




# Section A 2

## 1a-2d



# *Learning Objectives*



**knowledge objectives:**

outgoing, better, loudly, quietly, hard-working, 形容词、副词比较级的变化规则及用法。

**Ability objectives:** 能够使用形容词、副词的比较级区别事物和人。

**Emotion objectives:** 学习正确评价别人，学会尊重别人，与别人友好相处。



# 复习导入

Jim goes to bed **late**.

Tom goes to bed **later** than Jim.

at 11:00 pm



**Jim**

at 11:30 pm



**Tom**



The Simpsons is interesting.

Sponge Bob is interesting, too.

The Simpsons is as interesting as  
Sponge Bob.

# Task 1

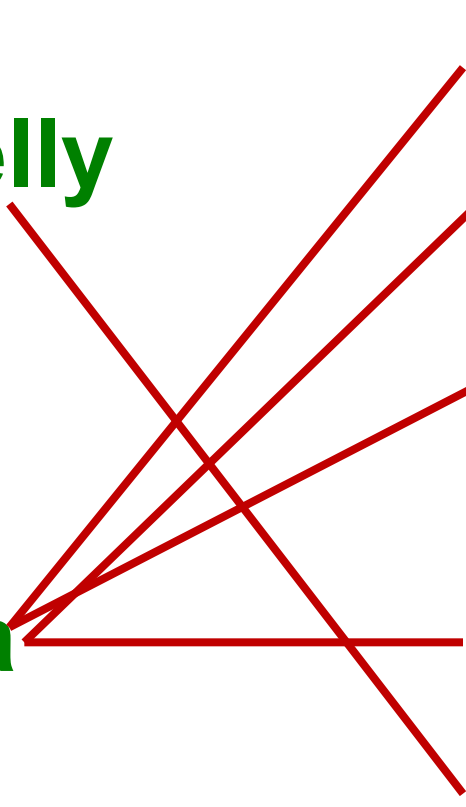
2d

Read the conversation and match the people with the right things.

Nelly

Lisa

- a. sang better
- b. with shorter hair
- c. practice more and really wanted to win
- d. sang more clearly
- e. danced better



# Task 2

listen and fill in the blanks

Anna liked the singing competition. It was **fantastic**. Julie thought Lisa, the one with **shorter** hair, sang **better** and **more clearly** than Nelly. Anna thought Nelly danced **better** than Lisa. All in all, **the most important** thing is to learn something new and have fun.

## 2d Role-play the conversation.



Julie: Did you like the singing competition yesterday, Ann?

Anna: Oh, it was fantastic! Nelly sang so well!

Julie: Well, I think Lisa sang better than Nelly.

Anna: Oh, which one was Lisa?

Julie: The one with shorter hair. I think she sang more clearly than Nelly.

Anna: Yes, but Nelly danced better than Lisa.

Julie: You can tell that Lisa really wanted to win, though.

Anna: Well, everyone wants to win. But the most important thing is to learn something new and have fun.

# Language points

1. **outgoing** *adj.* 友好的；外向的  
一般修饰人，指人的性格。  
在句子中可做定语或表语。

e.g. **Mary is an outgoing girl.**  
玛丽是一位外向的女孩。

**My brother is not very  
outgoing.**

我弟弟不善与人交往。





2. **better** *adj. / adv.* (good和well的比较级)  
较好的(地); 更好的(地)。

e.g.

The red bike is **better** than the blue one.

红色的自行车比蓝色的好。

Mike can play the guitar **better** than Bob.

迈克弹吉它比鲍勃好。

3. **loudly** *adv.* 喧闹地；大声地；响亮地

**quietly** *adv.* 轻声地；轻柔地；安静地

e.g.

Don't talk so **loudly**.

不要这么大声说话。



All the students are sitting **quietly** in the library.

所有的学生都安静地坐在图书馆里。

4. **which** *pron. & adj.* 哪一个； 哪一些

指上文或下文提到的几个名词中的一个或一些。

e.g.

**Which** is your bike, Mary?

哪一辆是你的自行车，玛丽？

**Which** girl runs faster?

哪一名女孩跑得更快一些？



5. **competition** *n.* 比赛；竞赛；竞争

e.g. The singing **competition** was very interesting yesterday.

昨天的歌唱比赛很有趣。

6. **fantastic** *adj.* 极好的；了不起的

e.g. Look! Our English newspaper is really **fantastic**.

看！我们的英语报真是太棒了。

7. **clearly** *adv.* 清楚地；清晰地；明白地

e.g. Can you see the words **clearly**?

你能清楚地看到那些字吗？

8. **win** *v.* 获胜；赢得

e.g. It's easy for us to **win** the game.

我们赢得这场比赛很容易。

9. ...in some ways we **look the same**, and  
in some ways we look different.

**look the same**      看上去一样

**look like...**      看上去像.....

**look alike**      看上去相像

**in a way**      为某一种方式

10. We **both** have black eyes and black hair, **although** my hair is shorter than hers.

1) **both**“两个、两者都……”，在句中可作代词、形容词、副词、连词。作副词时常放在be动词之后，实义动词之前。

e.g. **Both** (of) his parents are doctors.

(作代词或形容词)

=His parents are **both** doctors.

(作副词)

They **both** went camping in the holiday.

(作副词)



**Both** English **and** math are very important.

(both ...and...短语常连接两个并列的成分,  
可连接名词、动词、形容词和代词等)

注: **both**指两者都, **all**指三者或三者以上都。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/865304343121012010>