

Unit 2 It's Show Time!



Lesson 7 What's Your Project about?

New words

project

n. 课题； 计划

interest

n. 兴趣

still

adv. 还， 仍旧

adj. 不动的； 静止的

anywhere

adv. 任何地方； 无论何处

joke

n.&v. (开)玩笑

Listen to the tape with your book closed and answer the following questions.



(1) Did Danny have a good rest?

Yes, he did.

(2) Who will talk about Marco Polo?

Jenny.

(3) Where will they go to work on their projects?

The library.



Read and ask the students to finish Exercise 2 in Let's Do It.

(1) What is Danny's project about?

His project is about some places of interest in China.

(2) What is Danny's joke?

He can't find donuts on the Silk Road.

(3) What is the Silk Road about?

The Silk Road is about history and culture.



☆教材解读☆

1.Jenny and Danny talk about the trip and their projects.

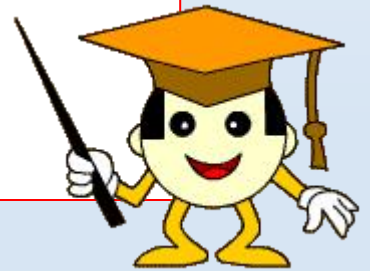
talk about属于动词短语,意为“谈论”,接谈论的内容。

The girls are talking about their favourite movies.
女孩们在谈论她们最喜欢的电影。

【拓展】 **talk to sb.**与……谈话(强调一方说另一方听),**talk with**与……谈话(双方交谈)。

Mr.Wang wants to talk to your parents.
王先生想和你的父母谈谈。

Tom is talking with his friends.
汤姆在和他的朋友们谈话。



2. Did you have a good rest after our trip?

have a (good) rest 用作动词短语, 意为“(好好)休息一下”。

I want to have a good rest at home.

我想要在家好好休息。

【拓展】 **rest** 还可以用作名词, 意为“剩余的部分”。 **the rest of ...** 意为“.....的剩余部分”。

My mom buys the rest of the tomatoes.

我妈妈把剩下的西红柿都买了。



3. Yes, I slept for two full days!

full用作形容词,意为“完全的;完整的”。

A full day is enough for me.

一整天对我来说就足够了。

【拓展】 **full**用作形容词,还有“满的;饱的”的意思,它的反义词是 **empty/hungry**。 **be full of=be filled with**,意为“充满了”。

The bottle is full of water.

= *The bottle is filled with water.*

瓶子里装满了水。



4.Are you ready for your project?

be ready for...意为“为.....做好准备”,介词**for**后加名词或代词。

Li Ming, we are ready for the exam.

What about you? 李明,我们为考试做好了。你呢?

【拓展】 **be ready to do something** 表示“准备好做某事,乐意做某事”。

*We are all ready to go on the trip to Dunhuang.*我们都准备去敦煌旅游。

She is always ready to help people.
她总是乐于助人。



5. You can find donuts anywhere in Canada.

anywhere属于副词,在句中意为“任何地方”,用于肯定句。

Sit anywhere. 随便坐。

Just put it down anywhere.

就把它随便放个地方。



【拓展】 (1) **anywhere** 还可以用于否定句、疑问句或条件句中,用以代替 **somewhere**, 意为“在(往)什么地方”, “在(往)任何地方”。

I cannot find it anywhere.

我在什么地方都没找到它。

Are you going anywhere tonight?

今晚你要去什么地方吗?

If you go anywhere, take me with you. 你要是去什么地方,带我一起去。

(2) 若是要肯定地说某个地方,应用 **somewhere**。

I think I saw it somewhere.

我想我在什么地方见过它。



6.I'm making a joke.

joke用作名词,意为“玩笑”,常用短语:**make a joke**意为“开玩笑”;**play a joke on sb.**意为“戏弄某人”。

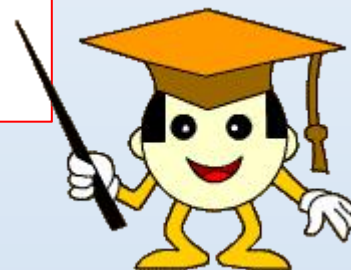
*He likes to play jokes.*他喜欢开玩笑。

Don't play a joke on your sister.

不要戏弄你妹妹。

【拓展】 **joke**还可以用作动词,意为“开玩笑”。

*I'm only joking.*我只是开玩笑。



Practice the Simple Past Tense. Make sentences with the regular and irregular verbs.

Irregular Verbs:

**sleep—slept have—had see—saw
do—did**

Regular Verbs:

learn—learned



Do you know any places of interest in your city? Write about a place of interest you know and draw a picture of it.

Task tips:

- *Where is the place of interest?*
- *What is the name of it?*
- *Why is it special?*
- *How old is it?*



Fill in the blanks.

1. 在我们这个城市,有许多名胜古迹。

There are many places of interest in our city.

2. 我上周听说了这个歌手的很多事。

I heard a lot about the singer last week.

3. 你昨天晚上休息得好吗?

Did you have a good rest last night?

4. 约翰不喜欢开玩笑。

John doesn't like making jokes.

5. 我们班同学在讨论一个关于食物的课题。

Our class are talking about a project about food.

Homework

1. Review and recite the important points of Lesson 7.
2. Write a passage of one of your favourite trips.
3. Preview Lesson 8.

