# 学校的理想装备

电子图书·学校专集

校园网上的最佳资源

普九义务教材通用教案设计精编(中学卷) 中学英语通用教案设计精编之系



### 初三册 Lesson One 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1. 词汇(略)。
- 2.功能:
- 1)复习已经学过的打招呼用语,并会实际运用;
- 2) 学习以下问候用语:

Glad to meet/see you again.

3) 学习并初步运用以下表示祝愿、祝贺的用语:

Happy Teachers' Day!

With our best wishes!

We hope you have a very happy year in our class.

Good luck! Best wishes!

二、教具

录音机;自制教师节贺卡一张

- 三、教学步骤
- 1.复习(注1)。
- 2. 通过与前排学生的寒暄,引导出本课第1部分内容:
- T: (与坐在前排的几位同学握手,并用英语打招呼或表示欢迎)
- Hi,  $\times \times \times$ ! Welcome back to school. HoW are you?
- S: Fiue, thank you. And you?
- T:I'm very well.Thank you. (转向另一位同学)

Hello! I'm glad to see you again.

教师富有表情地重复两遍,引导学生猜测这句话的含义,并通过分解glad一词的读音,让学生猜测这个词的拼写形式。

- 3.准备放课文第 1 部分录音 ,板书听前提问( Pre-listening questions ) (注 2):
  - 1) Who are talking?
  - 2) What are they going to do after their talk?

听课文第 1 段录音(一至两遍,学生不看书),指导学生回答黑板上的问题。再听录音,学生打开书跟读,反复两遍。

教师讲解 both 一词用法以及 Everyone is going into class 一句(见难点讲解 2、3),组织学生两人一组,分角色练习表演对话,如果时间允许,可请两至三组同学到前面表演。表演时,要求学生不能带书到前面去;要加上必要的动作,如举手打招呼、握手等。

4.准备听课文第 2 部分录音,教师口头提出听前提问(Pre-listening question):

What's the date?

听一遍录音,学生回答上述问题后,教师可启发大家9月10日这一天有什么意义,继续提出问题:

- 1) How to say Jiao Shi Jie in English?
- 2) What does Ma Lili give Miss Zhao?

再听本段录音两遍(注 3),指导学生回答这两个问题。打开书,利用书上的贺卡,讲解本课其他词汇。

- 5.指导学生归纳出在本课出现的有关表示祝贺、祝愿及应答用语,教师应予以必要的修正和补充。
  - 6.介绍如何制作教师节贺卡(参阅课文注释)。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写生词、练习朗读课文对话。
  - 2)完成练习册习题。
  - 3) 动手制作教师节英文贺卡一张。

# 四、难点讲解

1.Teachers' Day.教师节。

表示有生命的东西的名词在其单数形式后加"-'S",构成名词所有格。 例如:

Lucy's coat 露西的外衣

the boy's pen 这个男孩的钢笔

但在以 s 结尾的复数名词后要加('), 例如:

the students' books 学生们的书

the girls' games 女孩子们的游戏

教师节(Teachers' Day)的表示法,属于第二种情况。

不以 s 结尾的复数名词后要加-'s。例如:

men's shoes 男鞋

the Children's Palace 少年宫

2. They're both fine, too 他们两个人都很好。

不定代词 both 指"两者都",在句子中可作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。例如:

- 1)Both (of them) are Young Pioneers.他们俩人都是少先队员。(both 作主语)
  - 2) A: I've got two colour pens. Which one do you want?
    B: I want both.

甲:我有两支彩笔,你想要哪支?

乙:我两支都要。(both 作宾语)

- 3) Both books are interesting.两本书都有意思。(both 作定语) 在本课这个句子中 both 用作同位语,但要注意其位置:
- 1) Jim and Li lei were both late.吉姆和李磊都迟到了。 (both 放在 be 动词之后)
- 2) They both want to go to the Monkey Island.他们俩人都想去猴岛。 (both 放在行为动词前面)
- 3.Everyone is going into class.人人都去上课了。不定代词 every 与 one 构成合成代词,在句中可作主语、宾语等。

everyone 只能用来指人,其意思相当于 everybody。例如:

- 1) Everyone (Everybody) in our class is interested inlearning English. 我们班上每个人都爱学英语。 (Everyone 用作主语)
- 2) Not everyone (everybody) in the USA is rich.在美国并不是人人都富裕。(everyone 用作主语)
  - 3) She gave everyone (everybody) a piece of paper and asked them

to wite down their names.她给每个人一张纸并让他们写上自己的名字。 (every one 用作宾语)

everyone 与 every one 的区别:

everyone 是一个词,只用来指人,等于 everybody,在它后面不能跟介词 of; every one 是两个词,既可用来指人,也可用来指物,等于 each one,后面可跟介词 of。请看以下例句:

- 1) Everyone of the children likes this game. (误) 每个孩子都喜欢这个游戏。
- 2) Every one of the children likes this game. (正) 每个孩子都喜欢这个游戏。
- 3) Many of his friends asked him to go to parties, and he went to every one of them.

许多朋友都请他去参加聚会,他每个都去了。

4. No one is away.没有人缺席。

No one=Nobody, 意为:没有人,无人。

例如:

No one(或: Nobody) came to visd me whilee I was in hospital. 我在医院期间没有人来看我。

在 no one 或 nobody 之后,可用人称代词的复数形式。例如:

- 1) Nobody (或 NO one) phoned me, did they? (=did he or she?) 没有人给我打电话,对吗?
- 2) NO one in the class did their homework. (= his or herhomework) 班上没人做作业。
- 5.With our best wishes!致以我们良好的祝愿。在上面的句子中,Wish一词是名词。

wish 还可用作动词,表示"希望、愿望"等。例如:

I Wish you a safe journey.祝你一路平安。

# 初三册 Lesson Two 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型:
- 1) What subject should I tatk aobut?
- 2) Maybe I could talk about English names.
- 3) I think this is different from Chinese names.
- 4) That's because it is shorter and easier than James.
- 3. 语法:学习英文姓名构成常识及正确使用称呼用语。

### 二、教具

录音机;姓名卡片数张,分别写有中、英名字(中文姓名用汉语拼音),可参照下图准备:

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告(注4)。
- 2. 教师通过下列话引出本课所学内容,并介绍部分生词

# (适时出示准备好的姓名卡片):

Miss Zhao wants Jim to give the class a talk tomorrow. What is Jim going to talk ABOUT? He SHOULD talk about something easy, not DIFFICULT, so all the students canunderstand him. He CHOOSES an easy SUBJECT: English Names. Now let's listen to his talk.

听课文提示部分的录音,解释该部分中其他生词。如:for example(也可让学生根据上下文去猜测)。

- 3.利用课文提示中的问题作为读前提问 Pre—reading questions),教师可酌情再增加一至两个。下面的问题供参考:
  - 1) How many names do most English people have?
- 2)Do you use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the family name or the first name? 给学生五分钟时间自行阅读(注5),本段课文计约205个词。规定时限过后,引导学生回答上述几个问题。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一至两遍。教师进一步布置问题:
  - 1) What are the three names most English people have?
- 2) What's the difference between a Chinese name and an English name?

要求学生再读课文,并回答练习册习题1及上述两个附加问题,学生可用笔头形式试写自己的答案。

指定若干同学口头复述自己的答案,教师讲评。

- 5. 扼要解释本课中出现的难句(见难点讲解注 6)。
- 6.指导学生准备复述课文。可先要求学生将练习册题 1 逐题答出,再将答案汇集在一起,加上必要的连词,组成一篇复述课文的短文。前几个单元的复述准备工作应在教师指导下完成。现以本课内容举例如下:

练习册习题1中8个问题(略)

#### 各小题答案:

- 1) The teacher asks Jim to give the class a talk tomorrow.
- 2) Jim chose to talk about English names.
- 3) Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and the family name.
  - 4) Jim's full name is James Allan Green.
  - 5) His givert name is Jim Allan. Green is his family name.
  - 6) 因本题答案与复述无关,故略去。
  - 7) They called him James when he was born.
- 8) People usually call him Jim instead of James because it is shorterand easier than James.

教师在要求学生将各小题答案连成短文时,应指导学生

注意时态前后一致;有些人称代词需要进一步表示清楚。以上各题答案, 经加工后改成以下短文,划线部分表示有所改动:

The teacher asked Jim to give the class a talk. Jim chose totalk about English names. Most English people have threenames a first name, a middle name and the family name. Jim'sfull name is James Allan Green. His given name is Jim Allan. Green is his family name. His parents called

him James whenhe was born. People usually call him Jim instead of james because it is shorter and easier than James.

- 7.布置作业
- 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读本课课文。
- 2) 完成练习册习题。

#### 四、难点讲题

1.Nothing difficult!没什么难办的!

nothing 是复合不定代词。复合不定代词被定语所修饰时,定语要后置。例如:

- 1) There is nothing wrong with the bike. 自行车没有什么毛病。
- 2) We'11 give them something delicious to eat.我们给他们一些好东西吃。
- 3) Is there anything interesting in today's paper?今天报纸上刊登了什么有趣的新闻吗?
  - 2.What subject should I talk about?我讲什么题目好呢?

句中的 should 是情态动词,用来表示说话人的某种感情色彩,如惊奇、意外、失望、愤怒等,尤其是与 why 连用时。例如:

- 1) Why should you be so impolite?你为什么这样不客气?
- 2) Why should I do all this all over again?为什么我要把它重做一次?

should 一词还有"应当、应该"的意思,用于所有人称,表示必要、义务、劝告或建议。例如:

- 1) You look tired. You should go to bed. 你看起来累了,应当去睡觉了。
  - 2) You shouldn't believe that rich man.你不应当相信那个阔佬。
  - 3. Their family name comes last.他们的姓氏放在后面。 句中 last 是副词 ,表示:最后地、最末地。例如:
  - 1) Who spoke last?谁最后发言?
  - 2) When did you last see him?你最近一次是何时见到他的?比较以下句子中 last 的词义:
- 1) Winter in Beijing lasts from November to January.北京的冬天 从十一月份持续到一月份。(last 是动词,意为"持续")
- 2) Liszt sald that he was going to the concert and wasgoing to play the last piece.李斯特说他要去音乐会并将演奏最后一章。(last 是形容词,意为"最后")
- 4.That's because it's shorter and easier than James.这是由于吉姆在读音上比詹姆斯要简短容易些。

这是一个含有表语从句的复合句。由连词 because 引导,位于主句中连系动词之后。再如:

- 1) That's why she is so happy.这就是她为什么这样高兴的原因。
  - 2) That's where Lu Xun once lived.那就是鲁迅曾经住过的地方。

# 初三册 Lesson Six 教案设计(一)

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2.句型:
- 1) to catch up with sb.
- 2) to go on doing sth.
- 3) 语法:继续学习副词比较等级。
- 4. 功能:继续学习有关运动会项目用语:

Ready? Go! Come on!

They were neck and neck!

### 二、教具

录音机;模仿课文插图制作挂图一组、接力棒一个等。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习教师出示上一课使用的图片或课文插图,要求学生运用副词比较等级进行描述。
- 2.利用挂图、插图、接力棒等教授本课其余词汇。并通过这些图示,要求学生反复练习这些词汇,直到初步能上口为止。
- 3.给学生7分钟时间(本段课文全文计约280个词)自己阅读,规定时限后,回答课文提示中的问题。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
  - 5.打开练习册,做习题1。如果时间允许,可当堂核对。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读课文。
  - 2)完成练习册其他习题。

### 初三册 Lesson Six 教案设计(二)

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 课文:在上一课时的基础上,进一步掌握课文。
- 2. 功能:掌握上一课列出的有关运动会的用语。
- 二、教具

投影仪及事先准备好的投影片(详细内容见教学步骤)。如无投影可用 小黑板替代。

# 三、教学步骤

1.复习

教师提出以下问题:

- 1) What is a relay race?
- 2) Which class were in front on the first lap?
- 3) Which two clsses were neck and neck on the second lap?4) Who droped his stick on the ground?
  - 5) Who fell and hurt his leg? Did he get up?
  - 6) Which two classed were in front?
  - 2. 给学生五、六分钟时间, 大声朗读课文。
  - 3. 教师板书以下短语,要求学生用动作表演:

- 1) stand at the starting line
- 2) Ready? Go!
- 3) Come on!
- 4) pass the stick onto sb.
- 5) to be neck and neck.
- 6) drop one's stick.
- 7) fall, hurt one's leg, quickly get up and go on running
- 4. 教师解释课文中难句(见难点讲解)。
- 5. 指导学生以练习册习题 1 为素材,准备复述课文。具体做法如下:
- 1)将事先准备好的投影片通过投影仪展示给学生(可用小黑板替代)。
- 2)将习题1中正确的句子保留;与课文有出入的句子按课文内容进行必要的改动。
  - 3) 加上必要的连词,连接成一篇短文。

下面的短文供参考,划线部分是经与课文核对后改动的内容或增补的连接词:

Mr Hu stood at the starting line. All the boys/runners gotready to run. The runners started to run. All the students beganto shout very loudly. At the end of the first lap Li Lei quicklypassed the stick on to Jim. Yu Yan caught up with Jim and theywere neck and neck. At the end of the second lap, Yu Yan and Jim passed on their stwks at the same time. But the other runnerswere not far behind. Then the Class Two runner dropped hisstck on the ground when he was passing it on to the last runner. And the Class Four runner fell and hurt his leg. But he got upquickly and went on runing. Now the Calss 3 runner and the Class runner were still neck and neck on the last lap.

- 6. 布置作业
- 1) 熟读课文。
- 2)准备课文复述。

# 四、难点讲解

1.On the third Lap, the Class 3 and Calss 1 runners bothran very fast。在第三圈,三班和一班的两名运动员都跑得很快。

句中 both 是 the Class 3 and Class 1 runners 的同位语,在下面一句中(第七课),both 也是同位语,但位置略有不同:

Wei Hua and Sun Meiying were both neck and neck.魏华和孙美英并驾齐驱。

both 也可用作形容词,起定语作用。例如:

Both houses are white.两所房子都是白的。

hoth 还可与 of 连用,构成短语。例如:

Both of the houses are white.

Both of his parents are teachers.他的父母都是教师。

关于 both 的用法,可参阅第一课难点讲解 2。

2.But he quickly got up and went on running.但他迅速爬起来继续赛跑。

go on doing sth.意为:继续做某事。例如:

He went on talking about the film after the guest left.客人走后,他继续谈论那场电影。

### 注意:

这句话的意思是指客人在场时,他也在谈论电影。如果用下一种表达方法,则意思有改变:

He went on to talk about a film after the guest left.客人走后,他(改变话题)开始谈论一场电影。

这个句子的形式是: to go on to do sth.与 go on doing stb.意思相近的有 go on with sth.例如:

Please go on with your work.请继续干你的工作。

3. He began to catch up with Jim. 他开始赶上吉姆了。

catch up With 追赶,赶上的意思。例如:

- 1) You have to work hard in order to catch up with theothers. 你得努力学习,赶上别人。
- 2) You walk on and I'11 catch up with you later.你接着走,我一会儿会赶上你的。

# 这一句也可写成:

You walk on and I'll catch you up later.

在朗读这个短语时,注意将短语中的副词 up 读得稍重一些;而将介词 with 读得稍弱一些。读成 catch'up with。

4.pass.....on 传递。

短语动词 pass......on 是由动词 pass 加上副词 on 构成,后面可接宾语。如果宾语是名词时,其位置较为灵活,既可放在短语之间,也可放在短语之后。例如:

- 1) Li Lei quickly passed the stick on to Jim.李磊很快地把接力棒传给了吉姆。
- 2) They both passed on their sticks at the same time.他们俩同时把接力棒传了出去。

但如果短语动词的宾语是人称代词或自身代词时,则只能将宾语置于动词后、副词前。例如:

- 1) Please pass it on to Lucy.请把它传给露西。
- 2) Put them on , it's cold outside.把它们穿上,外面很冷。

# 初三册 Lesson Eleven 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) I think Chinese is as important as maths.
- 2) English is not so important as maths.
- 3) I think art is less useful than science.
- 4) I prefer music to art.
- 3. 功能:表示同意与不同意
- 1) I agree with you.

2) I don't agree with you.

#### 二、教具

录音机;几本教科书(如数学、语文、日语等);小黑板,上面可准备如下内容:

English more diffcult Chinese science more popular Japanese art less important music maths less interesting art

将以下科目顺序排好:

art music; maths Chinese;

P. E.science; Japanese English

教师还可准备几张卡片,分别写有 as/as; not so/as; Prefer/to(要分着写),并备好橡皮泥,以便将这些词贴在需要的地方。如条件不具备,也可用板书代替。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习教师可参照练习册第 10 课习题 1,快速向学生提出有关该课的问题,并要求学生做出正确反应。检查两位同学的复述。
  - 2.利用课程表或学生教科书,教授 maths, science 等单词。

并通过如下介绍引导出本课新的内容:

T: (手持两本教科书,一本日语、一本英语,做出比较状:)

English is difficult. But Japanese is more difficult. So I cansay Japanese is more difficult than English.

反复说两遍,引导大家猜测句意。可板书主要句型。换两本书,继续说: Maths is interesting.But Chinese is more interesting.Sowe can say...

启发学生仿照黑板上句型补全下面的内容。教师可给予帮助或修正。然 后突然提问:

Do you agree with me?

重复两遍。辅导学生表示同意或不同意的方法。

- 3. 听课文第1部分录音, 学生跟读两遍。
- 4.学生两人一组,利用课文第2部分提供的表格,进行会话练习。教师出示事先准备好的黑板,要求学生进行口头造句练习。对于小黑板上第二部分内容,可练习prefer...to...的句型。
  - 5.教师利用小黑板,继续介绍下面的内容:
- T: I like Chinese , bcause it's impertant. I like maths , because it's important , too. So I can say:

Chinese is as important as maths.

重复两遍,引导学生猜测句子含意。板书 as important as,继续介绍:

I like English, because it's interesting; I don't likeJapanese, because it's not interesting. So I can say:

Japanese is not as interesting as English.

板书 not as interesting as, 待学生接受这一表达法后, 再补充说明: 也作 not so interesting as。

- 6.学生两人一组,练习课文第3部分。
- 7. 教师扼要讲解难句(见难点讲解)
- 8.布置作业

- 1) 抄写本课生词、短语及课文第1、3部分。
- 2)完成练习册习题。

# 四、难点讲解

I.agree With 同意

这个短语动词后面通常跟某人。例如:

如果表示"同意某件事情",则使用 agree to 例如:

The headmaster agreed to this plan.校长同意了这个计划。

但如果 agree to 后接动词不定式短语,则表示"答应、允诺做某事"。 例如:

She agreed to take part in the Girls' 100—metre race.她同意参加女子 100 米赛跑。

2. prefer...to 意为"比起.....来还是...好";"喜欢......(而不喜欢......)"例如:

He prefers coffee to tea.比起茶来,他还是更喜欢咖啡。

Han Meimei prefers Chinese to maths.韩美美喜欢语文而不喜欢数学。 在 prefer 一词后面,还可接动名词或动词不定式。例如:

Lucy prefers reading but Lily prefers writins。露西喜欢阅读,而莉莉喜欢写作。

I prefer to swim rather than fish this afternoon.

今天下午我想去游泳,不想去钓鱼。

- 3. less useful than...比.....用处少 less 是 little 的比较级,如在形容词前表示:"较小:不够"等。例如:
  - I think music is less important than art.我认为音乐不如美术重要。 再比较下面一句。
  - I think music is more important than art.我认为音乐比美术更重要。
- 4. I think Chinese is important as maths. 我认为语文和数学一样重要。

表示两者是同等程度时,通常用 as+形容词原级+as 的结构。例如: He is just as tall as I.他和我一样高。

Our teacher is as busy as before.我们的老师还和以前一样忙碌。 We'11 give you as much help as we can.我们将尽量帮助你。

5.English is not so important as maths.英语不如数学重要。

当表示两者是不同程度时,使用 not as (so)+形容词原级+as 的结构。例如:

My English is not so (as) good as yours.我的英语不如你的好。

This story is not so (as) interesting as that one.这个故事不如那个有趣。

# 初三册 Unit 4 Lesson13 教案设计

Four skills:

horse, draw(drew), try, play with What was he/she drawing when the teacher came in? What were they drawing?

Three skills:

chalk (a piece of chalk, some chalk)

Start the lesson by saying Today we are going to learnLesson13. Then write Lesson 13 on the Blackboard (Bb).

Step Revision

1Ask one or two Ss to make a duty report.

2 Perform an action, such as closing/opening the door. Ask the Ss what am I doing? Get them to answer. You' reclosing/opening the door. Repeat with other actions (cleaningyour desk, etc.). Then teach horse and draw. Write them on the Bb. Remember to ask the Ss the question What am Idoing? while these actions are done.

Stop Practice

1 SB Page 13, Part1. Show Ss, the pictures or slides. Tellthem The children are drawing some pictures on the Bb now. What is Meimei/Jim/Li Lei drawing? Help the Ss to answerShe/He is drahang a...

2 Divide the class in half and get them to practise it. Then exchange the role. Get them to remember what they are drawing.

3 Then get the Ss to act and answer in pairs by looking at the pictures or slides.

4 Ask Wat are the twins drawing? In the same way, get the answer from the Ss.But make sure that they use are and to is when talking about the twins.

5Ask What are they using? Thry're using some chalk.

Teach chalk by using gestures. write this word on the Bb. Thenteach them to say a piece of chalk and some chalk.

6 Open your book at Page 13, Part 1.Get them to read after the teacher.

Step Read and act

1SB Page 13, Part 2.Get a student to demostrate the scene in part 2 with books closed. (The teacher comes into the classroom.) Then ask What is...drawing? Do you like the horse?

2 Explain the meaning of trying to draw. Then write try to...and play, with on the Bb.

3 Books open. Play the tape for the Ssto listen and repeat.

4 First practise the dialogue into havles, and then in pairs.

5Get the Ss to make up similar dialogues in pairs (drawing pictures on the paper) .chang Don't play with my chalk to Don't draw in class, please! Ask some pairs to act out their dialogues.

Step Presentation

1Tell the Ss Now it's 8:30.What time did... (the studentwho drew something on the Bb at Step ) draw the picture on the Bb? Help the Ss to answer He/She drew the picture on the Bb at... (8:15.etc)

2 Ask the Ss What was she drawing when I came in? Get them to answer

She was drawing a horse.

- 3 Try to get the Ss to remember by asking What was LI Lei/Jim/Meimei drawing when the teacher came in? Presentthis dialogue:
  - T: What was Li Lei drawing when the teacher came in?
  - S: He was drawing a horse.
  - 4 Drill the dialogue first in halt, then in pairs.
  - 5 Repeat for Meimei, Jim and the twins.
- 6 Write the dialogue on the Bb.Point outthe use of the Past Continuous Tense.
  - Step Practice
- ISBkge 13.Part 3.Go through the questions with theSs randomly. Then ask them toask and answer In pairs.
  - 2 Get some pairs to demonstrate:
  - S1: What was Meimei doing when the teacher came in?
  - S2: She was drawing...
  - S1: What was she drawing on the Bb?
  - S2: She Was drawing...on the Bb.
  - S1: What was she using...?
  - S2: She was using a piece of chalk/some chalk.
  - Stap Work book
  - 1Copy the words in the exercise books.
  - 2 DoEx.1and 2 in the exercise books.
  - 3 DO EX. 3 orally
- 4 Write down the—s/—es, —ing and past forms of theverbs of Ex. 4 in the exercise books.
  - 5 Do.Ex.5 orally in groups. (Explain the meaning oftidy).

# 初三册 Lesson Fourteen 教案设计(一)

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) I'm sorry to trouble you.
- 2) to find it difficult to do sth.
- 3) Would you please not do this?
- 3. 语法:继续学习过去进行时态的用法。

# 二、教具

录音机;仿课文插图绘制两张挂图;上次使用的图片等。

### 三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告。

教师出示上次使用过的图片,复习过去进行时态。可指导学生利用图片 进行问答练习。

2.利用本课挂图,教授课文中部分词汇。以下单词可通过看图介绍: Russian, Moscow, upstairs, downstairs, sleep, quiet(ly), noise, fall asleep等。

反复练习上述词语,至学生初步上口为止。

3.指导学生阅读课文提示。

给学生 8 分钟时间自己阅读课文(本文计约 305 个词),用笔标出另外几个没有学的生词,并尽量依据上下文去猜测其含义。规定时限过后,要求学生回答课文提示中的问题,教师予以讲评。

4.就学生挑出的其他词汇进行讲练。先要求学生根据上下文去判断词义,或用动作,或用英文将词义表演、描述出来。

#### 例如:

(去敲门)表示: knock at

unhappy: means not happy

bang: the sound of dropping the shoe

- 5. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
- 6.打开练习册,做习题 1。允许学生反复阅读课文,鼓励学生用笔头形式准备答题。如果时间允许,可检查一些同学的口答。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写本课生词、短语。
  - 2)练习朗读课文。
  - 3) 书面形式做练习册习题 1。

# 初三册 Lesson Fourteen 教案设计(二)

### 一、教学内容

进一步学习课文。

二、教具

同上课。

#### 三、教学步骤

1.复习教师参照练习册习题 1,与学生进行问答练习。可通过如下方法,培养学生口头复述课文的能力:

对一组学生逐个提问,这组学生每次回答一个问题;从另外一组中,找 出一位同学,依次将每个同学及他前面同学的答案像滚雪球似的复述下来。 例如:

T: Where did the man live?

 $S_1$ : The man lived a tall bunding in the city of Moscow.

 $S_0$ : The man lived in a tall building in the city of Moscow

T: Why did he like to live there?

 ${\bf S}_2$ : Because it was usually very quiet and he could see the park from his window.

 $S_0$ : The man lived in a tall building in the city of Moscew.

He liked living there because it was usually very qund andhe could see the pork from his window.

T: What did the man upstairs always do when he came home every night?

- $\mathrm{S}_3$ : The man upstairs always took off his shoes and threwthem on the floor.
- $S_0$ : The man lived in a tall building in the city of MoscowHe liked living there because it was usually very quiet and hecould see the park from his window. The man upstairs always took off his shoes and threw them on the floor.

T: ......

扮演  $S_0$ 的角色,一次可以是一个人;可以是一个组;也可以是班上其他学生。刚开始练习时,问题不宜一次提得过多,三至五个即可,逐步过渡(平均每个月增长两个左右)。此外,较难回答的问题要注意修改,不能问一般疑问句(除非学生掌握更灵活的方法注)。

- 2. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
- 3. 教师解释难句(见难点讲解)。
- 4.打开练习册,做习题 2。当堂核对答案,并要求学生按此准备课文复述。
  - 5. 布置作业
  - 1)练习朗读本课文,准备复述。
  - 2)书面完成练习册其他习题。

# 四、难点讲解

- 1.the man upstairs 楼上的人
- 2.the man downstairs 楼下的人

uPstairs 和 downstairs 都是副词,用来修饰前面的名词 the man。当副词用作定语修饰名词时,一般要放在被修饰的名词之后。

2. He found it very difficult to get to sleep and he was veryunhappy。他发现难以入睡,很不高兴。

句中的 it 是形式上的宾语,而真正的宾语是动词不定式短语 to get to sleep。由于本句中有宾语补足语 very difficult,因此将 it 作形式上的宾语,而将真正的宾语放在宾语补足语之后。再如:

Do you think it right to play tricks on others?你觉得开别人的玩笑好吗?

get to sleeP 是"入睡"的意思。动词 get 有"渐渐"的含意。例如: We got to know each other later.后来我们逐渐相互了解了。

3.With a smile the man from downstairs said, "1'm sorryto trouble you, comrade." 楼下的人微笑着说:"对不起,同志,打扰一下。"

句中 with a smile 是介词短语,在句子里用作状语,表明楼下的人说话时的伴随状态。介词短语用作状语的情况很多,再如:

Thank you for teaching us so well.谢谢您把我们教得这样好。

Classes begin at eight.八点开始上课。

4. He was just falling as leep when there was a loud knockat the door. 他刚睡着,就有人大声敲门。

fall as leep 是 " 睡着 " 的意思。as leep 是形容词,接在连系动词 fall 之后。句中 when 等于 and then,意思是:那时。再如:

He was walking in the park when he saw a watch on the ground.他

# 正在公园里行走,看见地上有一块手表。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighteen 教案设计(一)

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) It's nice of you.
- 2) You'd better not talk.
- 3) As quickly as she could , Miss Zhao got a medicine box.
- 3. 语法:继续学习过去进行时态的用法。
- 4.功能:提出建议

You'd better not do sth.

二、教具

录音机; 教学挂图。

三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告。

重复上课教学步骤 2。

- 2.利用教学挂图,介绍本课生词,第一步先达到使学生了解生词含义。
- 3.给学生八分半钟时间自己阅读课文。规定时限过后,引导学生回答课文提示中的问题。教师给予必要的讲评和修正。
  - 4. 练习朗读本课生词及短语,直至学生初步上口为止。
  - 5. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
  - 6.打开书,指导学生做习题2。如果时间允许,当堂核对答案。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写本课生词、短语;练习朗读课文。
  - 2) 书面完成习题 2。
  - 3) 预习习题 1。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighteen 教案设计(二)

# 一、教学内容

继续学习课文。

二、教具

同上课。

三、教学步骤

1.复习。

教师根据练习册习题 1 向学生提出问题。

- 2. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。解答学生提出的问题。
- 3. 重复第 14 课( ) 教学步骤 1 的做法,训练学生复述课文的能力。
- 4. 教师讲解课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 5.指导学生做练习册其他习题。
- 6.布置作业
- 1) 在熟读课文的基础上准备复述课文。

2) 书面完成练习册其他习题。

# 四、难点讲解

1、He didn't see the bag until It was too late.他看到这口袋米时,已经太晚了。

not...until··。是"直到......才"的意思。例如:

IwonIt believe It untills。e It with my own eyes.直到我亲眼所见,我才相信这件事。

- I.if。。i didntgo lobed until he finished h。 homework.李磊直到做完作业才去睡觉。
- 2.The children shouted tome driver, but he did not hearthem.孩子们对着司机大声喊叫,但是他没有听到。

shout to sb.与 shout at sb.有点区别。前者侧重喊某人做某事,后者则表示冲某人大喊大叫。例如:

He shouted to us to help him.他向我们大喊,叫我们去帮他。

- "Don't shout at him, len In said to the young man.'"He Isright ·We must be strict In our work."列宁对年轻人说,"不要冲他大叫大嚷。他做得对。我们在工作中必须严格。"
  - 3. hurry up和 hurry off hurry uP是"赶快"的意思。例如: HurryuP! You'llbelate!快点!你要迟到了!

Itrled to hurry him up, but he wouldn't walk any faster.我尽量催促他,但他就是不愿意快走。

hurry off是"匆匆离去"的意思。例如:

She turned off the light andhurried off.她关上了灯,急匆匆地走了。

# 初三册 Lesson Twenty—one 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2.句型:
- I) Have you got...?
- 2) Have you found...yet?
- 3) I'm so glad.
- 3. 语法:初步学习现在完成时态。

### 二、教具

录音机;一些学习、日常用具,如笔、字典、手表等。

#### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2. 教师通过如下演示,介绍出本课新的语言现象:
- T:(手持成绩册,随便问学生几个较容易的问题。在学生应答之后,做出要记成绩,但是忘带笔的样子。问前排同学):

Have you got a gen?

重复两遍。引导学生猜测这句话含义,然后板书。启发大家试着回答。  $S_1$ : Yes , I think I've got a pen. Here you are.

 $S_2$ : Sorry, I haven't got a pen.

3. 教师扼要讲解 have (has) got 的用法(见难点讲解)。组织学生两人一组,打开书,练习课文第1、2两部分对话。在练习前的提示中,介绍这一部分的几个生词。

教师查看学生们练习的情况,并悄悄将自己的手表摘下,交给后排一位 同学保管。

请几组同学根据书上提供的句型进行会话小表演。

4. 教师做出欲看手表的动作,但发现手表不在,问一位前排的同学:

T: I've lost my watch. Have you seen it anywhere?

放慢语速,重复两遍。帮助这位同学回答:

S₁: Sorry, I haven't.

教师再问其他一两个人,最后再问那位坐在后排的同学,并启发他/她答出:

 $S_{02}$ : Yes, I have. Here you are.

教师接过手表,继续说:

Oh, I have found my watch.

板书刚才的主要句式。向学生介绍现在完成时态这个术语,要求学生观察其构成,扼要说明这个时态表示过去的行为对现在造成的影响和结果这一用法。

- 5.利用黑板上的句式,扼要介绍现在完成时态的构成和动词过去分词的构成方法。
- 6.打开书,学生阅读课文第 3 部分,教师布置两个读前提问(Pre—readins questions):
  - 1) Where is the science book?
  - 2) Where is the ruler?

两分钟后,请学生回答。

听录音,学生跟读两遍。

7. 请一位同学到教室外站一会儿。让别的同学将他/她的英语书或尺子等物藏起来。请回这位同学。待他/她刚进教室,尚未走到座位之前时,教师提问:

T: Have you got an English book (or: ruler)?

 $S_1$ : Yes , I have.

T: Can I borrow it , please?

 $S_{01}$ : Certainly. (走回自己座位,才发现东西不见了。教师要求该同学用刚刚学过的语言知识来表达)

Oh, I've lost my English book (Or:ruler). (问旁边的同学) Have you seen it anywhere?

如效果较好,可请几位同学反复表演。

- 8.指导学生做练习册习题。
- 9.布置作业
- 1) 练习朗读本课对话, 抄写生词。
- 2)完成练习册习题。

四、难点讲解

Have you got a pencil?你有铅笔吗?

在口语和非正式文体中, have got 可以用来代替 have。

在美国英语中,经常使用 have 或 has;而在英国英语中则用 have got 或 has got 表示"有"。例如:

She has blue eyes. (美国英语;=She's got blue eyes.) 她长着蓝眼睛。

Do you have a brother(美国英语;= Have you got abrother?) 你有兄弟吗?

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty 教案设计(一)

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- I) I'11 return it as soon as I can.
- 2) Thank you very much for doing sth .
- 3) I've never heard of that before.
- 4) I hope everything goes well.
- 3. 语法:继续学习现在完成时的用法。
- 二、教具

录音机;平底锅可用简笔画表示。

# 三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告。

利用上一课插图, 教师可用以下句式向学生提问:

- T: How many cows/pigs/sheep/chickens/ducks have theygot?
- 2. 打开书,利用课本插图和简笔画介绍本课生词。
- 3、给学生六分半钟时间阅读课文的短剧。教师布置读前提问(Pre—reading questions):
  - 1) What did the farmer borrow from the woman?
  - 2) Why did he say "The pan is dead"?

规定时限过后,由学生回答上述问题。教师予以必要订正。

- 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
- 5. 再给学生数分钟时间阅读课文,并同时做练习册习题 1。当堂核对答案。
  - 6. 布置作业
  - 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读本课课文。
  - 2) 预习练习册习题 2。

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty 教案设计(二)

一、教学内容

继续学习本课课文。

二、教具

同上课。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习教师根据练习册习题1设计若干判断题,由学生判断。
- 通过图片、简笔画等强化本课生词的记忆。
- 2. 听课文录音,学生跟读一遍。
- 3. 教师组织学生两人一组,做习题 2。请几组同学公布自己的答案,教师予以讲评、修正。
  - 4. 讲解课文难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 5.指导学生做练习册其他习题。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1)利用练习册习题 1、2,准备课文复述(方法见第2课教学步骤6)。
  - 2) 书面完成练习册其他习题。

### 四、难点讲解

1.A famer arrives at a woman's house. 一位农夫来到一个妇女的房前。 arrive 表示"到达、抵达"。如果后面的地点是较小的地方,如:车站,小乡村等,使用介词 at;如果后面接城市、国家等大的地方,使用介词 in。例如:

We arrived at the station at 8:30.我们八点半到达火车站。

Do you know what time the plane arrives in Moscow?你知道飞机什么时候抵达莫斯科吗?

2.I'II return it as soon as I can. 我将尽快归还它。

as soon as 意思是:"—……就……",经常引导出表示时间的状语从句。例如:

As soon as he finished his homework, he went out to playfootball in the street.他一做完功课,就出去到大街上踢足球了。

3. I've never heard of that beofre!我以前从未听说过这件事! 某些动词如"听"(hear),"讲"(speak),"知道"(know)等之 后常接 of,表示这些行为的关联,这里的 of 译为"到"、"及"。如:

hear of 听到 speak of 讲到

tell of 谈及 know of 知道点等。

4.die 和 dead 的用法。

die 是动词,意思是:死、死亡。例如:

He died for his country.他为祖国献出了生命。 She isvery ill, I'm afraid she'11 soon die.她病得很厉害,恐怕要不行了。

die 还有"枯萎;渴望;停止"等意思。例如:

When the first frost came, most flowers died down.第一次降霜, 大部分花即枯萎。

He is dying to go to the sea.他渴望去大海。

The motor died. 马达停止了。

His love for his home town will never die.他对家乡的爱永存。 dead 是形容词,意思是:死的。例如:

He found a dead dog under the three.他在树下发现一条死狗。

She has been dead for three years.她已经死了三年了。 (注意:不能说: She has died for three years.而应改为: Shedied three years ago.)

5. It's just had a baby!它(指平底锅)刚刚生了个小孩! 动词 have 的意义有许多,在句中表示"生小孩"。在我们已经学过两课

之中, have 除表示"有"以外,还有"吃;上课;开会"等意思。例如:

We have three meals each day.我们一日三餐。

How many classes do you have in the morning?上午你们上几节课? We have a class—meeting every Thursday afternoon.每周四下午我们都开班会。

Li Lei isn't here.He has got a cold.李磊不在这儿,他感冒了。

They had a good holiday this summer.今年夏天他们渡过了一个愉快的假期。

6. Lend 和 borrow Lend 表示"借出"。例如:

Can you lend me your pen?能把你的钢笔借我用一下吗?

borrow 表示"借进"。例如:

May I borrow your bike?我能借用一下你的自行车吗?

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty—one 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型。
- I) What do you get from sheep?
- 2) Have you ever milked a cow?
- 3) 语法:继续学习现在完成时的用法。

### 二、教具

录音机;根据课文第 1 部分内容、准备两组图片,一组是动物名称;另一组是从它们身上得到的产品。

### 三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告。

教师检查课文复述。

- 2. 打开练习册,做习题2。当堂核对答案。
- 3. 教师通过如下演示,引出本课新的句型:
- T: (叫起一位同学)

Did you have breakfast?

- S: Yes, Idid.
- T. Whatdid you have forbreakfast? ixd you have eggs/nilk/meat? (直到这位同学答出)
- S。 Ihad eggs (或 milk、meat).
- T: Oh, you hadeggsbrbeE 上 hSt.WNre do we get eggs, ic youknow? 如果学生答不出,教师可出示事先准备好的图片,左手持画有鸡的图;右手持画有鸡肉和鸡蛋的图,继续说:

We get eggs and meat from chickens.

放慢语速,重复两遍。引导学生猜测句意。利用其他图片,重复演示,可适时板书该句型。

4. 打开书, 学生两人一组, 练习第1部分。教师可检查几组, 并手持图

- 片,要求学生在不看书的情况下,说出与第1部分句型相仿的句子。
- 5.过一遍课文后两部分,听录音,学生跟读。教师扼要解释难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读本课对话。
  - 2) 书面完成练习册习题。

#### 四、难点讲解

Have you ever milked a cow?你给奶牛挤过奶吗?

句中 milk 一词是动词,意思是"挤奶"。英语中,不少单词既要作名词,也可作动词。例如:

Does he like his work?他喜欢他的工作吗?(句中 work 是名词) Does he work hard?他工作努力吗?(句中 work 是动词)

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty—three 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2.句型:
- I) How long have you been at this school?
- 2) I've been here for just over two years.
- 3, 语法:继续学习现在完成时态的用法。
- 二、教具

录音机

### 三、教学步骤

1. 值日生报告。

教师继续检查第30课课文复述。

2. 通过如下演示,介绍出本课要学内容:

T: (叫起一位同学)

When did you come to this school?

S: I came to this school in 1993.

T: You came to this school in 1993. And then 1994, 1995. So you havebeen at this school for over two years.

为帮助学生理解,可在黑板上用以下线段表示:(见94页)

板书 He/she has been at this school for over two years.

He/She came to this school in 1993.

He/She came to this school in 1993.

#### 检查大家理解的程度:

T: How long has he/she been at this school?

(引导全班回答)

Ss: He/She has been at this school for over two years.

#### 教师再举一例:

T:Mr Hu (全班熟悉的一位任课教师) came to this school in 1985. How long has he been at this school?

### (启发全班回答:)

Ss: He has been at this school for over ten years.

在此基础上,教师可再换个说法:

T: You have been at this school for over two years, right? Ss: Yes.

T: And we can also say: You have been at this school since 1993.

(引导学生说出:)

Ss: Mr Hu has beec at this school for over ten years. Andhe has been at this school since 1985.

在此过程中,可利用黑板上简表。

3.准备听课文第1部分录音。教师布置听前提问(Pre—listening question):

How long has Kate been at this school?

听录音一遍,回答问题。打开书,学生跟录音机读两遍。

- 4. 两人一组,练习课文第2部分。
- 5. 教师组织学生就课文第3部分插图练习看图说话。
- 6. 讲解本课新句型(见难点讲解)。
- 7.布置作用
- 1) 抄写本课第1、2两部分,并练习朗读。
- 2)完成练习册习题。

# 四、难点讲解

How long have you been at this school?

I've been here for about two years.

你在这所学校有多久了。

我在这里大约有两年了。

这是现在完成时态的又一种用法。表示过去已经开始,持续到现在的动作或状态,可以和表示从过去某一时刻延续到现在的一段时间的状语连用。这些状语通常是和 for 或 since 组成的短语。如:

for five weeks 5 个星期了 for three months 3 个月了 for thirty years 30 年了 since nine o'clock this morning 自从今早九点 since last Friday 自从上周五

since September 从九月份以来

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty—five 教案设计

#### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型:
- 1) My home is twenty minutes by bike.
- 2) He's been there since two years ago.
- 3) The glasses keep their eyes safe.
- 3. 语法:继续学习现在完成时的用法。

# 二、教具

### 录音机

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习教师就34课课文内容向学生提问。
- 2.利用课文插图,介绍本课词汇。
- 3.给学生两分钟时间阅读课文结尾部分。规定时限过舌,学生回答课文提示中的问题。可以讨论。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
  - 5. 教师讲解全课难句(见难点讲解)。
- 6.学生两人一组,练习课文第 2、3 部分对话。要求学生根据课文第 2 部分对话,将吉姆得到的答案以第三人称形式重新整理一下,成为简单介绍 Uncle Wang 的材料。

### 7.布置作业

- 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读课文。
- 2) 用所学英语,简单介绍 Uncle Wang 或他的工厂。
- 3) 完成练习册习题。

# 四、难点讲解

1. He's worked there ever since it opened. 自从工厂开办以来他一直在那里工作。

表示可以延续的动作或状态,要求动词能具有延续性,如 work, study, teach, live等。很多动词由于只代表一个短暂的动作,如 come, get up, join, buy等,无法表示一个延续的状态,这时需用 be, have等动词来代替。例如:

He has been back for three days.他回来三天了。(不能说 He has come back for three day.)

Lucy has been up for two hours.露西起床已经有两小时了。(不能说 Lucy has got up for two hours.)

Jim has had the bike for six months.吉姆买这辆自行车有6个月了。 (不能说 Jim has bought the bike for sixmonths.)

如果现在完成时的谓语动词是否定式,虽然它们仍是代表一个短暂的动作,但通常可以和表示一般时间的 for 短语等连用。因为这种动词否定式沟成一种状态,而这一状态是可以持续的。例如:

He hasn't left home for a month.他有一个月没出家门了。

I haven't seen you for a long time.我有好长时间没看见你了(注)。

2.They cut big pieces of metal into small pieces.它们(指机器)把大块金属切割成小块。

Cut...into pieces 是"把......切成碎块"的 意思。再比如:Here are four children, but I've got only one apple. I have to cutit into pieces. 这有 4 个孩子,可我只有一个苹果,只好把它切成小块。

3. This machine here joins the pieces of metal together.这儿的机器是把金屑块组装起来。

here 是副词,修饰 this machine,用作定语。副词作定语时需放在被修饰名词之后。

动词 join 除了表示"连接",还有"加入;参加"的意思。例如:Come and join us!来和我们一起玩吧!

When did your father join the Party?你父亲什么时候入党的?

4. We don't want any of you to get lost.我们不想让你们当中任何一个走失。

get 是系动词, 在系动词后可接形容词, 作表语。例如:

The weather is getting quite warm.天气变得越来越暖和。

He is getting old.他变老了。

You'll get wet if you fall into a river.如果掉到河里你就会弄湿的。

5. It's about twenty minutes by bike. 骑车去大约要用 20 分钟。 代词 it 的用法很多。除了表示上文提到的事物,还可表示时间、天气、 距离等。例如:

A:What time is it?几点了?

B: It's twenty to seven. 六点四十。(句中 it 表示时间)

A: What's the weather like today?今天天气如何?

B: It's cloudy. 阴天。(句中 it 指天气)

It's thee kilometres to the railway station. 到火车站有3公里远。 (句中it指距离)

A: Have you seed my Watch?你看见我的表了吗?

- B: Yes, it's in the drawer.看见了,在抽屉里。(句中 it 代替上文提过的 watch 一词)
- 6.The glasses keep their eyes safe.眼镜保护他们的眼睛。句中 keep... safe 是"使……保持安全"的意思。safe 作为宾语补足语。再看以下示例: That will keep you busy for some time.那件事将使你忙一些时候。

You'd better keep these papers together.你最好把这些文件放在一起。

7. He's worked here all his life.他一辈子都在这儿工作。 all one's life是"一生"的意思。

注:这一讲解也可放在下一课处理。

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty—six 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 听力训练(见练习册)。
- 3. 语法: 小结本单元所学的现在完成时的用法。
- 二、教具

录音机。

# 三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告。

检查学生的口语作业:介绍 Uncle Wang或 Uncle Wang's Factory.

- 2.准备做练习册听力练习。给学生一分钟准备时间。听录音三遍,然后核对答案。
- 3.指导学生做课文第3部分的阅读和提问。教师可先给学生做个提间的示范。数分钟后,请同学讲自己设计的问题,教师予以讲评或修正。

- 4.指导学生根据复习要点 9 的内容,小结、归纳本单元所出现的现在完成时的用法。教师可根据上一课难点讲解 1,为学生分析这一用法的特点。
  - 5. 指导学生做练习册习题。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 熟读 35、 36 两课课文。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty—seven 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型: I would like to see him as soon as possible.
- 3. 语法:初步学习宾语从句的用法。
- 4. 功能:有关打电话用语
- 1) Could I spedk to...please?
- 2) hold on for a moment, please.
- 3) I'm sorry he isn't here right now.
- 4) I'll leave a message on his desk.
- 二、教具

录音机;玩具电话。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2.利用玩具电话复习过去所学有关打电话用语。具体做法如下:

将全班分为两部分,一部分打进电话,另一部分接电话。教师提供一个 情景:

A请B去参加生日聚会。时间:明天下午 4:00。

每部分推举一个代表(其他人可以补充),表演对话。表演结束后,教师板书有关打电话用语,同时介绍几句在本课中出现的新内容。

- 3.准备听课文第 1 部分录音。教师布置听前提问(Pre—listening questions):
  - 1) Who does Mr Green want to speak to?
  - 2) At what time can he come tomorrow?

放录音两遍,请同学回答问题。

4. 打开书,再听录音,学生跟读一遍。

合上书。请学生试着写一下 Telephone Messase。教师应提供必要格式。如果学生有困难,可把课文相关部分的录音再听两遍。

5.请一位同学扮演 Mr Green。以第一人称说 Mr Green 电话中表示要做的事情。

#### 例如:

S: I want to speak to the headmaster.

T:(面向全班)

What does Mr Green say?

引导大家回答

Ss: He says he wantsto speak to the headmaster.

利用其他句子重复上述步骤。

再请一位女同学扮演接电话的女教师:

 $S_2$ : I'll leave a message on the headmaster's desk.

T:(面向全班)

What does she say?

Ss: She says she 'II 1eave a message on the headmaster'sdesk.

板书上述句型。扼要解释宾语从句的构成。

- 6. 学生打开书,练习朗读课文第2部分。
- 7. 指导学生做练习册习题。
- 8.布置作业
- 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读本课对话。
- 2)书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

1. Iwould like to see him as soon as possible.我想能尽快地见到他。

短语 as soon as possible 是"尽快"的意思。再如:Pleasereturn the book as soon as possible so that other student canborrow it.请尽快归还这本书,以便别的学生来借。

2. Are you able to come tomorrow?你明天能来吗?

be able to 表示"能,能够",在这一点上,与情态动词 can 意义相近。例如:

No one can do it=No one is able to do it.没有人能干得了这件事。 一般来说,情态动词 can 只可表现现在,有时表示将来;表示过去时用 could。而 be able to则有更多的时态变化。例如:

Can you come tomorrow? = Are you able to come tomorrow?你明天能来吗?

这句话也可以说成:Will you be able to come tomorrow?

The blind men couldn't see the elephant with their eyes.=The blind men were not able to see the elephant with their eyes.盲人无法用他们的眼睛看见大象。

但如果要使用其他的时态,则只能用 be able to的变化形式。例如:

She has not been able to come to school for a week.她这一星期都没能来上学。

I'm sorry I haven't been able to answer your letter.对不起我一直没能给你回信。

在谈到过去的能力,特别是指在过去某个场合中使用了这种能力时,要用 was able to(或 were able to)而不用 could。例如:

There was a big fire but everybody was able to run away.有一场大火,但所有人都逃了出去。

初三册 Lesson Thirty— eight 教案设计

- 1. 词汇(略)
- 2.句型:
- 1) That's why I've come to see you.
- 2) It's true that he may fall behind the other students.
- 3. 语法:继续学习宾语从句的用语。
- 二、教具

录音机。

# 三、教学步骤

1.复习。

教师通过提问复习宾语从句(参照上一课教学步骤5)。

- 2. 教授本课生词。学生反复练习,直到能初步上口为止。
- 3. 指导学生阅读课文提示。给学生四分半钟时间阅读课文。规定时限过后,学生回答问题。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
- 5.学生第二次阅读,打开练习册,做习题 1。请同学讲出自己的答案, 教师予以必要的修正。
  - 6. 扼要解释难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 7. 布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读课文, 抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。

# 四、难点讲解

1.He is not in trouble, I hope.希望他没遇到什么麻烦。

in trouble"处于困难中", trouble是名词。再如:

What's your trouble?你怎么啦?

trouble 还可作为动词,意为:"打扰,麻烦"等。例如:

I'm sorry to trouble you.对不起麻烦你一下。

- 2.He's doing well in all his lessons.他所有的功课都学得不错。 do well in 意思是:在.....方面做得不错。
- 3.That's why I've come to see you.这就是我前来找您的原因。 由连词引导的从句放在系动词后,叫表语从句。再如:

That's what he told me.这就是他所告诉我的。

- 4.We're travelling back to England soon for a holiday.我们不久要回英国去度假。
  - 一些动词的现在进行时态可以表示按计划将要发生的事。再如:

We are kaving this weekend.这个周末我们动身。

He is coming to see you tomorrow。他明天要来看你。

5.It's true that he may fall behind the other students.事实上他可能会落在别的学生后面。

句中 it 是形式上的主语。而真正的主语是由 that 引导的从句。

当主语是不定式、动名词短语或从句时,常用 it 作形式上的主语,而真正的主语放在句子后面。例如:

It's difficult for Jim to learn Chinese well.对吉姆来说学好汉语是很难的。

It's clean that he failed to understand the teacher'squestion.

# 初三册 Lesson Thirty— nine 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 词汇(略)
- 2. 语法:继续学习现在完成时态的用法。
- 二、教具

录音机

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习:教师通过对课文内容提问,帮助同学复习第38课课文。问题可参阅练习册习题1。
- 2.打开书,学生看课文提示。给学生三分钟时间阅读课文,并用铅笔标出生词。规定时限过后,由学生回答课文提示中的问题。
- 3. 处理学生标出的生词。先鼓励学生根据上下文去猜测其含义,教师予以必要的帮助。领读生词。
- 4. 听课文录音,学生跟读一遍。打开练习册,做习题 1;之后,布置课文第2部分练习。
  - 5. 教师讲解课文难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写生词,练习的读完整课文。
  - 2)书面完成练习册其他习题。

### 四、难点讲解

- 1.Two months is quite a long time.两个月是较长的时间。
- 一般来说,表示时间、距离、价格等复数名词或短语作为一个整体看待时,其谓语动词通常用单数形式。例如:

One hundred kilometres is a long way. 一百公里是很远的路程。

Five yuan is quite enough. 五元钱足够了。

Fifty years is too long.五十年太久了。

2.He can learn it by himself.他可以自学。

himself 是反身代词。表示动作反射到动作执行者本身或表示强调的代词叫反身代词。在句中作宾语或同位语。作同位语时,通常译为"亲自"或"本人",在句中既可放在名词、代词之后,也可放在句尾。例如:

Please help yourself to some tea.请你喝点茶。(反身代词 yourself 作 help 的宾语)

You'd better ask the teacher yourself.你最好自己问老师。(反身代词 yourself 作主语 you 的同位语)

介词 by + 反身代词表示"单独地;独自地"。例如:

I went to the post office by myself.我一个人去的邮局。 比较下面这句:

I went to the post office myself.我亲自去了邮局。

初三册 Lesson Forty 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 听力训练(见练习册)。
- 2. 归纳本单元所出现的宾语从句的用法。

### 二、教具

录音机。

# 三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告。

教师根据第38、39两课内容提问。

- 2. 指导学生处理课文第 2 部分宾语从句的练习。
- 3. 学生阅读复习要点 10 的内容。教师归纳本单元出现的宾语从句的用法。
  - 4. 由学生小结本单元所出现的有关打电话用语。教师予以必要的补充。
  - 5.准备做听力练习。给学生半分钟做准备。听录音三遍,当堂核对答案。
  - 6. 指导学生做练习册其他习题。
  - 7. 布置作业
  - 1) 熟读第38、39课课文。
  - 2)完成练习册习题。

# 初三册 Lesson Forty—One教案设计(一)

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) to see sb.doing sth.
- 2) to ask/tell sb.to do sth.
- 3. 语法:初步学习动词不定式用作宾语和宾语补足语的用法。

#### 二、教具

录音机;爱迪生画像;根据课文情节和课文插图,自制几幅教学用图。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2. 教师通过如下演示,引出本课内容:

(出示爱迪生画像)

T: Do you know this great man? Yes, he is ThomasEdIson, a great inventor. He invented a lot of things. Who cantell me some of his inventions?..... OK, next we'll learn something about him when he was a boy.

打开书,借助插图与图片,教师介绍本课生词。

- 3.指导学生阅读课文提示。给学生7分钟时间阅读课文,规定时限后, 回答课文提示中的问题。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
- 5.打开练习册,根据课文内容,做习题1、2。如果时间允许,当堂核对答案。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 抄写生词,练习朗读课文。

# 2) 书面完成练习册习题 1、2。

# 初三册 Lesson Forty—two 教案设计(二)

一、教学内容

继续学习本课课文。

二、教具

同上课。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告
- 2. 教师通过对课文提问,检查学生对课文掌握情况(参阅第 14 课 教学步骤 1)。
  - 3. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
  - 4. 教师讲解课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 5.指导学生利用练习册习题 1、2 的答案,准备复述课文(参照第 2 课教案教学步骤 6)。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 熟读课文,准备复述。
  - 2) 书面完成练习册习题 3、4。

# 四、难点讲解

I. When he was a chid he was always trying out newideas.

当他小的时候,他总是试验一些新的设想。

try out 是"试验"的意思。例如:

The idea seems fine, but we need to try it out.这个主意不错,但是我们需要试验一下。

副词 always 与进行时态连用,表示说话人的一种感情色彩。例如:

He is always asking strange questions. 他总是问些奇怪的问题。(表示厌烦)

Han Meimei is always helping other students. 韩美美总是帮助其他学生。(表示赞许)

2. One day , when he was five , his father saw him sittingon some eggs. 他五岁时,一天,父亲看见他坐在一些鸡蛋上。

see sb.doing sth.看见某人做某事。例如:

The man upstairs looked out of the window and saw somechildren playing balls outside. 楼上的人从窗子往外看,看到一些孩子在外面玩球。

3.Tom did not answer.Instead, he asked his father.汤姆没有回答, 而是向父亲提问。

instead 是副词,意思是:代替,更换。有时其汉语意思不必译出。

4.So he Wanted to Send Tom away from school 因此他想把汤姆赶出学校。

sena away 是"驱逐、赶走"的意思。在句子中动词不定式短语 send Tom away from school 作谓语动词 wanted 的宾语。很多及物动词都可以由动词不定式或不定式短语作宾语。例如:

They are learning to speak Chine.他们在学说汉语。

# 初三册 Lesson Forty—three 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 句型:

Edison's mother was saved.

3. 语法:继续学习动词不定式用作宾语和宾语补足语的用法。

# 二、教具

录音机。

# 三、教学步骤

1.复习值日生报告

教师检查课文复述。

- 2.利用课文插图等教授本课生词。学生反复练习朗读直到初步上口为 止。
- 3.指导学生看图及课文提示。给学生3分钟时间阅读课文。规定时限过后,由学生回答课文提示中的问题。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
  - 5. 教师讲解课文难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 6. 教师采用以下方法,引出本课第2部分内容:
- T:(将录音机调至收音档,音量放得很大,交给后排一位同学。然后对前排的一位同学说:)

Don't you think his radio is too noisy?

(启发这位同学答出:)

 $S_1$ : Yes, I do.

T: Ask him to turn it down, please.

 $S_1: OK_o$ 

教师再提示这位同学,当走到后排时,怎样有礼貌地讲自己的要求。帮助这两个人进行以下对话:

- S<sub>1</sub>: Excuse me. Could you turn your radio down, please?
- S<sub>2</sub>: Certainly, sorry!
- 7. 放课文第二部分录音。组织学生两人一组练习第3部分的对话。
- 8.布置作业
- 1) 抄写生词, 熟读课文。
- 2)继续准备复述课文。
- 3) 书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

1. She sent for a doctor. 她派人去请医生。

动词短语 send for 是 "派人去请"的意思。

send for 后面还可接某物、货物等。例如:

Please keep these books until I send for them.在我派人来取书之前请把它们保管好。

2.Tell her to turn the radio down.告诉她把收音机音量关小点。

turn down 是"关小"的意思。反义词语是: turn up。 动词不定式短语 to turn the radio down 在句中作宾语补足语。

一些及物动词或动词短语后面可由动词不定式短语作宾语补足语。例 如:

Uncle Wang told the students to keep together. 王叔叔告诉孩子们保持在一起。

The teacher asked Tom's mother to take Tom out ofschool.老师让汤姆的妈妈把他从学校里接走。

# 初三册 Lesson Forty—nine

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) He's gone to England with his family.
- 2) He won't be back until January.
- 3. 语法:继续学习现在完成时态的用法。
- 二、教具

录音机。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.教师通过提问以下 Warm—up quest ions,使学生复习上一单元的故事情节,并引导出本课教学内容:
  - T: Today let's go on talking about Jim. Now answer myquestions:
  - 1) Is Jim still at school?
  - 2) Where is Jim, do you know?
  - 3) When did he go?
  - 4) Who did he go with?
  - 5) How did he travel back to his country?
  - 6) How long will he be away?
  - 7) Why did his family go back to their country?

学生对问题 7) 一的答案可能不尽相同,教师可适时介绍出 Christmas 一词:

- T: Because they're going to spend Christmas at home. 扼要向学生介绍有关 Christmas 的小知识(见难点讲解1)
- 2.准备听课文第 1、2 段录音。听录音之前,教师通过如下介绍,解释本段课文中生词含义:
- T: New Jim is away, Do you know who is looking afterPolly? Yes, Ling Feng. Both Ling Feng and Polly want to knowsomething about Jim now How? By getting Jim's letter, or wemay say, by RECEIVING Jim's letter, Then they can have some NEWS about Jim. Now listen to the tape and answer thefollowing questions.
  - 1) When will Jim be back?
  - 2) Has Ling Feng got Jim's letter yet? 听录音一至两遍,引导学生回答教师布置的问题。再听录音,学生跟读

# 一至两(不看课本)。

3.打开书,组织学生两人一小组根据课本第2部分插图内容,编写一个凌峰与 Polly 的小对话。教师给出如下提示语句:

Ask Polly if she needs some food/a clean cabbage leaf;

Ask Polly if she slept well last night;

Polly wants some clean water;

Polly says her cage floor is dirty.

Polly asks if Ling Feng has got Jim's letter.

给学生几分钟准备时间,然后请两、三个小组到前面表演。对表演得好的、有创造性的小组给予鼓励。以下对话供教师备课时参考:

Ling Feng: Good aftenoon, Polly!

Polly: Good afternoon, Ling Feng! Nice to see you.Ling Feng: Did you sleep well last night?

Polly: Very well, thank you.

Ling Feng: Do you need some more food or another cabbageleaf?
Polly: No , thank you , I've had enough. But I think I need some clean water.

Ling Feng: OK. I'11 get you some.

Polly: And my cage floor is dirty. Will you clean it forme?

Ling Feng: of course.

Polly: By the way , have you got Jim's Letter?

Ling Feng: NO, not yet.

Polly: Really? Oh well, no news is good news.

- 4.学生准备课本第3部分I—2分钟。这次可采取Openpair,即打乱按座位的两人一组的组合,由某学生甲问,之后任意挑某学生乙回答,直到将问答做完。
  - 5.教师布置练习册内容。第1、2小题课堂上完成;第3小题为家庭作业。
  - 6.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课课文;抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。

#### 四、难点讲解

1.关于 Christmas 的小知识。

每年 12 月 25 日,是基督教徒纪念耶稣基督诞生的日子,称为圣诞节。 从 12 月 24 日至翌年 1 月 6 日为圣诞节节期。这期间,各国基督教徒都要举 行隆重的纪念仪式。这是他们一年中最盛大的节日。耶稣是基督教信奉的救 世主和基督教的创始人。

西方人把圣诞节看作是家庭团聚、赠送礼品的节日,是儿童的节日。因此儿童对圣诞节特别向往。过节期间,家家室内竖起用小枞树或小松树做成的圣诞树,树上装饰着五颜六色的灯泡、闪亮的金银纸片和用棉花制成的雪花,象征吉祥如意,生命永恒。12 月 24 日夜,一家人围坐在圣诞树下,互赠圣诞礼品,共进圣诞晚餐;节日之夜,西方国家有装扮圣诞老人为儿童赠送礼品的习俗。在孩子们心目中的圣诞老人,是个头戴红色尖帽、身穿大红袍、乐趣横生的白胡子老头,他乘坐八只梅花鹿拉的雪橇,从东方赶来,顺烟囱爬进屋内,将礼品放到孩子们睡前在床前准备好的袜子内。圣诞节前或

节日清晨,基督教徒们要到教堂作礼拜。节日期间,人们还互赠礼品和圣诞贺卡。

2.He won't be back until January.他直到一月份才回来。

not...until 直到......才......。谓语动词虽然用否定形式,但却表示肯定意思,这个句式既可以用来表示将来,也可用来表示过去、例如:

The doctor didn't operate on Edison's mother until therewas enough light in the room.直到房间有足够的光线医生才为爱迪生的母亲动手术。

I won't speak to him until he apolosizes.他道歉之后我才同他讲话 (他不道歉,我就不同他讲话)。

- 3. How many bags did he and Kate have on the plane?
- ——One each.
- ——他(吉姆)和凯特在飞机上每人有多少只行李袋?
- ——每人一只。

应答语句中 One each 是口语中的简略回答,相当于 Eachof them has got one bag.或 One bag for each of them.句中 one 代表上文提到的 bag; each 指 Jim 和 Kate 当中的每一个。

# 初三册 Lesson Fifty 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- I.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) How time flies!
- 2) More than a week has passed already.
- 3) Don't to give her some food and change her water, will you?
- 4) There was no time to go into the center of the city.
- 5) There is a fire burning in the fireplace.
- 3. 语法:动词不定式作状语
- I went to choose a Chirstmas tree today.
- 4. 功能:表示良好祝愿的用语
- 1) Please give them all my best wishes.
- 2) Merry Christmas and best wishes for the New Year.

### 二、教具

录音机;投影仪(或小黑板);有关介绍圣诞节的图片若干张。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2.教师借助图片教授本课生词,如 Christmas—Eve, get—together, sitting—room, fire, fireplace, burn, brightly 等。
- 3.给学生约七分钟时间默读课文(本保计约305词),教师用投影仪打出(或用事先准备好的小黑板出示)读前提问(Pre—reading questions):
  - 1) How long has jlm been away from school?
  - 2) What did Jim and his father go to buy that day? 规定时限过后,指导学生回答上述问题。
  - 4. 听录音, 学生跟读 1—2 遍。

- 5. 就课文内容指导学生复习英文书信格式(详见本教案第二册第 11、63 等课教案中有关内容)。
- 6.打开练习册,就习题1中问题由学生进行问答练习。注意指导学生利用各题答案准备复述课文内容(具体做法参见第2课教案)。
- 7.要求学生分别找出课文中有关以下内容的描写(或将全班分为若干大组,每组负责一个题目):
  - 1) 吉姆一家旅途情况;
  - 2) 吉姆一家准备过圣诞节情况;
  - 3) 吉姆的圣诞树:
  - 4)有关表示祝愿、希望的用语。

如果课堂上时间有限,可将此项布置为家庭作业,下一节课由学生叙述。

- 8. 讲解本课文中难句,分析新的语法现象:动词不定式作状语(见难点讲解)。
  - 9.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课课文, 抄写生词及短语。
  - 2)准备复述课文
  - 3)书面完成练习册习题。

# 四、难点讲解

1.More than a week has passed already.已经过了一个多星期了。表示时间的名词,即使是复数形式,如果被当作整体看待,其谓语动词可用单数形式。例如:

- 1) Fifty years is not a long time. 五十年的时间算不上很长。
- 2) Three weeks has passed since Mr Green left.格林先生已经离开三个星期了。

类似这种情况还有表示距离、重量、价格等的名词。例如:

- 1) A: How much do you want?您要多少?
- B: Four kilos is enough.四公斤就够了。
- 2) Two hundred li is a long distance。二百里地是个很长的距离。
- 3) Five dollars is not enough , I'm afraid.恐怕五美元不够吧。
- 2.Don't brget to give her some food and change her water, Will you? 别忘了给她(指 Polly)一些食物、替她换水,好不好?

这是一个祈使句及附加的简短疑问句,从形式上看,接近一个反意疑问句,但实际上,祈使句中的陈述部分与后面的疑问部分没有反意关系,疑问部分的作用是使口气变得客气一些。例如:

- 1) Have some more tea, will you?再喝点茶,好吗?
- (上述句末也可用 Won't you?)
- 2) DOn't be late, will you?不要迟到,好吗?
- (在否定的祈使句后不用 Won't you。)
- 3.Please tell Mr Hu that I'm working hard on Chinese.请告诉胡老师我现在正在努力学习汉语。

现在进行时有时可表示现阶段正在进行的动作,虽然在说话时这个动作 并不一定发生。例如:

The sutdents are planting trees these days.学生们这些天正在种树。work hard on 意思是:努力学习。例如:

The headmaster told Mr Green that Jim worked very hardon all his lessons.校长告诉格林先生吉姆所有的功课都学得很努力。

4. Father and I went to choose a Christmas tree today.我和父亲今天去选购了一棵圣诞树。

句中动词不定式短语 to choose a Christmas tree 修饰谓语动词 went, 说明谓语动词的目的,作状语。再如:

He came to borrow my bike.他来借我的自行车(注)。

5.There was no time to go into the centre of the city.没有时间到市中心去了。

上述句子中包含了一个很有用的句型:

其中动词不定式(短语)作定语,修饰 time 一词;另外,不定式(短语)还可以有自己的逻辑主语,通常由介词 for 引导出。例如:

- 1) There is still some time for you to think about it.还有点时间让你来考虑一下。
- 2) There was no time for Edison to ask for help. He rushedout and carried the boy to safety. 爱迪生没有时间去寻求帮助了。他冲过去把这个男孩抱到一个安全的地方。
- 6. There is a fire burning in the fireplace.壁炉中的火熊熊燃烧。burning 是现在分词,句中现在分词短语 burning in thefireplace 作定语,修饰名词 fire;它可以扩充为一个定语从句:which is burning in the fireplace。由于这一语法现象比较复杂,教师可避开讲授语法规则,而采取提供一些例句,让学生初步了解这个句式,并达到初步运用。例如:
  - 1) There is a man standing over there.在那边站着一个人。
- 2) There are some students playing basketball on theplayground. 操场上有些学生在打篮球。

可引导学生举一反三,由学生造句,教师予以必要纠正。

### 三册 Lesson Fifyt—two 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 听力训练(见练习册)。
- 2. 小结本单元复习要点所列语法项目:
- 1) 动词不定式():用作状语。
- 2) 宾语从句( ): 主句与从句时态一致问题。
- 3) been to 和 gone to 的区别。

### 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习继续检查第50课文复述。
- 2.准备做听力训练。学生打开练习册,一分钟准备,听录音三遍,当堂核对答案。
- 3.用投影仪打出以下单词和短语,辅导学生复习动词不定式作状语的用法:
  - go ; buy a book come ; borrow a dictionary stand up ; answer

the teacher's question travel; see the world run; catch the bus shout; call the police 指导学生用所给提示词语造句,既可用口头形式,也可采用书面形式。分别请同学给出自己答案。以下各句供教师参考。

- 1) Meimei went to buy a book yesterday.
- 2) Li Lei came to borrow a dictionary just now.
- 3) Lucy stood up to answer the teacher's question.
- 4) The Green family travelled to see the world.
- 5) Miss Zhao ran quicky to catch the bus.
- 6) The children shouted to call the police.

利用以上各句,再次让学生体会动词不定式作为状语的用法。

4.教师提供一些情景(提供方式视学生情况而定:如生源较好,水平较齐,也可用口头形式说出;如学生基础差,则可用投影仪打出),由学生根据这些情景用 been to或 gone to来作概括性表达。下列情景供教师参考:

Situation 1:

Liu Mei was in the library a moment ago. She wanted toborrow the book RED STAR OVER CHINA. And now she is back with the book.

根据教师提供的情景,学生应能说出:

Ss: Liu Mei has been to the Library.

Situation:—Mr Smitth went to the Great Wall for thefiryt time in 1985. And in 1990 he went there for the second time. Now Mr Smith is in his country, Australia.

引导学生说:

Ss: Mr Smith has been to the Great Wall twice.

Situation :

The headmaster is now on a train from Beijing to Shanghai. He wants to visit some schools there.

启发学生说:

Ss: The headmaster has gone to Shanghai.

Situation

Ling Feng wants to play football with Lin Tao .But hecan't find Lin Tao in the classroom Someone tells him that LinTao has fished writing a letter and went out with the letter inhis bag.

要求学生说:

Ss: Lin Tao has gone to the postoffice.

经过上述练习后,提问学生 been to 和 gone to 的区别。注意提问程度稍差的学生。

- 5. 指导学生自己温习复习要点。回答学生提出的问题。
- 6. 学生独立完成本课第2部分, 当堂核对答案。
- 7.布置作业
- 1) 熟记本单元重点词语、句型及语法项目。
- 2) 口头完成练习册习题 3;书面完成习题 4。

注:教师应确信学生能正确区分动词不定式作宾语和作状语时的区别,可要求学生记住一些常见的及物动词和不及物动词,并通过举例加以说明。

# 初三册 62 课 The English Lansuage 课文整体五环节教案设计

首先,在课文教学前,教师简要复习前一课学过的,并且与课文内容关系密切的被动语态和关键词组,以启发问答方式引出课文的内容。

其次,教师每出示一个书面问题后放课文电视录像片段,使学生带着问题去看、去听,接着回答问题。

再次,教师出示根据课文内容整理的简表,既方便学生对照答案,又帮助学生梳理课文线索,突出本课的语言形式。

然后, 教师要求学生朗读课文, 说出每段大意, 整理课文结构。

最后,教师设计一个话题,让学生模仿课文形式来表达自己意愿。下课 前将本课的主要词组重点复习一遍。

下面是本节课的详细记录:

Step 1.Warming—up (5 min.)

- 1) The student on duty reportd the attendance in Englishand talked about the slides in a few sentences.
- 2) The teacher Showed a slide with four sentences and asked the whole class to change them into passive voice.
  - a. Many travellers speak English.
  - b. Those workers make radios in China.
  - c, My pen—friend and I write letters in English.
  - d. The laregest number of people speak Chinese in theworld.

Step 2.Pre—listening (5 min).

- 1) The teacher helped the sutdents review two keyphrases.
- a number of=some

the largest number of = most

- 2) The teacher had a free talk with th6 Class.
- e.g.What's the first language of Chinese?
- Is English language our foreign language?

What's English used for?

- 3) The teacher showed each guiding question beforeplaying the video-tape and the whole class answered it afterwatching some minutes. In this way, five questions are showngradually.
  - a. Which language is the most widely spoken?
  - b. Where is Englis spoken as a first language?

Where is it spoken as a foreign language?

- c.What's English used for?
- d. Who uses English all over the world?
- e.Why are the students learning English?

Step 3.While—listening (10 min)

After the students answered each question, the teachershowed the slides to help them confirm each answer

Step 4. Post—reading (10 min.)

1) The teacher asked the whole calss to read aloud eachparagraph

and asked the individual to tell the main idea.

- 2) The teacher showed the slide to help the studentscomfirm the main idea of each paragraph. English is the most widdy spoken language in the world. Example:
- 1.as a first language in 5 countries as a foreign language Inmany other countries, China, Japan, ...
  - 2. be widely used for businessa. buy and sell
  - b.most business letters
  - c. half of the world's telephone calls
- d. 3/4 of the world's books and newspapers e.be used by travellers and business people
- 3) The teacher askd the whole class to open theworkbook.Do the cmperehension exercise: Right of Wrong Step 5. Communication (12 min.)
- 1) The teacehr asked the students to do group work, talking about Putonghua, with the help of chart in table 3.
- 2) The teacher collected the ideas of each group and filledin the blanks one by one. The complete table is like this:
  - 3) The teacher played the video again, and reviewed thekey phrases.
  - a.the largest number of
  - b.is widely spoken
  - 4) Assignment

这堂五个环节的课文"整体教学"结束后,听课者感到很精彩,其突出之处在于四张简表的妙用;

表 1 是把课文内容的线索整理成一个简表,使学生清晰地了解课文大意,它提供了学习表达的范例。

表 2 是把课文结构按写作特点有序编排,使学生深入地掌握课文内容,它展示了写作和阅读的技巧。

表 3 是保留课文主要形式,而出示内容待填的简表可使学生迅速地模仿课文进行表达,它给出了必要的提示。

表 4 是学生讨论后所表达的内容,使学生能鲜明地感受到学习的意义,它显示了学以致用的功效。

这四张简表十分形象和具体地演示了课文整体教学的操作步骤,即理解内容——掌握形式——模仿运用。在这个过程中,学生作为学习活动的主体,自始至终保持较高的主动性。首先,在教师启发下积极理解内容;接着,在教师提示下掌握重点语言形式;最后,在教师组织下学会模仿运用。这四张简表的成功之处在于:它运用了"理解内容第一,语言形式第二"这种课文整体教学的总原则。在当前普遍重视课文词汇、语法练习的情况下,这种教学方法更显得富有创造性。

### 这节公开课的主要特色是:

1.充分贯彻新大纲的精神,学以致用,体现了初级中学英语教学目的是"通过听说读写的训练使学生获得英语基础知识和为交际初步运用英语的能力,激发学生的学习兴趣,养成良好的学习习惯,为进一步学习打好初步的基础,使学生受到思想品德、爱国主义和社会主义等方面的教育,发展学生的思维能力和自学能力。"

- 2.在课文教学的处理上显示出整体教学的完整性、综合性和全面性。完整性是指一节课时间里达到从理解课文内容到模仿运用这一过程;综合性是指听说训练的结合,通过观看两次录像,学生理解后,运用所学的语言形式进行口头表达;全面性指语言知识与语言能力,训练重要语言词组和听说能力。
- 3.教学组织形式上显现出丰富性。运用多媒体电化教学手段,如录像、投影、幻灯、图表,以及 pair work, group work,个别和全班活动等,作用是帮助学生理解内容——掌握形式—模仿运用。

这节课如果没有录像带,换成放录音或默读,同样可获得最佳效果。评课会上有个别教师提出这节课生词、词组、语法讲得不多也不够透;也有人认为只有好学生、好学校才能用英语授课。执信中学的教师对此作了如下回答。

首先,新大纲和新教材强调学以致用,本节课的设计是为了学生最终的交际,事实上目的达到了。词组可在本单元的前一课或后一课中有步骤地学习和复习,而本节课的语法和几个单词的用法也已重点介绍和运用了。用英语授课牵涉到教学要求的高与低问题。相当一部分教师在初中起始阶段迁就基础差的学生而降低要求,使学生处在较低水平上。显然,能否达到较理想的教学效果,关键在于教师的引导。从长远和根本的教学目的来看,应当以高标准要求学生,鼓励学生主动理解和积极运用,这是调动学生积极性的最佳途径,而不是仅靠做语法习题、机械记忆、死记硬背去获取高分数。

从这节成功的公开课中,我们得到了许多有益的启示:

第一,只有真正理解新大纲的实质,掌握新教材要旨的教师才会从根本上设计出符合新大纲和新教材要求的英语课,才会把劲用到刀刃上,教得自如,学得有效。因此,广大教师很有必要树立交际教学的教学新观念,充分认清过去只重语法和语言形式教学的片面性和局限性,这是当前一个不可忽略的紧要问题。

第二,提倡课文整体教学的方式,既从宏观上把握好理解内容——掌握形式——模仿表达这三个步骤,又从微观上处理好整个与局部的关系。整体是课文的理解,局部是语言形式的掌握,前者为主,后者为次。课文理解和语言形式的最终目的是为"运用"和为"交际"服务。

第三,要丰富教学组织的方式和形式。教师应有意识地选择深受学生喜爱的手段,如课文背景介绍,电教设备、图表的使用,有趣交际题目的设计等。

笔者认为,这堂公开课的成功,说明了广州市初中英语教学在新教材的课文处理上已逐渐摸索出一套简明实用的模式,即理解内容——

掌握形式——模仿运用,相信它能被越来越多的教师认同和接受,在广 泛地区推广。

# 初三册 Lesson Sixty—five 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2.功能:问路和应答(Asking the way and responses)
- 1) Can you tell me the way to the museum, please?

- 2) Go along Zhong shan Road, and turn right/left at the second/thirrding.
  - 3) Take the second/third trunmg on the left/right.
  - 4) Go up this road to the end, and go across the bridge.
  - 5) It's between the post office and the hospital.
  - 6) You can't miSS it.
  - 7) Thanks very much.
  - 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2. 教师用投影仪打出课文第1部分图示,介绍本课生词。
- 3.教师启发学生复习过去学过的有关询问方向和指示方向的用语,并在图示上先标出一条简单路线(如:从NO.7Middle School 到 Book shop,要求学生用英语指出正确的行进路线:

T: Now please look at the map. Someone is at No.7 Middle Schnd, he wants to go the book shiop. He is a new student, hedoesn't know the way. If he wants to ask the way, what shouldhe say?

Ss: Exccuse me. Hew can I get to the Book Shop?

Excuse me. Where is the book shop, please?

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the book shop, please?

T: Good. Now who can tell him the way?

请同学到前面来指路,教师予以必要纠正。

- 3.增加难度,让学生根据教师打出的图示,自己准备指路用语:
- ${\sf T}$  : Now someone is here, near the  ${\sf TV}$  Factory. He wantsto go to the museum. Who can tell me the way?

给学生几分钟时间准备(不能看书),然后请几位同学到前面来指出行进路线。教师不必进行纠正。听课文第2部分录音两遍,学生边听边核对自己的答案。

- 4.再听录音,学生跟读一至两遍。
- 5.两人一组,按照课文第3部分的提示与要求,进行对话练习。数分钟后,请几位同学到前面表演。
  - 6. 由学生小结在本课中所见到的有关问路、指路的用语。
  - 7. 做练习册习题 1。这次要求学生用书面形式完成。
  - 8.布置作业
  - 1)练习朗读本课对话,熟记有关问路、指路用语,抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。

### 初三册 Lesson Sixty—six 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

1.词汇(略)。

- 2. 句型:
- 1) Isn't it beautiful!
- 2) That's what we did in China in the old days.
- 3) It makes me feel thirsty!
- 3. 语法:初步学习一般过去时的被动语态。

二、教具

录音机:投影仪。 三、**教学步骤** 

- 1.复习教师用投影仪打出第65课图示,设计某人要去某几个地方,由学生指出行进路线,并用英语作正确说明。
  - 2.借助课文插图,教授本课生词及短语:

T:Now please look at these pictures. Where can we see these things? Yes, that's right, in the museum. They are ONSHOW in the museum. We can see them in GLASS-TOPPED tables. Now look at Picture 1, what's that in English? Yes, it's acup. And what about picture 2? Yes, it's a hat. It's a KING'Shat. In, Piccture 3 we can see a THEMOS. NOW the last one, yes, that's a TEAPOT.

放慢语速,领读出现的新词。

- 3.给学生6分钟时间默读课文(本课计约286个词),对其余生词可允许学生查阅书后同汇表。规定时限过后,由学生回答在课文提示中列出的问题。
  - 4. 领读生词,反复几遍,直到学生初步掌握为止。
- 5.放课文录音,学生跟读一至两遍。做练习册习题 1。先要求学生口答, 再布置为书面的家庭作业。
- 6. 扼要解释难句(见难点讲解);启发学生分析一般过去时态被动语态的构成和用法。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读课文, 抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册各习题。

### 四、难点讲解

1. Isn't it beautiful!它真漂亮啊!

这是一个感叹句。表示说话时的惊异、喜悦、气忿等情绪的句子叫感叹句,很多都是由 what 或 how 引起。what 用来修饰一个名词,而 how 则用来修饰形容词、副词或动词。例如:

What a nice present it is!这是件多好的礼物啊!

How fast Li Lei runs!李磊跑得真快啊!

在日常生活中,有时一个陈述句、祈使句或疑问句等也可用来表示上面 提到过的种种情绪,因此,也可看成感叹句(像本课中的这句)。类似的情 况还有:

- I know! "smlkd Lucy. "They have steps, and they beginWEth L!" "我知道了!"露西笑着说, "它们有许多节,由L打头!"(L. 35)
  - "Don't worry!"he said."别着急!"他说。
- "Best wishes for Chirstmas and the New Year!""衷心祝愿圣诞快乐新年好!"(L.56)

2.It makes me feel thirsty.它使我觉得口渴。

在役使动词 let, have, make 之后, 动词不定式通常要省去 to。其句型为: let/make/have sb.do sth.

3. They saw many old things on show in glass—toppedtables.他们看到了在带玻璃桌面的桌子里展览的许多古老的东西。

介词短语 on show 用来修饰 many old thugs,作定语。当介词短语作定语时,通常放在被修饰名词的后面。

glass—topped 是个合成形容词,意思是"带玻璃桌面的"。两个或两个以上的词结合成一个新词的方法叫合成词。例如:

kind—hearted 热心的

Mr know—all 自称无所不知的先生

man—made 人造的

4. She pointed at a strange thing with three legs and astrange top. 她指着一个奇怪的东西,这个东西有三条腿和一个古怪的盖。

介词短语 with three legs and a strange top 在句中作定语,修饰 a strange thing.

# 初三册 Lesson Sixty—seven 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1. 词汇(略)。
- 2. 语法:继续学习一般过去时态的被动语态。
- 3.功能:学习一些常见标志(Some common signs)
- 1) ENTRANCE 2) EXIT 3)CLOSED 4)OPEN 5) BUSINESSHOURS 6) NO PHOTOS 7) NO SMOKING 8) PUSH 9) PULL

#### 二、教具

录音机:投彩仪。

#### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 教师针对上一课课文内容提问(内容可参照练习册 66 页习题 1)。
- 2.介绍本课部分生词,可借助一组图片,如:用国徽代表 PRC,用画有解放军战士的图片代表 PLA,用党旗图案代表 the Party。在学生初步掌握上述词汇后,两人一组,做课文第1部分对话。请三组同学给出自己的答案,教师予以订正。
  - 3. 打开练习册,学生独立书面完成习题1,当堂核对答案。
- 4.打开课本,学生看课文第2部分插图,先要求学生不查生词,而是通过做练习册习题2,为每一句话找到对应的标志,从而了解该标志含义。请几位同学给出自己的答案,教师予以修正。
- 5. 听课文第2部分录音,学生反复跟读几遍,直到初步读准、读熟练为止。
- 6.用投影仪打出如下标志,由学生辨认。教师可为如下标志打出一些附加说明,由学生对号入座(教师使用下表时可将右面的附加说明打乱顺序):

#### SOME OTHER SIGNS

OFFICE HOURS	People work in the office during this time.			
DANGER	Be careful! It's verey dangecrous here!			
NO PARKING	You can't park ( put ) your car here.			
FRAGILE	Be careful.It's easily broken			
PLAY	You can play the recorder by pressing ( using ) this key.			
PAUSE	You can stop the recorder for a little while by using this key.			
THIS SIDE UP	This should be the top side.			

### 7. 布置作业

- 1) 熟记本课中出现的有关标志用词。
- 2) 观察周围事物,记下所见到的英文标志。
- 3) 书面完成练习册习题 3。

### 四、难点讲解

Where else can you see them?你还能在别的什么地方见到它们(指标志)?

else 表示"别的"意思。在和 any—; every—; some—; no——等开头的不定代词连用时,是形容词;和 where, how, why 等副词连用时,else 是副词。请看以下例句:

- 1) Look at something else, for example, a radio.再看看别的东西,比如说,收音机等。(L.62)
  - 2) Nobody else knew the plan.没有别的人知道这个计划。
- 3) It's too crowded here.Let's go somewhe else.这里太拥挤了,让我们去别的地方吧。

此外, else 还可和 who, what 等疑问代词连用。例如:

Who else went to the party with you?还有什么人和你起去参加聚会了?

# 初三册 Lesson Sixty—eight 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 听力训练(见练习册)。
- 2. 语法: 小结一般过去时的被动语态。
- 3. 书面表达练习。
- 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2.准备做听力练习。给学生一分钟准备时间,听录音三遍,当堂核对答案。
- 3.组织学生两人一组,按课本要求做第2部分对话练习,尽量借助实物表演小对话,如学生手中的钥匙、手表、外衣等。
  - 4. 给学生两分钟时间,阅读课文第3部分小范文。要求学生模仿范文,

# 描写一下同伴的某件物品。教师用投影仪打出提示部分:

Wbat has your friend got?

How long has he/she got it?

Where was it made/What was it made of?

Where did he/she buy it?

Does he/she often use it?

Does he/she like it or not?

Would he /she like a better one?

要求学生根据提示用五分钟左右时间写一个小短文,请几位同学朗读自己的短文,教师予以讲评。

5.学生自己阅读复习要点,教师解答学生提出的问题。

小结一般过去时态的被动语态。

小结在本单元第65课所学的有关问路及应答用语。

- 6.布置作业
- 1)练习朗读本课对话及短文。
- 2) 书面完成练习册习题 2、3。

# 初三册 Lesson Sixty—nine 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 句型:
- 1) Make sure that it is straight.
- 2) Put the tree in the hole so that it is straight.
- 3) The ground must be jsst right—neither too wet nor too dry.
- 3. 语法:初步学习含有情态动词的被动语态:
- 1) The earth must be just right.
- 2) The hole should be big enough.
- 3) The ground must not be too hard.

### 二、教具

录音机;投影仪;一组种树的图片或简笔画。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告
- 2. 打开课本,利用课文第1部分的插图,介绍本课内容和部分生词:
- T: Now please look at the picture. First tell me what you can see in the picture.

Ss: We can see some hills, some trees, and two students.

T: Right.What are the students going to do, do you know? Yes, they are going to PLANT trees.

教师做出挖树坑的动作,帮助学生领会这个单词的意思,并领读生词。

T: Now it's spring, It's the best time to plant trees. Pleaselisten to the first part of the text and tell me what is happening tomorrow and what they are going to do tomorrow.

听课文第1部分录音一至两遍,学生回答教师的提问。

- 3.用投影仪打出一组有关种树的简笔画,启发学生根据简笔画理解本课 生词含义。教师可使用如下语言介绍出本课其它生词:
- T: If you want to plant trees, what must you do first?

Yes, you must DIG a HOLE for the tree first. When youdig the hole, the ground should be just right. Can it be too wet? of course not. Can it be too dry? No, it can't be too dry, either. So the ground must be NEITHER too wet NOR too dry.

教师反复领读生词,直到学生初步掌握为止。

- 4.打开课本,学生独立阅读课文第2部分有关种树的说明。允许学生查阅所剩的个别生词。
  - 5. 听课文第2部分录音,学生跟读两至三遍。
  - 6.要求学生独立做课文下面的正误判断题。当堂核对答案。
  - 7. 扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 8.再次用投影仪打出种树的一组简笔图,要求学生用自己组织的语言将种树过程描述下来。
  - 9. 布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课课文, 抄写生词。
  - 2) 书面完成练习册习题。

# 四、难点讲解

1.The ground must be just right——neither too wet nortoo dry. 地面必须正好合适,既不太湿也不要过于干燥。

neither...nor...是 both...and...的反意词组,意为:既不...也不...,用来连接两个表示否定意义的结构。使用这个短语时,应注意以下两点:

1)注意连接两个平行的结构。例如:

He Is neither a teacher nor a doctor.他既不是个教师,也不是个医生(连接两个名词)。

Uncle Wang neither smokes nor drinks. 王叔叔既不吸烟, 也下饮酒(连接谓语动词)。

2)neither...nor...后面谓语动词的人称和数,要与离它最近的主语保持一致。例如:

Neither he nor I am wrong.他和我都没有错。

但在非正式英语中,也可有以下说法:

Neither my father nor I were at home that day.那天我和父亲都不在家。

2.Put the tree in the hole so that it is straight.把树放在树坑里以便放直。

句中 so that 意为"为了;以便",引导表示目的的状语从句。例如: The children put stockings at the end of their beds beforethey go to sleep so that they may get presents from FatherChristmas.孩子们 临睡前把袜子放在床头,以便从圣诞老人那里得到礼物。

# 初三册 Lesson Seventy 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2.句型:
- 1) The Great Green Wall will stop the wind from blowing the earthaway.
  - 2) The more, the btter.
  - 3. 语法
  - 1)继续学习含有情态动词的被动语态;
  - 2)复习一般现在时、一般过去时的被动语态。
  - 3) 初步学习表示计量的用语:

The Great Green Wall is 7000kilometres long, and between 400 and 1700 kilometres wide.

4) 理解现在进行时的被动语态用法:

Today, too many trees are still being cut down in the USA.

二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 教师用投影仪打出上一节课用过的简笔图 ,由学生叙述种树的步骤。
  - 2. 教师用如下语言引出本课内容:
- T: Now class, I'm sure that you all know the Great Wall. De you know we have another great wall, that is the Great Green Wall? Lan you guess what a wall it is? Right, It's a wallof many, many trees. Now please open your books and read theteXt yourselves, then answer my question.

给学生 7~8 分钟时间自己默读课文,允许学生查阅生词(本课计约 327 个词)。用投影仪打出读前提问(Pre—readingquestions):

- 1) Where has China built a new Great Wall?
- 2) How many trees have Wang Feng and other workers planted this year?

规定时限过后,学生回答教师的提问以及课文提示中列出的问题。教师 予以必要修正。

- 3. 教师须读生词,学生反复练习,直到初步掌握为止。
- 4. 放课文录音。学生跟读一至两遍。
- 5. 扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 6.教师用投影仪打出下表,要求学生在反复阅读课文的基础上完成表格中要求(表格中术语可用中文方式提供给学生):(见下表)
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读课文, 抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。
  - 3)准备用自己组织的语言描述绿色长城。

Spedal features	Across the northern part of China ; 7000				
of the Great	kilometres long , between 400 and 1700 kilometres				
Green Wall	wide				
Function of the	It stops the wind from blowing the earth away ; and				
Great Green wall	stops the san from moving towards the rich farmland				
	in the south. It has saved a lot of land.				
Something about	They work at Yulin in Shanxi.They have planted ten				
Wang Feng and	thousand tress this yedr. It's difficult to work on				
other workers.	the Great Green Wall , they have to grow				
	their own food.				

# (斜体部分供教师参考。)

### 四、难点讲解

1. It shows what has happened to the forests of the USA in the last 350 years.它展示了最近 350 年来美国的森林所发生的一切。

happen to 发生。例如:

A bad accident happened to the family the day beforeyesterday. 前天这家出了个交通事故。(或:前天这家人出事了。)

2.The Great Green Wall is 7000 kilometres long, andbetween 400 and 1700 kilometres wide.绿色长城有 7000 公里长,400—1700 公里宽不等。

### 表示计量的句型:

主语+be 动词+表示计量的名词及长、宽、高等词。例如:

The river is about 10 metres deep.这条河大约有 10 米深。

3. The Great Green Wall will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland in the south.绿色长城阻止沙漠向南方的良田移动。

stop...from doing sth.防止.....做某事;以免.....做某事。

4. The more, the better.

句中 the 是副词。副词 the 与形容词或副词的比较级连用 表示 越是……越是……例如:

A: What time shall we leave?我们何时动身?

B: The sooner the better.越早越好。

( = as soon as possible)

The more he has, the more he wants.有的越多,他越想要。

5. Was it difficult to work on the Great Green Wall?参加营造绿色长城的劳动很辛苦吗?

注意句中介词 on 的用法。on 除了表示"在某个平面上",还可以表示"在(或靠近)某条线上(包括河流、道路等)"。例如:

He comes from a small city on the Yellow River.他来自黄河边的一座小城。

我们可以把绿色长城看作是像河流、道路那样的线状物,故前面介绍词用 on。

# 初三册 Lesson Seventy—eight 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型: The world's population is growing faster and faster.
- 3. 语法:继续学习千位以上数词的读法。

复习形容词、副词的比较等级。

二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

### 三、教学步骤

1.复习 值日生报告。

教师随意用汉语给出一些数词,由学生将它们译为英语,以练习学生的快速反应。

用投影仪打出一些国家或城市的人口数字,同学两人一组之间问答。

- 2.集中讲解本课生词;并反复领读,直到学生初步掌握为止。
- 3. 给学生五分钟时间自己默读课文(本课计约 216 个
- 词)。规定时限过后,学生回答课文提示中所列的两个问题,教师予以 订正。
  - 4. 听课文录音,学生跟读一至两遍。
  - 5. 扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 6. 做练习册习题 1, 先要求学生口头回答, 经教师讲评之后, 再将其布置为书面作业。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课课文, 抄写生词。
  - 2)准备复述课文。
  - 3)书面完成练习册习题。

#### 四、难点讲解

1. The population problem may be the greatest one of theworld today. 人口问题也许是当今世界上最严重的问题。

代词 one 代替上文出现的 problem 一词。

the world today 可以译为:今日世界。

porbelm 和 qeustion 均指问题。其区别是 problem 一般用来表示"困难的问题","社会问题"或"某学科的问题",还可以表示"习题"。与此相应的动词用 solve 和 work out,例如:

We can not solve the housing problem in one day.我们不可能在一天内解决住房问题。

This maths problem is difficult , I can't work it out.这道数学题太难了!我做不出来。

question 一词用来表示"提问、疑问"等。与此相应的动词要用 answer 或 ask,例如:

The teacher couldn't answer Edison's strange questions.老师答不出爱迪生的那些奇怪的问题。

Excuse me, Miss Gao. May I ask you a question?对不起, 高老师, 我能问您一个问题吗?

2.During the next hour, over 10,440 more babies will beborn on the earth.再过一个小时,又有 10,440 婴儿出生。

more 表不"再;又"。例如:

I think we need some more hot water.我想我们再要些热水。

以下各句中 more 的用法相同:

In one day, people have to find food for over 250,000mouths more. 一天中,人们不得不为新增加的25万张嘴提供食品。

Just think how many more people there will be in a year!想一想在一年里又该增加多少人吧!

3. That means that in about 600 years, there will be standing room only on the earth. 那就是说,大约 600 年以后,地球上只有立足之地了。

介词 in 可以表示:在……以后。例如:

He will be here in a few days.几天以后他将到这里。

The headmaster will see you in two hours.校长在两小时后要见你。

4. The world's population is growing faster and faster. 世界的人口增长越来越快。

两个形容词比较等级并列在一起,即:"比较级+and+比较级",可用来表示"越来越……"的意思;如果是多音节形容词坝  $\mathsf{U}$  用"more and more+形容词原级"。例如:

Han Meimei's English is getting better and better.韩美美的英语越来越好了。

Because of the hot weather, it's becoming more and morediffcult to get to sleep.由于炎热的天气,越来越难以入睡了。

# 初三册 Lesson Seventy—nine 教案设计

#### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 语法:复习千位以上数词
- 3.课文:进一步掌握课文内容。
- 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 继续复习千位以上数词的读法。
- 2. 听第 78 课课文录音, 学生跟读一遍。
- 3.教师用投影仪打出以下表格,要求学生在反复阅读课文的基础上,填写有关内容(斜体部分供教师参考);(见下页)

教师还可要求学生根据第 3 自然段内容绘制一张世界人口增长的图示。 下图供参考:

(教师可视学生情况,介绍 birth—control 和 one—child policy 这两个词语):

T: So we should have birth—control and carry out One—
child Policy.

THE GROWING POPULATION OF THE WORLD

THE GROWTHO TOTAL TITLE WORLD						
	every minute 174 babieE					
Nynber of born	every hour	very hour 10,440 babies				
	every day	250,000 babies				
What will people have	the world's people have to find					
to do in one day?	food for over 250,000 mouths in					
	one day .					
How many more people	There will be about					
will there be in one	91,250,000more in one year.					
year?						
What will happen in	There will be standing room only.					
about 600 years?						

打开课本,指导学生就课文第1部分表格进行对话练习请几组同学表演。

- 5. 听课文第 2 部分录音,学生可以看课本第 1 部分。每听一句暂停,请一位同学回答问题,直至将录音听完。对于个别答案较为灵活的题目,允许学生有争论。
  - 6. 两人一组,就课文第3部分进行问答练习。
  - 7. 指导学生做练习册习题。
  - 8.布置作业
  - 1)练习朗读本单元所学课文、对话;继续练习千位以上数词读法。
  - 2) 书面完成练习册习题。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 听力训练(见练习册)。
- 2. 语法:初步学习过去将来时态。
- 3. 书面表达练习。
- 二、教具

录音机。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2.要求学生根据自己绘制出的世界人口增长图示,用英语进行描述。
- 3.准备做练习册听力训练。给学生一分钟准备时间,听录音三遍,当堂 核对答案。
- 4.学生打开课本,按课文第2部分要求选词填空。要求学生独立完成。 请几位同学朗读答案,教师予以必要修正。
- 5.利用复习要点中例句扼要讲解过去将来时的构成和用法。教师可视学生掌握情况,酌情为学生补充一些有关过去将来时态的笔头练习。
  - 6. 学生独立阅读复习要点中所列其它内容,教师解答学生的问题。
  - 7. 指导学生当堂书面完成练习册其它习题,并核对答案。

8.布置作业

预习下一单元内容。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty—two 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)。
- 2. 句型:
- 1) They were either too big or too small.
- 2) That's much too expensive.
- 3. 语法:初步学习过去完成时态的用法。

二、教具

录音机;投影仪。 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2. 教师用以下语言引导出本课生词:

T: Yesterday I went to do some shopping. I wanted to buya pair shoes because my shoes were worn out. First I went to asmall shop, but they didn't have any shoes. They SOLD OUTAII the shcos. Then I went to another shop. But the shoes therewere EIHER too big OR too small (借助手势加以说明)。Theshopkeeper said PERHAPS(or:maybe)they would have more shoes soon. I'll go there again and have a look.

反复领读生词,直到学生初步掌握为止。

- 3.布置学生阅读课文。给学生六分半钟时间(本课计约 264 个词),允许学生查阅其它个别生词。教师用投影仪打出读前提问(Pre—readinsquestions):
  - 1) What was the boy going to do a week later?
  - 2) What did he decide to buy at last?

规定时限过后,学生回答上述问题。

- 4. 听课文录音,学生跟读一至两遍。
- 5. 做练习册习题 1, 先要求学生予以口头回答, 再布置为书面家庭作业。
- 6. 扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)和过去完成时的构成及用法。
- 7.布置作业
- 1) 练习朗读本课课文, 抄写生词。
- 2)准备复述课文。
- 3) 书面完成练习册习题。

#### 四、难点讲解

1. The shop was qutie new, for it had opened only theweek before.商店很新,因为它上一周刚刚开张。

for 是连词,表示:因为。

- 2. They were either too big or too small.它们(指鞋)要么太大,要么太小。
  - either...or...意思是:或者.....或者。
  - 3.That's cheap.I'11 have it, please.这东西便宜,我买下了。

That's much too expensive. I don't think I'11 take it.这东西太贵了,我不想买。

注意,两句中动词 have 和 take 均表示"买下"的意思,而不用"buy"这个词。

much 可以和 too 连用,修饰名词或形容词,但位置不同:

修饰名词时,用 too much;修饰形容词时,用 much too。例如:

The doctor asked the fat lady not to eat too much foodevery day. 医生告诫那个胖女人每天不要吃太多的食物。

We can't go out. It's much too cold teday!我们不能出去,今天太冷了!

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty—three 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型:
- 1 ) They were so pleased to see each other they forgot everythingelse.
  - 2) The jacket cost so much that the didn't buy it.
  - 3. 语法: 初步学习由 so...that...引导的表示结果的状语从句。
  - 4. 功能:复习已经学过的购物用语。

### 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 教师就第82课课文内容进行提问,学生迅速给予回答(问题设计可参阅第82课练习1)。
  - 2.集中讲解本课生词,反复练习,直到学生初步掌握为止。
- 3.给学生四分半钟时间默读课文(本课文计约 186 个词),教师用投影仪打出读前提问 Pre—rending questions):
  - 1) What were John and his friend busy doing in the shop?
  - 2) What did John almost forget to do?

规定时限过后,学生回答上述问题及阅读提示中的提问,教师予以评判。

- 4. 听课文录音,学生跟读一至两遍。
- 5. 做练习册习题 1(方法同前)。
- 6. 扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 7. 布置作业
- 1) 练习朗读课文, 抄写生词。
- 2)书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

I.They were so pleased to see each other that they forgoteverything e1se.他们又见面了,高兴得把其它的事都忘了。

句中 so...that 引导的是表示结果的状语从句。so 既可以修饰形容词,也可以修饰副词。例如:

The coat was so expensive that he didn't buy it.这件外衣太贵了,

他没有买。

so...that 的中文意思是:"如此……以致……",但通常都不译出。例如本课第2部分的三个句子可以分别译为:

- 1) 这套衣服太贵了,他买不了。
- 2) 这件夹克很便宜,他决定买下了。
- 3) 他的鞋太脏了,必须刷洗。
- 2.They talked on and on very happily.他们都很高兴,不停地聊起来。 句中 on and on 是副词短语,表示"不停地做某事"。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty—five 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型: I'll take you to see the doctor.
- 3.功能:学习以下看病用语(Seeing the doctor)
- 1) I don't feel very well.
- 2) I've got a headache and a cough.
- 3) I feel terrible.
- 4) There is something wrong with...
- 5) Perhaps she has caught a cold.
- 二、教具

录音机:投影仪。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2. 教师使用如下语言,并借助表情和表演,引出本课所学内容和部分词汇:
- T: Well, class, I'm afraid I'm not feeling very well today. (以手指头) I'm having a HEADACHE, and I have got aCOUGH(咳嗽几声,以帮助学生理解。) Perhaps I HAVE CAUGHT A COLD. But it's not SERIOUS. Yet I'll stay in bedTILL tomorrow.

放慢语速,反复讲一至两遍。领读生词。

- 3.准备听课文第 1 部分录音。用投影仪打出听前提问(Pre-listening questions):
  - 1) What's wrong with Kate?
  - 2) What does her mother ask her to do?

听录音一至两遍,学生回答上述问题。再听录音,学生跟读一至两遍。

- 4. 两人一组, 反复练习这部分对话, 数分钟后, 请几组同学表演。
- 5. 听课文第 2 部分录音。学生练习朗读。然后两人一组,按课文第 3 部分要求编写对话。请几组同学表演自己的小对话。
  - 6. 指导学生书面完成练习册习题。如果时间允许,可订正部分答案。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课对话, 抄写生词。
  - 2) 熟记本课中出现的有关看病用语。
  - 3)书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

A: Nothing serious, I hope. 我希望(病情)不严重。

B: I hope not.希望如此。

I hope not 通常用来表示说话人不希望发生某事、或是对上文含有否定意义的话语表示赞同。这是口语中常见的一种简略说法。例如:

A: Wi11 it rain?要下雨吗?

B: I hope not.希望别下(雨)。

如果要表达希望发生某种情况、或对上文含有肯定意义的话语表示赞同,用 I hope so.例如:

A: Do you think that we can have more time to play anddo less homework?你认为我们会有更多的时间去玩,而少做作业吗?

B: I hope so. 我希望如此。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty—six 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1. 词汇(略)
- 2.句型:
- 1) His tempsrature seems to be all right.
- 2) Shall I keep him away from school?
- 3) It seems worse than a cold.
- 3. 语法:初步学习动词不定式用作定语等用法;

Has he had anything to eat this morning?

- 4. 功能:继续学习有关看病用语:
- 1) What's your trouble?
- 2) Have you taken his temperature?
- 3) Open your mouth and say"Ah".
- 4) You'd better take him to the nurse. She'll give him some pills/medicine.
  - 5) He'll be all right soon.

### 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2. 教师用投影仪打出以下各句。要求学生用 You'd

better do sth.等句式,给出下文:

I've caught a cold.

I've had a headache.

I'm not feeling well today.

I'm feeling terrible.

I'm feeling very ill now.

I've got a cough.

I didn't sleep well last night.

I've got a pain here.

针对某一种"症状",可以有不同答案,鼓励学生开动脑筋,尽量运用所学英语进行好这项练习。

- 3.集中讲解本课生词,并反复领读,直到学生初步掌握为止。
- 4.给学生五分钟时间阅读课文(本课计约207个词)。教师用投影仪打出读前提问(Pre—reading questions):
  - 1) Is Tom's temperature all right?
  - 2) Doesthe doctor think that Tom is terribly ill? 规定时限过后,学生回答上述问题。放录音,学生跟读一至两遍。
  - 5. 做练习册习题 1, 方法同前。
  - 6.教师扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 7. 由学生小结在这两课中所学到的有关看病用语(分别见两课教学内容)。
  - 8.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课对话, 抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。
  - 3) 熟记所学有关看病用语。

### 四、难点讲解

- I.Have you taken his tempertaure?你给他测体温了吗?测量某人体温、服药等,常使用 take 这个动词。
- 2.His temperture seems to be all right.他的体温看起来正常。 seem 意思是:好像、似乎,后面可接名词、形容词、动词不定式及从句等。例如:
  - It seems cold today.今天看起来很冷。

He seemed a very old man.他看上去似乎很老了。

- I seem to hear someone talking in the next room.我好像听到隔壁房间有人在讲话。
- It seemed that no one knew how to do it.看起来没有人知道怎么做这件事。

seem 后面可以接形容词比较等级形式。如本课中这句:

It seems worse than a cold.看上去比感冒要重。

### 初三册 Lesson Eighty—seven 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 功能:继续学习用一些有关看病用语;
- 1) Have you taken your medicine today?
- 2) This place hurts.
- 3) I've got a pain here.

4Take this medicine three times a day.

- 5) Drink plerty of water and have a good rdst.
- 6) Have a good rest. Then you'll feel better.

### 二、教具

录音机.

### 三、教学步骤

1.复习 值日生报告。

教师针对86课课文内容提些问题,学生快速回答。以下问题供参考:

T: Now I'm going to ask you some questions about Tom.

Do you remember where Tom and his mother were?

What was wrong with Tom?

Did Tom have a temperoture?

Did he sleep well last night?

Did he have his breakfast? What did he have forbreakfast?

And what does this show?

What did the doctor say?

Why did Tom's mother say that it seemed worse than a cold?

Did Tom want to go to school? Why not? Can you guess?

Now let's read the second part of the text and get the answer.

- 3.打开课本,给学生两分钟时间默读故事结尾部分,允许学生查阅生词。 规定时限过后,请同学回答教师在上一步骤中提出的问题。
  - 4. 领读生词,学生反复练习,直到初步掌握为止。
  - 5. 听这部分录音,学生跟读一至两遍。

将两课课文录音完整地再听一遍。给学生几分钟准备时间,将汤姆看病的故事叙述下来。可以请若干同学"接力"叙述,即每个人叙述一小段。

- 6. 听课文第 2 部分录音。教师布置听前提问 (Pre—listening questions):
  - 1) Is Kate better now?
  - 2) How do you know?

听录音一至两遍,学生回答上述提问。再放录音,学生跟读一至两遍。

- 7. 学生练习课文第 3 部分提供的凯特与护士的对话。请同学小结在本课中见到的有关看病的用语。
  - 8. 扼要解释难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 9.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课对话, 抄写生词。
  - 2) 熟记本课中出现的有关看病用语。
  - 3)书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

1. I don't feel like eating。我不想吃东西。

feel like doing sth.想要做某事。后面通常接 eating, drinking, sleeping 等词。

2.Drink plenty of water and have a good rest.多喝水,好好休息。plenty of 充足;大量。后面既可接不可数名词也可接可数名词。例如: There is no need to hurry.We'ye got plenty of time.不要急急忙忙的,我们有足够的时间。

Little Tom had got plenty of ideas.小汤姆有许许多多的主意。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty—eight 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1. 听力训练(见练习册)。
- 2. 语法: 小结动词不定式和疑问词连用及用作定语的情况。

学习现在完成时态与一般过去时态的区别。

3. 功能:小结有关看病的用语。

二、教具

录音机;投影仪。 三、**教学步骤** 

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2. 检查学生用自己的语言叙述汤姆看病的小故事,予以讲评。
- 3.准备做听力训练。学生用一分钟时间准备,听录音三遍,当堂核对答案。
- 4. 学生独立做课本第 2 部分对话练习。然后两人一组 , 表演自己的答案。 教师予以必要修正。
- 5.学生阅读复习要点内容。教师结合例句讲解动词不动定式用法。用投影仪打出例句,讲解现在完成时与一般过去时的区别(见难点讲解)。
  - 6. 指导学生做练习册习题。
  - 7.布置作业

书面完成练习册习题。

四、难点讲解

现在完成时和一般过去时的区别:

现在完成时和一般过去时都表示在过去完成的动作,但现在完成时强调 这一动作与现在的关系,如对现在产生的结果、影响等,所以它不能和表示 过去的时间状语连用;一般过去时则只表示过去的事实,不表示和现在的关 系,它可以和表示过去的状语连用。例如:

I have seen the film already.我已经看过这场电影了。(表示:我已经知道了有关这场电影的故事情节。)

I saw the film last Sundy.我上星期日看的这场电影。

(表示:动作在上星期日发生,和现在没有联系。)再如:

A: Have you taken the medicine?你吃药了吗?B: Yes, I have.吃过了。

A: When did you take it?什么时候吃的?

B: An hour ago. 一小时以前。

# 初三册 Lesson Eighty—nine 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1. 词汇(略)
- 2.句型:复习以下句型
- 1) It's a long time since we met last.
- 2) Eithher Wei Hua or Ann may be on the team.
- 3) Neither Wei Hua nor Ann is on the team.

- 4) Either time is OK.
- 5) Neiher of them is on the team.
- 3. 语法:

复习情态动词 may 的用法;

了解现在完成时的被动语态:

The team has already been chosen.

二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

三、教学步骤

- 1.复习值日生报告。
- 2. 教师用如下语言引导出本课要学内容和词汇。

T: I'm sure many of you like playing basketball andfootball. And more of you like watching these games. In Jim and Li Lei's school the students are getting rady for an important football match. They are going to take part in the LEAGUE MATCH and play AGAINST other schools. Jim is just back. He is just IN TIME for the match. He doesn't wantto miss it, because it's such an important match.

放慢语速,重复一至两遍,领读生词。

- 3. 听课文第1部分录音, 学生跟读一至两遍。
- 4. 教师通过如下演示,介绍本课第2部分的各个句型。

用投影仪打出一个足球队的名单(Name List),但名单上只有10人:

T: We all know that there are eleven players on each team. Now look at this team, there are only ten players. The PEteacher is thinking whoo is going to be the last one. He is thinking: Li Lei runs fast, but Jim plays better So we may say that EITHER LI LEIOR JIM WILL BE ON THE TEAM.

教师在名单上加上 Li Lei:

Now we can see that Li Lei is on the team.

By the way, both Wei Hua and Ann want to be players. Both of them want to take part in the match. But look at the name list, are they on the team? (名单上没有这两个人) Sowe can say NEITHER WEI HUA NOR ANN IS ON THE TEAM. or: NEITHER OF THEM IS ON THE TEAM.

- 5. 打开书, 学生默读课文第2部分各句。教师检查学生的理解程度。
- 6. 听课文第 3 部分录音,学生跟读一至两遍。组织学生两人一组,模仿这部分内容编对话。
  - 7.指导学生做练习册习题。
  - 8.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读本课对话, 抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。

初三册 Lesson Ninety 教案设计

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2.句型: I found it a bit difficult to workin class because I kept onthinking about the match in the afternoon.
  - 3. 语法:进一步学习过去完成时态:

Our school had played very well during the past year.

4. 书面表达:复习书写日记格式及方法。

二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

# 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2. 教师用以下语言引出本课部分生词:
- T: Today we are going to read a page from a student'sdiary. It's about an impoant football match. By the way, whatis the most important when you play football? It's TEKKWORK! Then your team can be a stmp team. You can BEAT other teams.
- 3.给学生六分钟时间默读课文(本课计约245个词)。教师用投影仪打出读前提问(Pre—reading questions):
  - 1) Which team did the writer's team play against?
  - 2) What did their PE teacher ask them to remember? 规定时限过后,学生回答上述问题。
  - 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一至两遍。
  - 5. 做练习册习题 1。
  - 6. 指导学生复习日记书写格式,扼要讲解课文难句(见难点讲解)。
  - 7.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读课文,准备复述,抄写生词。
  - 2)书面完成练习册习题。

#### 四、难点讲解

I found it a bit difficult to work in class because I kept onthinking about the match in the afternoon.我发现在课堂上有点难以学习,因为我一直在想着下午的比赛。

keep on doing sth.一直做某件事。

另外,句中 it 是先行宾语。真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式短语 to work in class.在英语中这种句式常见,主要是当宾语是动词不定式短语或其它短语(如动名词短语)、从句时,如果后面还有宾语补足语(通常是形容词、名词等),常用 it 作形式宾语,而将真正的宾语放在宾语补足语后面。再如:

Jim didn't find it very difficult to write letters in Chinese. 吉姆发现用汉语写信并不太难。

The farmer thought it strange that a pan could have ababy.农夫 觉得平底锅能生小孩的事是很奇怪。

初三册 Lesson Ninety—one 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

1.词汇(略)

- 2. 句型:
- 1) One player doesn't make a team.
- 2) We did as he told us.
- 3. 语法:继续学习过去完成时的用法
- 1) By the end of the match, they had kicked two goals and we hadkicked four.
  - 2) When I got there, they had already started playing.
  - 二、教具

录音机;投影仪。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 教师就第 90 课课文内容提问,学生快速回答(问题可参考练习册第 90 课的习题 1);并检查复述
  - 2.借助动作或简笔画,教授本课的三个生词。
  - 3. 给学生三分半钟时间默读课文(本课计约151个词)。

教师用投影仪打出读前提问 (Pre—reading questions):

- 1) Who kicktd two goals for No 64 Middle School?
- 2) How many goals did the writer's team kick?

规定时限过后,学生回答上述问题。

- 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一至两遍。
- 5.将两课课文录音完整地放一遍。给学生一点时间准备,然后要求学生复述(仍可采取"接力"做法)。
- 6. 学生独立阅读课文第 2、3 部分内容。要求学生注意含有过去完成时的句子。
  - 7. 小结本单元出现的过去完成时的用法。
  - 8.布置作业
  - 1) 练习朗读课文,继续准备复述,抄写生词。
  - 2) 书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

We did as he told us and we won the first place in the leasue at last!我们按照他说的去做了,终于赢得了联赛的冠军!

句中 as he told us 是表示方式的状语从句,由 as 引导,再如:

The old teacher asked the students to do as he did.老教师让学生们照他的样子做。

# 初三册 Lesson Ninety—two 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1. 听写训练
- 2. 小结过去完成时态的用法。
- 二、教具

录音机。

- 三、教学步骤
- 1.复习 教师检查学生课文复述。
- 2. 听写训练。可听写本单元所学单词和短语或以下短文(供教师参考):

Last week, we had a football match. We playedagainstNo 64 Middle School. They were all very big and strong. Butwe were a better team. We kept passing the ball and had verygood teamwrok. At last we won the match and became the top of the league.

3.准备听课文第 2 部分录音。老师布置听前提问(Pre—listening question)

Who were the boy's team playing against?

听录音一遍,学生回答问题。再听录音,学生跟读一至两遍。

- 4. 给学生几分钟准备时间,表演这个小对话。
- 5.学生自己过一遍复习要点内容,教师解答学生的问题。小结过去完成时的用法,讲评练习中出现的问题。
  - 6. 指导学生当堂做练习册习题,并核对答案。
  - 7.布置作业

预习下一单元内容。

初三册 Lesson Ninety— three 教案设计

- 一、教学内容
- 1. 词汇(略)
- 2. 句型:

复习以下句型:

- 1) Neither of us has much time.
- 2) Both John and Ann have got pen-friends.
- 3) Though I like writing to my friend, it takes a lot of time.
- 二、教具

录音机。

- 三、教学步骤
- 1.复习 值日生报告。

教师继续检查上一单元的课文复述。

2. 听课文第 1 部分录音, 教师布置听前提问(Pre--

listening question):

Do they wrrire to each otehr very often? Why?

听录音一至两遍。学生回答问题。再听录音,学生练习朗读。

- 3.学生自己阅读课文第2部分内容,教师讲解 both, either, neither 等词的用法(见难点讲解)。
- 4.学生跟着录音练习课文第 3 部分并列句。请同学模仿这部分语句造句,然后在全班朗读所造的句子。教师加以讲评。
- 5.介绍连词 though 的用法,要求学生按课本要求,模仿示范进行造句练习。教师予以订正。
  - 6.布置作业

书面完成练习册题。

### 四、难点讲解

1. Neither of us has much time.我们俩个人都没有什么时间。

neither表示"两者都不",可作形容词或代词。例如:

Neither answer correct.两个答案都不对。

(neither 是形容词)

Neither of the answers is correct. (或 Neither of theanswers are correct.) 意思同上, neither 是代词。短语 neither...nor...表示"既不......也不......"。例如:

It is neither blue nor green.它既不是蓝色也不是绿色。

Neither my father nor I were there. (或 Neither my fathernor I was there.) 我和我父亲都不在那里。

neither 表示对两者的否定; both 表示对两者的肯定,使用时应注意区别。例如:

Nelther of them has ever been to the Great Wall.他们俩个人都没有去过长城。(表示否定)

Both of them have been to the Great Wall.他们俩个人都去过长城。(表示肯定)

另外,请注意区别以下短语:

neither...nor...既不.....也不......

either...or...要么......要么......

both...and...两者都......

2.1 like listening to the radio.but I can't spend much timeon it. 我喜欢听收音机,但是我不能在这方面花去太多的时间。

动词 spend 是"花费"的意思,可构成以下句型:

spend (time or money) on sth. (或 in) doing sth.例如:

Many students spend too much time(in) doing their homework.很多学生用太多的时间来做作业。

He spent two hours talking before starting his work.他工作之前用了两个小时聊天。

She spends a lot of money on books.她买书花了很多钱。

# 初三册 Lesson Ninety—four 教案设计

# 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 句型:
- 1) Most of the land below like sand, though Dad told me it isgreener than you think.
- 2) Though we only stayed there for a few days, we had a greattime.

### 二、教具

录音机;投彩仪。

### 三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 值日生报告。
- 2.借助学生课本彩色插面 iv 关于 Ayers Rock 的图片,

介绍本课生词:

T: Now please look at this picture. It's beautiful, isn't it? Itis called AYERS ROCK and it's in Australia. Ayers Rock is nothigh, it's LOW. AT THE FOOT OF the rock, you can see somegreen GRASS. But now we

can HARDLYsee any grass because the picture is too small.Look at the sand, it's almost red.Andsometimes the SKY is red, too. DO you want to know more about it? Now let's rend the text.

领读生词,学生反复练习,直到初步掌握为止。

- 3.给学生8分钟左右时间默读课文( Pre—reading questions):
- 1) How did Bob White and his father go to Ayers Rock?
- 2) How long did they stay there? Did they enjoy their staythere? 规定时限过后,学生回答上述问题。
- 4. 听课文录音, 学生跟读一至两遍。
- 5.指导学生复习书信格式。
- 6. 做练习册习题 1, 方法同前。
- 7. 教师扼要解释课文难句(见难点讲解)。
- 8.布置作业
- 1) 练习朗读本课课文, 抄写生词。
- 2)准备复述课文。
- 3)书面完成练习册习题。

### 四、难点讲解

1.But after we left the mountains behind us ,there washardly a cloud in the sky. 当我们把群山甩在身后面,天空几乎万里无云。

hardly 是副词,意思是:几乎不。在句中表示否定意义。

hardly 可以和 an/anything/anybody 等词连用。例如:

We 've got hardly any food.我们几乎没有食物了。

hardly 还可和情态动词 can, could 等连用。例如:

She could hardly walk.她几乎走不动了。

2.Though we only stayed there for a few days, we had agreat time. 虽然我们在那里只逗留了几天,我们过得很愉快。

though 是连词,意思是:虽然;引导表示让步的状语从句。

though 外还表示"不过、可是"等意思。例如:

Most of the land below looked like sand, though Dad toldme it is greener than you think.下面的土地看起来绝大部分像沙子,可是父亲告诉我地面上比人所想像的要绿些。

句中 than you think 中的 you 指"任何一人"。

# 初三册 Lesson Ninely—five 教案设计

### 一、教学内容

- 1.词汇(略)
- 2. 句型:

继续练习由 though 引导的让步状语从句。

3.课文:

进一步掌握课文。

二、教具

录音机。

三、教学步骤

- 1.复习 教师针对第 94 课课文内容提问,学生快速回答,以下问题供参考:
  - 1) Who wrote the letter?
  - 2) When and where did the boy write the letter?
- 3) Where did Bob White and his father sp6nd thier shortholidey?
  - 4) How did they go there?
  - 5) Where is Ayers Rock?
  - 6) What did the land below look like?
  - 7) When did Bob and his father start climbing up?
  - 8) Did they reach the top? Why not?
  - 9) What can you find when you climb higher?
  - 10) What did Wei Hua ask Bob in her letter to him?
  - 11) What did Bob ask Wei Hua to send him?
  - 12) How many sheep are there in Australia?
  - 2.检查学生复述课文。
- 3. 学生独立做课本第 1、2 部分回答问题和连句练习,数分钟后,核对答案。
- 4.指导学生做练习册习题,当堂核对答案。讲解由 though 引导的表示让步的状语从句与含有等立连词 hut 的并列句之间的区别,注意加强比较,以免学生混淆(参阅第93课第3、4部分的内容)。
  - 5.布置作业
  - 1)继续练习朗读第94课课文,准备复述。
- 2)以魏华的名义给 Bob 写一封回信,要求格式正确,长度相当于原文三分之一。

### 写清以下内容:

- 1) 收到来信,表示感谢。
- 2)介绍学校搞足球联赛,本校战胜对手,获得冠军。
- 3) 寄去一些中国邮票,希望他喜欢。

#### 初三英语总复习设计

总复习大致分为两个阶段。第一阶段纵向复习,以课本内容为主,兼顾语音、词汇、短语、句子。下分干个单元,第一册、第二册各为一个单元;3—6册,每册都分作两个单元。每个单元又根据课文知识和技能训练分为 3—4课时。第二阶段为横向复习,以大纲要求为主,兼顾语法、综合、阅读,分为两大单元,即词法(名词、代词、冠词、数词、形容词和副词、介词、连词及动词)和句法(简单句、并列句与复合同,直接引语和间接引语及被动语态等)两大类。每一单元约需 6—84 时。以做练习、答疑,讲评为主。单元与单元之间留有 ] - 24 时进行检查和讲评。无论总复习计划,还是阶段计划,甚至单元计划、每日计划,都要有明确的目的、内容和要求,要有明确的重点和难点,计划可提前告诉学生,让学生了解整个复习计划,做到师生胸中都有数。

复习课不能像新授课那样,面面俱到,要讲究一定的方法和技巧。下面

分别从语音、词汇、短语、句型及语法五个方面加以说明。

#### A. 语音复习。

主要复习国际音标、字母或字母组合的读音、连读、不完全爆破,句子 语调、句子重音等。具体方法是:

### 1.制表。

绘制国际音标分类表,分元音和辅音两大类,然后再细分,并在每一栏内加上发这个音的字母或字母组合,并附上例词,使学生一目了然。(附表略)

#### 2.汇集。

- 1) 不发音的元音字母。ordillarr,。d...ne等。
- 2)不发音的辅音字母: Christmas, autumn climb, honest, knife 等;
- 3)与读音规则不符的词:machine,have,comrade,breakfast, Sunday,said等;
- 4) 音同而形和意不同的词: weight, Wait; through, threw; too, two, to; buy, by, bye 等,以及词形相同读音不同的词如 read, read[red]以及音形相同而意不同的词,如 right(对的,右边的,权利)等。

此外还有一些加了—s 以后发音有了变化的单词: say [sei]—— says [sez]; mouth [mau θ]— mouths [mau δ z]; house [haus]— houses [hauziz]等。

#### 3. 讲解和小结。

通常用课本上的例句讲解连续、不完全爆破以及升、降调和句子重音等一般使用情况,然后小结。如:降调一般用于:陈述句、特殊疑问句、祈使句、感叹句和选择疑问句的后半部分;升调一般用于:一般疑问句、语气很婉转很客气的表示请求的祈使句、选择疑问句的前半部分、反意疑问句的后一部分(把握性不太大时)、句首状语和例举人或物等。

4、听写或听录音听写。

#### B.词汇复习。

可采取分类法进行复习。如按时间、学科名称、同义词、反义词、同音 异义词、读音(规则)、文具、交通、颜色、动植物、职业、国家名称、同 族词根等进行归类,使学生便于记忆易于区别。形成条理化、系统化。

需要指出的是,要特别注意同义词(或近义词)的辨析,因学生使用时容易混淆。通常采取"例句——讲解——归纳"的三段式方法。例如:interest, interesting 与 interested 的辨析:

He Showed special interest in science.

This book is interesting to me.

I am interested in the film.

词性与词义: interest(n.兴趣、趣味), interesting(adj.感兴趣的、关心的), interested(adj,有趣味的、引起兴趣的)。

归纳: (1) Interest 为名词,使用时不易混淆。

- (2) interesting 与 interested 均为分词形容词,都可用作表语或定语。
- (3) interesting 属外向性质的词,用于指人、(事、物)受的外在影响。意为"使(外)人感兴趣的"其主语或被修饰的可以是人也可是事或物。

(4) interested 属内性质的词,用于指人的内心感受。意为"(内心)对...感兴趣",其主语只能是人;作定语时,也只修饰人,不能修饰事或物。 C.短语复习。

短语复习主要指动词短语和介词短语,其中尤以动词短语为重点。

- 1)使用时容易混淆的动词短语。如 talk to, talk about go on, go up, go in for; give in, give up; put on, put up, put off; get in, get up, get on, get off等。还要注意表达多种汉语意思的短语。如 put on(放……上;穿上;戴上;上演), put up(举手;建造;搭起;投宿,过夜)等。
- 2)介词短语。如 in front of, in the front of; over the radio; in the newspaper等。
- 3)名词短语。如 a pair of trousers; a piece of wood; a block of ice, a cup of tea, all the time 等。

复习方法可采用观察法或对比法等。如:

be made of 成品中看得见原材料,只起物理变化。

be made from 成品中看不出原材料,起化学变化。

be made in 表示 "在某地制造"。

例如:1) Clouds are made of water.

- 2) Paper is made from wood.
- 3) Jinxing Colour TV s are made in Shanghai.
- D. 句子复习。

句子是组成文章的基本单位,说好、写好一个句子,是我们写好文章的关键。我们必须遵循"词不离句,句不离文、文不离法"的方针,采用背诵和比较等方法从"汉译英"和"英译汉"两个方面,注意习惯用法,搞好句子的复习。

下面一些句子往往容易译错,复习时要倍加注意:

- 1.汉译英:
- 1) 直到做完了作业他才看电视的。
- 2) 小李结婚已三年了。
- 3)他入党三十多年了。
- 4)他到过北京。
- 5)他到北京去了。
- 2.英译汉:
- 1) Each student dipped a finger into the mixture, sucked itand made a face.
  - 2) When he was a chnd, he liked to find out how thingsworked.
- 3) When the kings had the pyramds built for them, theyperhaps never thought this would happen.
- 4) He and the other doctors did not leave until the operationwas over.

#### E. 语法复习。

初中六本书涉及的语法项目很多,仅动词的时态就有八种,还有主动、被动语态和直接、间接引语之分,又有动词不定式、动名词和现在分词相混淆,怎样才能复习好呢?

#### 通常采用以下方法:

1. 先单项后综合,精讲多练。

每复习一个语法项目,我都要精心设计一套体系比较完整、难易适中的单项练习,先让学生做,抽几份看一看,后进行讨论、答疑、讲评,然后再进行一些简短的归纳。如一般现在时重点抓主语是第三人称单数的句子变化;现在完成时重点讲不能和表示过去的确切的时间状语连用、短暂动词不能和表示一段的时间状语连用;在含有时间、条件状语从句的复合句中,若主句中的谓语动词为一般将来时,从句中的谓语动词用一般现在时表示,注意宾语从句中的 if 与条件状语从句 if 的区别。如 :Askherifshe——(come)hereifshe——(have)timetomorrew.第一个 if 引导的宾语从句,应填。willcome,而第二个 if 才是引导的条件从句。故填 has , ......

单项练习做完后,根据中考要求再做三至五份综合性的练习。每次练了以后,都必须进行查漏补缺,普遍的问题全班补救,个别问题课后辅导,要特别兼顾中下等生。

2.用背诵学过的课文中的例句记语法规则。

如在讲每一个语法要点时,要求学生背一些句子。这种方法尤其适合于 后进生。

如各种时态的被动语态和情态动词的被动语态这一语法项目,可要求学生背诵:

- 1) Enlgish is spoken by many people.
- 2) The People's Republic of China was founded on October 1, 1949.
- 3) Great changes have taken place in our home town (during) the last two years.
  - 4) The water in them is being turned into vapour.
- 5) Leave a basin of water outside in freeaing weather, and it will soon be covered with ice.
  - 6) When must the composition be handed in?
  - 3.联想法。

就是把前面教材中的句子有目的的按照语法项目串联在一起,这样既复习了语法,又复习了句子。如在复习不定式时就可以采取此方法。

4. 句型转换法。这是把词汇和语法复习结合起来的一种方法,综合性很强。历年中考都有此题型。通常是时态、语态、语气、直接引语和间接引语、陈述句与疑问句和否定句、简单句和复合句之间的转换,如能选出课文中含有较多语法项目的句子转换,实际上又成了对课文重点句的分析,使学生更深刻地理解了课文,可谓"一举两得"。

总之,搞好初三英语总复习不是一件轻而易举的事,也不是靠"题海战术"所能完成的。它要求我们端正思想,集中精力;了解学生,订好计划;依纲据本,方法灵活。

( 李 剑 新 )