

人教新目标八年级下册英语

教学设计



备课人：

Unit 1 What's the matter?

Teaching goals:

1. 词汇. 让学生熟记这些单词, 能够很熟练地指出表示身体部位的某些单词.
2. 能够用所学的单词谈论身体并且能给出中肯的建议.
3. 通过听力练习, 争取能够提高学生的听力能力.

Important points:

1. words .

2. Sentences:

I have a headache. You should go to bed.

He has a stomachache.

He shouldn' t go to bed.

She has a toothache.

She should see a dentist.

Difficulty points:

How to talk about the health and give the advice .

Period 1

Teaching procedures:

Step 1 Leading in

1. sing a song and do some actions
2. Play a game and revise some words we have learned.
3. (Today we' ll learn some parts of the body .)

Look at the picture and teach new words.

Step 2 Pre-task

1. Read the new words by the Ss first .
2. Then check the Ss if they can read the new words by themselves correctly .if there is a mistakes ,correct .
3. Practice reading the new words .Give them 6 minutes .
4. Have a competition between boys and girls .Write the words you remembered just now on the blackboard .

Page7, 1a.Do this part by the Ss first. Write the correct letter after the name of each body part on the list

Play a game .All the Ss close your books ,we' ll have a instructor to say :Touch your nose /head /right earLet' s see which student do it correctly and quickly .First all the Ss do this game .Then have competitions between boys and girls .5 boys and 5girls to the front to do what the instructor said .if you are wrong ,please go back to your

seats , the last one who stands at the front is the winner .

Step 3 While-task

1. Look at the picture and learn the main sentences.

A: What' s the matter with you ?

B: I have a cold.

2. SB Page 7, 1c Look at the pictures , work in pairs and act out.

3. SB Page 7, 1b .

(1) Listen and check the answers .

(2) Listen and fill in the blanks.

Step 4 Post-task

同桌之间设计一个医生与病人之间的对话.

Step 5. Exercises in class

Period 2

Teaching procedures :

Step 1 Leading in

1. Revise : Ask several pairs of students to the front of the classroom to act out the dialogue:

What' s the matter with you ?

I have a sore throat.

Then ask others : What' s the matter with him/her ?

Help Ss answer : He has a sore throat. He should drink lots of water.

2. look at pictures and practise the dialogue.

Step 2 While-task

SB Page 8, 2a

1. Point out the eight items in this activity .Read the item to the class .Ss repeat .

2. There are different conversations .Listen carefully . people are talking about health problems they have and getting advice .

3. Match the problems with the advice .

4. Check the answers .

SB Page 8, 2b .

Pay attention to the four pictures .

1. Each of these pictures illustrates one of the conversations

.

2. Play the tape ,write the missing words on the blank lines .

3. Play the tape again and check the answers .

4. Pairwork. Practice reading the dialogues in the pictures .Take turns having the problem and giving the advice .

5. Practice reading the dialogue in 2c ,and make their own conversations .

6. Act out the dialogue .

SB Page 9, 3a .

1. Point out the picture and ask Ss to describe it .(There is a boy sitting on a bench .He' s sick .A teacher is talking to him)

2. Pay attention to the dialogue and the blanks in the dialogue .

3. Fill in the blanks in the conversation .

4. Go over the answers.

5. Practice reading the dialogue with a student, then work in pairs .

Step 3 Post-task

SB Page 9 , 3b .

1. Look at the picture and make your own dialogues setting 3a as an example .

2. Act out the dialogue .Ask some pairs to come to the front to act out their own dialogues .

SB Page 9, Part 4.

1. Read the instructions and demonstrate what a “mime” is .

2. Read the dialogue by the Ss .

3. Ask a student to come to the front and mime an illness ,the other Ss guess what the illness is .

4. Ask one student to give advice .

5. Give several students an opportunity to come to the front and mime an illness .

Step 4

Exercises in class

Homework

1. When you had some problems. Please remember what the doctor said .

Remember the new words .

Period 3

Teaching procedures :

Step 1 Leading

1. Play the game :One student mimes an illness , the other

students guess the illness and give advice .

What' s the matter? Do you have a sore throat ?

2. Revise how to talk about health and give advice.

Step 2 Pre-task

SB Page 10 , 1a .

1. Look at the picture .Point out the four new words and expressions .Say each word and ask Ss to repeat .

2. The first picture .Explain something about it using one of the four words and expressions .

3. Match the words with the pictures by the Ss .

4. Check the answers .

5. Practice reading and make sure the Ss understand the meaning of the words .

SB Page 10 , 1b

1. Read the four sentences ,Ss practice reading .

2. Look at the picture and match each picture with advice.

3. Check the answer

Step 3 While-task

SB Page 10 , 2a & 2b .

1. First ,make sure the Ss understand what they will hear .

2. Then read the four names

3. Listen and write the problems on the blank lines .If possible ,write what each person "should" and "shouldn' t" do for their problem.

4. Check the answers .

Step 4 Post-task

SB Page 10, 2c .

1. Ask two students to read the conversation to the class .

2. Pairwork .Make conversations with your partner .

3. Act out the conversations for the class .

4. Write two dialogues in the exercise book .

5. Exercises in class

Period 4

Teaching procedures :

Step 1 Leading

Discussion: how to keep healthy.

Step 2 While task

SB Page 11, 3a

1. Read the article and fill in the form.
2. Check the answers .
3. Explanation
4. Exercises

Step 3 Post task

SB Page 11, 3b

Let the Ss read the paragraph and fill in the blanks .

Check the answers .

SB Page 11 ,Part 4.

Play the game

Period 5

Self check

SB Page 12 , Part 1 .

1. Fill in the blanks on their own .
2. Make your own sentences with the words .

SB Page 12, Part 2.

Read the letter .Make sure Ss can understand it .

Step 6 Homework

1. Remember the words in this unit .
2. Do the exercises on Pages 6-8of the workbook .

【课后反思】

Unit 2 I'll help clean up the city parks

Unit 2 Section A 1a-Grammar Focus

【学习目标】1. 重点词汇用法及短语动词用法。

2. 学会施用 “I will...”, “I would like...” 等句型, 向别人提供帮助。

【重点、难点】重点词汇用法及短语动词用法。

【导学指导】

温故知新

给下列单词 1)-6) 加上 -ful, 7)-10) 加上 -less, 并写出其汉语意思。

- 1) use _____ 2) care _____ 3) success _____ 4) beauty _____
5) color _____
6) wonder _____ 7) home _____ 8) help _____ 9) care _____
10) use _____

自主互助学习

一、自主预习

1. 译一译, 读一读, 背一背

- 1) 饥饿 _____ 2) 无家可归的 _____ 3) 标牌 _____
4) 广告 _____
5) 创办 _____ 6) 打扫干净 _____ 7) 使振奋起来 _____
8) 分发 _____
9) 建立, 建造 _____ 10) 推迟 _____ 11) 想出 _____
12) 清洁日 _____
13) sick children _____ 14) at the food bank _____
15) after-school study program _____ 16) make a plan _____

2. 自主预习完成 1a 的任务。

二、听力导学

1. 听力前准备

1) 认真阅读 1b 各句子, 弄清大概含义, 并猜一猜空格会填什么内容。

2) 看懂 2a 中五幅图片的内容, 用英文把图片反映的内容描述出来。

3) 认真阅读 2b 中句子, 猜一猜空格会填什么内容。

2. 听录音 仔细听录音内容, 完成 1b, 2a, 2b, 并核对答案。3. 重放录音, 跟读录音内容。

二、合作探究

1. You could help clean up the city parks.

1) help 作动词, “帮助”。help sb. (to) do = _____. 帮助某人做某事

如 : He often helps me (to) study English. = _____.

2) help 作名词, “帮助”。如:_____。谢谢你的帮助。

3) clean 可用作形容词, 意为“清洁的, 干净的”, 此外 clean 可用作动词, 用于以下词组:

clean up 打扫清洁或收拾整齐, 整理。clean out 打扫某物内部 (如: 房间, 抽屉, 箱子等)

clean-up (名词) 打扫, 清洁。

练一练: It's time for you to _____ your bedroom.

I will help you _____ the school.

Tomorrow is _____ day, everyone should try to do some cleaning.

2. sick 和 ill 的用法区别

sick 是形容词, “生病的”, 同义词是 ill。区别在于 sick 在句中可做语和_____语, 而 ill 只

能做_____语。如: His father was /sick yesterday, so he didn't go to work. 他的父亲昨天病了,

因此他没有去上班。Tom has looked after the sick girl for a week. 汤姆照顾那个生病的小女孩已经一星期了。别的, 当 ill 意为“坏的, 恶劣的”时, 在句中可做定语。如: He is an ill child. 他是一个坏孩子。

3. set up, establish 和 build 的用法区别:

1) set up 意为“开办, 建立”, 主要用于组织、机构、公司、学校”等。相当于 open up 或 build up.

2) establish 意为“建立, 建造, 设立”, 一般指建立某个国家、组织、团体等概念的东西。相当于 found (建立)。

3) build 意为“制作, 设置装备摆设”, 是一般用语, 偏重动工建筑, 常指制作大东西, 如房屋、桥梁、道路等。试比较:

set up a school _____ build a school _____

China was founded in 1949. _____。

4. We can't put off making a plan.

1) put off “推迟、取消(会议, 约会等), 动副词组, 后跟动词时应用其-ing 形式, 代词作宾语需放在 put 和 off 中间。例如:

_____ until tomorrow what can be done today. 今天可以做的事情不要推到明天。

Please don't put off _____ your homework. 请你们不要拖延做作业。

2) make a plan 意为 _____。 make a plan to do sth _____。

3) 归纳关于 put 的词组 _____。

【课堂练习】

从方框中选择恰当的词组, 并用其适当形式填空。

clean up, put up, cheer up, set up, come up with, give out, put

off, call up

1. He has a lot of work to do, so he has to _____ going to the doctor.
2. Could you help me _____ these new books?
3. Don't worry. I'll help _____ your room.
4. Let's _____ the sick kids in the hospital.
5. In the end, Grandma _____ a good idea.
6. Would you please not _____ signs here?
7. We're going to _____ a food bank to help hungry people.
8. I'll _____ you _____ as soon as I come back.

【要点归纳】 重点词汇用法及短语动词的用法。

【拓展练习】

根据汉语提示完成句子

1. We can't _____ (推迟) holding a meeting .
2. He is a great man. He'd like to help _____ (无家可归) people.
3. He came very early, so that he could help _____ (清扫) the floor .
4. The football team won the game, and the football fans _____ (高声欢呼).
5. Suddenly he _____ (想出了) a good idea .
6. They planned to _____ (建立) a student volunteer project at the school .

Unit 2 Section A 3a-4 (1 课时)

【学习目标】 1. 掌握重点词汇、句型的运用。2. 运用语言和语法知识进行阅读并理解文章的意思。

【重点、难点】 掌握重点词汇、句型的运用，阅读能力的提高。

【导学指导】

温故知新

翻译短语。

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) 建立, 建造 _____ | 2) 计划做某事 _____ |
| 3) 使振奋起来 _____ | 4) 推迟 _____ |
| 5) 花费……做某事 _____ | 6) 第 77 中学 _____ |
| 7) 帮组某人做某事 _____ | 8) 不仅……而且…… _____ |

自主互助学习

一、 自主预习

1. 词汇检测：译一译，读一读，记一记

- 1) 训练, 指导 _____ 2) 志愿者 _____ 3) elementary
4) major _____
5) veterinarian _____ 6) commitment _____ 7) leave
school _____
8) put this love to good use _____

2. 认真预习 3a, 完成 3a, 3b 的任务。

二、知识点拨

1. Number 77 High School is home to three very special young people.

1) be home to sb 意为“是……的家园”, to 为介词, 后加名词、代词, 如果跟副词如 here, there 等要省略介词 _____. 如: () He was born in London, but now Paris is home _____ him.

A. for B. to C. with D.

about

2) Number 77 缩略形式为 _____。

2. Not only do I feel good about helping other people, but I get to spend time doing what I love to do. 我不仅对帮助别人感到愉快, 而且我也开始花时间做我喜欢做的事情。

1) not only ...but (also) ... 意为 _____, 连接两个单句时, not only 可以放在句首, 表示强调, 这时句子要用部分倒装, 即将谓语动词的一部分 (如情态动词、助动词 do, does, did, have, has, had 等) 放在 _____ 语的前面, 而 but also 后的句子仍用陈述句语序; 当它连接的成分作主语时, 谓语动词应与 but (also) 后的成分保持一致, 即原则。e.g. Not only you but also he is wrong. 跟踪练习:

(1) — Do you think most of the people in Beijing can talk with foreigners in English?

— Yes, I think so. _____ the young _____ the old are learning to speak English.

A. Either; or B. Neither; nor C. Between; and D.
Not only; but also

(2) Not only Jim but also his sister _____ a few cities in the south since they came in China.

A. will visit B. has visited C. have visited D.
visited

2) get to do sth 意为“逐渐做……”表示一个渐进的过程。

e.g. I _____ get _____ to love sandwiches now. _____.

3. This volunteer work takes each of them several hours a week, so it is a major commitment. 这份义工每周花了他们每个人好几个小时的时间, 所以这是一个重大的贡献。

each 与 every 的用法

◎each 指一个整体中的每一个,强调个体; every 着重于全体的总和,强调整体。试比较:

_____ has a different book. (强调各有不同。)

Here _____ child at the age of six can go to school. (侧重整体,无一例外。)

◎each 可作形容词及代词,而 every 只能作形容词,但可与-one, -body, -thing 等构成复合代词。

◎each 用在代词或复数名词前要用介词 of 连接,如 each of them, each of the boys; every 不能直接跟 of 连接,如不可说 every of them,而要说 every one of them 或 each of them。◎every 还可以表示“每...”,后接基数词加名词,如 every four weeks _____, every three months _____ 等,此种结构中的 every 不能用 each 代替。

She had a rest _____. 她每5分钟就休息一会儿。

三、合作学习

1. 角色扮演。小组合作完成3c的对话。
2. 小组讨论完成Part4。

【课堂练习】

找出与划线部分意思相同或相近的选项。

- () 1. The child looked sad. Let's cheer him up.

A. happy B. make him happier C. shouted
D. give a help

- () 2. We're going to set up a project to help hungry people.

A. start B. give up C. get up
D. turn up

- () 3. They need to come up with some ideas.

A. think about B. help... with C. think up
D. think over

- () 4. I'd like to help the kids do their homework.

A. help... doing B. help... with C. give a help
D. give a hand

- () 5. When he grows up, he wants to be a doctor for animals.

A. great man B. vet C. good doctor
D. kind of animal

【要点归纳】 掌握重点词汇、句型的运用,阅读能力的提高。

【拓展练习】

单项选择。

- () 1. Not only _____ run his machine, but _____ repair it.

A. can he; he can B. he can; he can C. he can; can he
D. can he ; can he

- () 2. Not only _____ polluted but _____ crowded.
 A. was the city ; were the streets B. the city was; were the streets
 C. was the city; the streets were D. the city was; the streets were
- () 3. Not only _____ me to a meal , but also he bought me a present.
 A. did he invite B. he invited C. had he invited D. he had invited
- () 4. The two girls were very happy because _____ of them had passed the math exam.
 A. both B. all C. neither D. none
- () 5. Did you _____ much money on the car ? A. cost B. pay C. spend D. take

Unit 2 Section B 1 a-2 c

【学习目标】 1.听力练习。2.掌握短语：run out of, take after, fix up, give away.

【重点、难点】掌握短语：run out of, take after, fix up, give away 的运用及听力技能提高。

【导学指导】

温故知新

用所给词的适当形式填空

- 1) Let' s cheer _____ (they)up, ok?
- 2) I' d like _____ (visit)my English teacher tomorrow.
- 3) I' ll feel good about _____ (help)the old people.
- 4) He _____(spend) every morning _____ (do)some sports.
- 5) They plan _____ (buy) a big house.

自主互助学习

一、自主预习

1. 译一译，读一读，背一背

1)相似的_____ 2) 修理_____ 3) 修理（短语）_____ 4)

与……相像 _____

5) 用完，耗尽_____ 6) 赠送，捐赠_____

2. 自主预习完成 1a, 1b. (必要时查查字典)

二、合作探究

1. 辩一辩 take after & look like

1)take after 由于血缘关系而（外貌、性格等方面）相似，和

意义接近。如:

I take after my mother= _____. 我像我妈妈。

2) look like 看起来像…… (多指外貌), 如: He _____ his mother. 他长得像他妈妈。

2. 辩一辩 fix, repair& mend

repair 用于建筑、堤坝、机器、车辆等的修理; fix 是美语用法, 等于 repair; mend 一般用于衣服, 鞋袜等小东西, 偶尔也用于道路、门窗等。

练一练: Can you _____ my bike? 你给我修修自行车行吗? He is _____ a road. 他正在修路。

3. run out of 意为_____, 相当于 _____.

I have run out of my pocket money. 同义句:

三、听力导学

1. 先看懂 2a 中的四幅图的内容, 猜一猜他们的顺序, 结合 2a 中的图, 预先判断一下 2b 中的句子的正误。

2. 听录音内容, 完成 2a, 2b 的任务。

四、合作学习

1. 小组讨论交流自主预习 1a, 1b 的答案, 并展示给全班学生。

2. 小组合作完成 2c 的对话练习。

【课堂练习】

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 找出一个意义不同的选项。

() 1. A. set up B. start C. establish
D. set off

() 2. A. take after B. look after C. look like
D. be similar to

() 3. A. give out B. hand out C. give away
D. put away

() 4. A. not...any longer B. no longer C. not...at all
D. no more

() 5. A. work out B. mend C. fix up D. repair

【要点归纳】

掌握短语: run out of, take after, fix up, give away 的运用及听力技能提高。

【拓展练习】

一、词语释义。

() 1. She doesn't have any more of it.

A. takes after B. looks out C. runs out of
D. gives away

() 2. Have you fixed them up?

- A. repair B. repairs C. repairing D. repaired
- () 3. They take after me.
A. be similar to B. is similar to C. be similar with
D. are similar to
- () 4. Could you put up the pictures on the wall?
A. hang B. take C. give
D. bring
- () 5. Did you think up a good idea?
A. set up B. cheer up C. come up with
D. ran out of
- () 6. We are no longer students. We should find a job.
A. never B. still C. no... any more D. not...any longer

二、阅读训练

Once there was a man who had two children, a boy and a girl. The boy was good-looking but the girl was not. One day they found a mirror and for the first time they saw what they looked like. The boy was very pleased and he said to his sister, "How handsome I am! I look much nicer than you!" The girl did not like what her brother said and gave him a hard push. "Go away!" she said. Their father saw what was happening. He went up to them and said to the boy, "you must always be good as well look good." Then to the girl he said, "My dear, if you help everyone and do your best to please, everyone will love you. It will not matter that you are not as good-looking as your brother."

根据短文内容, 判断正(T) 误(F)

- () 1. The story is about a woman and his two children.
() 2. The boy looked very nice and so did the girl.
() 3. The sister was angry and she pushed her brother away.
() 4. The father told his son if he could be nice and kind to people and ready to help, everybody would love her
() 5. The story tells us that the most important thing for a person is to be nice and helpful to people

Unit 2 Section B 3a-Self Check

【学习目标】 1. 在课文中加深对短语动词的理解及其用法。2. 领会助人为乐是一种社会责任感的体现。

【重点、难点】 在课文中加深对短语动词的理解及其用法。

【导学指导】

温故知新 把下列词组翻译成英语。

1. 使振奋_____
2. 用完, 耗尽_____
3. 打电话_____
4. 分发_____
5. 安装, 修理_____
6. 捐赠_____
7. 与……相像_____
8. 提出, 想出_____
9. 闲逛, 逗留_____
10. 给某人提供……_____

自主互助学习

一、自主预习

1. 词汇检测。 译一译, 读一读, 记一记

- 1) 张贴, 搭建_____
- 2) 要求, 请求_____
- 3) 分发, 发放_____
- 4) 产生结果, 发展_____
- 5) (互联网) 站点_____
- 6) 方法, 策略_____
- 7) hang out _____
- 8) a professional singer_____
- 9) call-in
- 10) make money_____

2. 自主预习 3a, 把文章中的短语动词找出, 并下划线。

3. 认真阅读 3a, 完成课本 3b 的任务。

4. 自主预习完成 Self Check 1 的练习题, 并掌握所给词的含义及其用法。

二、知识点拨

The strategies that he came up with worked out fine. 他想到的那些办法获得了成功。

1) 这是一个由 that 引导的定语从句, 先行词是前面的 strategies。动词短语 worked out 在这里作主语 the strategies 的谓语, 意为“产生结果, 发展为, 结果是……”, 后面不可接宾语, 主语也不用“人”来充当。

I wonder how their ideas worked out in practice. 我很想知道他们的想法在实践中取得了什么结果。

2) work out 还有“算出”之意。如: I hardly _____ the math problem without his help yesterday. 没有他的帮忙, 昨天我几乎不能算出这道数学题。

【课堂练习】

用所给词的形式填空。

cheer up, hunger, volunteer, advertisement, come up with.

1. You could _____ in the after-school study program.
2. They even hand out _____ at a local supermarket.
3. They must _____ some ideas for solving the problems.
4. I am going to take her to the cinema to _____ her. _____.
5. We're going to set up a food bank to help _____ people all over the country.

【要点归纳】

在课文中加深对短语动词的理解及其用法。

【拓展练习】

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I'm going to have my TV set _____ (repair) this Sunday.
2. Kathy wants to be a _____ (profession) singer in the future.
3. We put up some ads _____ (ask) for old clothes and books.
4. I came up with ideas for _____ (make) money to continue my study.
5. Many students volunteer their time _____ (help) poor people.
6. Now Jimmy has sixteen bikes _____ (fix) up and give away the poor children.

二、把下列句子中的汉语翻译成英语。

1. Don't _____ (张贴) advertisements here and there.
2. Many kind-hearted people _____ (捐赠) some money and foods to the homeless people in Japan after a terrible earthquake hit it.
3. On weekends quite a few students like to _____ (闲逛) at sports club.
4. Jim _____ (与……相像) his father, They are both clever and a bit quiet.
5. This math problem is too difficult for me to _____ (算出).

三、完型填空:

Jimmy is a schoolboy. He likes old bikes very much. Last week 1. _____ was trying to cheer up Jimmy the Bike Boy. But 2. _____ week, Jimmy is happy again. 3. _____ Monday he told a radio interviewer that he had run out of 4. _____ to buy old bikes. He also put up some 5. _____ asking for old bikes and called up all his friends and told them about the problem. He even 6. _____ advertisements at a local supermarket. Then he told the teachers at 7. _____ about his problem and they set up a call-in center for parents. The strategies 8. _____ he came up with worked out fine. He now 9. _____ sixteen bikes to fix up and give away to 10. _____ who don't have bikes.

- () 1. A. everyone B. every C. all
D. both
- () 2. A. that B. these C. this
D. those

- () 3. A. In B. On C. At D. With
- () 4. A. money B. time C. food D. water
- () 5. A. pencils B. books C. pictures D. signs
- () 6. A. hand out B. gave out C. give away D. sold out
- () 7. A. shop B. hospital C. school D. bank
- () 8. A. this B. who C. that D. where
- () 9. A. have B. has C. had D. have been
- () 10. A. child B. a child C. children D. Jimmy

四、书面表达。

当今社会上有很多杰出的志愿工作者，他们用他们的汗水诠释着他们的人生。请你联系自己的生活实际，以“Being a Volunteer is Great”为题写一篇短文。

要求：语意通顺、连贯、符合逻辑，语法、时态、格式正确，字数在 60 字左右。

Unit 8 Section B Reading

【学习目标】1. 通过阅读这篇文章，学会如何向别人表示感谢。

2. 学习文章中出现的重点单词、词组和句型。3. 培养学生的阅读能力。

【重点、难点】学会如何向别人表示感谢及掌握文章中出现的重点单词、词组和句型。

【导学指导】

导入新课 小组讨论书信与文章的不同点，并记录下来。

自主互助学习

一、自主预习

1. 词汇检测：译一译，记一记

- 1) 装满，填满_____ 2) 愉快，高兴_____ 3) 盲的_____ 4) 砵的_____
- 5) 想像_____
- 6) 关上_____ 7) 搬运，携带_____ 8) 特意地，专门地_____
- 9) (去) 拿来_____
- 10) 立即，马上_____ 11) disabled people_____
- 12) organization_____ 13) be unable to do sth.
- 14) support _____ 15) appreciate_____ 16) donation_____

2. 快速阅读课文，从文章中找出 3a 表格中要求的内容。
3. 快速阅读课文，文章中找出 3 个短语动词，并造句完成 3b.
4. 认真预习课文，完成 3c.

二、合作探究

1. You see, I' m only able to have a “dog-helper” because of your kind donation!

1) 此句中的 be able to 意为 “能够做……的事”, 可用 can 替换, can 只能用于一般现在时和一般过去时 (could), 而 be able to 能用于任何时态。

She could dress herself at the age of five. = _____.

2) because of 是介词短语, 表原因, 后面接名词或代词宾语. because 是连词, 词后常接从句.

He didn' t go to school yesterday _____ his illness.

She didn' t come to see me _____ she was ill.

2. ...Who has filled my life with pleasure. (P66)……使我生活充满快乐的人。

1) 本句中的 fill...with... 表示一个动作, 意为 “用……装满……”, 其主语通常是人。

He filled the bag with books. 他在书包里装满了书。知识拓展:

be filled with 表示一个状态, 意为 “装满了……”, _____, 其主语通常是人或物。

Her _____ eyes _____ were _____ filled _____ with tears. _____.

2) pleasure 意为 “高兴, 快乐”, 是不可数名词; 表示 “乐趣, 高兴的事” 时是可数名词。

_____ gives me great _____. 读书给了我很多快乐。

◎在口语中 It' s pleasure. 是回答感谢的客套语。with pleasure 是回答乐意帮助别人的客套话。

—Thank you for your help. — Would you like to help me with my English?

— _____.
— _____.

◎pleased 是形容词, 意为 “自己感到高兴的, 欣喜的, 满意的”, 指以任何方式表现出来或未表现出来的满足与快乐, 在句中常用作表语, 其主语为人。pleasant 也是形容词, 表示 “使人感到愉快 / 满意”, 一般用作定语, 如主语是物, 也可以用作表语。

The two friends were very _____ to see each other again. 这两个朋友非常高兴再次见面。

It' s _____ weather today. 今天的天气令人愉快。。

◎please 是动词, 表示 “(使) 高兴, 满意, 愉快”。Does the

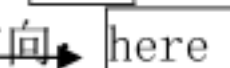
cloth please you? 这布料合你的意吗?

3. 辩一辩: carry, take, bring 与 fetch

1) carry “搬运、携带”, 不说明带的方向

2) take “带走、拿走”, 方向: 

3) bring “带来、拿来”, 方向: 

4) fetch “(去)拿来, 请来”, 方向: 

跟踪练习:

- A. Can you _____ the heavy box?
B. Don't forget to _____ your book here.
C. My Parents often _____ me to the zoo.
D. Lucky! _____ my book.
E. The train _____ apples.

【课堂练习】

罗列并熟记文中的重点短语句型。

【要点归纳】

学会如何向别人表示感谢及掌握文章中出现的重点单词, 词组和句型。

【拓展练习】

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. There are many political and social _____ (organize) in the world.
2. Your _____ (donate) is greatly appreciated.
3. This math exercise isn't difficult. I can finish it _____ (easy).
4. Everyone's life is filled with _____ (please).
5. The dress is made _____ (special) for the Art Festival.
6. Liz Smith has a specially _____ (train) dog.

二、单项选择

() 1. —I don't know where Wenchuan County is. Could you help me?

—Certainly, let me _____ a map of China for you.

- A. take B. bring C. fetch D. carry

() 2. The box is _____ books.

- A. fill with B. full of C. filled of D. full with

() 3. I'm _____ at this dog.

- A. amazing B. amaze C. amazed D. surprising

() 4. They improved the software to make _____ easier for people to use computers.

- A. that B. this C. these D. it

() 5. Please _____ the cup _____ milk or water.

- A. filled; with B. fill; use C. fill; with D. fill; of

() 6. I'm going to see my friend _____ is ill in bed after school.

- A. which B. whose C. who D. whom

【课后反思】

Unit 3 could you please clean your room?

Period 1

本课是 Unit3 的第一课时。其主目标是能用 “Could you please do things?” “Could I please do things?” 谈论如何委婉地提出请求或征求别人的许可, 及回答语 “Sure / Certainly / I’ m glad to .” 能礼貌地拒绝, “Sorry, I / you can’ t,. I / you have to do…” 并表达自己的理由, 陈述自己的好恶。以 do housework 和调查做力所能及的事为话题, 学会运用 “Could you please do things?” “Could I please do things?” 是本课的语言目标。

一、 教学内容 Section A 1a---1c

二、 教学目标

1. 学习词汇

do the dishes, sweep the floor, take out the trash. fold your clothes, clean the living room, do chores, have to do sth, like to do (doing) sth, make dinner, make your bed

2. 句型

---Could you please clean your room?

---Yes, sure.

---Could you please do the dishes?

--- Sorry, I can’ t. I have to do my homework.

三. 单元重点和难点

1. 重点。

1) 学习一些常用的动词短语。

2) 委婉地提出请求、征求许可做某事。

Could you/I please do things? Yes, Sure. / 。 I/You can.

Sorry, I / you can’ t,..., I / you have to do…”

2. 难点。

在实际的生活中委婉地表达自己的请求和征求许可。

三、 教学过程

Pre-task

1. Warming up

看动画片段《灰姑娘》导入本课话题和新词汇 “chores” 美丽善良的灰姑娘因继母的嫉妒, 每天得做所有的家务。片段的主题使学生联想到本课的话题。

2. learn some new words and phrases

Look! What is she / he doing? 看图学习动词词组 do chores, do the dishes, make the bed, take out the trash, fold the clothes, do the laundry, clean the living room.

3. Guessing game.

According the phases that they have learned, the teacher asks some students to do some actions one by one. Then ask the others to answer these questions:

What is she doing? What is he doing?

通过记忆力游戏, 让学生适时对所学词汇进行回忆以及进一步的巩固。并适当活跃课堂气氛。

4. Pair work. 1a, Do you do these things at home? Write “Y” for “yes” and “N” for “no” .

5. Listening . 1b , Peter’ s chores or Mom’ s chores?

理解目标语 Could you please clean your room? Yes, sure.

Write “M” for Mom’ s chores, “P” for Peter’ s chores in the chart.

6. Pairwork, 1c

Look at the picture, Ask your partner to do the chores that you see.

7. Interview

Who is the most able at home?

1) What chores do you do at home? How often do you do the chores?

Work in four, interview each of the students in the group, fill in the chart.

2) Then one student make a report to the class. “In my group.... Does the dishes every day, ...We think ... is the most able one in our group. ”

3) 颁奖。给每个小组里的最能干者发奖。适时给学生爱劳动, 爱父母的教育

8. 总结本节课的教学重点。

9. Homework

Read the words and phrases you learn today.

make a dialogue between you and your parent about doing the chores.

Period 2

一、 教学内容 Section A 2a-4

二、 教学目标

1. 词汇:

stay out late, work on the computer, get a ride,

use the car, go to a meeting, hate to do /dong sth

2. 句型:

---Could I please go to the movies?

---Yes, you can.

---Could I please use the computer?

--- No, you can' t. You must do the dishes at first.

三. 单元重点和难点

1. 重点。

1) 学习和复习一些常用的动词短语。

2) 委婉地提出请求、征求许可做某事。

---Could I please use your computer?

---Sorry, you can' t..

---Could I please watch TV?

---Yes, you can. But you have to clean your room first..

3) 学习如何请求他人的帮助。

2. 难点。

1) 表达看法:

I like doing dishes because it' s relaxing, but I hate to do...because it' s boring.

2) 区别 make 与 do 的用法

四. 教学过程。

1. Warming up

Game “Chain drill” .

运用上节课的 target language “Could you please do...?” 依次问答, 其中的动词短语不能重复, 复习动词短语。

2. Listening. 2a ,2b

Read the instructions. Learn the key vocabulary.

stay out late, use the car, get a ride, go to a meeting, clean your room,

1) Peter ask his father if he can do four things. Check “yes” or “no”

2) Listen again, Why does Peter' s father say “no”

Draw lines to the reasons in the chart.

3. Present target language

由听的活动 2a 引入 target language:

A: Could I please get a ride? B: Yes, you can.

A: Could I please get a ride? B: Sorry, you can' t, I have to go to a meeting.

4. Pair work 2c

According the sample conversation, ask and answer in pairs. Then ask and answer in pairs in class.

5. 3a Fill in the blanks with “make” and “do”. Get the students to read the dialogue in pairs, then act out it.

6. 3b Chores that you like or dislike,

- 1) 呈现 like doing/to do, hate doing
- 2) Make a list of chores that you like and dislike.
- 3) Pairwork. 谈论喜欢和不喜欢的家务，并表达自己的看法。

A: Do you like doing dishes?

B: Yes, I like ...because it's relaxing,

No, I hate to do...because it's boring.

7. Make a survey.

Discuss in groups of four. Draw a smiling face on the chore you like and draw a crying face on the chore you dislike. Then give a report.

通过做调查，巩固句型 I like ... because...以及 I don't like ... because...

调查表格附下：

Chores Like Don't like

do the dishes

sweep the floor

take out the trash

make your bed

fold your clothes

clean the living room

8. Game.

Sorry! I can't! Play the game in 4.

9. Grammar focus

Could you please clean your room? Yes, sure.

Could you please do the dishes? Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.

Could I please use the car? No, you can't. I have to go out.

Could I please go to the movies? Yes, you can.

Pay attention to the questions and answers, ask and answer loud

10. Homework.

Could I go to the party? The concert? / the football game?...

假如今晚你想去看球赛或者音乐会或做其他你想做的事，你请求父母的许可。

写一段对话。

Period 3

一、教学内容 Section B 1a-2c

二、教学目标

1. 词汇

invite my friends to ..., buy some drinks and ,snacks, borrow some money r, teenager disagree

2. 掌握句型 .

---Could you please buy some drink and snacks?

---Sure. / Yes, I can.

--- Could I borrow your money?

---Yes, you can.. Sorry, you can' t.

3. 难点：综合的运用单元的目标语针对实际情景解决问题.

三、教学准备

复习动词短语, 并且预习生词, 游戏用的卡片 小奖品

四、教学过程

1.Revision: 1a

This activity introduces the key vocabulary.

Read the instructions in 1a. Read the items in the chart. And then fill in the chart on their own.

Correct the answers.

2. Discussion

(在屏幕上展示出刚才的动词短语) .,

1) 1a What can teenagers ask their parents to do? What do parents ask their teenagers to do? 学习用 I agree/ disagree 表示自己的观点.

T: Come to the front , talk about your ideas. (. 这个任务地目标运用词汇进行表达, 同时渗透了对学生爱的教育,, 爱父母, 爱家庭, 爱劳动.)

A:I think teenagers ...

B:I agree./ I don' t agree(disagree). I think ...

2). Sally' s weekend.

Ask: What chores does Sally do on weekends? What do you think of Sally? Then Show some photos of Sally.

Step 2. Pairwork

Make your own conversations about the items in activity 1a.

T: Teenagers say, Could you clean your room ?

S: No, I disagree. Parents say, Could you clean your room?

Do a second example if the students wish.

Then the students work in pairs.

Ask several pairs to say their conversations to the class.

3. A game

Practice with “Could you please...?” “Could I ...?” 将课前准备的双色卡片(如:红/蓝)分发给学生,卡片以字母编号,同一编号的有两张,上面有简笔画,规定获得红色卡片的学生先发问,根据卡片上的简笔画回答。

Example:

A 。

A 。

A: Could you please sweep the floor?

A2: Sure! But I have to do my homework first.

4. Listening.

1) 2a Listen and check the things you hear..

2) 2b Listen again., and fill in the chart.

What is Sandy' s mother going to do ?

What is Sandy going to do?

What are Sandy and Dave going to do?

3) Listen to Happy birthday song..

5. Group work. Make a telephone invitation and ask for help. (小组继续比赛)

If you are sandy,, you want to invite you good friends to come to you party, and you need their help, too.. Make a list of things you want to buy and to do first, then discuss in group, act it out..

让学生进行评价. 评出有特色的“最佳表演”“最佳创意”“最...”小组, 给予奖励。

6. 总结本课的 target language.

7. Homework.

Invite your friends to have a picnic with you, and ask for their help to prepare for the picnic.. make a conversation.

Period 4

一、教学内容 Section B 3a -3c & self check

二、教学目标

1. 学习词汇 take care of, forget to do, feed the dog, move to a new house, take the dog for a walk

2. 学习写留言条获得朋友的帮助。.

3. 难点：综合运用单元目标语，针对实际情景解决问题。

三、教学准备 复习词汇和句型。

四、教学过程

1. Warming up.

1) Memory challenge. 复习词汇 和 Target language

Tom' s week.

Students look at the chart for only one minute, then the chart is covered, Students say what Tom does on weekdays and weekends.

2) Do 1 in self check

2. . 3a Reading

1). Question: Do you have a dog or a bird ?

How do you take care of it? Discus in pairs.

2) Read the e-mail message. Quickly. in 3a.

What does Thomas ask Nancy to do?

3) 词汇分类. Which things are about food? Cleaning? Exercise?

4) 学习写求助的留言的方式法.

3. Help Sandy Complete the e -mail message. (3b and 3c), 展示优秀的作品.

4. Group work. “Help Wanted”

1) 给出不同的话题, 让每个小组抽取一个话题, 合作讨论, 写留言条寻求帮助.

2) 然后将条子贴在黑板上, 让每组学生代表上来, 找到自己能做的事, 并和那个小组进行对话表演 .

5. 总结.

6. Homework

Revise Unit 3, complete the message in 2 of self check.

【课后反思】

Unit4 why don't you talk to your parents

【学习目标】：

1. 学习单词: allow wrong midnight guess deal ...
2. 学习短语: What's wrong Look through Bid deal Work out too many

Too much get into a fight...

3. 学习句子: What's wrong ? I have to study too much...

I have too many ...

Why don't you go to sleep...

4. 学会用 why don't you...提建议

【学习重、难点】：

1. 学习，掌握单词，词汇，短语并灵活运用.
2. 学会谈论问题和给出建议。

【温故检测】：

想一想，下列名称那些是可数名词，那些是不可数名词？

Homework, class , sleep , time, friend, advice, problem .

可数名词的有: _____

不可数名词的有: _____

【自习指导】：预习 1a 和 1b,

【自学检测】：

1. How many _____ (tomato) do you need?
2. I have _____ (too many, too much) homework to do today .
3. My parents allow me _____ (hang out) with my friends.
4. I got _____ (介词填空) a fight with my best friend.
5. Why don't you _____ (go) to sleep earlier this evening?

【合作交流】：

1. 听录音，我来完成 1b。
2. Listening, 完成 2a, 2b.
3. 重点句子学习:

1), 你能区别 too much ,much too , too many 吗? 请给大家讲讲:

2), 你会写: “允许某人做某事” 吗?

3), 学习, 讨论:

be good at ..., 善于, 擅长, 在, , , 方面做得好。

Be good for, , , 对, , , 有益处。

Be good to 对, , , 好 (和善)。

Be good with, , , 与, , , 相处的好。

4) , 向别人发出邀请, 请求, 建议, 或征求某人的意见的表达方式:

(1), Why don' t you do something? /Why not do something? “ 你为什么 不做某事呢? ”

(2), How /what about doing sth.? (about 是个介词, 可跟名词或动名词) “...怎么样? ”

e. g. : How/what about the photo album? 一个像册怎么样?

How about getting her a scarf? 买条围巾送给她怎么样?

(3), You' d better (not) do something. “你最好(不)做某事”

(4), Would you like sth ...?: “你想要某吗” 物

(5), Let' s do sth...?

(6). What should I do ...?(should 表示请求、征询对方意见)

e. g. : What should I get my dad for his birthday?

我该送给爸爸什么作为他的生日礼物呢?

【当堂训练】:

一. 汉译英:

1. 去睡觉_____

2. Get into a fight_____

3. 擅长_____

4. 给某人打电话_____

5. 闲逛_____

6. Look through_____

二. 就划线部分提问

1. We need two apples. _____ apples _____ we need?

2. She needs some milk. _____ milk _____ she need?

三. 写一写 你能准确的写出来吗?

1. _____ yo _____ her a book? 你为什么不给她本书哪?

_____ a scarf. ——围巾怎么样?

2. Why not come over to join us?

_____ over to join us?

3. How about the sweater?

_____ do you _____ the sweater?

4. What' s wrong ?

What' s _____ ?

第二课时 (Section A 3a-4c)

【学习目标】:

1. 通过阅读这封信, 我们学会遇到问题要主动地去和家人, 朋友, 同学交流。
2. 学习文章中出现的重点单词, 词组和句型。
3. 培养学生的阅读能力。

【学习重 难点】:

1. 遇到问题要主动地去和家人, 朋友, 同学交流。
2. 掌握文中出现的重点单词, 词组和句型。

【温故检测】:

S1: You look really tired .What' s the _____?

S2: Why don' t you _____to sleep earlier .

S3: You should talk _____them again .

S4: Why don' t you forget about it _____ you can be friends again?

S5: Thanks for your _____

S6: That' s a good _____.

【自习指导】:

小组讨论学习 3a , 完成 Problems, Advice.

重点句子学习:

1. 你能更大家讲讲 My problem is that I can' t get on with my family .

这个句子吗? get on with sb 汉语是_____

3. They fight a lot, 你知道这里为什么不用 a lot of 吗?

4. offer vt 主动提出, 自愿给予, 提供, 常见结构: offer to do sth , offer sb to do sth 和 offer sth to sb

5. afraid 的基本意思是“惧怕, 害怕, 不敢”, 有四种用法:

(1) .be afraid of something 害怕

Don' t be afraid of the dog. 别害怕那只狗。

(2) .与动词不定式连用, be afraid to do something. “不敢/害怕做某式”

A lot of people are afraid to go out at night.

许多人不敢晚上出去。

(3). 与 of 连用, be afraid of doing something. “害怕某事发生”

I don' t like dogs. I' am always afraid of being bitten.

我不喜欢狗。我经常害怕被狗咬。

(4) . 在给某人不愉快的信息时, 通常用 I' am afraid, 后接从句

I' m afraid I have some rather bad news for you.

恐怕我给你带来了坏消息。

6. 情态动词 should 的用法

should 是情态动词，它的基本用法是必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化，意为“应该……”。should（应当，应该）用于所有人称，表示劝告或建议。

eg. You should wait a little more.

你应该再多等一会儿。

--- I have a very bad cold. 我感冒很厉害。

--- You should lie down and have a rest. 你应该躺下，多喝水。

【当堂训练】：

一. 单选：

()1. How about ____ calendar?

A. buy B. to buy C. buying

()2. I believe that singing English songs help me ____ my English.

A. improve B. improved C. improving

()3. ---In our English study, reading is more important than speaking, I think.

---I don't agree. Speaking is ____ reading.

A. as important as B. the most important C. the same

()4. This box is ____ heavy ____ I can't carry it.

A. too, to B. so, that C. enough, to

()5. The book is ____, I couldn't finish it.

A. bore B. bored C. boring

()6. Mum's birthday is coming. What about _____ her some flowers?

A. get B. getting C. to get D. got

二. 话题写作：

你将代表学校参加中学生英语演讲比赛，演讲的题目是 Learning to get along with our parents. 请用英语写一篇演讲稿，内容如下：

(1) 现象：经常给父母发火，甚至几天不讲话。

(2) 原因：父母过分关注分数，我们…

(3) 措施：我们应该和父母沟通，我们…我们…

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen:

Today my speech topic is Learning to get along with our parents.

These days, most of us feel it hard to get along with our parents.

That' s all for my speech .thank you .

第三课时 (Section B 1a-2a)

【学习目标】：

- 1). 能掌握本节课的单词, 句子: member, pressure... My parents give me a lot of pressure about school .
- 2) . 进行听力训练, 提高综合听说能力。
- 3) . 遇到问题要主动地去和家人, 朋友, 同学交流, 学会放松, 缓解压力。

【学习重、难点】：

- 1) 进行听力训练, 提高综合听说能力。

1) . 听力训练

温故知新:

复习 Unit4 Section A Grammar Focus 中的句子, 看看你能背写下了吗?

自主互助学习:

和同桌合作完成 Unit4 Section B 1a, 1b

听力训练

1. 认真听录音完成了 1c 和 1d。
2. 再听录音核对答案。
3. 综合提高 : 小组分角色朗读听力材料中的对话。

重点语法学习:

Until, so that , although 引导的状语从句:

Until: 在带有 till 或 until 引导的时间状语从句里, 如果主句用肯定式, 其含义是“一直到……时”, 谓语动词只能用延续性动词。如果主句用否定式, 其含义是“直到……才……”, “在……以前不……”, 谓语动词可用瞬间动词。

例如: The young man read till the light went out.

Let' s wait until the rain stops.

We won' t start until Bob come

Don' t get off until the bus stops.

so that: 引导目的状语从句 so that (为了, 以便)

例如: We started early so that we could catch the first train.

He studies hard so that he could work better in the future

Although: although 的用法意思相当于 though (尽管, 虽然), 用来引导让步状语从句。它所引导的从句不能与并列连词 but, and, so 等连用, 但可以和 yet,

still 等词连用。

例如：① Although the book was old, we decided to buy it.

尽管这本书很旧，我们还是决定买。

② Although he was tired, he went on working.

【当堂训练】：

一. 根据提示完成单词。

1. What's _____ (毛病) ?

--- I can't find my key.

2. Helen doesn't want to help him, _____ (也) .

3. My sister didn't pass the exam, so she is very u_____ .

4. The magazine is i_____ (不贵) , and you can take it.

二. 选择填空

1. Maybe you should _____ .

A. call in her B. call up her C. call her up

2. Brian doesn't like _____ .

A. reading B. read C. reads

3. Yesterday I went to the library. Henry went there, _____ .

A. either B. too C. also

4. Charles' cousin is the same age _____ him. They get on well
_____ each other.

A. as, with B. as, on C. as, in

5. _____ he's old, he can still carry this heavy bag.

A. Though B. Since C. For

6. I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class.

A. since B. so that C. unless

7. The teacher raised his voice _____ all the students could hear
him.

A. for B. so that C. because

8. We won't start _____ Bob comes.

A. until B. if C. unless

三. 根据学习的知识，完成对话：

Boy1: Hey, Peter, what's __1__?

Boy2: I had an argument __2__ my best friend. What __3__ I do?

Boy1: Well, you should __4__ him a letter.

Boy2: I don't think so. I don't like writing letters.

Boy1: Maybe you should __5__ him up.

Boy2: No, I don't want __6__alk about it_7____the phone.
 Boy1: Well, you should say you're sorry.
 Boy2 :Yes, I know I should, but it's not easy.
 Boy1: Maybe you could go to his house.
 Boy2: I guess I could, but I don't want to _8____ him.
 Boy1: Hey, I know. You could give him a ticket to a ball gama.
 Boy2: Well, that's a good ____9_, but I don't have__10__ money.

第四课时 (Section B 2b-3b)

【学习目标】：

1). 掌握下列单词及短语：

not... until .fit... into. too much pressure. complain... about.
 Free ,freedom...

2). 掌握句型：

1. The tired children don' t get home until 7pm.
2. Teacher complain about teaching tired kids in the classroom...
- 3) . 遇到问题要主动地去和家人，朋友，同学交流，学会放松，缓解压力。

【学习重、难点】：

- 1). 句 式 : not... untill , It' s time for sth./It' s time to do sth, find it +形+to do sth.

2). 学会放松，缓解压力。

温故知新：

1. after-school activities 课外活动 2. be worried about 担心
3. from...to... 从...到... 4. not...until 直到...才（谓语动词一般是非延续动词
5. be afraid of 害怕
6. It' s time for sth./It' s time to do sth. 该做..的时间到了
8. compare...with...比较，对比
9. too much pressure 太大压力 10. complain about doing sth 抱怨做某事
11. take part in=join in 参加（某种活动/集会）
12. see sb. doing sth. 看到某人正在做... 13. compare...with...把...与...比较
14. nothing new 没什么新鲜的事 15. all kinds of 各种各样
16. find it +形 to do... 发现做某事.....
17. on the one hand 一方面 18. on the other hand 另一方面
19. free(自由的)-----freedom(自由)

自主互助学习

1. 阅读 Unit4 Section B 2b 合作完成 2c, 2d, 核对答案。
2. 阅读文章指出中心句。

3. 读熟文章。

【当堂训练】：

一、单项选择

() 1. Teachers complain about _____ tired kids in the classroom.

A. teach B. taught C. teaching D. teaches

() 2. I _____ home until finish my homework.

A. won' t go B. will go C. go D. went

() 3. It' s time _____ homework.

A. at B. for C. to D. with

() 4. It' s time _____ do homework.

A. at B. for C. to D. with

() 5. They' re _____.

A. enough busy B. busy enough C. enough busies D. busy to enough

6. I feel under _____ (press).

7. He may find it difficult _____ (learn) English.

8. Parents should give us more _____ (free).

9. _____ (一方面), He is a good student.

10. _____ (另一方面), He speaks English very well.

第五课时 Self Check

【学习目标】：

1. 掌握本单元中的重点词汇，短语，并灵活运用，学会谈论问题和提出建议。
2. 遇到问题要主动地去和家人，朋友，同学交流，要学会放松，缓解压力。

【学习重、难点】：

1. 本单元重点词汇，短语，结构。
2. 遇到问题要主动地去和家人，朋友，同学交流，要学会放松，缓解压力

【自习检测】：

一、 单项选择

() 1. If you don' t go to the park, I won' t go, _____.

A. too B. also C. either

() 2. We saw his sister _____ here at that moment.

A. play B. played C. playing

() 3. —When will she go home?

—She _____ home until she finishes her work.

A. won' t go B. didn' t go C. will go

()4. Yesterday, they talked about something important _____ the phone.

A. in B. of C. on

()5 My sister spends some time _____ on weekends.

A. reading B. to read C. reads

()6. —Let' s go to the zoo .—_____.

A. Hold on, please B. Of course

C. Good idea

()7. —It seems that today is _____ yesterday.

—Yes, you should wear a warm coat.

A. as hot as B. as cold as C. so cold as

()8. She looked _____ when she heard the _____ news.

A. surprised; surprising

B. surprising; surprised

C. surprising; surprising

()9. —I can' t find him. What should I do?

—Maybe you should ____.

A. call him up B. keep him out C. hear of him

二. 完形填空

Many parents want their children to be famous one day. But do children have the same__1__?

A new__2__—Hi, Ke'ai is on at Beijing Children's Art Theatre. It tells the story of a boy called Ke'ai. His parents would like him to become a painter or a __3__ one day. They teach him to __4__and to play the violin, but Ke'ai doesn't enjoy these activities. Then one day Ke'ai's parents see Liu Xiang win a gold__5__ at the Athens Olympic Games, and they want him to be a sportsman.

"__6__do they want me to be someone else?" Ke'ai asks and says, "I only want to be__7__."

The play shows us that it is good for parents to learn to _____8_____their children. It helps parents to think about what kids want to do.

Young audiences(观众)enjoy the story, and also the__9__in the play. There are two songs in the play. One of them, "Ke'ai's Song" is very __10__to learn, so the audiences can sing the song on their way home after the play!

【1】 A. jobs B. dreams C. habits D. hobbies

【2】 A. song B. film C. play D. opera

【3】 A. writer B. teacher C. sportsman D. musician

【4】 A. paint B. write C. run D. drive

【5】 A. match B. ring C. medal D. race

【6】 A. How B. Why C. When D. Where

【7】 A. myself B. different C. alone D. great

【8】 A. encourage B. understand C. criticize D. inspire

【9】 A. light B. clothes C. skill D. music

【10】 A. easy B. difficult C. important D. necessary

三. 根据情景选择适当的句子, 补全对话

A: _____ 1 You look unhappy.

B: I want to buy a computer _____ 2

A: Well, you could borrow some from your brother.

B: _____ 3 Because my brother doesn' t have money, either.

A: Maybe you should ask your parents for some money.

B: No, I don' t think so.

A: _____ 4

B: Because they don' t want me to spend more time playing computer games.

A: Then I think you should get a part-time job.

B: _____ 5

A. Why?

B. That' s a good idea.

C. What' s wrong with you?

D. But I don' t have enough money.

E. I' m afraid I can' t.

书面表达 假如你是 Linda, 你的笔友 Sally 性格比较内向, 不善于与人交往, 与同学的关系也不太融洽, 所以她在学习生活中的压力很大, 请你给她写封信, 提一些建议。注意: 60 词左右。

【课后反思】：

Unit 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

教学目标:

- 1 语言目标: 能运用过去时态描写过去发生的事情
- 2 技能目标: 能听懂有关过去发生事件, 能简单描写过去发生的事件
- 3 情感目标: 能通过学习本课, 培养学生在困境中互帮互助的品质

教学重点

单词短语: rainstorm, suddenly, alarm, go off, pick up, strange, report, area, wood, light, window, match, beat, heavily, against, asleep, fall asleep, die down, rise, apart, passage, pupil, bright, play ground, bell, completely, silence, in silence, recently, date, tower, at first, realize, truth

句子:

1. What were you doing at eight last night? I was taking a shower.
2. What was she doing at the time of the rainstorm?
She was doing her homework.
3. What was he doing when the rainstorm came?
He was reading in the library when the rainstorm came.
4. What was Ben doing when it began to rain heavily?
When it began to rain, Ben was helping his mom make dinner.
5. What was Jenny doing while Linda was sleeping?

While Linda was sleeping, Jenny was helping Mary with her homework

语法: 过去进行时。

教学难点: when, while 引导的时间状语从句中的过去时和过去进行时

课时划分

Section A 1 (1a-2d)

Section A 2 (3a-3c)

Section A 3 (Grammar Focus-4c)

Section B 1 (1a-2e)

Section B 2 (3a-self check)

Section A 1 (1a-2d)

Step 1 Warming up

Yesterday, there was a rainstorm. Where were they when the rainstorm came?

Here are some reports.

For example:

A: Where were you when the rainstorm came?

B: I was in the library.

A: What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

B: I was waiting for the bus at the bus stop.

1a Where were the people at the time of the rainstorm? Match the statements with the people in the picture.

1. _____ I was in the library.

2. _____ I was in my house.

3. _____ I was on the street.

4. _____ I was at the bus stop.

Step 2 Listening: What were they doing when the rainstorm came? Let's listen. Pay

attention to "was/were +doing"

1b Listen to the TV report and circle the correct response.

a. doing my homework / studying

b. playing basketball / reading

c. going to work / waiting for the bus

d. walking home / shopping

Step 3 Speaking

Look at the pictures and answer the questions by using "was/were + doing"

For example:

A: What was the boy doing at the time of the rainstorm?

B: He _____.

Pair work: 1c Talk about what the people in 1a were doing at the time of the rainstorm.

Step 4 Listening

2a Listen and number the pictures 1-5.

2b Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the sentences in 2a.

Step 5 Speaking

2c Use the information in 2a to retell the story in a conversation between the boy and a TV reporter.

2d Role play the conversation.

Step 6 Language points

1. My alarm didn't go off so I woke up late.

alarm *n.* 闹钟

e.g. What time shall I set the alarm for?

我该把闹钟拨到几点钟响？

2. I was waiting for the bus when it began to rain heavily.

1) begin *v.* (began) 开始

e.g. I' ll begin whenever you' re ready.

你什么时候准备好我就开始。

常用的句型: begin to do 与 begin doing

一般来说, begin to do 和 begin doing 可以互换, 但在以下三种情况下, 用 to do。

I. 主语不是指人, 而是 it 等。

如: It began to rain.

II. begin 后接表示心理活动的词。如: begin to know 还有 believe, wonder, think

等词。

III. begin 本身是 ing 形式, 为避免重复后接 to do。 即: beginning to do

2) heavily *adv.* 在很大程度上; 大量地

e.g. moving heavily 吃力地移动

It was raining heavily. 雨下得很大。

3. So, when the rainstorm suddenly came, ...

suddenly *adv.* 突然; 忽然

e.g. I suddenly remembered that I hadn' t locked the door.

我忽然想起没有锁门。

4. That' s strange.

strange *adj.* 奇特的, 奇怪的; 不可思议的

e.g. a strange noise 奇怪的声音

He' s always here; it' s strange you' ve never met him.

他经常在这, 你却没有见过他, 真是不可思议。

5. I called at seven and you didn' t pick up.

pick up(=pick up the phone) 接电话

pick up 还有以下含义:

1) 拾起; 抱起

e.g. The children picked up many sea shells at the seashore.

孩子们在海边捡到许多贝壳。

Pick that book up. 把那本书拣起来。

2) 搭载

e.g. The car stopped to pick me up.

汽车停下来接我。

Step 7 Speaking

Make a survey. Ask your partners in your group what they were doing at the following time. Fill in the form then give a report.

| Time | Names | doing |
|----------------|-------|----------|
| Yesterday 7:00 | Tom | reading |
| | Peter | shopping |
| Yesterday 8:00 | Tom | walking |
| | Peter | ... |
| Yesterday 9:00 | ... | ... |

Report: Tom was reading.

Peter was shopping...

A: What were you doing yesterday at 7:00?

B: I was reading.

Step 8 Summary

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 在图书馆 in the library | 2. 在的时候 at the time of |
| 3. 去上班 go to work | 4. 等公共汽车 wait for the bus |
| 5. 走路回家 walk home | 6. 在街上 on the street |
| 7. 打篮球 play basketball | 8. 弹钢琴 play the piano |

Step 9 Exercise

根据上下文内容填空。

Mary: What _____ you doing last night, Linda? I called at seven and you didn' t pick _____.

Linda: Oh, I was in the kitchen helping my mom.

Mary: I see. I called _____ at 8 and you didn' t _____ then either.

Linda: What was I doing at 8? Oh, I know. When you called, I was _____ a shower.

Mary: But then I called again at 9.

Linda: Oh, I _____ sleeping at that time.

Mary: So early? That' s strange.

Linda: Yeah, I was tired. Why _____ you call so many times?

Mary: I needed help with my homework. So while you were _____, I called Jenny and she helped me.

Step 10 Homework

- Remember the words and phrases in this lesson.
- Finish the exercises in the workbook.

Section A 2 (3a-3c)

Step 1 Revision

1. Ask students to talk about what they were doing last night in groups of four then give a report.

2. 写出下列短语

在图书馆 in the library

在……的时候 at the time of

去上班 go to work

等公共汽车 wait for the bus

走路回家 walk home

在街上 on the street

打篮球 play basketball

Step 2 Presentation

Ask the students to look at the picture and think about what has happened.

Step 3 Reading

3a Read the passage quickly and answer the following questions

1) What was the weather like before the heavy rain started?

2) What was the neighborhood like after the storm?

Keys: 1. Black clouds were making the sky very dark. With no light outside, it felt like midnight.

2. The neighborhood was in a mess.

3b Read the passage again and complete the sentences using information from the passage.

1) When the news on TV was reported, strong winds were _____ outside.

2) While Ben's mom was making sure the radio was working, his dad _____.

3) Ben _____ when the heavy rain finally started.

4) When Ben _____ at 3:00 a.m., the wind _____.

Keys: 1) were blowing

2) was putting pieces of wood over the windows

3) was helping his mom make dinner

4) fell asleep: was dying down

Step 4 Speaking

3c Discuss the questions with a partner.

“Although the storm broke many things apart, it brought families and neighbors closer together.” What other can bring people closer together?
How can we help each other in times of difficulty?

Step 5 Language points

1. With no light outside, it felt like midnight.

此句中介词 with 表示一种伴随状况，同时还包含着某种因果关系，表示“因某

种状况的存在而导致……”，因此可翻译成“由于；因为”等。

e.g. With my parents away, I'm the king of the house.

我爸妈不在家，我可是家中的“王”了！

I can't work with all that noise going on.

由于那噪音响着，我无法工作。

2. Ben's dad... while his mom was making sure the flashlights and radio were working.

1) 此句中的连词 while 的意思是“当……的时候；和……同时”，while 还可以表示“而；然而；但”之意，用来说明和强调两种事情或情形不同。

e.g. Tom is active and outgoing while his sister Rosa is shy and quiet.

汤姆活跃外向，而他的妹妹罗莎却害羞腼腆。

2) make sure “确认，查明，核实；确保；设法保证”，其后可接句子，或接介词

of 及宾语，用来引入需要确认的内容。

e.g. Could you make sure what time he's arriving?

你能确认一下他几点到达吗？

Make sure you turn off the TV before you leave the house.

在你离开屋子前确认关闭了电视。

3) 此句中的 work 表示机器，器官等“运作，运转”，这是动词 work 的一种基本

用法。

e.g. My watch is waterproof— that means it would work fine even if it's in water. 我的手表是防水的— 这就是说即便在水里它也会正常运转。

3. It was hard to have fun with a serious storm happening outside.

It is *adj.* + to do sth. 做……怎么样。

It is *adj.* for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做……怎么样。

e.g. It is important for us to learn English. 对我们来说学英语很重要。

活学活用：

1. 在街上踢球很危险。

It is _____ soccer on the street.

2. 每天早上读书对你来说很有必要。

It is _____ for you _____ in the morning.

3. 对他来说完成作业很容易

It is _____ for him _____.

4. He finally fell asleep when the wind was dying down at around 3:00 a.m.

fall asleep 进入梦乡，睡着

asleep *adj.* 睡着

区别 sleepy, asleep & sleep

sleepy 是形容词，可意为“困倦的；瞌睡的”，可作定语和表语。如：

I'll go to bed. I'm sleepy. 我要去睡觉了。我困了。

asleep 是形容词，意思是“睡着的”，强调状态，常作表语。短语 fall asleep 意为“入睡；睡着”。如：

Grandma fell asleep when watching TV. 奶奶看电视时睡着了。

sleep 可作动词，意为“睡觉”，也可作名词，意为“睡眠；睡觉”。如：

My father is sleeping. Please keep quiet. 我父亲在睡觉，请保持安静。

die down 逐渐变弱，逐渐平息

e.g. When you saw him, his anger had died down a bit.

你看见他的时候，他的火气已经下去了。

5. When he woke up, the sun was rising.

rise 是不及物动词，意为：（价格、水位等）上涨；（月亮、太阳等）上升。

e.g. It is too hot. The temperature rises by 6°C today.

太热了。今天的气温一下子上升了 6 摄氏度。

Step 6 重点短语

feel like

at first

fall asleep

die down

make sure

wake up

in a mess
clean up
help each other
in times of difficulty

Homework

Read the text and remember the language points.

Preview next lesson.

Section A 3 (Grammar focus-4c)

Step 1 Revision

Look at the pictures and make up the sentences.

Step 2 Grammar Focus

读下列句子，能否总结出句子中包含的语法？

1. What were you doing at eight last night?

I was taking a shower.

2. What was she doing at the time of the rainstorm?

She was doing her homework.

3. What was he doing when the rainstorm came?

He was reading in the library when the rainstorm came.

4. What was Ben doing when it began to rain heavily?

When it began to rain, Ben was helping his mom make dinner.

5. What was Jenny doing while Linda was sleeping?

While Linda was sleeping, Jenny was helping Mary with her homework.

Step 3 过去进行时

1. 基本概念：过去进行时表示在过去某一时刻或一段时间内正在进行的动作。这一特定的过去时间除有上下文暗示以外，一般用时间状语来表示。

2. 结构 was / were (not) + 动词-ing

3. 句式

肯定式：

I/He/She/It was working.

We/You/They/ were working.

否定式：

I/He/She/It was not working.

We/You/They/ were not working.

疑问式和简略回答：

Was I working?

Yes, you were.

No, you were not.

Were you working?

Yes, I was.

No, I was not.

Was he/she/it working?

Yes, he/she/it was.

No, he/she/it was not.

Were we/you/they working?

Yes, you/we/they were.

No, you/we/they were not.

注:

1) was not 常缩略为 wasn't; were not 常缩略为 weren't。

2) 一般过去时与过去进行时用法的比较: 一般过去时表示在过去某个时间发生过的动作或存在的状态, 而过去进行时则表示在过去某一时刻或某一段时间正在进行的动作。

例如:

David wrote a letter to his friend last night.

大卫昨晚给他的朋友写了封信。(信写完了。)

David was writing a letter to his friend last night.

大卫昨晚一直在给他的朋友写信。(信不一定写完。)

Practice: Look at the picture and make up the dialogues.

Step 4 过去进行时中的 when 和 while

when 和 while 都可表示“当……的时候”, 引导时间状语从句。你知道两者在过去进行时中的用法有什么不同吗?

请仔细观察下面的例句, 然后补全空格中的内容。

① I was walking to school when I saw a cat in a tree.

② When Sally arrived home, her mother was cleaning the house.

主句的动作是持续性的, 而从句动作是短暂性的, 此时用_____引导时间状语从句, 主句用_____时态, 从句用一般过去时态。

③ While I was sleeping in the bedroom, someone knocked at the door.

④ David fell while he was riding his bike.

主句的动作是短暂性的, 从句的动作是持续性的, 此时用_____引导从句, 主句用_____时态, 从句用过去进行时态。

⑤ While Andy was waiting for the bus, he was reading a newspaper.

⑥ He was cleaning his car while I was cooking.

主句和从句的动作在过去的某时刻或某段时间同时发生，而且动作都是持续性的，此时用_____引导从句，而且主句和从句都用_____时态。

Practice: 汉译英。

Step 5 活学活用

4a. Look at the table and write sentences with both while and when.

| John | Mary |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| take photos | buy a drink |
| play the piano | leave the house |
| clean his room | turn on the radio |
| shop | take the car to the car wash |

4b. Fill in the blanks with was, were, when or while.

At 7:00 a.m., I woke up. _____ I _____ making my breakfast, my brother _____ listening to the radio. _____ I was eating, the radio news talked about a car accident near our home. My brother and I went out right away to have a look. _____ we got to the place of the accident, the car _____ in bad shape from hitting a tree. But luckily the driver _____ fine. The roads _____ icy because of the heavy snow from the night before.

Step 6 Speaking

4c. What were you doing at these times last Sunday? Fill in the chart. Then ask your partner.

| | You | Your partner |
|------------|-----|--------------|
| 9:00 a.m. | | |
| 11:30 a.m. | | |
| 4:00 p.m. | | |
| 9:00 p.m. | | |

Step 7 Exercises

I. 根据汉语意思完成下列英语句子，每空一词。

1. 昨天下午五点钟你哥哥在做什么？

What _____ your brother _____ at five yesterday afternoon?

2. 昨天我回到家时，我妈妈在洗衣服。

My mother _____ clothes _____ I _____ home yesterday.

3. 你做作业时，你妹妹在干什么？

What _____ your sister _____ you _____ your homework?

II. 根据各题后括号内的要求完成下列各题，每空一词（含缩略形式）。

1. I was running in the park at 7:00 yesterday morning. （改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答）

— _____ in the park at 7:00 yesterday morning?

— _____.

2. I was flying kites with my friends at this time last Sunday. （对划线部分提问）

_____ at this time last Sunday?

3. They were playing basketball from three to four yesterday. （改为否定句）

They _____ basketball from three to four yesterday.

Step 8 Homework

After class, please make some dialogues with the phrases and sentences in 4c.

Section B 1 (1a-2e)

Step 1 Presentation

- 1a Think of a time when you were late for or couldn' t go to an event.

What was the event?

What was the reason why you were late or couldn' t go?

Tell your partner the story.

Step 2 Listening

What happened to the girl? Let' s listen.

- 1b. Listen and write short answers to the questions.

1. What event happened at the school yesterday?
2. Who missed the event?
3. Which team won at the event?

1c Listen again. Number the events 1-6 in the order they happened.

- _____ Kate saw a dog by the side of the road.
- _____ Kate got to the bus stop.
- _____ Kate called the Animal Helpline.
- _____ Kate left the house.
- _____ Kate waited for someone to walk by.
- _____ Kate realized her bag was still at home.

Step 3 Speaking

1d. Talk about why Kate missed the school basketball competition. Student A begins a sentence with while or when. Student B completes the sentence.

A: When she got to the bus stop, Kate ...

B: When she got to the bus stop, Kate realized that her bag was still at home.

A: While she was running back home, ...

B: While she was running back home, she saw a dog by the side of the road.

Step 4 Presentation

2a. Look at the pictures and the title in the passage. What do you think the passage is about?

阅读指导:

Read the title and first Sentences.

The title can be helpful for you to understand a text. It is also a good idea to read the first sentence of each paragraph before you read the whole text.

Step 5 Reading

2b. Read the passage and answer the questions.

1. What are the two events in the passage?
2. When did they happen?

2c. Read the passage again. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F), or is the information not given (NG)?

- _____ 1. Everyone in American remembers who killed Dr. King.
- _____ 2. Robert Allen was eating lunch when Dr. King was killed.
- _____ 3. Robert's parents were shocked to hear the news.
- _____ 4. Kate Smith was watching a movie when a plane hit the World Trade Center.
- _____ 5. Kate didn't think her friend was telling the truth

about the event.

2d. Underline sentences from the passage with similar meanings to the ones below.

1. Not everyone will remember who killed him, but they can remember what they were doing when they heard that he got killed.
2. No one said anything for the rest of dinner.
3. September 11, 2001---- the date alone means something to most people in the US.
4. I had trouble thinking clearly after that because I was very

afraid.

Step 6 Language points

1. passage *n.* 章节, 段落

passage 作“(文章的)段落”解时, 不限于文章的一个自然段, 也可以由若干句话或若干个 paragraphs 组成。

passage 也可作“一段, 一节”解, 一般指讲话、文章或乐曲的一部分。

e.g. The teacher spent an hour in explaining this *passage*.

老师用了一小时来讲解这一段。

Choose the correct order of the following sentences to form a *passage*.

把下列句子排好顺序组成一篇短文。

2. My parents were completely shocked!

completely *adv.* 彻底地, 完全地

e.g. I understand *completely*. 我完全明白。

shocked *adj.* 惊愕的; 受震惊的

e.g. She was so *shocked* that she could hardly say a word.

她大为震惊, 几乎一句话也说不出。

[即学即练] 翻译下列句子。

- 1) 看到邻居那样对待孩子我很惊愕。

- 2) 他对她抽烟感到很震惊。

3. My parents did not talk after that, and we finished the rest of our dinner in silence.

in silence 沉默, 无声

without speaking or making a sound; silently

e.g. Many patients were waiting *in silence*.

许多病人在静静地等候着。

A hundred and fifty reporters sat *in silence*.

在场的 150 名记者静静地坐在那里。

4. I didn' t believe him at first.

at first “起初，首先”，作为介词短语，只起副词作用（在句中用作状语）。 at first 主要用于强调前后对照，暗示接下去的动作与前面的动作不同甚至相反，因此常有 but, afterwards, soon, at last 等相呼应。

e.g. At first we used hand tools. 首先我们使用手工工具。

At first I didn' t want to go, but soon I changed my mind.

我开始不想去，但我很快就改变了主意。

Step 7 Speaking

2e. How much do you remember about the events in the passage?

Test your partner.

A: When did Dr. Martin Luther King die?

B: He died on ...

Step 8 Summary

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 在历史上 | in history |
| 2. 默默地 | in silence |
| 3. 首先 | at first |
| 4. 讲实话 | tell the truth |
| 5. 做.....感到吃惊 | be shocked to do sth. |
| 6. 做某事有麻烦 | have trouble doing sth. |
| 7. 如此.....以致 | so ... that |

Step 9 Homework

1. Remember the words and phrases in this lesson.
2. Finish the exercises in the workbook.

Section B 2 (3a - Self check)

Step 1 Free talk

Look at the picture and talk about what they were doing when the plane hit the World Trade Center.

Step 2 Presentation

3a Make notes about an event you remember well.

What was the event?

When did it happen?

Where did it happen?

What were you doing?

What were your friends doing?

Why was it important?

Why do you remember this event?

Step 3 Writing

3b Write a short article about the important event in 3a. Try to write three paragraphs.

First, write about the event (when and where it happened).

Next, write about what you and some of your friends were doing when this event happened.

Then, write about why this event was important.

An important event that I remember well was _____.

It happened in/on _____ at /in _____.

When I heard the news of this event/ When this event happened, I was _____.

My friends were _____. This event is very important to me because _____. /I remember this event well because _____.

One possible version

An important event that I remember well was Wenchuan Earthquake. It happened on May 12, 2008 in Wenchuan, Sichuan. When I heard the news of this event, I was working. My friends were watching games on TV. This event is very important to me because many people died in the earthquake. They need some help. Lots of people came to help them.

【课后反思】

Unit 6 An old man tried to move the mountains.

第一课时

Section A (I)

一 自主学习 1. (1) 预习 Page41 页词汇 (2) 能熟练运用描绘身体部位的词汇。

(3) 学生明确学习目标

(4) 质疑释疑 1. An old man tried to move the mountains.

try 是动词，意为“试图，设法” 如：我正设法算出这道数学题。

动词 try 还表示“试”、“尝试”，“试用” 你试过种药了吗？

拓展：try 搭配的词组：try to do sth 设法做某事；try on 试穿；try out 尝试，实验；try one's best 尽全力；have a try 试一下。

随手练：(1) 明天我将尽量早来。

(2) 他还没有试穿过这件毛衣。

(3) 我们的老师总是尝试一些新的想法。

(4) Lucy 将尽力赶上其他同学。

(5) 让我试一下。

2 与 how 有关的短语：how big 多大、how far 多远、how soon 多久、how long 多长、how often 多少一次、how wide 多宽、how many\much 多少

(1) 这条街多宽？

(2) 你妈妈多久回来？

(3) 从车站到超市多远？

3. In 1972, it was discovered that they are endangered. 1972 年，人们发现它们已经濒于灭绝。

was discovered 是一般过去时的被动语态，discover “发现”，近义词为 find 和 invent。

【友情链接】discover, invent 与 find

◎discover 指发现过去所不知道的东西，新奇或意外的东西。

Coal was first discovered and used in China. 中国首先发现并使用了煤。

Columbus discovered America on the 12th of October, 1492. 1492 年 10 月 12 日，哥伦布发现了美洲。

◎invent 意为“发明”，即创造出以前从未存在过的东西。

Edison invented the electric lamp. 爱迪生发明了电灯。

Radio had just been invented then. 那时无线电刚刚发明出来。

◎find 意为“找到”，侧重于找到过去丢失的人或物，但有时也表示凭经验或偶然发现了一种东西。

Today, corn is found all over the world. 今天，全世界都有了玉米。

She found him a very good pupil. 他发现他是个非常好的学生。

◎有时 find 和 discover 可以互相替代，意思相同。

His notebook was found/discovered in the desk. 他的笔记本是在课桌里找到的。

4. Some of the swamps have become polluted. 一些沼泽地受到了污染。

have become polluted 中的 become 是连系动词，polluted 是过去分词。这种“系动词+过去分词”结构，意思上也接近被动语态。

The soldier got wounded(接近 were wounded)in the battle.

这几名战士在这场战斗中受了伤。

A few minutes later, the ground became/was covered with snow.

几分钟后地上尽是雪。

5.I'm like this animal because I am strong and intelligent.I like water,and I like to eat vegetables.

我像这种动物因为我有强壮又聪明。我喜欢水,我喜欢吃蔬菜。

be like 像 look like 看起来像 like sth.喜欢某物 like to do sth.喜欢做某事 like sb. To do sth.喜欢某人做某事

(五)当堂检测 I. 单项选择:

()1. There used to be a river in front of the city, ?A. did it B. usedn't it C. didn't there D. did there

() 2. Let's turn the radio down. Your father .A. is sleeping B. slept C. sleeps D. is sleep

() 3. —Where is Bob?—He to the library.A. is going B. has been C. went D. has gone

() 4. Another zoo in the city .A. built B. has built C. is being built D. will be built

() 5. How long may I your bike ?A. lend B. borrow C. keep D. get

() 6. The animals are made in the zoo .A. live B. to live C. living D. to living

() 7. I don't know when he ,but if he ,I'll call you .
A. comes, comes B. will come, comes C. comes, will come D. will come, will come

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Knives are (use) to cut things .

2. The children were told that the sun (rise) in the east.

3. Suddenly I realized someone (follow) me.

4. He's lived here since he (come) to the city .

5. He likes me _____ (go) swimming with him this afternoon.

第二课时

Section A (II)

(一). 自主学习: 掌握单词 remind good weak instead of hide magic

(二) 质疑释疑

1. against 介词必须和 be 或其它动词一起用, 表示“与……对抗”

Our school played against K High School at baseball.

We are for peace and against war.

2. visit 及物动词, 名词是 visitor 也可用作名词, 表示参观. 访问. 常构成词组

make a visit to……(参观, 访问) be on a visit to……(正在参观/访问中) go on a

visit to…… (去访问, 去参观) This is my first visit to Beijing. Mr. Brown is on a visit to China.

3. Keep 的用法, keep doing sth. 意思是继续不断的做某事, 一直做某事.

The baby kept crying until his mother came back. keep 其他用法

(1). keep+adj. 意思是保持某种状态 You must keep quiet in the library.

(2). keep+sb/sth +表地点的介词短语. 意思是让某人一直在某地,
you' d better keep the chicken in the fridge.

(3). Keep sb, /sth. from doing sth. 意思是防止某人/某物做某事.

The policemen kept the children from crossing the road when it was dangerous.

(4). Keep on doing sth. 意思是反复做某事. Don' t keep on shouting at me.

3. They provide homes for many endangered animals. 他们为许多濒临灭绝动物提供家园…
provide 是及物动词, 意为“提供”, “供给”. 表示“提供……人……物件”是
provide...with...; “提供……给……人”是 provide...for...。

The school provides us with all the materials we need.

学校提供我们所需要的一切资料。

We are provided with everything we need for work.

我们被提供了工作所需要的一切。

The school provides all the books we need for us.

学校为我们提供我们需要的书籍。

【友情提示】

◎ provide for 是“供养”的意思。

He has a large family to provide for. 他要养活一个大家庭。

4. and help to educate the public about caring for them. (P120) 并且帮助教育公众关
爱它们。

care for 表示“喜欢”, “关心”之意, 后接名词或 v-ing 形式作宾语, take care of 也有这
个意思。

He cared nothing for skating. 他对滑冰没有兴趣。

In our class, we care for each other. 在我们班上, 我们相互关心。

Maria takes good care of everybody. 玛丽亚很关心大家。

【友情链接】care for 还可以表示“照顾”, “照料”, 相当于 take care of 或 look after.

At night he fed and cared for the cattle. 夜里他照料牲口, 给牲口喂食。

You must care for yourselves.

=You must look after yourselves. 你们要照顾好自己。

The children are well cared for in the nurseries.

=The children are taken good care of in the nurseries.

孩子们在托儿所受到很好的照顾。

(三). 当堂检测

I. 从方框中选择适当的单词, 并用其正确的形式填入句子中。有些选项是多余的。

1. Many people are worried about the _____ animals.

2. Have you ever _____ a zoo before?

3. I don't think zoos are _____ places for animals to live.
4. Tigers and some dangerous animals _____ in cages in the zoo.
5. It's necessary _____ the zoo.
6. A zoo is a _____ textbook for us.
7. This TV program _____ people to protect the environment.
8. Some large animals can _____ move in the cage.

II. 根据句意和首字母提示, 完成句中单词。

1. It's dangerous for animals to drink if the water becomes p _____.
2. Some animals are g _____ and friendly to people.
3. The animal weighs about 200 p _____.
4. This is a habitat that has never been d _____ by people.
5. Do you know the r _____ why they didn't come?
6. The nose of the elephant is about two meters l _____.
7. Zoos are places of great p _____ for some endangered animals.

III. 句型转换

1. Some endangered animals are looked after in the zoo. (改为同义句)
Some endangered animals are _____ of in the zoo.
2. People are trying to save the manatees. (对画线部分提问)
_____ are people trying _____?
3. It seems that Polar Bears are gentle animals. (改为同义句)
Polar Bears seems _____ gentle animals.

第三课时

Section B (I)

(一). 自主学习 1. 熟读课文并理解文章内容 2. 学生明确学习目标

(二). 质疑释疑

1. turn off the shower while you are washing your hair. (P121) 洗头的时候关掉淋浴。

(1) turn off 表示“关掉”, 用在关掉收音机, 煤气, 自来水等场合。与其相关的几个短语是 turn on “打开”, turn down “关小”, turn up “开大”。

(2) 句中 while 与 when 是同义词, 都可以用从属连词, 引导状语从句表示时间, 意思都是“当(在)……的时候”, 但二者之间是有区别的。

【友情链接】while 与 when 的用法

◎ when 的含义是 at or during the time that, 既可用于指一点时间(从句的谓语动词需用终止性动词), 也可用于指一段时间(从句的谓语动词用延续性动词), 从句与主句里面的谓语动词所表示的动作或状态能同时发生, 或一先一后发生。

◎ while 的含义是 during the time that, 只能用于指一段时间(从句的谓语动词必须是延续性的), 从句与主句里面的谓语动词所表示的动作只能同时发生, 不能一先一后发生。

While I was reading, my mother was washing clothes.

我读书时, 妈妈在洗衣服。

2. You have probably never heard of Amy Winterbourne. (P122) 你可能从来没有听说过 Amy Winterbourne。

【知识归纳】hear, hear from, hear of 与 hear that clause 的用法:

(1) hear 单独使用表示“听见”,“听到”,常用的结构有:

◎ hear sb/sth “听到某人或某物的声音”。

◎ hear sb do sth “听到某人做某事”。

◎ hear sb doing sth “听到某人正在做某事”。

特别提示

hear sb do sth 指听到整个行动或整个事件; 而 hear sb doing sth 是指听到了行动的一部分, 有正在发生的意思。试比较:

I heard the boy go down the stairs. 我听到这个男孩走下楼去。

I heard the boy going down the stairs 我听到这个男孩下楼的声音。

(2) hear from 意为“收到……的信”; “得到……消息”。

特别提示 hear from 的宾语是表示人的名词或代词, 而不是表示信件的名词。

(3) hear of 意为“听说”, 后面接名词, 代词或动名词。

(4) hear 接从句, 是“听说”的意思。

3.. She is a most unusual woman. (P122) 她是一个十分不寻常的女性。

【知识归纳】a most, the most 与 most 的用法

(1) a most 的用法。在“a most+形容词+名词”结构中, most 是副词, 意为“很, 非常”, 相当于 very, 用来修饰它后面的形容词, 本句就是这一用法。

(2) the most 的用法

◎在“the most+形容词+名词”结构中, most 是副词, 表示程度, 意为“最”, 与其后的形容词一起构成形容词的最高级。

4. The walls are made from old glass bottles that are glued together. (P122) 墙是由旧玻璃瓶粘在一起建成的, be made from/of 意为“由……(原料)制成”, 后面一般接物质名词。接 from 则表示某物品制成后, 已看不出原材料是什么, 原材料在制作过程中已起了化学变化; 接 of 表示某物品制成后, 仍可看得出原材料, 其原料在制作过程中仅起了物理变化。

知识拓展

◎ be made up of 表示某物或某组织由一种种成分或一个个成员组成。

◎ be made into 意为“把……做成……”, 主语在意义上为原材料, 介词宾语在意义上为制成品。

◎ be made in 意思是“在……(地点)制造”, 介词 in 后接产地。

◎ be made by 意思是“由……制造”, 介词 by 后跟动作的执行者。

(五) 当堂检测 I. 翻译下列短语:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1. 在某人的空闲时间 | 2. 关灯 | 3. 停止做某事 | 4. 不同意某人 |
| 5. 由…制成 | 6. 拆除_____ | 7. 照顾 | 8. 过去经常做 |
| 9. 喜欢做某事 | 10. 看起来像 | | |

II. 根据句意和首字母提示完成单词

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. R_____ paper is very important to save trees. | 2. We must save the e_____ animals. |
| 3. That zoo is s_____ for animals to live in. | |
| 4. It' s our duty to protect the e_____ and make our world more beautiful. | |

5. We should not p the environment.

III. 用所给单词的正确形式填空:

1. The old building (set up) yesterday. 2. Young people should speak to old (polite).

3. Most of the trash can (recycle) in the future. 4. Pandas are (endanger) animals.

5. There are many people (pick) up apples.

第四课时

Section B(II)

一. 自主预习: cheat stepmother husband wife whole scene moonlight shine bright.

二. 展示交流: 1. hear of 听说, 后接名词, 代词或动名词用于疑问句. 否定句中, 不可用于进行时.

我以前从未听说过那件事

.

爸爸不同意我说的话

.

2. out of 用...制成

What did you make it out of?

.

She made a box out of old planks.

.

从...里出来 He came out of the room.

.

在...外 Fish cannot live out of water.

.

由于... They helped us out of kindness.

.

从...之中 You can chose one out of these ten books.

.

缺乏, 没有 He' s out of breath.

.

在...范围之外 They are out of danger.

.

3. be made of 这桌子是用木头做的。

be made out of 那座雕像是由石头雕成。

be made into 竹子可以制成钓鱼杆。

be made in 这些小轿车是日本产的。

be made by 这张桌子是他父亲做的。

be made by 计算机是由许多部件组成的。

4. be an inspiration to sb.

Lei Feng' s short life was a great inspiration to youth

Inspire v. The actors inspired the kids.

Inspiring adj .He is an inspiring teacher. We all like him

三 过关检测:

1. She built a house out of trash.

A. her B. herself C. hers D. by her

2. The building was being pulled .

A. up B. down. C. out of D. out

3. The bridge is made big stones.

A. in B. form C. of D. out

4. The radio is too loud. Will you please ?

A. turn it down B. turn it on C. turn off it D. turn down it

5. Some new buildings for the farmers in the village every year.

A. were built B. are built C. is built D. will be built

2、根据句意提示写出空缺单词的正确形式:

1. When the teacher came in, the students stopped (talk)

2. As soon as he saw me, he stopped (talk) to me.

3. (recycle) paper is difficult.

4. The bridge (build) 30 years.

5. The shop (close) at five every day.

6. Tina bought a (use) car, but it's very (use).

7. It is said that there is no (live) things on the moon.

8. The roof of her house is made of (discard).

9. Look! They (play) football on the playground.

第五课时

self-check

一。自主预习: The exercises in 2 on page 48.

二. 合作探究: 1. Why are you wearing a coat?

Wear 表 状态后接衣物. 帽. 手套. 眼镜. 手表等。

She was wearing sun-glasses.

Mike is wearing a new coat.

Put on 穿着, 指状态, 不用与进行时连用。

Has often has on a black coat.

Be in 表 穿的状态, 后接表颜色或衣服的词。

Is he in blue dress?

The woman is in red.

Dress 穿衣, 作及物动词时, 其宾语一般是人。

The girl likes to dress in black.

Will you dress the children?

2. That apartment block is old and dangerous.

It should be pulled down.

此句是含情态动词的被动语态: 情态动词+be+过去分词

The book may be kept for two weeks by you.

Fish can be found everywhere in the sea.

The ring must be stolen.

三。过关检测

(一) 1. you your breakfast?

Yes, I it at school.00000

A. Did; have; had B. Have; had; had C. Have had D. Did; have; have had

2.Mom,I must to go school at once. By the way, I the cat.

A..have fed B. fed C. will feed D.am feeding

3.I have watered plants but I haven' t fed the cat .

A.. yet; yet B. yet; already C. already; already D .already; yet

4.I ' ll clean out the refrigerator

A.. just now B .after a moment C .in a minute D. yet

5.Every day my mother has to do .

A. .so many housework B. such many chores

C .so much chores D. so much housework

6.Animals are our friends. We must try the endangered animals.

A.. to save B. saving C. saves D. saved

7.Do you know who America?

A. .discovered B. found C. finds D. discovers

8.I' m against the animals. A.. kill B. to kill C. killing

D. killed

9.Peter should hardly see the words on the blackboard, ?

A.. did he B. couldn' t he C .didn' t he D should he

10.What is cheese made ? A.. in B. of C. form D. into

11.He disagreed me. A. .with B. on C. to D. in

12.Don' t forget the door when you leave the classroom.

A. .lock B. locked C. to lock D. locking

(二)、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1.I (send)an e—mail for help but nobody has got back to me yet.

2.Look!There is a cat (climb) up the tree.

3.School (start)at eight and ends at twelve.

4.He used to (take)a walk after supper.

5. you (buy)a travel guidebook? No, not yet.

6.I (do)it hours ago.

7.They (not come)back yet.

【课后反思】

Unit 7 What's the highest mountain in the world?

Section A 1a - 2d (第1课时)

【学习目标】

1. 能够掌握本节课出现的重点短语和句子。
2. 谈论地理和自然现象，学会对事实和数字的比较，提高听说能力。

【重点、难点】

识记形容词和副词比较级变法的多条规则；使用比较级来描述人的外貌。

【导学指导】

温故知新

写出下列单词的比较级和最高级

high _____ deep _____ big _____

long _____ old _____ young _____

自主互助学习

请根据预习写出下列短语

1. 最高的山 _____ 2. 最长的河 _____

3. 八百万平方公里 _____ 4. 1025 米深 _____

5. ……的人口 _____ 6. ……的高度 _____

7. 和…一样大 _____

11. 少于…的长度 _____ 12. 最古老的国家之一 _____

知识梳理

1. long 的名词性是 _____ 翻译成 _____ ,

high 的名词形式 _____ 翻译成 _____ , 表达东西的长度可以有两种方法 例如: 这条河 100 米长。

(1) The _____ of the river is 100meters. 2) The river is _____

2. One of the most endangered animals in the world _____ the giant panda.

China _____ one of the oldest civilizations in the world

one of +名词复数, 谓语动词要用 _____ 数。

eg: 其中一本书是新的。 _____

3. The population of the world is 6400000000.

对人口这个数字划线提问要用 特殊疑问词 _____ 。

_____ the population of the world?

4. as big as 和…一样大 as…as 之间的形容词用 _____ 级。

The Yellow river is not as long as the Yangtze river.

否定形式 not as…as 意为 _____ 。

5. Can you tell me a bit more about China?

我们学过的可以修饰比较级的副词和短语还有 _____

注意比较级和最高级 Which is the second longest river in China?

Which river is longer ,the Nile or theYellow River?

最高级一般用于_____者以上相比,最高级前一般要加定冠词_____,比较级一般用于_____者之间的比较,被比较者用_____引出。

互助学习过程:

1. 比一比赛一赛:各小组长提问其它小组成员课前准备的短语,看哪个小组完成得最棒!
2. 1a 展示同学们搜集的信息,讨论 1a 部分的四幅图片。
3. 1b 听录音完成 1b,并在小组内共同订正听力的答案。
4. 2a 听录音把这些句子按照顺序排列起来。
5. 2b 再听一遍录音把句子补充完整。
6. 小组长带领大家讨论一下听力的答案,并负责解答组内其他同学的疑问。
7. Pairwork 根据 2a 和 2c 部分的信息自己完成对话。

【课堂练习】

(一) 根据句意和首字母补全单词。

1. The l _____ river in Asia is the Yangtze River .
2. China is one of the oldest c _____ in the world .
3. One of the o _____ countries in the world is China.
4. M _____ of city lies three meters blow sea level .
5. Our playground is about 2000 s _____ meters in size .

(二) 单项选择。

1. It' s _____ in the world .

A the biggest desert B biggest desert C the biggest deserts D bigger desert

2. There are no man-made structures as _____ the Great Wall

A bigger B big C bigger D the biggest

3. The Nile is 6,470 _____

A kilometers B kilometer C kilometers long D kilometer long

4. Mount Tai is _____ lower than Qomolangma .

A lot' s of B many C very D much

5. Shanghai is one of _____ in the world .

A more big city B the biggest city C the biggest cities D the most big city

Section A 3a - 4c (第2课时)

【学习目标】

1. 能够掌握本课出现的重点短语和句子。
2. 能够正确使用形容词的比较等级。
3. 能够运用形容词的比较等级去描述事物。

【导学指导】

2. 从课本中找出并翻译下列短语。

(1) 最危险的运动之一_____ (2) 登山, 攀岩_____

- (3) 全世界_____ (4) 中国的东南边境_____
- (5) 山顶_____ (6) 严寒的天气条件_____
- (7) 大风暴_____ (8) 冒着生命危险_____
- (9) 放弃_____ (10) 实现梦想_____

【展示交流】

1. 将课前准备的情况在小组内交流讨论（老师点拨）。
2. 比一比赛一赛：各小组长提问其它小组成员讨论结果，看哪个小组完成得最棒！
3. 3a 小组合作，共同找出课文中的重点短语和句型，并讲解给同学们。
4. 3b 根据课文内容完成下面的表格，并在小组内订正答案。

| Paragraph 1 | Paragraph 2 | Paragraph 3 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| List three comparisons | List three dangers for climbers | List three achievements |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

5. Groupwork 讨论“世界之最”，完成 4a—4c.

【合作探究】

小组合作，总结一下表示事物长度、宽度、深度的表达方式。

【达标拓展】

（一）用形容词和副词的适当形式填空。

1. Tom is _____ (tall) than any other student in his class. So he is _____ (tall) in his class.
2. Li Ming is one of _____ (clever) boys in our class.
3. The sun is _____ (bright) than all the other stars because it is _____ (near) to the earth.
4. The earth receives _____ (little) heat from the sun in winter than in summer.
5. The train is running _____ and _____ (fast).
6. He said that it was _____ (happy) day in his life.

（二）根据首字母提示完成句子。

1. we should learn the s_____ of helping others.
2. Most animals don't like to live in f_____ conditions.
3. Many c_____ reached the top of the mountain this morning.
4. Tibet (西藏) is in the s_____ part of China.
5. Of all the m_____, Qomolangma is the highest and most famous.

Section B 1a - 1d (第3课时)

【学习目标】

1. 掌握课本中出现的重点单词和短语。
2. 能够掌握课文中出现的重点句子。
3. 学会表达事物之间的倍数关系。

【重点、难点】

识记并运用表达事物之间的倍数关系的词句；将听力中使用的对比方法移为己用。

【导学指导】

温故知新

- (1) 最危险的运动之一_____ (2) 登山, 攀岩_____
- (3) 全世界_____ (4) 中国的西南边境_____
- (5) 到达山顶_____ (6) 严寒的天气条件_____
- (7) 大风暴_____ (8) 冒着生命危险_____
- (9) 挑战自己_____ (10) 放弃做某事_____

自主互助学习

知识剖析:

我们为同学们总结初中英语中的长度、宽度、高度、深度的表示方法作一简单的介绍, 同学们看后, 可以自己试试, 看看自己对于这部分内容学的怎么样。

初中英语语法大全中长度、宽度、高度、深度的表示法:

1、长度、宽度、高度、深度的表示法, 有一个专门的结构, 那就是“基数词 + 单位词 + 形容词”。

例句: Tiger Path is 200 meters long and has a high humidity.

老虎路有 200 米长, 而且湿度很重。

We walk up three floors, which is about ten meters high.

我们走上三层楼, 大概 10 米左右高。

2、除了上面的表示方法, 有时也可以用“基数词 + 单位词 + in + 长度或者重量的名词”来表示长度、宽度、高度、深度。

The classroom was 25 feet in length and 20 feet in width.

教室有 25 英尺长, 20 英尺宽。

注意事项: 若表示重量, 可以用 in weight 结构。

例句: The box is 9 kilos. = The box is 9 kilos in weight.

这个箱子重 9 公斤。

学习过程

1. 认真观察图片, 看图画中都有哪些动物, 了解这些动物的信息, 并把这些动物跟人类做比较, 看看区别在什么地方。
2. 小组讨论, 用课本上提供的句型讨论这些动物之间的区别。
3. 听录音完成 1b 和 1c, 并在小组内交流, 确定正确答案。
4. pairwork 列举几种不同的动物, 并运用句型对他们进行比较。

【课堂练习】

一 单项选择

1. I don't like to read books in the sunshine because it's not good _____ my eyes.

A. at B. for C. with D. to

2. Are they_____ than an adult panda?

A. very smaller B a lot of smaller C much smaller D smaller a lot

3. Her science and English are a little better _____ Lucy' s.

A. at B. in C. than D. of

4. In order to protect our earth, we should use the bus _____and drive our cars _____.

A. more, less B. less, more C. much, little D. more, fewer.

5. Her physics _____ better than any other students'

A. is B. are C. do D. does.

二 从方框中选择恰当的短语并用其适当形式填空。

the size of in fact, the same as, black and white that's why ,bring out,

1. What about _____ a baby panda?

2. Is a baby panda also _____ ?

3 My sister is _____me, we are both outgoing.

4 I went to bed late last night,_____ I didn' t get up early this morning.

Section B 2a - 2e (第4课时)

【学习目标】

- 正确使用形容词、副词的原级，最高级和比较级
- 学会对事实和数字的比较。
- 意识到保护环境和自然资源的重要性
- 提高学生的阅读能力。

【重点、难点】

1. 理解 2b 的课文, 能理解并运用其中的重点短语或句子。
2. 将比较级和数字的表达灵活地运用到文章中去。

【导学指导】

温故知新

一. 短语翻译:

1. 出生时_____
2. 20 到 30 千克_____
3. 大约 350 厘米长_____
4. 活到_____
5. 重的多_____
6. 10 公斤食物_____

二 写出下面句子

1 这头大象比那头大象重中很多倍。

2 初生时, 一只熊猫大约 0.1 到 0.2 千克

3 一只熊猫能活 20 到 30 年.

【知识梳理】

学习过程

一、自主学习，把下列短语翻译为英语。

1 阅读 2b 找出下面短语

- 1) 为……做准备 _____ 2) 绊倒 _____
3) 照顾、照料 _____ 4) 死于 _____
5) 挽救……的重要性 _____ 6) 绊倒 _____

2 阅读第二遍完成下面内容:

Pandas do not have many _____, maybe only one _____.
The pandas often _____ illnesses and do not live very long. Adult
pandas

_____ more than 12 hours a day _____ about 10 kilos bamboo. Many years
ago, there are _____ bamboo forests and pandas _____ than
there are now. But then humans started to _____ the forests, and
there was _____

_____ bamboo for the pandas. Scientists say there are now fewer than 2,000
_____ pandas _____
in the remaining forests.

二、请划出 2b 中使用最高级的句子。

三、教师导学

1. 第一遍快速阅读 2b, 回答 10、12、200、2,000 在文章中的含义。
2. 细读文章第二遍, 回答 2c 问题。
3. 再读一遍课文, 写出文章中使用最高级的句子, 完成 2d。

四、能力提高, 小组合作。

讨论保护熊猫的其他方法, 调查你组里有多少同学赞同你的观点, 完成 2e。

【课堂练习】:

一. 完成课本 2c-2d 的所有练习。

二. 用所给词的正确形式填空:

1. Of the two girls, I find Lucy the _____ (clever).
2. Iron(铁) is _____ (much) useful than gold(黄金).
3. The boy is _____ (interesting) than his brother.
4. Dick sings _____ (well), he sings _____ (well) than John.
5. Wangtao is a little _____ than Lilei. (strong)
6. Which is _____, the sun, the earth or the moon? (small)
7. Lucy speaks English very _____. (good)
8. Who is _____ (thin), you or Helen? Helen is.
9. Fangfang is not as _____ (tall) as the other girls.

10. Who gets up _____ (early), Tim or Tom?

三. 完成句子。

1. 熊猫兴奋的跑过来甚至它们中有一些撞到他们的朋友摔倒了.

They _____ with excitement and some of them even _____ walk into their friends and _____.

2. 他们是如此的机灵可爱。

They are so _____ your brother.

3. 我照顾他们就像他们是我自己的孩子。

I _____ them like they' re my own babies.

4. 成年熊猫一天要花费 12 多个小时吃大约 10 千克竹子。

Adult pandas _____ than 12 hours a day _____ about 10 kilos of bamboo.

5. 生活在剩余的森林里的熊阿毛不到 2000 只。

There are now _____ 2000 pandas living in the remaining forests.

Section B 3a-selfcheck (第5课时)

【学习目标】 学会用形容词和副词的最高级来描述个人喜好。

【重点、难点】

1. 单音节词和多音节词的最高级变化形式。
2. 不规则形容词和副词的最高级形式。

【导学指导】

温故知新

一、 比一比，写出下列单词的比较级和最高级形式，看谁写的最快，最准确？

big _____ cute _____ black _____
hungry _____ lovely _____ little _____
important _____ few _____
beautiful _____ popular _____
famous _____ endangered _____

二、小组成员用上面的比较级来描述熊猫性格和长相，找一名同学陈述比较结果。

自主互助学习

课前预习

- 1、 小组合作：小组讨论在我们城镇最好的电影院是哪家，哪里的快餐最美味？哪里的服装店最时尚最便宜？
- 2、 小组选出两人仿照 2d 作对话表演

课堂流程

1. 读 3a 中的单词和短语，小组讨论并填表来完成 3a。
 2. pairwork 练习。做完之后，同桌利用 3a 的问句于答句做对话，进一步了解鲸鱼有关的信息。
 3. 写作练习，提高写的能力。
- 小组完成讨论后根据 3a 的调查表，从鲸鱼的长相生活场所，饮食，活动目前生存状况或

者其它方面来描述一下，随堂写出一篇作文。

4. 小组合作完成 self-check 。

【课堂练习】

一、 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Miss Chen is _____ than Mr. Wang. (popular)
2. Question A _____ Question B. (important)
3. Toronto is _____ city in Canada. (large)
4. Playing computer games is _____ of all the activities. (interesting).
5. The Nile(尼羅河) is _____ river in the world. (long)
6. She is _____ than all the other students. (young)
7. The boy is _____ of the two. (tall)
8. Where is the _____ bus-stop? (near)
9. He is one of _____ Politicians. (famous)
10. Tom drives much _____ than John. (careful)。

【拓展练习】

单句改错：

1. He is as taller as I am. _____
2. She is a little thinner than she looks. _____
3. Bob is heavier than any other boys in the class. _____
4. Your garden is much larger than their. _____
5. It is one of the most interesting book than I have ever read. _____
6. He says Mary is most friendliest person in the class. _____
7. Which city is most beautiful, Beijing or Guangzhou? _____
8. Jack works hard. Mike works very harder than Jack. _____
9. London is the bigger city in Britain. _____
10. Bob plays football badly but Fred plays football much badlier than Bob. _____

【课后反思】

Unit 8 Have you read treasure island yet?

Period One (section A 1a-2d)

【学习目标】

- 1、学会用现在完成时表达过去发生的但与现在情况有关的事情。
- 2、掌握现在完成时结构和了解其含义
- 3、学会区分现在完成时与一般过去时的区别。

【字词达标】

词汇达标: already, yet, island, treasure

短语达标: hear of, at least, finish doing, on Page 25, hurry up, put it down, grow up, full of

【重点语法、句型讲解】

1. 现在完成时:

1) 含义: 表示动作过去发生, 但与现在有联系或影响, 此时态常与以下时间词连用, 如 already 已经, yet 已经, 还, just 刚刚, ever 曾经, so far 到目前为止, before 从前, times 次数, for+时间段, since 自从...以来, how long 多久, never 从不, in the past... 在过去...

2). 结构: 主语+have/has+动词的过去分词 (have/has 是助动词, 没有“有”的意义)

肯定句: She has finished her work. 她完成了她的工作。

一般疑问句: Has she finished her work? _Yes, she has. /No, she hasn't.

否定句: She hasn't finished her work.

3). 动词的过去分词的构成: 规则动词的过去式就是过去分词, 不规则动词的过去分词见不规则动词表。

4). 现在完成时态与一般过去时的区别: 句子中如有 yesterday, last, just now, in 1999 等过去时间词出现就只用一般过去时。

5). 特别提醒: 句子中如有 when 出现, 一定不能用完成时

例题: A: Jack has read the book,

B: When did he read it?

A: Last weekend

2. Have you read Little Woman yet? 你已读过《小妇人》吗?

Yet (已经, 还) 的用法: 在现在完成时中, already (已经) 用于肯定句, yet 用于一般疑问句或否定句,

例句: 肯定句: I have already eaten lunch. 我已经吃过午饭了。

一般疑问句: ____ you eaten lunch ____?

否定句: I ____ eaten lunch ____.

3. What's it like? 它(这本书)怎么样? What+be+sth like? 表示“某物怎样?”

【巩固练习】

一用单词的正确形式填空

1. I _____ ever _____ (drink) coffee.
2. The boy _____ (water) the flowers already
3. She _____ (watch) the movie twice
4. - _____ you _____ (visit) the Great Wall before? - Yes, I _____
5. How long _____ your father _____ (work) in this city?
6. He _____ (get) here yesterday, so he _____ (stay) here for only one day.
7. - _____ you ever _____ (drive) a car?
 - Yes, I _____.
 - When _____ you first _____ (drive) a car?

二、英汉互译。

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. 至少 _____ | 8. What do you think of it? _____ |
| 2. 快点 _____ | 9. Have you decided which book to write about? _____ |
| 3. 在岛上 _____ | _____ |
| 4. 听说 _____ | 10. 读完这本书 _____ |
| 5. 在第5页上 _____ | 11. 长大, 成长 _____ |
| 6. 把它放下 _____ | 12. What's it about? _____ |
| 7. 读得快 _____ | 13. the island full of measuer _____ |

【句型巩固】

1. He has already gone to New York. (变一般疑问句并回答)
 _____ he _____ to New York _____? _No, he _____
2. We have learned English for two years (变否定句)
 We _____ English for two years
3. We have lived here for two years. (提问)
 _____ have you _____ here?
4. Tom has ever read the book. (变否定句)
 Tom has _____ read the book.
5. Miss Green start to teach us 2 years ago. (同义句)
 Miss Green _____ us for 2 years.

【语法过关】

一. 单选题

1. Both his parents look sad . Maybe they _____ what's happened to him .
 A. knew B. have known C. must know D. will know
2. He has _____ been to Shanghai , has he ?
 A. already B. never C. ever D. still
3. Have you met Mr Li _____ ?
 A. just B. ago C. before D. a moment ago
4. The famous writer _____ one new book in the past two years .
 A. is writing B. was writing C. wrote D. has written
5. Zhao Lan _____ already _____ in this school for two years .

- A. was ; studying B. will ; study
C. has ; studied D. are ; studying

6、We _____ Xiao Li since she was a little girl .

- A. know B. had known C. have known D. knew

7、Harry Potter is a very nice film .I_____ it twice .

- A. will see B. have seen C. saw D. see

8、—These farmers have been to the United States .

—Really ? When _____ there ?

- A. will they go B. did they go
C. do they go D. have they gone

9. —_____ you _____ your homework yet ?

—Yes . I _____ it a moment ago .

- A. Did ; do ; finished B. Have ; done ; finished
C. Have ; done ; have finished D. will ; do ; finish

Period Two (section A 3a-3c)

【学习目标】

- 4、了解著名小说《鲁滨逊漂流记》，学习主人翁永不放弃的精神
5、进一步熟悉现在完成时。

【字词达标】

单词达标: tool, else, toward, sand, gun, ship, technology, French

短语达标: wait for, give up, who else, see sb doing/do sth, run toward..., name sb...cut down

【难点讲解】

1. I have brought back many things I can use, 我带回了許多我能使用的东西。
2. Who else is on my island? 还有谁在我的岛上?

1) else (其他的, 别的), 修饰复合不定代词或者特殊疑问词, 并放其后

例: 别的什么 _____ 其他的人 _____
别的東西 _____ 没有别的東西 _____

2) other (其他的, 别的) 修饰名词, 放在名词的前面。

例: other things, other people

3) What _____ do you have? = What _____ things do you have?

3. I named him Friday 我给他取名“星期五”

name sb...给某人取名..., 同样的表达还有 call sb...

例: 他叫我小王 He calls me Xiao Wang = He names me Xiao Wang

我的父母给我取名 Jack (两种表达)

4. I saw some cannibals trying to kill two men from a broken ship. 我看见两个肉食人正企图杀害两个从一艘破船出来的人。

see sb doing... 看见某人在做...

see sb do...看见某人做...

例: I often see him_____ (help) the old man.

When I came back home, I saw my mother_____ (cook)。

5. One of them died but the other ran toward my house. 其中的一个死了, 另一个向我的屋子跑来。

1) one...the other...一个... 另一个...

例: I have two friends, one is Tom, the other is Jack.

2) run toward...向...跑去. go toward...向...走去

【巩固练习】

翻译

5. 给我的狗取名 Jerry (两种表达) _____

6. 看见某人正做某事 _____

7. 企图做某事 _____

8. 放弃抽烟 (smoke) _____

9. 别的谁 _____

10. 别的什么东西 (两种表达) _____

11. 砍掉它 _____

12. 等候... _____

13. 说法语 _____

【例题讲解】

1. Have/has gone to..., 去了... (还没有回)

Have/has been to..., 去过... (已经回)

例 1) -Where is your sister? -She has gone to the library. 她去图书馆了 (没有回, 还在图书馆)

2) I have been to Beijing many times 我去过北京很多次了。(我已经回了, 没在北京了)

2. how long, for+时间段, since... 不能与瞬间动词连用。

例: 1) I have __B__ the book for two days.

A. bought B. had C. finished

解析: 由于此题出现 for two days, 又因为 bought, finished 是瞬间动词, 所以选择延续性动词 had。

2) 常见的瞬间动词/短语和延续性动词/短语

| 瞬间动词 | 延续性动词 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| go to..., come to..., | have/has been in/at... |
| leave... | Have/has been away from... |
| buy.. | have/has had... |
| borrow (借进) /lend (借出) | have/has kept |
| die | have/has been dead |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| arrive in/at..., got to..., reach... | have/has been in/at... |
| The film started/began... | The film has been on.. |
| join... | have/has been a member (成员) of.. |
| join the army | have/has been in the army |

【句型巩固】

- Nancy has to do some exercise to keep healthy. (改为否定句)
Nancy _____ to do _____ exercise to keep healthy.
- Nancy has had breakfast. (改为否定句)
Nancy _____ breakfast.
- I have a backache. (一般疑问句并回答)
_____ you _____ a backache ? - Yes, I _____. No, I _____.
- I have been to Shanghai twice. . (一般疑问句并回答)
_____ you _____ to Shanghai twice.?- Yes, I _____. No, I _____
- Tom joined the army four days ago (改同义句)
Tom _____ the army for four days.
- 他们来这里多久了(完成译句)
_____ have they _____ here?.

【语法过关】

一、单项选择。

- () 1. My shoe is here, but where is _____?
A. the others B. the other
C. another one D. other
- () 2. Do you have _____ to say? .
A. anything other B. something else C. else anything D. anything else
- () 3. How long have you _____ here?
A. come B. arrived. C. got D. been
- () 4. Hurry up, your mother is waiting _____ the bus stop _____ you.
A. for, at B. at, with C. at, for D. for, at
- () 5. He is not at home, he has _____ Jiefangbei.
A. been to B. go to C. gone to D. been in
- () 6. She _____ in Chongqing 5 days ago, she has _____ in Chongqing for 5 days
A. arrived, arrived B. been, arrived C. arrived, been D. got, been
- () 7. His grandpa _____ since 2000
A. died B. has been deaded C. has been dead D. has died

二、单句辨错。

- () 1. He has left his hometown for three years. _____
A B C
- () 2. Tim has started two hours ago, he has already got to London now _____
A B C

()3. Keep trying, don't give up study English_____

A B C

()4. They arrived at the island in the end. _____

A B C

()5. Where have you gone these days?. _____

A B C

三. 对话填空: 用 go to, be to, be in, be 的正确形式填空

Kobe: Have you ___1___ China? It's a beautiful place, and people there are welcome.

Iverson: I have ___2___ there many times. And I have answered this question from you, don't you remember?

Kobe: Sorry, I forgot. Hey, where is James?

Iverson: Oh, he ___3___ his home, he has already ___4___ his home for three hours.

【课后反思】

Section A 教学设计

一、教材分析

本课是新目标英语八年级下册 Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park? 第九单元第一课时，本单元主要围绕“有趣的地方”这个话题展开教学，通过本单元教学，帮助学生掌握描述过去经历的功能句式，学习现在完成时的用法，并能区别现在完成时和一般过去时在表述过去经历时的不同。同时，要求学生能运用现在完成时来描述某人曾经去过哪些有趣的地方，而本课可呈现了本单元的主要教学内容。

二、教学目标

根据教学大纲的要求和教学内容的特点，本节课特制定以下教学目标：

(1) 知识目标

- a. 掌握以下单词：amusement park, space museum, aquarium, zoo, water park, neither, have a great time.
- b. 掌握如何表达现在完成时，并能运用 Have you ever been to an amusement park? Has he ever been to an amusement park? 的句式进行提问和应答。
- c. 能用英语谈论过去的经历，谈论你曾经去过某地。

(2) 能力目标：培养学生用英语思维的能力和初步运用英语交际的能力，使学生能够在相似生活情景中运用所学语言，达到交流的目的。

(3) 德育目标：

- a. 通过学习如何表达现在完成时，对比中西方文化的不同。
- b. 通过询问别人曾经去过哪些有趣的地方，来表达了解、关心别人，并增进友谊。

三、教学重点

(1) 掌握本课的生词、短语和本课所出现的日常交际用语。

(2) 掌握有关于“某人曾经去过某地”的交际用语：

Have you ever been to an amusement park? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has he ever been to an amusement park? Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.

四、教学难点

(1) 熟练掌握和灵活运用现在完成时来描述某人曾经去过某地。

(2) 能区别现在完成时和一般过去时在表达过去经历的不同。

五、学情分析

在教学过程中，对学情的了解是教师因材施教的关键。我所教的初二（63）班、初二（64）班学生基础较好，学习目的明确，反应较灵敏，学习英语兴趣较浓，学习较主动、自觉，具有一定的自觉能力。学生在初一阶段已学过用一般过去时来描述过去的经历，但用现在完成时来描述过去的经历还是第一次接触，需要教师的正确引导。

六、教学方法

在进行具体教学时，教学方法不是固定不变的，教学方法具有灵活性、多样性、发展性和补偿性，选择和采用教学方法，不仅要依据学科的知识特点，而且要根据教学任务和学生

的年龄特点及学生的实际水平选用。为了更好地突出本课的重点，突破难点，更好地完成教学任务，根据教情和学情，在本节课中我主要采用以下的几种教学方法。

(1) 情景教学法

情景是英语教学中非常重要的因素，它直接影响英语教学的效果，而英语教学本身是一个很自然的、真实的言语交际情景。在本课中我采用以下方式创设情景：

①利用多媒体，创设语言、教学等情景，教学本课生词：

space museum, water park, amusement park, aquarium, zoo, Disneyland.

②声像手段：通过录音机、录像机、投录仪的使用，使学生对本课的内容有更生动、直接的理解，能加深印象，培养学生的注意力，以达到事半功倍的效果。

(2) 启发式教学法

现代教育理念认为，教学活动的主体是学生，教师是组织者和指导者。开启学生思维的大门，打通学生思维障碍，已成为教学工作的重要内容。在学生的思维结点上给予及时正确的启发引导，更能体现教师的角色功能和服务意识。

(3) 交际法

学生学习英语最终目的是为了交际运用。根据学生普遍具有强烈的交往要求和表现的心理，我注意创造条件让学以致用，使学生获得交际中初步运用英语进行会话的能力。

(4) 任务型教学法

根据学生的实际需要，以学生为中心，合理组织教学，把各个教学目标融入到教学任务中，不断获取完成任务所需的信息、知识、能力与技能，在活学活用知识的过程中，学生的自信感逐步增强，从而体验到成功的喜悦。

七、课时安排

从本单元的教材编写体例来看，可考虑用 5 个课时完成本单元的教学任务。

Period 1 (Section A: 1a, 1b, 1c, 2b, 2b, 2c)

New function presenting

Period 2 (Section A: 3a, 3b, 4b)

Practice

Period 3 (Section B: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, 3c)

Period 4 (Self check)

Self check

Period 5 (Reading: Section 1 — Section 4)

Reading comprehension

八、教学程序

Step 1 Revision

Play the song “If you are happy, please clap your hands.

(播放一首“幸福拍手歌”，让学生跟着一起唱，老师赶紧因势引导，问全班同学：)

T: Do you know the name of this song?

Ss: Yes, “If I am happy, I’ ll clap my hands”.

T: (教师重复并问学生) If you are happy, you’ ll clap your hands. Are you happy today?

Ss: Yes.

T: If you are happy, please clap your hands.

Ss: ××, ××, ×× (学生们一起拍手)

T: (问一名学生) If you are happy. What will you do?

S1: If I am happy, I' ll go to the movies.

T: (问另外一名学生) What about you?

S2: I' ll go out for a visit but I don' t have enough money.

T: (问另外一名学生) If you have a lot of money. What will you do?

S3: If I am happy, I' ll buy a big house for my parents.

T: Good boy. (Ask another student.) What about you?

S4: I' ll give most of the money to the poor.

T: How about you?

Ss: I' ll travel around the world.

T: Have you ever been to America?

Ss: No.

T: Now, we' ll learn Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

(播放歌曲, 营造轻松愉快的学习氛围, 并因势引导, 采用师生之间的交流方式, 自然导入“Have you ever been to an amusement park?” (“你曾经去过某地”这一话题)。通过这种亲切自然的问答方式, 揭开了本课的序幕, 这使陌生的师生之间多了一些了解, 增加了些亲和力, 拉近了师生之间的情感距离, 营造出宽松的学习环境。)

Step 2. ① Show some pictures and teach the following words: (an) amusement park, space museum, aquarium, zoo, water park, Disneyland.

Have you ever been to a/an... ?

(a) space museum

(a) water park

(an) amusement park

(an) aquarium

(a) zoo

(a) Disneyland

(采用多媒体这一教学手段直观易懂, 让学生在轻松、愉快的气氛中获得信息, 从而达到了教是为了不教的目标。)

② Practise the drills in pairs.

(Divide the class into 2 groups and have a competition.)

Have you ever been to Disneyland/Sydney?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven' t

(采用竞赛的教学方法, 既调动了学生的学习积极性, 又创造“信息沟”刺激学生积极思考、分析判断、快速反应, 做到在短时间内自觉掌握并运用新知识去解决目前面临的真实问题。)

Step 3 (1a)

Which of these places would you like to visit? Rank them from 1 to 5.

space museum 太空博物馆 () zoo 动物园 ()
 amusement park 娱乐公园 () aquarium 水族馆 ()
 water park 水上公园 ()

① Ask a student to mark the words from 1 to 5.

② Check the answer together.

③ Ss repeat after the teacher.

(让学生对所学的单词与句型做到音、形、义全面掌握，为下一步的听力训练做好准备。)

Step 4 Listening practice

Listen. Have these students ever been to these places?

Check (✓) the boxes.

| | amusement park | water park | space museum | aquarium | zoo |
|---------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----|
| Claudia | | | | | |
| Sarah | | | | | |

A) (1b) 1. Ss listen to the tape twice and do the exercises.

2. Check the answer.

(听力训练是对前面的词汇教学，句型教学和情景对话的延伸，并且也是对前面各项学习的一个大检阅，让学生体验语言和感受语言。)

B) (2a) 1. Ss look at the map of the town, Listen and circle the places you hear.

2. Check the answers.

(2b) 1. Ss listen again and Circle T/F

2. Let the Ss give his/her answer and evaluate other students' answers.

(师生共同评价能使主动而富有创造性，养成独立分析问题与解决问题的习惯。)

Step 5. (Practise in pairs)

1. Ss look at the pictures below and role play the conversation .

WanLu Garden the end of the earth water park

1、A: Have you ever been to a/an ...?

B: Yes, I have. I went to ...last week.

2、A: Have you ever been to a/an ...?

B: No, I haven't. / I have never been to a/an ...

A: Me neither. /Neither have I.

2. Ask some pairs to act out the dialogue in front of the class.

(学生们通过小组中相互交流, 用英语表达自己曾经去过某地, 并询问他人的情况, 通过合作与交流, 培养积极的情感态度, 倡导把自己融合在集体的智慧中, 一起成长, 一起进步。)

Step6 .Summarization

1.Explain some difficult points .(见板书设计)

2. Ss repeat after the teacher twice.

(通过展示本课的词汇和重点句型, 让学生回顾前面所学的内容并巩固本课的语言知识。)

Step7. Homework :

Ask your classmates wheather (是否) they have been to these places.You can write a report like this:

Name: Sanya, Dadong Sea, Monkey' s
Island, Space Museum, Zoo...

Report like this:

Lily has been to Sanya. But Lucy hasn' t been to Sanya. Neither of them has been to Beijing. So they will go to Beijing this summer vacation.

(目的是让学生巩固本课所学内容, 也可练习写的技能。)

Step8. 板书设计

Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park? (Section A)

重点词组:

重点句型:

1. space museum 太空博物馆
aquarium 水族馆
amusement park 娱乐公园
zoo 动物园
water park 水上公园

1. Have you ever been to an aquarium?
—Yes, I have.
—No, I haven' t.
2. I have been to America, so has he.
I can speak English, so can he.
I am a teacher, so is he

语法:

The Present Perfect Tense (现在完成时)

3. I haven' t been to America,
neither has he.

构成: has/have+done (V.P.P)
can he.

I can' t speak English, neither

I/You/We/They have done...

I don' t like playing football,
neither

He/She/It has done ...

does he

...

4. has/have been to... 去过某地

has/have gone to 去了某地

eg: My father has been to America twice.

My father has gone to America

【课后反思】

Unit 10 I have had this bike for three years.

Section A 1a-2d

一、学习目标:继续学习现在完成时的用法。

能力目标: 掌握如何表达现在完成时

重点词语: 新单词和短语。

重点句子: How long have you had that bike over there? I have had it for three years !

难点: 学习现在完成时表示过去某一段时间已经开始一直持续到现在的动作或者状态。

二、预习导学

1. 根据音标学习新单词, 并记住中文意思。

2. 跟小组长读重点单词短语, 并结对抽说中文意思。

3. 小组讨论 1a 和 2d.

三、自学检测

用所给 词的适当形式填空:

1. I _____ already _____ (see) the film. I _____ (see) it last week.

2. “_____ he _____ (finish) his work today?” “Not yet.”

3. My father _____ just _____ (come) back from work.

He is tired now.

4. “Where’ s Li Ming?”

“He _____ (go) to the teacher’ s office.”

5. Shanghai _____ (be) a small town hundreds of years ago.

Now it _____ (become) a large city.

6 . I _____ (work) here here since I _____ (move) here in 1993.

7. So far I _____ (make) quiet a few friends here.

8. How long _____ the Wang’ s _____ (stay) here

四、合作探究, 课堂练习

1. —— I can sing the song in English. —— _____.

A. So I can B. So can I C. I can so D. Too can I

2. -- Why don’ t you buy one of the scarves for your mum?

--They are not _____.

A. beautiful enough B. enough beautiful C. too beautiful D. beautifully enough

3. The food in the restaurant is good _____ the price is too _____.

A. and high B. but high C. but expensive D. because low

4. I think a dog is a good pet for _____ child.

A. a 6-year-old B. an 6-year-old C. a 6-year old D. a 6 years-old

5. Everyone should do _____ best to win the match.

A. one’ s B. the C. his D. their

6. —Where is Bruce? Is he at home?—I think he _____ school.
A .has gone B. has been C. has gone to D. has been to
7. —I have never been to European countries. What about you? —_____.
A. So do I B. So have I C. Neither do I D. Neither have I
8. Yesterday he _____ to work, so he wasn' t late.
A. by taxi B. by a taxi C. take a taxi D. took a taxi
9. —How long have you studied English? —_____.
A. For 5 years B. 5 years ago C. Since 5 years D. 5 years before
10. Has the train _____ yet?
A. got to B. reached C. arrived D. arrived at
11. The teacher asked _____.
A. what' s your name B. what was your name
C. what your name is D. what your name was
12. —Do you mind if I stay here a little longer? —_____.
A. No, you can' t B. Yes, you may C. Certainly not D. Yes, not at all
13. How long has his brother _____ the book?
A. kept B. bought C. lent D. borrowed
14. I' ve never seen such a fine picture _____.
A. ago B. before C. yet D. later
15. —Has the foreigner been to many interesting places in Beijing?
—Yes, but he has not _____ been to many other parts of China.
A. already B. still C. yet D. never

Unit 10 I have had this bike for three years. (第2课时)

Section A 3a-3c 导学案

一、学习目标：学习在文章中运用现在完成时。

能力目标：运用 for 和一段时间的现在完成时。

重点句子： We have decided to each sell five things we no longer use. For example...

难点： 运用 have+pp.

二、预习导学

1. 熟读课文。

3. 跟小组长读 3a 的句子并讨论完成 3b. 3c, 并结对抽说中文意思。

三、自学检测

1. They have ever been to an English-speaking country. (改为一般疑问句)
—— they ever _____ to an English-speaking country?

2. We need to have a good rest. (改为否定句)

We _____ to have a good rest.

3. She has been a flight attendant for two years. (划线提问)
_____ she _____ a flight attendant?

4. His father has been to America twice. (划线提问)

_____ has his father _____ to America?

5. Linda is taller than any other girl in her class. (改为同义句)

Linda is _____ girl in her class.

四、合作探究， 单项选择

1. —Have you ever been to an aquarium? —No, _____.

A. I have B. I am not C. I haven't D. I hasn't

2. —I've never been to a water park. —_____

A. Me, too B. Me, neither. C. Me also. D. Me both.

3. Has the train _____ yet?

A. got to B. reached C. arrived D. arrived at

4. The teacher asked _____.

A. what's your name B. what was your name

C. what your name is D. what your name was

5. —Do you mind if I stay here a little longer? —_____.

A. No, you can't B. Yes, you may C. Certainly not D. Yes, not at all

6. How long has his brother _____ the book?

A. kept B. bought C. lent D. borrowed

7. I've never seen such a fine picture _____.

A. ago B. before C. yet D. later

8. —Has the foreigner been to many interesting places in Beijing?—Yes, but he has not _____ been to many other parts of China.

A. already B. still C. yet D. never

五、展示

1. 个人或小组读。

2. 总结文中重点短语和句子。

六、学以致用

. 完成对话

A: I'm not feeling well. I _____ (get) a cold.

B: _____ you _____ (be) to the hospital yet?

A: Yes, I _____ (go) to see Doctor Li this morning and he _____ (give) me some medicine.

B: _____ you _____ (take) the medicine?

A: Yes, I _____ (take) it just a moment ago.

B: Mr. Li is a good doctor. I think you'll _____ (be) all right soon.

A: I hope so. By the way, where is our teacher? I have to ask for a sick leave.

B: She _____ (go) to the office.

Section A grammar focus-1d 导学案

一、学习目标：运用现在完成时完成 P76.

能力目标：现在完成时的运用尤其是 for 和 since。

重点词语：P76 和 P77 的新单词。

重点句子：How long have you had that bike? I have had it for three years.

难点：现在完成时的运用。

二、预习导学

1. 根据音标学习新单词，并记住中文意思。

2. 组内讨论 4a, 4b 和 4c 的题。

3. 跟小组长读重点单词短语及 grammar focus , 并结对抽说中文意思。

三、自学检测. Complete the dialogue.

Jack: Hi, Tom. I _____ you for a long time. Where _____ you _____?

Tom: I _____ to Xi' an.

Jack: Really? How _____ you _____ there?

Tom: By _____.

Jack: _____ did it take you to fly there?

Tom: Less _____ two hours.

Jack: _____ did you go there?

Tom: I _____ there _____ a holiday.

Jack: Did you _____ a good time there?

Tom: Yes, I _____ myself very much.

Jack: I' m very _____ hear that.

Tom: _____ a lot.

四、合作探究

1. 朗读 grammar focus.

2. 看地图完成 1a.

五、展示

1. 个人或小组读词语。

2. 学生读课本的对话，然后两人练习新对话。最后小组展示。完成 3b.

3. 小组合作完成 Part 4

六、学以致用，用正确的动词形式填空，每空一词。（不规则动词过去时，过去分词在题后给出）

1. A: Hello! Have you _____ (see) my pen? I can' t _____ (find) it.

B: I' m afraid I haven' t. (see-saw-seen, find-found-found)

2. A: Excuse me. Have you _____ (see) my pen? I _____ (put) it on the shelf a moment ago. (put-put-put)

B: Oh, yes, I have. I' m sorry I forgot to _____(give) it back to you. (give-gave-given)

3.A:Mary, I' ve_____ (lose) my cap. Have you _____(see) it anywhere?

B:Look! It' s over there. I_____ (see) you put it there. (lose-lost-lost)

4.A: Have you _____(find) your knife yet?

B: Not yet. (find-found-found)

5.A: John, _____ you _____(return) my pen yet?

B: Not yet. Don' t worry! I _____ (return) it soon.

6.A: Jim, _____ you _____(write) a letter to your aunt?

B: Yes, I _____.

A: When _____ you _____ it? (write)

Unit 10 I have had this bike for three years. (第4课时)

Section B 1a-2c 导学案

一、学习目标:

能力目标: 提高阅读能力。

重点词语: 新单词和短语。

重点句子: But he also thinks some things never change, and his hometown is still the place that holds all his childhood back.

难点: 现在完成时。

二、预习导学

1. 以小组为单位记文中的新单词。

2. 归纳总结文中短语和句子。

3. 讨论完成文中的提问。

三、自学检测

现在完成时态使用的注意事项:

1. 表示过去发生的动作或存在状态, 一直持续到现在, 也许还将继续下去, 可以和 for+时间段, since+时间点/从句及 how long 连用, 谓语动词只可用延续性动词。常见的终止性动词与延续性动词之间的对应关系如下:

come/go/ arrive/reach/get /move to ---be in /at die ---- be dead open -
----be open close ---be closed become ----be fall asleep ----be
asleep borrow ----keep buy----have begin ,start ---- be on put on ----
-wear leave ----be away from join the army ----be in the army /be a
soldier join the Party ---be in the Party / be in the Party

四、合作探究

1. There are two books on the desk, but ___ of them is interesting.

A. none B. neither C. both D. all

() 2. —Have you ever _____ to the Summer Palace, Lily?

—No, I _____.

A. gone, hasn't B. gone, haven't C. been, haven't D. been, hasn't

() 3. I have _____ the book for three days.

A. borrowed B. lent C. bought D. kept

() 4. Neither her brother nor she _____ a dictionary.

A. has B. have C. get D. need

() 5. Alice is _____ an American _____ a German. She is an Australia.

A. both; and B. either; or C. neither; nor D. not; but

() 6. Mike doesn't know French. And _____.

A. so do I B. so am I C. neither do I D. neither am I

() 7. —Which sweater do you prefer, the yellow one or the pink one?

--_____. I like a light blue one.

A. Either B. Both C. Any D. Neither

()8. We have been to Water City. _____.

A. Neither have I B. Nor have we C. So have they D. So do they

()9. John _____ Beijing. He is still there.

A. has been to B. has gone to C. go to D. goes to

()10. --May I speak to John?

--Sorry, he _____ Japan. But he _____ in two days.

A. has been to ;will come back B. has gone to ;will be back

C. has been in ;would come back D. has gone to ; won't come back

()11. Neither you nor I _____ a teacher.

A. is B. are C. am D. be

()12. The Smiths _____ China for three years.

A. have come B. have been to C. have been in D. have come to

()13. "When _____ his grandpa _____ " " Three years ago. "

A. has; died B. is; dead C. did; die D. is; died

()14. He took an interest _____ English.

A. at B. in C. of D. on

()15. There is not _____ in today's newspaper.

A. nothing interesting B. interesting something

C. interesting D. anything interesting

五、展示

1. 个人或小组读词语。

2. 完成文中的提问。

六、学以致用

1. Nice to meet you. I _____ you for a long time.

A. hadn't seen B. haven't seen C. didn't see D. will not see

2. Last night he had a bed to sleep __, but I had only a chair to sit ____.

A. in, on B. /, / C. on, in D. in, to

3. About

_____ of the workers in the factory were born in the _____.

A. two-thirds, 1970 B. two-thirds, 1970s

C. two-third, 1970 D. two-third, 1970s

4. (2009 年孝感) Is William's lifestyle _____ David's?

A. the same B. same as C. same to D. the same as

Unit 10 I have had this bike for three years. (第5课时)

Section B 2b-self-check 导学案

一、学习目标:

- 能力目标：1. 学习一些新词汇。
2. 继续学习现在完成时。
3. 学写英语读书笔记。

二、预习导学

1. 根据音标学习新单词，并记意思。
2. 继续读 2a 完成 2b, 2c.
3. 完成 P79-80 页，小组合作讨论。
4. 和组长一起复习。

三、自学检测

1. look for, go back, across from, in my opinion...

2. complete the sentences using for or since.

Eg: I have not been to a museum.....p80

3. complete the conversation.

Hey Eric, _____ you enjoyed your time in Beijing so far? p80

四、合作探究

1. 小组讨论并核对导学案中练习的答案。
2. 组长带领组员找出课本 P79 的重要短语、句子。
3. 组长带领组员熟读 2a 课文，并挑选课堂展示人选。

五、展示

1. 多组合作展示 P79-80 的答案。
2. 小组合作展示 3a 的对话。

六、学以致用

用所给动词的正确时态填空

1. I _____ (finish) today's homework already. What about you?
2. He _____ just _____ (decide) to join the swimming club.
3. _____ you _____ (see) Jack recently? —No, I haven't.
4. How long _____ you _____ (be) in class today?
5. How many English words _____ they _____ (learn)?
6. He _____ ever _____ (be) to the History Museum several times.
7. — _____ you ever _____ (be) to the zoo?
—Yes. I _____ (go) there last summer. I _____ (see) many kinds of animals there.
8. —Where is Mr. Wang?
—He _____ (go) to the library. He wants to borrow some library books.

选择题

- () 1. ---- _____ you ever _____ to an aquarium?
----Yes, we had a good time there.
A. Have, gone B. Had, been C. Have, been
- () 2. I _____ my grandpa last Sunday.
A. have visited B. visited C. was visiting
- () 3. She _____ Shanghai for a month.

- A. has come to B. came to C. has been in
- () 4. Lu Xun. _____ more than fifty years ago.
A. died B. has died C. has been dead
- () 5. Fanny _____ TV at this time last Saturday.
A. has watched B. was watching C. watched
- () 6. ---- Have you _____ been to our town before?
---- No, it's the first time I _____ here.
A. even, have come B. ever, come C. ever, have come
- () 7. ---Do you know our town at all?
---No, this is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. have been C. came
- () 8. ---Have you _____ been to our town before?
---No, it's the first time I _____ here.
A. even, come B. even, have come C. ever, came

【课后反思】

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