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| **【课 题】** | Unit 4 what’s the best movie theater?  Section A 1a—2d | 备注 |
| **【学习目标】** | 1．单词及短语：comfortable，seat，screen，close，theater，  2．学会并能掌握形容词、副词最高级的构成方法和用法（难点） |  |
| **【学习重点**  **难点】** | 学会并能掌握形容词、副词最高级的构成方法和用法（难点） |
| **【学法指导】** | 1、浏览信息2、作比较3、合作学习 |
| **【教学过程】**  **【教学过程】** | 1. 导入（启发探究 3分钟）     1我们曾在Unit3学过形容词比较级的构成及其用法，试着完成下面的练习  ①Who is (athletic)，Lily or Lucy?  ②Peter is （funny）than any other boy in his class.  2. 归纳总结  ①A比B更……：A+be+形容词比较级+the+B.  ②A和B一样： （as……as）  ③A是两者中更……的一个：  ④越……越……：  二、自学（自主探究 6分钟）  1、学习单词：拼读、记忆、听写  theater ['θɪətə] n.剧场；电影院；戏院 comfortable ['kʌmftəbl] adj.舒适的；充裕的  seat [siːt] n.座位；　 screen [skriːn] n.屏幕；银幕  close [kləʊs] v.关；合拢；不开放；停业  2、查资料完成  comfortable: adj.  ①The car is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（comfortable）than that one.  ②Which theater has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（comfortable）seats in town?  ③Look! He is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the chair.  3. seat: n. sit: vi.  ①Please take your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_here. =Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_here.  ②This theater has the most comfortable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  4. screen: n.  Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（看）the screen. It has a picture on it.  5. close:  ①vt. 关闭。Do you mind me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the door? —Not at all.  Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your eyes when you do eye exercises.  ②closed: adj. Who opened the window? I remember I left it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  We cant’ do shopping now. Look, the shop is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  ③close: adj. 近的，接近的，亲密的。  My home is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the river. （离……近，同义词为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_）  You should go to bed. It’s close \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ midnight.  I have a close friend. （近义词best）  三、交流（合作探究 10分钟）  **1.** 完成1a **discuss:**   * do you like to go to the movies? * who is your favorite movie star? * why do you like him / her? * what kind of movies do you like best? * where do you want to go ,cinema、radio station or theater?why   if there are many movie theaters, which movie theaters do you want to go to?  what’s important or not important for a cinema? let’s see 1a. how do you choose what movie theater to go to? write the things in the box under "important" or "not important".  想想译译  comfortable seats big screens cheap  友好的服务 新电影 close to home  in a fun part of town popular  如果你去电影院看电影，你认为上面列举的这些，哪些对你来说显得重要，哪些不重要？请试着完成1a，也可以增加一些内容。  **用has 或 is填空**   * it \_\_\_\_\_\_comfortable seats it \_\_\_\_\_\_friendly service * it \_\_\_\_\_\_cheap it \_\_\_\_\_\_close to home * it \_\_\_\_\_\_popular it \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a fun part of town   it \_\_\_\_\_\_good quality  **2.** 完成1b **listening**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Qualities | Movie theaters | | It has the biggest screens. |  | | It's the most popular. |  | | It's the closest to home. | Town Cinema | | It has the shortest waiting time. |  | | It has the best sound. |  | | It has the most comfortable seats. |  |   2、完成听力时时你发现了the biggest，the best，the most comfortable  等，它们叫做形容词的  最高级形式的构成  (1)单音节词和部分双音节词在原级后加-est构成，具体情况如下：  ①单音节词及部分双音节词在词尾后加-est。  great--greatest clever--cleverest  ②以e结尾的单词，在词尾后加．st。  nice--nicest fine--finest  ③以辅音字母’y结尾的单词，把y变为i，再加-est。  happy--happiest heavy--heaviest  ④重读闭音节单词末尾只有一个辅音字母的单词，双写最后的辅音字母，再加-est。  hot--hottest big--biggest  (2)绝大多数双音节和多音节形容词前面加most构成最高级。  important--most important interesting---most interesting  beautiful--most beautiful popular--most popular  difficult---most difficult creative--most creative  boring--most boring expensive--most expensive  (3)不规则变化  少数形容词(和副词)的比较级及最高级变化不规则，我们要熟记。  good／well-~better---\*best bad／ill／badly-~worse--\*worst  many／much-+more--+most little---less---~least  ， farther--\*farthest  further\_—furthest  3. 学习1c对话.  谈论你最喜欢的影院  A: Do you want to go to the movies? B: Sure.  A: What's the best movie theater? B: Town Cinema. It's the cheapest.  A: But I think Screen City has the most comfortable seats.  which cinema has friendlier service, town cinema or screen city?  4. 完成2a Listening  1. Read the instructions and learn the new words. Guess the meaning: radio station, clothing store, Jeans Corner, Trendy Teens, Jason’s, Funky Fashions.  2. point to the two questions on the survey.  3. Ask some students to read the names of the stores and the radio stations. 4. Play the recording the first time. Students only listen.  5. Play again. Ask students to circle the letters of the correct answers.  6. Check the answers.  5. 完成Listening (2b) Listening  1 . Read the instructions and point to the chart. And read the names of the stores and comments after each one or ask different students to do it.  2. Play again. Ask students to circle the correct words the boy says.  3. Check the answers.  4. Read again and tell your friends what the boy think of the stores. S1: The boy thinks Jason’s is the best. S2: Jeans Corner and Trendy Teens are good stores. S3…StepX Role play Look at the sentences they’ve found. Then make the conversation. Call 2 pairs to share their conversations.  6. 完成2c  小组活动：仿照2c对话，进行分角色表演，其中一人扮演记者， 采访小组内成员  7. 学习Section A 2d  Task1：小组成员看图画，猜测人物对话内容。  Task2：小组倾听课文的朗读并体会语音、语调、停顿。  Task3：小组长带领组员正确朗读课文，注意语音语调。  Task3：小组长带领组员翻译课文，并勾画短语。  Welcome to How do you like it  so far my way around  love watching movies Thanks for telling me. 、  No problem.  Task4：小组长带领组员分角色正确朗读课文，注意语音语调。  Task5：小组长带领组员背诵课文，  四、总结（引深探究 15分钟）  形容词最高级用法  用法：当需要对三者或三者以上的人或事物进行比较，表示“最……”的含义时，需要用 级。我们在使用最高级时应注意以下几点。  1、形容词最高级前通常要加定冠词 ，但如果最高级前有物主代词、名词所有格等修饰时，则不用定冠词。如：  (1)Monday is my busiest day. (2)Jim is Mike’s best friend.。  2、形容词最高级常与介词in或of引导的短语（说明比较范围）连用。若介词后的名词或代词与句中的主语是同一类人或物时，常用of短语。当强调是在某一范围、场所内进行比较时，常用in短语。  如：(1)She is the oldest of these children.  (2)Lily is the youngest in her class.  3、形容词最高级前可用序数词进行限定，共同修饰后面的名词，其结构为：the+序数词+形容词最高级+名词。  如： The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国第二长河。  4、有时有最高级修饰的名词前还可以用不定冠词来修饰,但这时不含比较的意思，只是表示“非常，很”  如：Their performance was a greatest success.他们的演出非常成功。  单选  1. Pop music is \_\_\_\_\_\_music in the world.  A .best of B .more better C .good of D. the best  2. Of all the students, Angie is the \_\_\_\_\_but studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than others.  A .shorter, best B .shortest, better C .shortest, best D .shorter, better  3. As students, we must work hard to make our country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A .rich and stronger B .richer and stronger  C .richer and stronger D .rich and strong  4. John often talks \_\_\_\_\_ but does \_\_\_\_\_, so all of us think he is a good boy.  A .little, many B .few, fast C .less, more D. more, less  5. The boy didn’t run \_\_\_\_ to catch the bus.  A .fast enough B .enough fast C .quick enough C .enough quick  6. I’m sure you can jump as \_\_\_\_as Jim if you wear your sports shoes.  A .slow B .slower C .higher D .high  7. I don’t think this question is \_\_\_\_than that one .It is \_\_\_\_of these questions.  A. easier, more difficult B .easier, the most difficult  C. easiest, more difficult D .easier, much more difficult  8. Mr Zhang is one of \_\_\_\_in our school.  A .the more popular teachers B .most popular teachers  C .the most popular teachers D .the most popular teacher  五、练评（包含“考点链接” 应用探究 6分钟）  16. The People’s Cinema is close \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my home.  A. in B, out C. to D. of  17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the coat?  A. How far B. How much C. How soon D. How often  18一 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to school? 一Ten minutes by bus.  A. How far B. How much C. How soon D. How long  19. FM 97. 4 is the best\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Lt plays popular music every day.  A. fast food restaurant $. Clothing store C. radio station D. music store  20. (2012，广西桂林)The red pencil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the green one.  A. short B. shorter C. nice D. the shortest  21: You can buy ticket \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.  A. the most quick B. the more quick C. the most quickly D. the more quickly  22..1 like the Big Screen Complex because it has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ screen.  A. bigger B. the worst C. the biggest D. worst  23.—The weather is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today than yesterday.  A. bad B. worse C. badder D. badly  24: Which is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_season in Beijing?   * 1. better B. best C. the best D. good   25. (2012，福建福州)Shu-how Lin is now one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball players in the NBA.  A. popular B, more popular C. the most popular |
|  | Homework   1. 《全品》十三 2. 听读1c 三次 | |