them:

Talent shows are becoming more and more popular. Why?

Look at the pictures below. Why do people want to take part in the shows? Do they just want to become famous?

2. Pair work

Who is the most talented person you know?

What can he/she do?

Talk about it.

**Ⅲ. Reading**

**Fast reading**

Ss read the passage quickly and find the answers to the question:

Which three talent shows are mentioned?

**Detailed reading**

T: Now let’s work on 2c. First, let’s read the questions and make sure we know the meanings of all the questions. Then read the passage again and find the answers to the questions.

Ss read carefully and try to find the answers to the questions.

Check the answers with the class.

Read the text and write T for true or F for false.

1) It’s always boring to watch other people show their talents.

2) Talent shows are getting more and more popular.

3) There are talent shows only in America.

4) Only actors join these shows.

5) The singers themselves usually play a role in deciding the winner.

6) All these shows try to look for the best singers, the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the funniest actors and so on.

7) The winner always gets nothing at last.

**Post reading**

1. T: Read the passage again. You should underline all the superlatives in the passage, then write sentences using at least four of them.

Ss find the superlatives in the passage. Try to write their sentences.

2. Work on 2e. Ask Ss to add more talents and write a classmate’s name for each talent. Find out how many students in your group agree with you.

3. Show Ss important phrases in the passage.

**Ⅳ.Language points**

1. Who’s Got Talent?

who’s: who has的缩写

have got: “具有；具备” ，相当于have字面上的意思是“谁有才华？”。

e.g. Have you got time? I’ve got something important to tell you.

你有时间吗？我有重要的事情告诉你。

talent

作名词，可意为① “天资；天赋”，常用于短语have a talent for ... (在……方面有天赋)

② “有才能的人；人才；天才”，a boy / girl / ... of many talents 多才多艺的男孩 / 女孩 / ……。

【链接】talented作形容词，意为“有才能的；有才干的”，常用于短语be talented in (在……方面有天赋)中，可与have a talent for进行同义句转换。

【语境应用】写出同义句

Percy is talented in making friends.

Percy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends.

Key: has a talent for making

2. Talent shows are getting more and more popular.

get *v*. 变得，后面通常跟形容词。

e.g. The weather is getting colder.

more and more popular意为“越来越受欢迎”。

表示“越来越……”：

“比较级 + and + 比较级”

“more and more + 原级 (此处原级是指加more构成比较级的形容词或副词)”

e.g. English is becoming more and more important.

The sun is getting redder and redder.

【中考链接】(2020 湖北鄂州)

— I’m proud of Ezhou, our homeland.

— So am I. It is becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more and more beautifully

B. more beautiful and beautiful

C. more and more beautiful

D. more beautifully and beautifully

3. All these shows have one thing in common…

have … in common 有相同特征; (想法、兴趣等方面) 相同

e.g. The two cultures have a lot in common.

这两种文化有许多共同之处。

4. That’s up to you to decide.

be up to sb. 是一个习惯用语, 用来表示“是……的职责; 由……决定”, 句子的主语通常为it, 有时也可用this或that。

e.g. —An Indian or a Chinese meal?

—It’s up to you.

【语境应用】单选

— Shall we go to see the documentary *Amazing China* or stay at home?

— Either is OK. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Go ahead. B. It’s up to you. C. That’s all right.

5. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner.

play a role是一种固定表达, 意为“扮演某一角色; 起到某种作用”。若要进一步引出具体的内容, 后面用介词in, 表示“在某事或某个方面起到作用或承担某种角色”。

e.g. John is playing the leading role in this year’s play.

Schools play the important role in education.

6. However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows.

这是一个部分否定句，意为“然而，并不是每个人都喜欢看这些节目”。

not与every及含有every的不定代词连用时，表示部分否定，意为“并不是每个……都”。

e.g. Not everyone in our class likes playing football.

在我们班并非每个人都喜欢踢足球。

enjoy doing sth. 表示“喜欢做某事”。

e.g. I enjoy watching talent shows.

I enjoy travelling because I can go to different places and meet different people.

7. 1) Now, there are similar shows around the world, such as*China's Got Talent*.

2) Some think that the lives of the performers are made up. For example, some people say they are poor farmers, but ...

两句中的划线部分，都意为“例如”，但它们有所不同：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| such as | for example |
| 用来列举例子时，其后紧跟所列举的内容，如人或事物等。 | 用来举例时，常用逗号与被举例说明的事物隔开，for example给出例子时，也可以用句子来说明。 |
| 通常位于被列举的事物之前。 | 在句中的位置比较灵活，位于句首、句中或句末均可 |

【语境应用】用such as 或 for example填空

1) You can use any two colors, red and yellow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) Mary likes to eat fruit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas and apples.

3) We have many problems. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, how can we get there?

make up 编造(故事; 谎言等)

e.g. The boy made up a story, it is not true.

8. However, if you don’t take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch.

take在此处有consider (认为; 觉得)的意思。take someone/something seriously 相当于汉语“认真对待某人或某事; 把某人或某事当真”的意思。

e.g. He was joking, but your sister took him seriously.

他是在开玩笑, 但你姐姐却(把他)当真了。

9. And one great thing about them is that they give people a way to make their dreams come true.

1) give *v.* 提供; 给

常用结构：

give sb. sth. / give sth. to sb. 意为“给某人某物; 提供给某人某物” 。

e.g. Give your father the letter. = Give the letter to your father.

Can you give me a job? = Can you give a job to me?

【语境应用】将下面的句子改为同义句，每空一词。

I gave Linda his telephone number.

I \_\_\_\_\_ his telephone number \_\_\_\_\_ Linda.

2) come true (梦想、愿望)实现；如愿

(主语一般为梦想、愿望)

make one’s dream come true 实现某人的愿望或梦想

e.g. Her dream of becoming a teacher has come true.

He finally made his dream come true.

【中考链接】(2020 四川乐山)

根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词

他一口气吹灭了蜡烛，希望许的愿望都能实现。

He blew out all the candles in one go, hoping that the wish he had made would \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅴ. Summary**

around the world  全世界

have ... in common 有相同特征；(想法、兴趣等方面)相同

look for  寻找

and so on  等等

all kinds of  各种类型的；各种各样的

be up to  是……的职责；由……决定

make up 编造(故事、谎言等)；组成，构成；补充，补足；化妆

for example  例如

take ... seriously  认真对待……

make one's dream come true 实现某人的愿望或梦想

**句型**

1. Talent shows are getting more and more popular.

2. That's up to you to decide.

3. However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows.

**Ⅵ. Exercises**

**Ⅰ. 根据句意，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，注意形式变化。**

|  |
| --- |
| give, creative, magician, winner, poor, beautiful, talent, prize |

1. She was too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy clothes for her daughter.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary the key and watched her open the door (开门).

3. These are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the most outstanding (杰出的) singer of the year.

4. Some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can make a bird jump out of a hat.

5. By the age of seven, John could write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Do you have any good ideas? You’re the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person in our family.

7. Some people only think how they will spend their time. However, a man of many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tries to use it.

8. There will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in each of three age groups in our competition.

**Ⅱ. 根据汉语意思，完成英语句子，每空一词。**

1. 等一下，我在找我的夹克衫。

Wait a minute. I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my jacket.

2. 我喜欢户外活动，像跑步、爬山、钓鱼等等。

I like outdoor activities like running, climbing, fishing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 老师让学生们自己编对话。

The teacher asked the students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dialogues by themselves.

4. 你在网上能找到各种各样的信息。

You can find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information on the Internet.

5. 长城吸引了世界各地的游客。

The Great Wall attracts visitors from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. 我爷爷经常饭后散步。

My grandpa often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after dinner.

7. 不是每个湖都梦想成为海洋。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dreams of being an ocean.

**Ⅲ. 根据汉语意思及括号内所给英文提示语，将下列句子翻译成英语。**

1. 由你爸爸决定。    (be up to)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我和他们有很多共同之处。 (have ... in common)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 关于夏令营重要的一点是我们可以交到新朋友。  (one great thing about sth. is that ...)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 通过努力工作，Mary实现了她的梦想。   (make one’s dream come true)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 她在这部电影里扮演了重要的角色。(play a role)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 这只是个游戏，不要太当真。 (take ... seriously)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 找一份好工作正变得越来越难。(more and more)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅶ.Homework**

1. Write a report according to the chart in 2e.

2. Preview 3a-4 on P31-32.

**Section B 3 (3a-Self check)**

一、**教学目标：**

1.复习形容词及副词的最高级的构成规则。掌握生词crowded。

2. 能够综合运用所掌握的知识来描述周围的地点及事物的特点。

3. 通过描述周围的地点及事物来综合运用所学的形容词及副词的最高级用法。

4. 每个人都有自身的特长、优点和特点，古人云：三人行必有我师焉。每个人都可以从他人那儿学习到你所需要的可贵的品质和精神。

二、**教学重点**

1) 能运用所学的形容词或副词的最高级的用法，根据提示来完成选词填空的任务。

2) 能运用所学的形容词或副词的最高级的用法来描写自己周围的一些地点和事物等。

**教学难点**

能运用所学的形容词或副词的最高级的用法来描写自己周围的一些地点和事物等。

**三、教学过程**

**Ⅰ. Revision**

1. Who’s got talent in your class? Let some Ss give their report.

1) … is the best chess player.

2) … is the most talented dancer.

3) … is the most interesting writer.

4) … is the faster runner.

5) … is the best basketball player.

6) … is the best English speaker.

7) … is the funniest actor.

2. Review the phrases. And make a sentence with the phrases.

1) 有相同特征 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) 各种各样的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 由……决定 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) 发挥作用 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 编造 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6) 例如 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 认真对待\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8) 给某人某物 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅱ. Warming up**

1. Let Ss talk about “Where is your favorite place to go on weekends? Why?”

e.g.

1) The Teenagers’ ActivityCenter is the best place to go on weekends. Because I can play tennis. I can speak English with friends.

2) The best place to go is Center Park. Because I can climb the hill and fly kites.

**Ⅲ. Reading**

1. Read the article about Greenwood Park. Fill in the blanks with the correct superlative forms of the adjectives and adverbs in the box.

2. 方法指导：

首先，阅读短文，整体把握短文大意。

其次，分析有空格的每个句子，看空格处应是形容词还是副词，根据句意确定单词。

最后，将单词的最高级形式填到空白处。

3. Ss try to read the article and try to fill in the blanks.

4. Check the answers with the Ss.

5. Answer the question according to the passage.

Why does the writer go to the Greenwood Park?

**Ⅳ. Writing**

Work on 3b:

1. Think about some of the best places/things in your town. Why are they the best?

2. Give some examples to the Ss.

best middle school: No. 1 Middle School;

Why: Because it is the most beautiful school in my town.

3. Ss try to fill in the blanks.

Work on 3c:

1. Write about your town and the best places/things there.

2. 写作指导：

1. 本单元要求写自己所居住的城镇上最好的地方或事物, 并说明原因。时态应用一般现在时态。
2. 先描述某个地方或某件事物, 然后说明其最好的原因。
3. 正确运用形容词或副词的最高级形式来表达。
4. 在3a文章的第一句话和最后一句话分别起到了总起和总结的作用, 文章通过3个方面的原因来证明了为什么作者说Greenwood Park是周末最好的去处。大家可以仿照3a的结构来写。

3. Sample:

I live in Zhouzhuang in Jiangsu.

It is one of the oldest and most beautiful towns in China.

There aren’t many roads in Zhouzhuang, and I think that’s the best thing about this town. We don’t have cars and buses because we use boats to get around the town. Many people visit the town through the year, and they enjoy going on the boat tours to see the entire town.

There are many special snacks for visitors to buy in Zhouzhuang, such as sesame cakes and walnut cakes. Visitors should also try the wansan pork shank, the most famous dish in Zhouzhuang. To me, the best place to eat wansan pork shank is my father’s restaurant. It is in the center of the town and everyone knows it. It is very crowded in the summer.

**Ⅴ. Discussion**

1. Discuss the towns/cities in China with a partner. Tell the class which town/city you think is the best.

2. Give Ss an example:

I think Sanya is the best city in China. It has the most beautiful beaches and the cleanest water. It’s the warmest place. You can eat the most delicious sea food. You can enjoy the sunshine most quietly.

3. Ss discuss with their partners and try to give their own ideas.

4. Try to write about their ideas on a piece of paper.

**Ⅵ. Self Check**

Work on Self check 1:

1. Fill in the blanks with the superlative forms of the words in the box.

2. 方法指导：首先，阅读句子理解大意。确定空格是修饰名词还是修饰动词，从而确定空白处是形容词还是副词。最后填上其恰当的最高级形式。

3. 校对答案。

Work on Self check 2

1. Tell Ss to read the information then correct the mistakes.

2. Ss work by themselves.

3. Check the answers.

**Ⅶ. Exercises**

**根据短文内容，从方框中选择恰当的单词填空，注意形式变化。**

|  |
| --- |
| theater, together, serious, give, ticket, love, pretty, close |

Lucy is Judy’s best friend. Now, Judy is in her room, thinking about what to give to Lucy for her twelfth birthday. Judy takes it very (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Mrs. White comes to Judy’s room, saying, “Dear, it’s (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ten o’clock. It’s time to go to sleep.” Judy says, “Mom, tomorrow is Lucy’s twelfth birthday. I want (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her something special as a birthday gift. I’m thinking about it.”

Mrs. White sits on Judy’s bed and says, “Tomorrow is March 27th. Ah, I have an idea. Why don’t you buy two (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the new play (戏剧)? Then, you can go to watch it (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

“Well, sounds like a (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good idea! Lucy (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching plays. But Mom, how did you come up with this idea?” says Judy.

“Do you know what World (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Day is? People celebrate (庆祝) it on March 27th every year.”

“Really? Thank you, Mom,” says Judy.

“You’re welcome. Have a good dream! Bye!” Then, Mrs. White walks out.

**Ⅷ.Homework**

Write a passage about your city and the best places / things there in about 60 words.