**设计目的：**

同学们都是在读后续写是写记叙文，故事情节要强，内容要连贯，所以动作描写是其中不可缺少的部分。但是很多学生在表达时多使用的是抽象表达，不能把动作具体化，细化，不能给读者画面感。同时语言表达也相对单一。对如何使作文更生动还处于一种模糊的状态。设计这节课的目的就是让学生们了解到好的作文除了需要有情感，表情，适当的语言表达之外，生动的动作也是非常重要的。

**教学目的：**

1. 生动表达的重要性。
2. 使动作生动化的具体步骤。
3. 灵活的把所学应用到作文中。

**教学重难点：**

在动作连贯表达中灵活使用非谓语动词。

**教学步骤:**

**Step1: Lead-in**

Enjoy a video from the Nezha, and try to describe what happened in this video in their mind. Then, compared with a simple description with a vivid description, the students are required to analysis the vivid description and know that “ emotions, expressions, actions and speech” play an important part in vivid description.

**Step2: How to make action vivid.**

1. **Add adverbs(副词）to make the action vivid.**

Give a picture from the Nezha and simply describe it. Then ask the students to add something to make it more vivid.

1. **Add with+emotional noun（情感名词）to make the action vivid.**

Give some Nezha’s expressions and lead the students to express them with the giving structure. Special attention is given to the difference of the Noun and Adjective.

1. **Add V1+V2+V3 to make the action vivid and specific**

Give some pictures from the Nezha and ask the students to divide an action into 3 parts in order to make the action more specific and vivid .

1. **Add V-ing (present participle) to make the action vivid.**

V-ing forms can be used in the sentence to express active actions happening at the same time, making the sentence more vivid and complete. Show some videos and ask students to add V-ing to make the action vivid.

**step3: read all the vivid sentences together to strengthen their memory.**

**Step 4: Apply what they have learned to their Continuation Writing.**

Show some students’ composition , in which the teacher underlines the sentences that show the actions. Then ask the students to rewrite the sentences with the knowledge their have learned.

**Step 5: Summary**