

教师教学用书

第一单元

第1课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能听懂会说本课的会话,并能就会话的内容进行简单的问答。
- 2.能够就 Let's practise 一项下面的图对本课句式中的黑体部分 (books)进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 on , lake , they 和句式 What are they? 教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱唱前面学过的英文歌曲。
- 2. 复习数词 1--15, 口头数数 0--100, 小组竞赛数等。
- 3.会话练习。新学期开始,师生间,学生间再次见面相互打招呼、问候 Hello/Hi!Nice to see you again.或 Glad to see youagain.等 先活跃一下气氛。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学

A.带领学生唱唱上学期学的英文歌 Where is Peter?唱完后教师说 Very good! Where is Betty?学生答 She is in the park.教师说 Right.接着教师指着事先准备好的图(公园的一角)或剪贴画或者书上的图问 What is this?学生回答 A park.或教师帮助回答,并说 Right, a park. It's a Picture of a park.接着指着图说 Look at the man and the boy. The man is the boy's father. And the boy is the man's son. They are in the park. The boy is looking at the white birds on the lake with a telescope.然后演示对话:

Son: Dad! Dad: Yes?

Son: Come and look! What are those?

Dad: What?

Son: There, on me lake. Are they ducks? 然后将此对话再演示一遍。

B.在学生边听边猜,似懂非懂时,教师再重复几遍 What are those? Are they ducks?并复习前一册所学句式 What is that?(指其中一只天鹅) is that a duck?(指两三只一起问) Are those ducks?(指一个) What is that?(再指两三个一起问) What are those?重复几遍 that 和 those,不必强要学生记忆,只需他们能理解对话大意,猜出 that 和 those 的意思,对比其意思就可以了,因为下一课还会重复学习的。这里给学生一个初步印象。指近处 what is this?This is tree. These are trees. What is that?That is a swan. Those are swans. Are they ducks?No. Are they geese?No. What are they, then? They're swans.把 swans 重复读两遍。Swans are white, too. What are swans in Chinese?(学生猜不出时告诉他们)Swans in Chinese are "天鹅".

再回到看图问 What is this in English? (指湖并帮学生答) It is a lake.再用手指着图说 This is a lake. What is this on the lake? It is a boat. What is that on the lake? That is a boat, too. Those are boats. What are these by the lake? These are trees. Those are boats. What is that on the lake? That is a swan. Those are swans. Oh, how beautiful! 边说边将 on, lake, on the lake等分别写在黑板上事先画好的四线格中。并在写之前,可先让学生试拼一下 on 和 lake 两个单词。由单词 the 引出单词 they(加y)的拼写形式。接着看图与学生一起再问答一遍:

T: Now, look at this picture and answer my questions. (手指看图) what's this?

Ss: It's a park.

T: Right. What are these (by the lake)?

Ss: They're trees.

T:What is this(指湖)?

Ss: It's a lake.

T: Good! What are these on the Take? Are they ships?

Ss: No, they aren't.(帮学生一起答。)

T: Are they boats?

Ss: Yes, they are.

T: Look at those birds on the lake. What are they? Are they ducks?

Ss: No, they aren't.

T: Are they geese? (可先数数 one goose two...)

Ss: No, they aren't.

T: What are they, then?

Ss: They're swans.

T: Oh , swans ! How beautiful (they are)!

- C. 紧接着说 Now let's listen to the recording. 让学生先静听一遍,然后问问学生 Understand?看看学生没问题了,再跟着模仿读2—3遍。如果有问题,先解答问题,然后再读。可半班对半班扮角色读。
 - D.让两人小组进行 pairwork 再读,跟着模仿。
 - E.再找一两组学生跟读一遍,看看是否读熟了。
- F.接着脱离开课文的角色,让两个学生用自己的姓名就课文的图进行对话。
- G.如果时间允许,可让学生表演一下会话的内容。可以扮演 Dad 和 son,也可以是两个或3个学生间在公园边游览边会话。
 - 2.词汇与句型教学
- A.课前准备几本书(图画、英语、语文等),几个钟表、鸭子、课桌、自行车、糕点等的模型、玩具、图片等。

名词单复数形式前面已有所接触 ,如老师上课时常说 Hello ,boys and girls.从第 1 册书一开始 ,老师就不断重复此句 ,后来又学了 a boy , a girl 等。游戏中老师也常说 Draw a face.和 Draw two eyes. Write down the/these numbers , please. A good cook cooks good food for the

students.

第2册中的 Show me your Pencils, please. Look at the pictures. Show me your cards. Write down the words. Read these numbers, quickly. We are neighbours. We look like twins now.

第3册中的 We're friends. I have no arms and no hands. But I have four legs.出现了复数人称代词 we, our, their 等及复数句型 We look the same. We are in the same row/class/grade. Is it our flag? 歌词 We all lap hands together.等等。因此,到第4册学习复数形时,学生已不会感到生疏了。教师不必专门讲单数、复数等语法术语,只需多作些单复数的对比练习,让学生在用中体会其用法。

B.借助上述所准备的材料,如图或玩具或模型等,来做第2项Let's practise中的句型替换练习:

What are they? They're books.

What are they? They're clocks.

What are they? They're ducks.

What are they? They're desks.

What are they? They're bikes.

What are they? They're cakes.

这里既练习了句型,又练习了名词的复数形式,并将词尾发音相同的词归纳安排在一起,以便于学习、记忆及掌握。注意词尾加 s 后的读音 [ks」,不要加音读成 [k+s],边练习边将该句型 What are they?写在黑板上的四线格中。

- C.本课要求 4 会掌握的单词和句型是 on , lake , they 和 What are they?在教学会话时,已将这些单词和句型写在了黑板上。这里只需再印证一下发音及拼写形式、笔顺、格式、句式的大小写及标点符号即可。
- E.练习发音时,最好照顾到后面的学生,多给他们一些机会,不要总是叫一些学生而冷落了另外一些学生,不要留死角,使他们失去参与活动的积极性。
- F.在教学 on 时,可以和 in 作比较进行练习 on the desk, in the desk, on the box, in the box等,这样有助于学生理解,也便于记忆。然后听录音让学生看图跟读。
- G.练习后,可让学生按笔顺书写单词。可边做示范边让学生跟着书空。然后再写在练习本上。从本学期开始,让学生每人准备一个抄写本或练习本,用于练习抄写4会掌握的单词、句式和写练习用。抄写单词,注意中间词距相隔一个字母的距离。抄写句子时,注意提醒学生别忘记开头第一个词的第一个字母要大写,结尾要有标点符号,句号或问号、叹号等。
- H.如果时间允许,可将本课会话及 prac-tise 部分的录音再全部听一遍,以加深印象。
 - 三、娱乐时间(Fun time)

本课新学期刚开始学习名词复数,内容需要时间练习,因此没有安排其它游戏活动。教师可根据学生练习的情况,灵活处理,当学生有些疲倦时,可穿插一些游戏或歌曲,轻松一下再继续练习,效果会更好一些。可以用学生熟悉的曲调,如"两只老虎",配上新词练习本课的句型 What are they? They are books/cakes/ducks/bikes等。

本课只安排了一条谚语 Time is money. (时间就是金钱)让学生珍惜时间,好好学习,天天向上。

Time 一词符合读音规则,可让学生试读,money 一词可把音标写在旁边[>m)ni]让学生先读,再稍纠正一下。然后再读全句 Time is money [taim iz >m)ni].四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音完成单词

录音内容:

- 1 l<u>a</u>ke m<u>ay</u> th<u>ey</u>
- 2 she tree please3 dress head friend
- 2. 听录音选择正确答案

录音内容:

- 1 A: What's the boy's name?
 - B: His name is Li Ming.
- 2 A: What's seven and five?
 - B: Twelve.
- 3 A: What are they, Li Yan?
 - B: They're cakes.
- 4 A: What colour is that bag?
 - B: It's orange.3.看图仿照示例写出词组

答案: five ducks, four cakes, three bikes, six desks, seven books

4.看图仿照示例回答问题

答案:

- 1 A: What are they?
 - B: They're toy balls.
- 2 A: What are they?
 - B: They're rulers.
- 3 A: What are they?
 - B: They're pictures.
- 4 A: What are they?
 - B: They're apples.

第2课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能听懂会说本课的会话,并能就课文内容进行简单的问答。
- 2. 能就 Let's Practise 一项中的图对 What are these/those? They're maps/stamps...进行正确回答(或替换练习)。
- 3.能够听说读写单词 these, those 和句型 What are these/those? They're maps.

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱唱英文歌曲,特别是在第 2 册书中学过的 What is this?What is that?歌曲,待学本课句型时,还可借用此曲换上新句式。
- 2.复习第 I 课的会话内容,可以老师提问,学生回答,也可以找两组学生在前面表演一下会话内容,还可以让学生自己加些内容。
- 3.可做一下小听写,听写上一课及前面所学的单词和句型,如:in、on、park、lake及What are they?
- 4.还可做一下数字听写练习如 0 , 12 , 23 , 34 , 55 , 66 , 73 , 88 , 99 , 100 等。然后互相验证一下答案。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法

小资料:

汉堡包(hamburger)和热狗(hot dog)是欧美国家人民喜欢吃的快餐。

汉堡包是圆面包中间切开两个扁片,中间夹一片牛肉馅加盐做成的圆肉饼,加些西红柿酱。有的还加些元白菜形的莴苣菜或叫生菜、酸黄瓜等。

热狗是长圆形面包夹一根小火腿肠。顾客吃时,可以根据自己的口味加些酸黄瓜、辣酱等。

1.会话教学

- A. 准备两幅或一幅母女俩在快餐店买汉堡包和热狗的图,图中柜台后站着一个服务员,如果可能,也可画一位男人站在母亲的旁边,表示一家 3 口人出来旅游或购物。注意汉堡包画成圆形面包,热狗要画成长圆形的。
- B. 为教学方便, 也可以把 4 会掌握的单词和句型写在画有四线格的纸条上。
- C.找一个学生帮忙,也可以教师自己扮演服务员和小姑娘,将课文对话内容表演出来。如服务员 W(Waiter),小姑娘 G(girl):
 - W: Hello! Can I help you?
 - G: Yes, sir. What are these, please?
 - W: They're hot dogs.
 - G: Thanks. What are those?
 - W: Hamburgers. They're hamburgers.

- G: Thank you. Can I have a hamburger and two hot dogs, please?
- W: Sure. Here you are.
- G: Thank you./Thanks.

紧接着教师手拿汉堡包和热狗的图片边说边问答Now,look at these. Which is a hamburger and which is a hot dog? (指圆的) This is a hamburger and this (长圆的) is a hot dog.再指着事先准备好的图说 Look at these What are they?帮学生一起答 They're hamburgers. What are those? They're hot dogs.再指班中一些女孩说 These are girl. Those are boys. These are chairs. Those are desks. These are English books. Those are Chinese books.(再拿些钢笔、铅笔)These are pens. Those are pencils.让学生理解 these 和 those 的意思。

- D. 听录音,让学生先静听一遍,第2遍再跟着模仿。把全班学生分成两组扮角色跟录音模仿。再交换角色读1—2遍。
 - E. Pairwork:两人小组跟录音交换角色读两遍。
 - F. 教师带领学生脱离开书分别换角色练习两遍。
- G.可让学生用 pens 和 pencils 代替 hamburgers 和 hot dogs,两人小组练习。what are these? They're pens. What are those? They're pencils. Thank you. Can I have a pen and two pencils, Please? Sure. Here you are.
- H. 小组活动后,可找 1—2 组到前边表演一下买东西,可以是吃的, 也可以是用的,只要练习本课句型就行。
 - 1.边练习,边将4会掌握的单词及句型写在黑板上。边写边说。
 - 2. 词汇与句型教学

本课句型从第 1 课就已接触并练习过,对学生已很熟悉了。本课要求 4 会掌握的单词是 these 和 those 以及 What are these/those? They're maps.两个句型。

A.先让学生自己试读一下 these, those 两个单词, th 读[I]或[J], 学生已熟悉这两词的读音,选第2个读音[J],后面是符合拼读规则的开音节词,只要老师稍稍指点即可。但要注意听清,避免和防止学生把[J]读成[L]音。然后再试读句型 I—2 遍。

- B. 先带学生试读 maps 和 ships 的读音,防止加音读成 [<>m\$p+s] 和 [>Mip+s]。然后让学生两人一组进行看图练习,一问一答,再交换,一答一问。然后找两组学生检验一下。
 - C. 听录音,注意模仿音调。
 - D.书写单词、句型,方法同前。可先让学生用手指书空,再下笔写。 三、娱乐时间(Fun time)

Fun time 为娱乐时间,在本册安排了一些常见的或通用的标志语,以便学生在商店、公园等公共场所见到此标志时知道是什么意思,应该怎么做。如本课 OPEN [>+up+n]意为"开门"或"营业"而 CLOSED 意为"关门"或"不营业"或"停业",读作[kI+uzd]。

PUSH [puM]意思是"推", PULL[pul]意为"拉"。不要让学生写或硬记住。只要他们知道意思即可。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 those 2 look 3 cups these lake caps there cake maps

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听音标号

录音内容:

- 1 What are these? They're eggs.
- 2 What are those? They're caps.
- 3 What are these? They're English books.
- 4 What are they? They're cups.
- 5 What are those? They're bananas
- 6 What are they? They're maps.

根据录音顺序,在相应图旁边的括号内分别写上序号。

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.看图仿照示例写出问句和答语

答案:

图 2 What are these? They're caps. What are those? They're cups.

图 3 What are these? They're dogs. What are those? They're ducks.

第3课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能听懂会说本课的会话,并能就会话内容进行简单的问答。
- 2.能就 Let's practice 中句型里的黑体部分(Pigs)根据下面的图画进行替换练习。
- 3.能够听说读写单词 star, hill 和句型 Are these/those pigs? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.等。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. 先让学生唱唱英语歌曲或做做游戏。
- 2.借助前两课练习过的图问学生一些问题,或让学生互相提问 What are these/those/they?等.
 - 3. 复习前面的会话内容,可让学生表演或看图相互对话。
- 4.可做做小听写 these、 those 和 What are these? What are those?两个句型,或找一两位学生到前面去写,并帮助学生纠正错误。 另外,还可以听写一些数字。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学
 - A. 准备一张与课文内容大致相似的图画。
- B.向学生说 Hello,class(boys and girls)!What are yon doing?帮助学生回答You're learning English. What am I doing? I'm teaching yon English.再重复一遍 What are you doing(你们在干什么?) You're learning English.(你们在学英语。) I'm teaching you English.(我在教你们英语。) I'm standing. You're Sitting.(我站着,你们坐着。)然后走到一位学生旁边说 Hello,(姓名).What are you doing?帮该生说 I'm learning English.教师再重复一下 You are learning English.并说 Go to the blackboard, please. And draw a face.面对全班问 What is he/she doing?帮助学生回答 He's drawing./She's drawing.再转向该学生问 What are you doing,(姓名)?启发该生答 I'm drawing a face.教师接着说 Oh, good! Are you cleaning the blackboard?帮助学生回答 No, I'm not. I'm drawing a face.老师顺手在脸面两边画两个半圆,问 Are these eyes?帮助学生回答 No, they aren't.再问 Are these ears?答 Yes, they are.再在面部上方画两个眼睛问 Are these eyes? Yes, they are.老师马上鼓励说 Very good!
- C.接着拿出事先准备好的图说 Now, class. Look at this picture. What is the boy doing? He's drawing a picture. Oh, how beautiful! Look at these. Are they trees? Yes, they are. (边问边帮助回答) The trees are on the hills, aren't they? Yes, they are.用手在那些山峰上比划一下山形并说 These are hills.圈一个山峰说 This is a hill.边说边把 hill 写在黑板上画好的四线格中。边写边说 hill, H,I,L,L, hill,This is a hill. These are hills. Now, say after me.

Hill, hill.找几位学生再重复几遍。如果发音没问题,再指上面的星星问 Now, look at those. Are they birds?摇头说 No, they aren't. Are they stars?点头 Yes, they are. Are those planes? No, they aren't. What are they?They're spaceships.(宇宙飞船)

- D.让学生静听一遍录音,再放录音 A 部分停下来让学生答 B 部分。这样听答一遍后再从头全部听一遍。把学生分成 AB 两大组再跟录音模仿一遍,最后再交换一遍。
- E. Pairwork, 让学生两人一组对话。学生较熟悉句型之后,可让他们就 What are these/those? They are....Are these/those...?Yes, they are./No, they aren't. They are....两人就自己身边所有的文具用品及周围的桌椅门窗等进行自由对话。再找几组同学给全班表演一下,做得好的要给予鼓励。

二、词汇与句型教学

A.参照书中 Let's Practise 一项下面的图,准备6组图或玩具模型或是简笔画;并把 Are these dogs? Are those pigs? Yes, they are、No, they aren't.4个句式分别写在划好4线格的纸条上,或连同两个单词 hill, star 等应4会掌握的内容全都分写在画好4线格的黑板上。

B. 就所有准备好的图与学生分别进行问答:

Now, look at these pictures. What is this? is it a pig? Yes, it is. Are these pigs? Yes, they are. Are those pigs? No, they aren't, Are those dogs? Yes, they are. 按图所示或根据录音进行替换练习。eggs, bags, mugs, flags等直接加s构成复数。注意词尾读音[-gz]不要加音读成[-g+z]。

- C. 听录音: 让学生先静听 1—2 遍, 然后模仿两遍。
- D.语音语调正确之后,再练习写,书写时随时提醒学生注意标点、格式。可让学生边写边拼读,如 S—T—A—R,star; H—I—L L,hill 等。

三、娱乐时间

图中小男孩横穿马路,不注意后面行驶过来的车辆,十分危险。旁边行人提醒他 Becareful (小心)! Be careful [>k#+ful] 使用的范围很广,只要需小心的地方均可使用,如地不平有坑洼提醒对方别摔倒或扭脚;过门槛,下楼,屋里黑看不清,或外面天黑看不清路等类似情形均可说此话提醒。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1.听音,标号,连线

录音内容:

- 1 [>h\$mb+g+z] 2 [egz]
- 3 [>h\$t d&g] 4 [keiks]
- 5 [>&rind{iz]

根据录音顺序,在每个单词左边的括号内写上序号,然后与右边的 图连接起来。

2. 听音, 打勾或划叉

录音内容与答案:

1 Are they pigs?()

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2 Are these dogs? (\times)
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- 3 Are those ducks? (\times)
- 4 Are these hens? (x)
- 5 Are those pandas? ()

根据录音内容,在相应图旁的括号内打勾或划叉。

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 仿照示例变换句子(答案略)

第4课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能听懂会说本课的会话,并能就本课的会话内容进行简单的问答。
- 2.能够就 Let's practise 一项下面的图,用句型 These are hens. Those are pencils.中的黑体部分进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 have , like 和句型 These are Chinese stamps. Those are EnglishStamps.

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. 唱唱英文歌曲或做做游戏。
- 2.数数游戏,从全班第 1 位学生数起直到最后一位学生,然后再从第一位学生接着数至 100 为止。数数时全班学生必须高度集中注意力,才可快速准确地进行。
- 3. 听写练习。前一课的生词及句子,可再加上几个数字,0,11,21,31,41,51,61,71,81,91,100等,可选一半0—50,下次再50—100均可。总之"细水长流"经常不断地进行。另外听写也是训练学生听力、理解能力及反应能力的有效方法之一,应该经常进行,每次1—2分钟即可。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学
 - A. 准备 1—2 本集邮册, 并画两个外国孩子, 一男孩, 一女孩的图画。
- B.事先了解一下有集邮爱好的学生,可让他(她)们把集邮册带到学校来,上课练习时用。
- C.先向有集邮册的学生打招呼 Hi/Hello, 姓名.Do you have any new stamps?(你有新邮票吗?)帮助该生回答 Yes. I have many new stamps. 教师接着说 Oh, really? You have many [>meni] new stamps! May I have a look?学生回答 Sure. Come and look. They're here. 教师接着说 Wow! How beauti-ful! What are these stamps?学生答 They're English stamps或 American或 Japanese stamps等。可根据实际情况说,不一定一字不差完全背诵课文,只要把文中主要内容表达出来就行。可随着谈话的情绪和气氛自然地加进一些学过的内容,如 Good 和 How nice! These are new stamps. Those are old stamps.等等。也可说(根据自己的爱好) I like English/Chinese/Australian stamps very much.
- D.会话中最后一句 Me, too 意思是"我也喜欢" I like Chinese stamps, too.这是缩略语,并且是习惯说法,因此通常不说 I, too.而是Me, too.
- E.扮演两个学生角色将会话内容再演示一遍,并边说边将 4 会掌握的单词及句型写在黑板上的 4 线格中。
- F. 听录音,方法步骤同前,可以全班、半班、行(排)两人小组等形式进行。

- G.两人小组相互交换角色读、练习,最好看一下书后就有意地记住对话的内容,逐渐脱离开书练习。会话可以适当调整,只要主要内容不变就行。重点掌握 I have/like....These/Those are Chinese/English stamps.
 - H. 如果时间允许,可选1—2组到前面给大家表演一下。
 - 2. 词汇与句型教学
- A.按书上 Let's Practise 一项中的图示准备 6 幅类似的图或玩具模型。
- B.两人一组就句型中的黑体部分看图进行替换练习, These/Those are apples/pens/arms/girls.让学生注意词尾的发音。
 - C.让学生抄写词汇与句型,方法步骤同前。

三、娱乐时间

公园草坪供游人欣赏,一般草坪旁边都有个标牌,上面写着 Keep of f the grass!意思是"勿踏草坪",领学生读两遍,有个印象,以后见到同样的标志语就知道是什么意思,不会乱踏草坪了。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音圈答案

录音内容:

1 like 2 hen 3 Rose 4 look 根据录音内容,在每组单词中圈出相应的单词。

2. 听音标号

录音答案:

- 1 These are boys and those are girls.
- 2 These are stamps and those are pictures.
- 3 These are cups and those are mugs.
- 4 These are chairs and those are desks.

根据录音顺序,在相应图旁边的括号内分别写上序号。

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 仿照示例造句

答案:

- 1 I have five apples.
- 2 I have five bananas.
- 3 I have six eggs.
- 4 I have three pens.
- 5 I have seven pencils.

第5课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能听懂会说本课课文,并能就课文内容进行简单的问答。
- 2.能够就 Let's practise 一项中的图对句型中的黑体部分进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 work, worker, happy 和句子 They're workers. 教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱唱前面所学的歌曲。
- 2. 找 2—3 组学生演示一下前面所学的会话或让学生自由会话。
- 3.让值日生或一位学生先提一个问题,找一个学生回答,答对后再提个问题让另一个学生回答,如此练习,谁答错或不会答就罚唱一首歌或背一首谚语、小诗等。
 - 4. 听写前面所学的词汇、句型等。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1. 课文教学
 - A. 仿照课文中的插图绘制一幅图或简笔画。
- B. 教师先向学生介绍自己的家庭,可以根据自己的实际情况说,也可以就课文内容变换一下姓名、人称,如:

Hello, boys and girls! My name is(自己名字). I am a Chinese (woman/man/boy/girl). My father is a worker. My mother is a worker, too. They both work hard. They are good workers. 边说边将 work, worker写在黑板上的 4 线格中。

My brother's name is (B). He is 28/34.... Band I are teachers. But he is a middle school teacher. I am a primary school teacher. We both work hard, too. My little sister is twelve/14/16.... Her name is (C). She is a middle school student. Band Care in the same school. We all work hard. We have a very happy family. 并将 happy 写在黑 板上。

叙述 2—3 遍,速度稍慢一些,如学生没听懂可适当用中文解释一下。B.对上述内容基本熟悉后,让学生听 1—2 遍录音,就可简单提几个问题,如:What's the boy's name? Is he an English/a Chinese boy?What's his brother's name? How old is he?What is he? is he a teacher/student/a middle school student?What's his sister's name? How old is she?What is she? Is she a primary school student?What is Bob? Is Bob a primary school student, too?Are Bob and Ann In the same school?Are they good students?What's Bob's father? Is he a teacher?(学生回答后老师说)Oh, he's a worker.What's Bob's mother? Is she a worker, too?Are they good workers?Yes, they are good workers. They both work hard. Do they have a very happy family?(帮助学生回答)Yes, they do. They have a very

happy family.上述问题有些学生可能记不清,答不出,但这不要紧,可让学生带着这些问题再听一遍录音。如果还有问题,可再听一遍。这样每听一遍就熟悉一些内容,直至全部听懂。这样既训练了听说的能力,也提高了理解的能力。

- C.听懂之后,让学生跟着模仿几遍。熟 悉主要内容,主要句式后, 分成两人小组进行练习,仿照课文叙述自己的家庭。
- D.选几个学生分别到讲台前向全班同学介绍自己及自己的家庭。然后进行评比。本课课文的最终目的是训练学生能够简单介绍自己及自己的家庭。
 - 2. 词汇与句型教学
- A.准备一些与 Let's practise 一项中的图画类似的图或简笔画。也可把 4 会掌握的单词及句型,甚至单数变复数的形式及读音等分别写在纸条上,以方便教学。
- B.本课的句型已很熟悉,只需练习替换词,并注意变成复数后词尾的发音。workers[>w+:k+z],doctors,teachers.等。右下图是一些女孩似教师,又似歌手,可让学生随自己的想像说 teachers/singers 或girls等。让每人说一遍。
- C.两人小组就 What are they? They're <u>workers</u>. 句型看图互相交换问答练习。
 - D. 听录音, 模仿说。
- E.书写单词与句型时的方法同前。在帮助学生记忆单词时,可以归纳一些在发音或拼写形式上相似的单词,如 work-worker; teach—teacher; sing—singer; write—writer; dance—dancer 等。还可以联系 father, mother, sister, brother 等词尾的拼法及发音。

三、娱乐时间

本课 Don't read in bed. 一句是日常生活中常遇到的一些劝人"不要做什么"的话。后面第 20 课将学到 Don't read in the sun. 意思是"不要在阳光下读(看)书""in the sun"不要译成"在太阳里",此处为"在阳光下"之意。这里先见一见 Don't read in bed. 先打个埋伏,有个印象。还可劝人 Don't play in the streets. Don't draw on the wall. Don't talk inclass. Don't spit(吐痰) on the floor.等。don't 读[D+(QC]不要读成[D(:QC]。

还可以让学生自己仿造一句劝人的话 ,如Don't write on the desk/on the wall/on the chair , Don't draw on the blackboard 等。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 game 2 school 3 brother name two mother same zoo coloul

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括 号内分别写上序号。

- 2. 听录音圈出正确的答案录音内容与答案:
- 1 A: What are they? Are they teachers?

- B: No. They're workers. (a) 2 A: Who are those boys? B: Bob and Jack. (c) 3 A: Are these pens? B: No , they're pencils. (b) 4 A: What are these? (c) B: They're stamps. 5 A: What are those? B: They're my books. (b) 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。4. 仿照示例变换句子(答
- 案略)

第一单元

第6课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能在适当的情景中,正确运用本单元及本课的会话内容。
- 2.复习本单元所学的词汇、句型和有用的词语:

they these those have happy hill star lake on work worker like

What are they/these/those?

They/These/Those are maps.

Are they/these/those stamps? Yes,

are./No, they aren't.

- 3. 练习并熟悉元音字母 a 在开、闭音读音和在弱读音节及其它情况下的读音,含 a 的字母组合(al, ar, ay 等)在单词读音。
 - 4. 练习复习要点 1 (Check point 1) 中的内容。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. 复习本单元所学的 4 会单词:可以让学生借助图片模型、玩具或简笔画问 What is the English for this?复习所学单词。难以用形象和动作表现的词可以用中文解释。
- 2.两人小组复习所学的句型、数词等。可用相互问答的形式进行。 也可以相互练习听写单词、句型等。
- 3. 带学生唱唱歌、读读小诗、绕口令等活跃一下课堂气氛,然后给学生做听写练习,可让一两位学生在黑板上写,最后一起核对答案。
 - 4.练习数数,可快速进行 0—100 的数。
 - 二、会话教学

A.本课对话内容均为学生熟悉的,完全是复习前面的内容,特别是本单元所学的一些句式。因此不必特意再进行教学。只需一开始就让学生听录音(1—2 遍),然后提些主要问题看看学生是否听懂了,不懂或没有完全跟下来,可以再放一遍录音,让学生带着自己的疑问听一遍,以加深印象。可向学生提出如下问题:

What are these/those in the box?

Are they apples/bananas/oranges/pears/cakes...?

What are they, then?

Did Ann guess right? (No, she didn't.)

Is Ann very happy?

Do you like hamburgers?(Yes,I do./No, I don't.或 I like hamburgers very much.)

B.对话中的黑体部分如 apples, bananas, hamburgers 等可以替换自己想说的内容,可以是水果,也可以是文具、玩具等。I have something nice for you.也可以说... something beautiful/big/small等。可以

让学生自己编谜语,两人一组练习。练熟后,老师选 2—3 组同学给全班表演。

- C. 这段对话目的只是让学生复习一下所学句式, 听听、读读、练练或表演一下。
- D.可以让学生自己准备一个盒子,里面放些东西,找一位学生自愿到前面让其他学生猜,谁猜中了可以到前面让同学猜他(她)盒中的东西。如此交替练习。例如:
- S1: Hello, friends! Look at this/my box. I have some thing small/big/nice in it. Guess. what is it?/What are they?
 - S2: Is it a pen?/Are they pens?
 - S1: No, it isn't./No, they aren't.
 - S3: Is it a pear? / Are they pears?
 - S1: NO, it iSn't./NO, they aren't.
 - S4:....

三、语音练习

- 1. 听录音之前,先让学生试读,可以一个学生读一个词或两个词或一行,先轮流读,再循环读。先读字母或字母组合,再读发音,最后读后面所列单词。
- 2.读一行,可让学生找一找这些词的共同点。如第一行都是以 e 为词尾的,不一定非让学生说"开音节""闭音节"等语法术语。
- 3.这个练习的目的是给学生见见一些主要的拼读规则帮助学生发音并记忆单词,见多了印象就深了。不是让学生背记这些规则,更不要让学生背这些单词。

四、复习要点 1 (Checkpoint I)

- 1、第 1 项数词及名词复数的复习,可先一人一个快速从 1 至 15 或至 100,所加名词可以随学生自己说,超过 10 个或 20 以后,可以重复前面说过的东西,如 one dog,20 dogs;three cakes,后面也可说 100 cakes等。然后可听写练习,15 以前用数词表示,15 以后可用阿拉伯数字表示,如 fifteen pigs...19 pens等。
- 2.第2项练习 these, those 和 they,可让学生随意各造一句。最好不重复。各组比赛看谁造的多。
- 3.这些句式学生早已熟悉,可以帮助学生归纳一下问答形式,并让学生两人一组练习问答,也可以让学生一人站起来问另一学生,另一学生答完后再问下一位学生,链锁操练的形式进行。
 - 3. 最后也可给学生做些听写练习。

五、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写出新单词录音内容:

1 cake lake <u>make</u>
2 cap map <u>nap</u>
3 car arm <u>bar</u>
4 ball tall <u>fall</u>

2. 听录音填空

录音内容:

1 Are these workers? Yes, they are.

- 2 What are those? They're erasers.
- 3 These are pens and those are pen-cils.
- 4 Are those your books?

No. They're $\underline{\text{his}}$ books.5 Are they new teachers? No, they aren't

They're old teachers.

3.读音标词写短语

答案:1 those balls 2 these chairs 3 three rulers 4 eight desks 5 two maps

4. 仿照示例写句子

答案:

- 1 Are those bags? Yes, they are.
- 2 What are these?
- 3 They are flags.
- 4 What are they?
- 5 What are those?
- 6 Are they mugs? No, they aren't.

第二单元

第7课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能用 Let's practise 一项中的内容对本课的句型进行替换练习。
- 3.较好地掌握 cat, hat, coat, shirt, kite, 和 boat 等名词的复数形式,读音正确。
- 4.能听说读写单词 kite 和 under 及句型 Where are they? They're under the chair.
 - 5.能认读 Be quiet.

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

1.Warming-up exercises (热身活动)

全班学生一起背诵小诗 snow,并唱支英文歌曲。

2. 会话练习:复习第一单元第6课的会话。

课前准备工作:教师准备一个盒子,盒子里放好几个乒乓球。

教师和一个学生先做示范对话。会话如下:(注:括号内的人名用班里学生的真实姓名,括号里的词语可根据会话实际选词做替换。)

- T: Good morning, (LI Yan).
- S: Good morning, (Miss Wu).
- T: (教师拿出事先准备好的盒子.) I have something in the box. Guess! What are they?
 - S: Are they (apples)?
 - T: No, they aren't.
 - S: Are they (pears)?
 - T:NO, they aren't. Look! They're pingpong balls.

学生同桌两人仿照以上会话做会话练习。

3.复习一些名词的复数形式。

课前准备工作:备好一些所学过的名词复数形式的实物或图片,如:一个蛋糕(one cake),两个苹果(two apples),三本书(three books),四支铅笔(four pencils),五只狗(five dogs),六头猪(six pigs),七辆吉普车(seven jeeps)等等。教师出示实物或图片,学生说出以上名词的复数。并注意发音正确。如 six pigs [A!gL], seven jeeps [D{!:::AK]。可数名词的复数形式是在名词的词尾加"s",s在清辅音后读音为[K],在元音和浊辅音后读音为[z]。

- 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法:
- 1. 句型与词汇教学

课前准备工作:教师准备一幅几只小猫在椅子底下玩耍的图片或挂图。

本课四会掌握的句型是 Where are they? They're under the chair.

A.看图问答:教师出示图片,提问:Look at the cats. Where are they?启发学生回答。They are under the chair.教师将 Where are

they? They're under the chair.写在黑板上的四线格内。并带读 2—3 遍。

- B.做 Let's practise 一项内容的句型替换练习,让学生打开书,翻至第15页。(Open your books and turn to Page 15.)教师提问,学生回答和学生提问,学生回答相结合。句型替换练习如下:
 - 1) A: Look at the hats. Where are they?
 - B: They're on the wall.
 - 2) A: Look at the coats. Where are they?
 - B: They're on the wall.
 - 3) A: Look at the shirts. Where are they?
 - B: They're on the bed.
 - 4) A: Look at the kites. Where are they?
 - B: They're on the table.
 - 5) A:Look at the boats. Where are they?
 - B: They're in the picture./(或) They're on the lake.
 - C. 听 Let's practise 一项的录音,方法同前。
- D. Pair work: 同桌学生用 Look at....Where are they? They're.... 做问答练习。
- E.讲解以t结尾的可数名词加s后的读音[CK],不能分开读作[C]和[K].纠正或印证学生对以下名词复数的读音 cats, hats, coats, shirts, kites, boats, streets, nuts, peas- ants等。
- F.本课四会掌握的单词有 kite 和 under 及句型 Where are they? They're under the chair.拼读与书写单词和句子的方法与步骤同前。

2.会话教学

A.排除难点:借助动作、表演及汉语介绍会话部分的几个难点 1.Class is over. 2.Play hide and seek. 3.turn around,使学生明白意思并能听懂会说。讲解 Class is over 时,可译成汉语,即:下课了。Class is over是课堂用语,因此,每当下课时,教师应说:Class is over. Goodbye, boys and girls.同时还可以介绍 School is over.即放学了。比如说 School is over. Let's go home.以情景及动作介绍 play hide and seek.比如教师说:Well, boys and girls. Let's play hide ard seek.也如教师说:Well, boys and girls. Let's play hide ard seek.边说边有意识地避开学生目光,把一件东西如手表,藏在一个地方。然后对学生说:Try and find my watch. Where is it?使学生明白 play hide and seek 是玩捉迷藏的意思。借助姿势教 turn around.如:教师边转身边说 turnaround,然后,向学生发指令:Stand up, please. Turn around.

- B. 听会话录音,方法同前。
- C. Group work: 学生三人一小组,先分角色朗读会话,然后表演会话。

三、娱乐时间

教师可创造情景,使学生身临其境,学会用和说 Be quiet.如教师让全体学生保持安静,把食指放在嘴边说 Be quiet.学生跟着教师重复几遍,然后教师启发学生举出在什么场合用 Be quiet.如在图书馆,阅览室,医院的手术室等需要保持安静的地方,目的是让学生学会在恰当的

语境中使用 Be quiet.

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 like 2 chair 3 kites kite where cats bike there hats

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听音连线

录音内容:

- 1 Where are the books? They'rein the box.2 Where are the balls? They're under the chair.
 - 3 Where are the coats? They're on the bed.
 - 4 Where are the bikes? They're under the tree.
 - 5 Where are the bags? They're on the desk. 根据录音内容,将左边的图分别与右边相应的句子连接起来。
 - 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
 - 4.用"Where are they?They're...."造句

答案:

- 1 Where are they (the shirts)? They're on the wall.
- 2 Where are they (the boats)? They are on the water.
- 3 Where are they (the pencils)? They're in the pencil-box.
- 4Where are they (the rulers)? They're on the desk.

第二单元

第8课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能够用 Let's practise 一项中的内容对本课的句型进行替换练习。
 - 3. 较好地掌握 bed , bird 等名词的复数形式 , 读音正确。
 - 4.能够听说读写单词 shoe 和 time 及句子 Where are my shoes?
 - 5.能听懂并学会说 Keep the room tidy!

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)

组织学生选唱一支英语歌曲。

- 2.复习第7课的会话,学生三人一组表演会话。
- 3.复习第7课的4会句型,做问答练习。可根据教室里的实物,学生的文具用品及教师准备好的一些图片进行问答练习,教师可先问,学生答,然后学生问,学生答。如:
 - A: Look at the books. Where are they?
 - B: They're on me desk.
 - A: Look at the pencils. Where are they?
 - C: They're in the pencil-box.
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1. 句型与词汇教学

课前准备工作:图片两张,图中分别为天空中飞着几架飞机和天空中飞着几只鸟。

- A.教师手指几架飞机的那张图片说:Look at the planes. Where are they? 启发学生回答或教师自答:They're in the sky.带读后教师出示另一张图片(天空中飞着几只鸟),提问: Where are the birds? 启发学生回答:They're in the sky.学生看书上的图,也可以说They're near the window.带读并检查学生的语音语调。
 - B. 将 Let's Practise 一项中的内容带入句型中进行替换练习。

Pairwork:同桌两个学生看 Let's practise 一项的图互问互答,熟练巩固新句型 Where are...? They are....

- A : Where are the beds ? /shoes/books/cats/balls/pictures/flowers?
- B: They're in the room/under the bed/on the desk/under the desk/under the chair/on the wall/on the window-sill(窗台)/或 near the window.
 - C. 听 Let'8 practise 一项的录音,方法同前。
- D.讲解及练习以"d"结尾的可数名词的复数加 s 后的读音[DL],不能读成[D][L],纠正或印证学生对以下名词复数形式的读音 beds,birds,hands,cards,heads。

E.本课四会掌握的单词有 shoe 和 time 及句子 Where are my shoes? 拼读,书写单词和句子的方法与步骤同前。

2.会话教学

A.排除难点。本课会话中的语言难点有 behind the door, one shoe... the other one, It's time to go to school. Don't worry.和 Let me help yon.需要教师先帮助学生明白意思,能听懂会说。讲解 behind the door时,教师可让一个学生藏在门后,然后问大家 Where is (Zhang Lin)?教师自答,Oh, she's/he's behind the door.还可以再举出一些例子。如(Wang Ming) is sitting behind (Zhang Lin).还可以让学生用 behind 组词组。如 behind thecar, behind the tree, behind the house, behind the desk, behind me等。讲解 one shoe... the other one 时,应讲清one shoe 是一只鞋,但是在 the other one 中的 one 不是数词而是代词,在这里指的是另一只鞋。教师还可以再举个例子如 I have two pens. One (pen) is red. The other one is blue.讲解 It's time to go to school.可译成汉语,意思是:该去上学了。可用完成句子和造句的方法练习 It's time to do something.如 It's time to go home/go to bed/get up. 等等。借助母语讲解 Don't worry.和 Let me help you.并创设情景为学生提供练习机会。

- B. 听会话录音: 听录音方法同前。
- C. Pairwork:同桌两个学生模仿录音对话。分角色练习并表演会话, 着重语言练习。

三、娱乐时间

本课让学生能听懂并学会说 Keep the room tidy[>C%!D!].为使学生懂得这句日常用语的意思,教师创造一个情景,即:将许多东西杂乱地放在讲桌上,然后对学生说;Look at the desk. It's a mess.(桌子又脏又乱。)然后一边把东西放整齐一边说 I must keep the desk tidy.接着对全体学生说:Keep your desk tidy.示意每个学生把自己桌子上的书及文具用品放整齐,桌子上看上去整洁,随之教师进行评论:Good.Your desks are tidy now.教师把 Keep your desk tidy!写在黑板上,用彩色粉笔写 your desk,目的是用其他词做替换。教师带读 Keep your desk tidy.并检查学生是否发音正确。启发学生用其他的词替换 your desk,学生用替换词时,句子必须有意义。如用 our class room 替换 your desk,新句子即是 Keep our class room tidy.其他替换词:your room,the room,your bed 等等。组成的新句子即:Keep your room/the room/your bed tidy.

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音圈答案

答案:1 time 2 shoe 3 beds 4 and 根据录音内容,在每组单词中圈出相应的单词。

2. 听录音给正确答案打勾

录音内容与答案:

- Where are your stamps? Are they in the box?
 No , they're in the book.
 (b)
- 2 Where's the cat? Is it under the Chair?

Yes, it is. (c)

- Where are my Chinese books? Are they in the desk?
 No, they're in the box. (b)
- Where are the pictures? Are they on the wall? No , they aren't.

They're under the bag. (c)

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 听录音完成句子

录音内容和答案:

- 1 Where are my shoes? They're in the box.
- 2 Where <u>are</u> your <u>books</u>? They're on the <u>desk</u>.
- 3 Where's his pen? It's in the pencil-box.
- 4 Where <u>are her</u> hats? They're on the bed.
- 5 Where are the cats? They're under the desk.

第9课

教学目的与要求:

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能够用 Let's practise 一项中的内容对本课的句型进行替换练习。
- 3. 较好地练习会说 orange, face, nose 和 horse 名词的复数形式, 读音正确。
 - 4.能够听说读写单词 their, excuse, me 及句式 Excuse me.
 - 5.能认读 MEN'S 和 WOMEN'S。

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1.Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A.全班齐唱英文歌曲"Row your boat"。
- B. 学生同桌两人表演第 8 课的会话, 教师让一对学生到讲台前做会话表演。
- C.快速问答:复习句型: Where are my shoes? They're under your bed.教师以较快地速度向全班学生提问,每一问题提出后,全体学生立即回答。在集体回答的基础上,教师可在教室内走动,点名回答。教师可利用教室中的实物及课前准备好的图片进行提问。参考问题如下: Where are the desks and chairs? Where are the pictures? Where are the books? Where are the pens and pencils? where are the balls?....
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学

课前准备工作:教具图片一张,几个身着校眼的育才学校的学生在 另一所学校的校园里(参照书中的插图)。

A.排除难点:借助动作,表演及汉语介绍会话部分中的几个难点。1.toilet 2.gostraight on 3.turn right 4.This way, please.使学生明白意思以便听懂会话。在讲解 toilet 时,译成汉语即厕所。但在公厕的牌子通常写为 MEN'S (男厕)和 WOMEN'S (女厕)。以动作及表演介绍 go straight on (一直往前走)和 turn right (向右拐),同时介绍 turn left (向左拐)教师找几个学生到教室前面按指令做(即 Listen and do)。教师发指令 Go straight on. Turn left. Go straight on. Turn right.反复几次,检查学生是否听懂。还可以让学生发指令,检查学生说的能力。This way, please. 意思是"请这边走"。一般用于问路。

B.看图问答:教师出示已准备好的图片,提问:Who are those students?启发学生回答 They're from Yucai School.(或 They're students from Yucai School.)教师转向学生,提问:What school are you from?启发学生回答:We're from...School.教师再指图提问:Look at their uniforms.(指着学生穿的校服)Are they nice?学生回答后,教师说,Their uniforms are so nice. I like their colours.需要说

明 their 前者指的是育才学校的学生,后者则指的是校服的(颜色)。 教师接着指图提问:Are their caps nice, too?教师再次转向学生, 提问:What about your uniforms?Are they nice? What colour are they? Do you like their colours?

- C. 听会话录音, 听录音方法同前。
- D. Group work:学生三人一小组,分角色即A、B、C。先朗读会话,然后表演会话。
 - 2. 句型与词汇教学

本课要求四会掌握的句型有 Excuse me. 这个句式应用的范围较广。可理解为"对不起""请原谅""劳驾"等等。教学方法建议如下:

课前准备工作:图片两幅,分别为一个桔子,几个桔子(或用实物)。

- A.教师出示一个桔子的图片,问:What's this in English?学生应回答(启发学生回答)It's an orange.接着让学生口拼单词 orange.学生边口拼,教师边把 orange 写在黑板上。教师再出示几个桔子的图片,问:What are these in English?启发学生回答 They're oranges.教师在重复 They're oranges.的时候,用红色粉笔在黑板上写出 orange 一词后加上 s 并注上音标[>&T!QD{!L],反复带读,并检查学生的发音。
- B.教师把 face, nose, horse 三个词写在黑板上,并用红色粉笔加s即 faces, noses, horses,用手盖上s,让学生先读以上词的单数形式,然后再读复数形式。教师印证及纠正学生对以上名词的复数形式的读音,并启发学生总结其规则。
- C. Pairwork:同桌两个学生看 Let's practise 一项的图互问互答, 熟练巩固新句型:Excuse. What are these in English?
 - A: Excuse me. What are these in English?
- B: They're oranges (faces, noses, horses). 听 Let's practise 一项的录音,方法同前。
- D.本课四会掌握的单词有 their, excuse, me, 及句子 Excuse me. 拼读,书写单词和句子的方法与步骤同前。
- E.练习恰当运用 Excuse me. Excuse me 用于打搅他人时的客套话, 意思是'对不起', 女口:Excuse me. What's the time, please? (对不起,请问现在几点了。)又如:Excuseme.Where's the toilet?打搅他人问问题时,用 Excuse me.如:Excuse me. What's this (that) in English?Excuse me. What are these in English?

三、娱乐时间

本课的内容是教学生用英语说男厕所 Men's 和女厕所 Women's.实际上, Men's 是 Men's Room 的缩写形式, Women's 是 Women's Room 的缩写形式。有的地方女厕所也写为 Ladies'(Ladies'Room)。如条件允许,可带学生走出课堂,进入真实的语言环境,练习说 Men's 和 We men's.

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容(答案):

- 1 red bed egg
- 2 cat hat fat
- 3 he she me

- 4 nine five time
- 2.听音,看图,标号

录音内容:

- 1 A: Excuse me. What are these in English?
 - B: They're coats.
 - A: Excuse me. What are those in English?
 - B: They're shirts
- 2 A: Excuse me. What are these in English?
 - B: They're cars.
 - A: Excuse me. What are those in English?
 - B: They're jeeps.
- 3 A: Excuse me. What are these in English?
 - B: They're caps.
 - A: Excuse me. What are those in English?
 - B: They're caps, too.
- 4 A: Excuse me. What are these in English?
 - B: They're pictures.
 - A: Excuse me. What are those in English?
 - B: They're books.

根据录音顺序,在相应图旁边的括号内分别写上序号。

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 用 "Where are their...? They're.... " 造句。

答案:

- 1 A: Where are their shirts?
 - B: They're on the bed.
- 2 A: Where are their apples?
 - B: They're in the box.
- 3 A: Where are their shoes?
 - B: They're under the bed.
- 4 A: Where are their books?
 - B: They're on the desk.

第10课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 练习会说 Let's practise 一项的用语 That's all right.并能在其它类似情况下恰当地使用。
- 3.能听说读写单词 rooster, sit, stand 及句式 That's all right. 教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A.全班学生齐唱一支英文歌曲。
- B. 复习第 9 课的会话: 学生三人一组表演会话。
- C.问答练习,复习和巩固句型What's this(that)in English? It's a....What are these in English?They're...教师借助教室内和学生课桌上的实物以及备好的图片提问并要求学生较快地给以回答。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学

课前准备工作:准备好两个头饰:一只狐狸,一只公鸡。辅导两个学得较好的学生练好本课的会话,一个学生扮演狐狸,另一个学生扮演公鸡。教会话时,让他们配合教师进行会话表演,以达到较好的教学效果。

- A.排除难点:借助动作,表演及母语介绍会话部分的几个难点 1.A big rooster is standing....An old fox is sitting.... 2.look up 3.come down 4.Wait a minute
- 5.Don't hurry.使学生明白意思并能听懂会说。讲解(A)is standing. (B) is sitting 时,教师可向一个学生发指令,让他起立,如:(Chen Ping), Stand up, Please. Look at (Chen Ping). He/ She is standing. Look at Yang Ming. (Chen Ping 的同桌) He/ She is sitting.教师还可以说 I'm standing. You are sitting. Stand up, Please. Now, you are standing, too. We are all standing. Right? Sit down, please. 使学生明白在站着或在坐着。借助姿势及动作讲解 look up 即向上看,还可以介绍 look down 即向下看。在此基础上介绍 Come down 即下来。还可以介绍 Come up 即上来,使学生掌握 up 和 down 的意思。介绍 Wait a minute.和 Don't hurry.时,可创造一个语境,使学生明白 Wait a minute.是"稍等一会儿",如:教师假装出去一下,示意学生稍等一会儿,便说:Wait a minute.讲解 Don't hurry.译成汉语"别着急!"。
- B.表演会话教师让辅导过的两个学生到教室前面,配合教师表演会话。教师做 narrator (讲述者),一个学生扮演狐狸,另一个学生扮演公鸡。戴上头饰,公鸡站在椅子上,狐狸坐在地上。教师讲述:It is evening. A big rooster is standing in a tall tree. An old fox is sitting under the tree. He is looking up at the rooster.接下来两个学生进行会话表演。(建议表演 2—3 遍)

- C. 听课文会话录音, 方法同前。
- D.学生三人一组,分角色朗读课文会话。练习好以后,可选 1—2 组同学给全班表演。
 - 二、句型与词汇教学

本课要求四会掌握的句式是 That's all light.

教学方法及建议如下:

A.印证学生对本课会话中所出现的 That's all right.的理解。当公鸡说: Oh, my legs! Sorry, Mr Fox.狐狸说: That's all right.在这里 That's all right.的意思是"没关系"。

B. 教师创造情景, 学生同桌两人进行练习。

Situation 1:

T is a teacher. S is a student. S is late for Class.

S: I'm sorry. I'm late.

T: That's all right.

Situation 2:

S1 knocks down S2's pencil.

S1: I'm sorry.

S2: That's all right.

That's all right.还用于表示"不要客气"的意思。如:

S1: Thank you very much.

S2: That's all right.

Situation 3:

S1 asks S2 the way to the zoo, S2 shows S1the way.

S1: Excuse me. Where is the zoo, please?

S2: Oh, this way, please. Let me show you.

S1: Thank you very much.

S2:That's all right.(不用客气。)

教师启发学生创造情景,恰当地运用 That's all right.这一日常用语。

C.本课四会掌握的单词有 rooster, sit, stand 及句式 That's all right.拼读和书写单词和句子的方法与步骤同前。

三、娱乐时间

本课的内容是:在下面的句子中找出 26 个英文字母,并按字母表中的顺序给这些字母标上号码。 The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.参考答案:

编号游戏比赛:将以上的句子分别写在黑板的右边和左边,把全班学生按纵行分成两个大组,两组的学生分别按座次顺序到黑板前给句子中的 26 个字母编上号。完成的快而且正确无误的一组在比赛中获胜。教师在比赛中做评判员。四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容:

- 1 new old 2 here there
- 3 sit stand 4 thin fat
- 2.听录音写中文

录音内容与答案:

1 Stand up , please.

2 Good morning. 早上好(上午好)。

3 Sit down, please. 请坐下。4 That's all right.

请起立。

不必谢。(没关系。)

5 Excuse me. 请原谅(对不起)。

6 Goodbye, class. 同学们, 再见!3. 朗读并抄写本

课课堂练习册中的内容。

4.用"What are these/those in English?They're...."造句答案:

- 1 What are these in English? They're shoes.
- What are those in English? They're kites.
- What are these in English? They're stamps.
- What are those in English? They're roosters.

第二单元

第 11 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话
- 2.能够听说读写单词 play ,goodbye ,bye 以及句子 Goodbye !和 Bye!
- 3. 学唱英文歌曲 Two Little Black Birds.

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A. 唱英文歌曲(让学生自选喜欢唱的歌曲)。
- B.表演第 10 课的会话: The Rooster and the Fox(I),学生三人一组,每人扮演一个角色,即 Fox, Rooster 和 Narrator(讲述者)。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学

建议采用第 10 课会话教学部分的教学步骤及方法。

A.排除难点:借助动作,表演及母语介绍会话部分的几个难点:本课出现的语言难点:sit there and listen, stand here and talk, I see two dogs over there. Don't run away.都可以借助动作使学生明白其意思。教师可以边说边做出动作,如,sit there and listen,教师坐在椅子上,同时做出倾听的表情,学生明白意思后,教师把这个词组写在黑板上反复带读。可参照这一教学方法排除其他几个语言难点,之后,教师可将本课会话部分的动词归纳,便于学生记忆。

sit, stand/sit down, stand up

listen, talk/listen to me, talk to her/him

come, go/come here/book, go there

run away play together

为了检查学生是否掌握好以上动词和动词词组,教师找几个学生到讲台前,做 Listen and do. 教师发出指令,如: Stand up. Come here. Listen to me. Talk to him. Play together. Go there. (Go back to your seat.) Sit down, please.

- B.表演会话:可参照第 10 课会话部分的教法,两个学生表演会话。
- C.听会话部分的录音,方法同前。
- D. 学生两人一组, 分角色朗读会话。
- 2. 句型与词汇教学

本课四会掌握的单词有 Play, goodbye, bye 和句子 Goodbye! Bye!这些词、句已在前面多次出现,这里要求学生熟练掌握要会书写。拼读及书写单词和句子的方法及步骤同前。

三、娱乐时间

学唱歌曲 "Two Little Black Birds"方法同前。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音圈答案

录音内容:

- 1 sit 2 stand 3 white 4 new 根据录音内容,在每组单词中圈出相应的单词。 2.听录音完成句子 录音内容与答案:
- 1 Where <u>are my</u> books?

 <u>They are in your desk.</u>
- 2 <u>Are</u> these <u>your</u> rulers? Yes, <u>they are.</u>
- 3 Where <u>is her</u> bike? <u>It's under</u> the tree.
- 4 What are they?
 They're their shoes.
- 5 Wher are <u>our pictures</u>?

 <u>They're</u> in the classroom.
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 仿照示例将下例句子变成问句(答案省略)。

第二单元

第 12 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.复习巩固本单元"复习要点2"中所学的句型及短语,并能灵活运用。
 - 2. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 3.复习并练习无音字母 e 及字母组合 ea. ee 在单词中的读音规则以及辅音字母。及字母组合 ch, ck 在单词中的读音规则。
 - 4. 练习两个音节以上的单词重音。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A.全班齐唱英文歌曲 Two Little Black Birds.
- B.学生三人一组分角色表演第 10 课和第 11 课的会话 The Rooster and the Fox. 一人扮讲述者,一个扮演 Fox,一人扮演 Rooster。教师挑出两组学生到教室前面表演。
 - 二、复习巩固本单元"复习要点2"中所学的句型及短语。
 - 1.Question forms 疑问形式

用 Am I/Are you...? Is he/she/it...? Is this/that/it...? Are these/those/they...?等疑问形式做问答练习,可以教师问学生答,也可以学生问学生答。问答练习参考如下: Am I...?

Am I a teacher? Am I a student?

Am I young? Am I old?

Am I tall? Am I short?

Are you...?

Are you a teacher? Are you a student?

Are you ten? Are you Number Twelve?

Are you in Row Two? Are you a boy/girl?

Is he/she/it...?

Is he a teacher? Is she a student?

Is he twelve? Is she at home?

Is he in the classroom? Is he in the park?

Is it a map? Is it our flag?

Is it your pencil-box? Is it new?

Are these/those/they...?

Are these your books? Are those Tom's pencils?

Are they new?

Are these pigs? Are these dogs?

2. Question words 疑问词

用以下疑问词 what , how , where , who 提问。可以采用 Group Work 的形式 , 每 4 人为一小组 , 轮流提问 , 轮流回答 , 每人至少用不同的疑问词连续提问三个问题。

A: What's that?

B: It's a blackboard.

A: Where is it?

C: It's on the wall.

A: who'S that boy?

D: He's (Zhang Lin).

教师应启发学生充分利用学习用品和实物,练习带有疑问词的疑问句,达到熟练掌握的程度并能灵活运用。

3.Useful expressions 有用的词语教师创造几个会话情景,让学生恰当地使用本单元所学的有用词语如:Excuse me. That's all right.

Situation 1

A.拿着一张图片,图片上有一只猴子。A问

B:猴子这个词用英语怎么说?B告诉了他。

A: Excuse me. What'S this in English? (手指猴子)

B: Monkey. It's a monkey.

A: Thank you very much.

B: That's all right.

Situation 2

A不小心碰掉了 B的书。A向 B表示歉意:A:Sorry!

B: That's all right.

教师启发学生创造情景,练习本单元所学习的有用词语。

4. 听本课会话录音,方法同前。

三、语音练习

本课语音练习部分总结元音字母 e 在单词中的读音规则,即在开音节中读 [!:],在闭音节内读[-],字母组合 ea 在一些单词中读[!:],在一些单词中读[e],字母组合 ee 在单词中读[i:]以及辅音字母 c,字母组合 ch 和 ck 在单词中的读音规则,语音练习方法以及步骤建议如下:

A.让学生先试读元音字母 e 一组的单词, 教师印证或纠正学生的读音。然后分别试读 ee, ea, 和辅音字母 c 及 ch 和 ck 各组的单词。

B.帮助学生总结以上字母和字母组合的读音规则。教师还可以举出一些例子让学生根据读音规则试读,如:

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[i:] be

[e] get, beg, pet, Ted, met

[ea] [i:] meal, meal. meat. lead

[e] bread, feather, sweat

[e] bread, feel, street, meet, peep, peel

[k] cut, cost, coat, cup

[s] dance, city, mice, nice

ch [t] chick, chat, peach, reach

ck [k] luck, lock, knock, dock
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C. 听语音练习部分的录音,方法同前。

四、单词重音练习

英文单词中两个音节以上的单词有单词重音。有些单词的重音在第一个音节上,有些单词的重音在第二个音节上,也有些单词的重音在第

三个音节上。教师对单词重音部分的练习应给予充分的重视,并引导学生认识单词重音符号即">"。练习方法建议如下:

- A.单个学生朗读单词重音练习部分的单词, 教师加以印证或纠正。
- B. 教师带读。
- C.全体学生齐读。

五、课堂练习及家庭作业1 听录音写出新单词

录音内容与答案:

- 1 may play say
- 2 bike kite hide
- 3 jeep sheep deep
- 4 teacher please meat
- 2 听录音选择正确问句

录音内容与答案:

- 1 My name is Bill. (b) 2 He's at home. (a)
- 3 They're under the bed. (c)
- 4 I'm fine. Thanks. (a)
- 3 仿照示例,用下面所给的单词组成词组4 用下面所给的词造句参考答案:
- 1 How are you?

How old are you? (How old is he/she?)

2 What's your/his/her/its name?

What's this/that?

What are these/those/they?

- 3 Who are you? (Who is he/she?)
- 4 Where are you from? (Where is he/she from?)

Where's he/she/Peter...?

Where are they?

Where are my shoes?

5 Who's this/that?

Who's that in Picture 6?

第三单元

第13课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能够用 Let's practise 一项中的内容对本课的句型进行替换练习。
- 3.能够听说读写单词 fourteen many 短语 how many 及句子 How many boxes are there under the bed?

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A.数数:从1数到100。要求每个学生按座位顺序(横排)依次从1数到全班最后一个学生,然后再回到第1个学生接着往下数直至100为止。数错的同学可罚唱首歌曲。
- B.口拼数词 one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen并试拼 fourteen。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1. 句型与词汇教学

课前准备工作:教师将本课句型练习部分的 4 幅图制成大图片或挂图,以备学习句型时使用。

本课四会掌握的句型有 How many boxes are there under the bed? There are....句式在本课先练习听说,会看图或根据实际情况回答等,下一课再掌握。

- A.看图问答:教师出示床下放着两个箱子的图片,提问:Look at the picture. How many boxes are there under the bed?启发学生回答: There are two boxes under the bed.教师将本课四会句型 How many boxes are there under the bed? There are two boxesunder the bed.写在黑板上并带读 3—4 遍。
- B.教师出示第二幅图片(公园附近停放着四辆公共汽车)提问:Look at this Picture. How many buses are there near the park?启发学生回答There are four buses near the park.教师将 buses 写在 boxes一词的下面,将 near the park 写在 under the bed 的下面,以表示做替换词练习。之后带读3—4遍。
- C. 教师出示其他两幅图片即桃树上结着 15 个桃子,和图画里有 5 条 鱼。要求学生同桌。二人按以上句型做问答练习,如下;(互问互答)
 - A: How many peaches are there in the tree?
 - B: There are fifteen peaches in the tree.
 - B: How many fishes are there in the Picture?
- A: There are five fishes in the picture. (也可以说 in the water)

教师可把 Peaches, fishes 写在 boxes, buses 的下面,反复带读,并检查学生的语音。

- D. 启发学生总结 box, bus, peach, fish 的复数形式以及读音规则. 教师也可以帮助学生总结其规则,即以s,x,ch,sh 结尾的可数名词的复数形式加 es,读音为[!L],教师还可以举些例子,如:glasses(眼镜),matches(火柴),brushes(刷子),benches(长凳),axes(斧头)等等。
 - E.听 Let's practise 一项的录音,方法同前。
 - F. Pairwork:同桌两个学生用本课的句

型做问答练习,互问互答,如:

- A: How many pencils are there in your pencil-box?
- B: There are four pencils in my pencil-box.
- A: How many desks are there in the classroom?
- B: There are <u>50</u> desks in our classroom. (依教室中具体数字而定)
 - 2.词汇教学

本课四会掌握的单词有 fourteen, many, 词组 how many 及句子 How many boxes are there under the bed?拼读及书写单词,词组及句子的方法及步骤同前。

- 3.会话教学
- A.排除难点:a.借助图片介绍wolf 一词b.借助动作讲解shoot down c.借助动作及表情讲解 Listen carefully 和 Think it over. D.借助算术公式讲解Fourteen minus one is thirteen.即 14-1=13
 - B. 听课文会话录音, 方法同前。
 - C. 同桌两个学生分角色朗读会话。
 - D.教师找一对或两对学生朗读课文会话。
- E.教师向全体学生提问: How many birds are there in the tree now?正确的回答应是: There are not any birds in the tree because the other thirteen birds all fly away.
 - 三、娱乐时间

本课的兴趣活动是让学生学会说 Help!(救命!)有危险,在求救时可以呼喊 Help!Help!Help!

四、课堂练习及家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容与答案:

- 1 six buses 2 nine boats
- 3 three <u>bikes</u> 4 two <u>ships</u>
- 5 seven planes 6 five boxes
- 2. 听音连线

录音内容与答案:

- 1 How many girls are there in your lass?
- 2 How many students are there in your grade?
- 3 How many teachers are there in your school?
- 4 How many boats are there on the lake?
- 5 How many shoes are there under the bed?
- 6 How many desks are there in the classroom?

根据录音内容,将左边的内容分别与右边相应的内容连接起来。

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.看图完成句子

录音内容与答案:

- 1 How many <u>apples</u> are there <u>in the tree</u>? There are <u>ten</u> (apples in the tree).
- 2 How many <u>balls</u> are there <u>under the chair</u>? There are <u>six</u> (balls under the chair).
- 3 How many <u>pencil-boxes</u> are there <u>on the desk</u>? There are <u>five</u> (pencil-boxes on the desk).
- 4 <u>How many</u> books <u>are there</u> in the bag? There are <u>eight</u> (books in the bag).

第 14 课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能用 Let's practise 一项中的内容对本课的句型进行替换练习。
- 3. 能够听说读写单词 day, week, there, are 及句子 There are seven days in a week.

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)

A.A phyme:全班齐说:One, two, three, four, please have some more. Five, six, seven, eight, I want a big Plate. Nine, ten, nine, ten, don't forget eleven.再唱唱学过的歌曲。

B. Group work: 学生 6 人或 4 人一组, 用第 13 课的句型做问答练习(chain questions and answers 链锁问答), 例如 A 问 B 问题, B 回答后,接着问 C 问题, C 回答后接着问 D 问题,依次做下去。每个学生都有问问题和回答问题的机会。教师可提示学生,提问的范围如 people in the family, classes in the school, students in the class.等等,如:

How many	people		in your family?
	classes	are there	in our school?
	students		in our class?
	boys		in Class One?
	girls		in Class Two?

- 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
- 1. 句型与词汇教学
- A.课前准备工作:准备一本挂历,最好标 有英文一周 7 天的日子,即:Sunday(Sun),

Monday (Mon), Tuesday (Tue), Wednesday

(Wed), Thursday(Thu), Friday(Fri), Saturday(Sat).

B.本课四会掌握的句型是 (How many days are there in a week?) There are seven days in a week.教学方法及建议如下:

教师出示挂历,先介绍一周有几天。There are seven days in a week. They are Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. Thursday, Friday and Saturday.并把一周 7 天写在黑板上,反复带读之后,教师提问:How many days are there in a week?启发学生回答。There are seven days in a week.教师把本课句型写在黑板上,反复带读后,让学生两人一组做问答练习。

C.教师出示月历,介绍 There are thirty or thirty-one days in a month.把 month 一词写在 week 一词的下面,并带读单词 month,检查学生的语音。然后提问: How many days are there in a month? 启发学生回答: There are thirty/thirty-one days in a month.将 thirty—

词写在 seven 一词的下面。

D.教师出示年历(即12个月),介绍There are twelve months in a year.反复带读后,提问:How many months are there in a year? 启发学生回答:There are twelve month sin a year.黑板上的句型板书建议如下:How many days are there in a week?

days month months year

- E.听 Let's practise 一项的录音,方法同前。
- F. Pairwork: 同桌两个学生用本课的句型做问答练习。
- G.本课四会掌握的单词有 day, week 和短语 there are 及句子 There are seven days in a week.拼读单词和书写单词、句子的方法及步骤同前。
 - 2.会话教学
 - A. 听课文会话的录音,方法同前。
 - B. 学生 5 人一组朗读并表演本课会话。
 - 三、娱乐时间

每个学生准备好一张纸,在 2—3 分钟内把找出来的单词写在纸上, 找出来的单词多并且拼写正确的学生获奖,可排出前三名。

How many words can you find?

do, not, English, banana, bus, orange, school, dog, kite, get, shoe, arm, pass, sun, toe, play, jeep, push, apple, bed, grade...

四、课堂练习及家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 jeep 2 may 3 they're sheep play they are week day there are

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听录音圈出正确的数字

录音内容与答案:

- 1 A: How many books are there on the desk?
 - B: There are 18.
- 2 A: How many students are there in the picture?
 - B: There are 15.
- 3 A: How many hens are there under the tree?
 - B: There are 12.
- 4 A: How many pencils are there in the box?
 - B: There are 40.
- 5 A: How many birds are there in the tree?
 - B: There are 25.
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.用"How many...? There are...."的句型进行问答答案:

- 1 How many cakes are there in the box? There are four (cakes in the box).
- 2 How many cups are there on the table? There are five (cups on the table).
- 3 How many boxes are there under the table? There are two (boxes under the table).
- 4 How many ducks are there on the water? There are seven (ducks on the water).

第三单元

第 15 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能用 Let's practise 一项中的内容对本课有用的词语进行替换练习。
- 3.能够听说读写单词 today, Monday 和句子 What day is today? 教学步骤与方法

一、复习

A. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)

快速问答:教师用第 14 课的句型向学生提问,要求学生以较快的速度回答。提问如下:

How many days are there in a week?

What are they?

How many days are there in a month?

How many months are there in a year?

How many weeks are there in a year?

How many students/boys/girls are therein your class?

How many people are there in your family?

B. Group work: Play a chain game (链锁练习)

学生每5人一小组,表演第14课的会话。

- 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
- 1. 句型与词汇教学

课前准备工作:把一周 7 天制成类似日历式的大卡片,上面写有年、月、日,用彩色笔醒目地写出今天是星期几,如:1995 年 4 月 3 日 Monday

(Mon)

本课四会掌握的单词是 today , Monday 和句子 What day is today ? 教学方法建议如下:

A.教师出示当天的日历卡,说:Today is Tuesday. (假设当天是星期二)并将 Today is Tuesday 写在黑板上的四线格内。检查学生的发音,反复带读后,教师提问:What day is today?要求学生给以回答。接着教师出示另一张日历卡(如 Monday),提问学生:What day is today?Spell the word Monday. 学生边口拼,教师边把 Monday 一词写在 Tuesday的前面。参照以上教法将一周 7 日按先后顺序排好:Sunday(Sun),Monday(Mon),Tuesday(Tue),Wednesday(Wed),Thursday(Thu),Friday(Fri),Saturday(Sat)。

本课只要求学生 4 会掌握 Monday,前册学了 Sunday,其余星期名称只要求学生会说即可,不要求拼写掌握。

B.反复带读一周 7 日 (seven days of the week)要求学生连贯说出一周 7日 Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

C.提问学生 What day is the first day? 启发学生回答: Sunday is the first day.

What day is the last day?

启发学生回答或教师自答: The last day is Saturday.

D.听 Let's practise 一项的录音。方法同前。

本课四会掌握的单词有 today, Monday 及句子 What day is today? 口拼并书写单词和句子的方法与要求同前。

- E. Pairwork:学生同桌二人练习本课有用的词语:What day is today? Today is....互问互答。
 - 2.会话教学
 - A. 听会话录音, 方法同前。
- B.表演会话:教师将一周7日的日历卡发给7个学生(学习有用词语的7张日历卡,即Sunday,Monday,Tuesday,Wednesday,Thursday,Friday,Saturday.)教师及全班学生参加表演。

T: Hello, boys and girls. Let's name the seven days. What day is today?

Ss: Today is (Thursday) (拿着 Thursday 卡片的学生应站到讲台前,面向全体同学,并将 Thursday 卡片双手举起。)

T: What day is the next day?

Ss: The next day is Friday. (拿着 Friday 卡片的学生站在拿 Thursday 卡片的学生的旁边, 然后举起卡片。)

T: What day is the first day?

Ss: Sunday is the first day. (拿着 Sunday 卡片的学生站在第一个,动作同前。)

T: What day is the last day?

Ss: Saturday is the last day. (拿着 Saturday 卡片的学生站到 教室前靠后的地方)

T: What day is after Sunday?

Ss: Monday is after Sunday.(拿着 Monday 卡片的学生站在 Sunday 旁边)

T: What day is after Monday?

Ss:Tuesday is after Monday.(拿着 Tuesday 卡片的学生站在 Monday 旁边)

T: What day is after Tuesday?

Ss: Wednesday is after Tuesday. (拿着 Wednesday 卡片的学生站在 Tuesday 旁边)

T: What day is after Wednesday?

Ss: Thursday is after Wednesday. (拿着 Thursday 卡片的学生站在拿着 Wednesday 和 Friday 的两个学生中间)

T: Now let's name the seven days.

Ss: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday;

本课课文是一篇有关一周 7 天的小韵文,让学生反复朗读,有表情,带韵律。可共同朗读,也可分组或男女生以问答形式读。如

Boys: Hello, Kate, Hello, May!

Girls:Let's name the seven days....三、娱乐时间学唱英文歌曲 Days of the week, 学唱歌曲方法及步骤同前。

四、课堂练习及家庭作业

1. 听录音完成单词

录音内容与答案:

- 1 grade today eight
- 2 th<u>e</u>se w<u>ee</u>k pl<u>ea</u>se
- 3 many pencil head
- 2. 听音, 标号, 连线

录音内容:

- 1 A: What day is today, Dick?
 - B: Today is Saturday.
- 2 A: What day is today, Betty?
 - B: Today is Wednesday.
- 3 A: What day is today, Peter?
 - B: Today is Tuesday.
- 4 A: What day is today, Kate?
 - B: Today is Friday.
- 5 A: What day is today, Tom?
 - B: Today is Thursday.
- 6 A: What day is today, Mary?
 - B: Today is Monday.
- 7 A: What day is today, Bob?
 - B: Today is Sunday.

根据录音顺序,在每个单词左边的括号内分别写上序号,然后与右边相应的内容连接起来。

3 看图仿照示例组词组

答案: three buses, five birds, four boxes, four pencils, four pencil boxes

4 用下面所给的词造句

答案:

- 1 How many pictures are there on the desk?
- 2 What are those in English?
- 3 There are six bananas in the bag.
- 4 Today is Monday.

第三单元

第 16 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 能够用 Let's Practise 一项中的内容对有用词语进行替换练习。
- 3.能够听说读写单词 big, clock, mouth, 及句子 What's the time, please?

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A.全班齐唱英文歌曲 Days of the week
- B.问答练习。复习第 15 课所学的句型及会话。方法及步骤参考如下; a.教师提问,学生回答。b.选一个学习较好的学生提问,学生回答。
- C. Pairwork:同桌两人或前后座两人互问互答。提问参考如下:How many days are there in a week?What are they?

What day is today?

What day is the next day?

What day is the first day?

What day is the last day?

二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法 1. 句型与词汇教学

课前准备工作:用硬纸板做一个大钟表,时针及分针都可以拨动。

本课要求掌握的四会句型有 What's the time, please? 教学方法建议如下:

A.教师把已准备好的大钟表放在讲桌上(或挂在黑板上,或墙上)。

提问:What's on the desk?(What's on the blackboard(on the wall)? It's a clock.(回答)教师接着说:Look。at the clock. What's the time, Please?(教师将时针指向4点)启发学生回答:It's four.教师把句型What's the time, Please?(It's four.)写在黑板上的四线格内,带读3—4遍。

B. 练习: 教师将钟表的时针和分钟转动到不同的时间,如:5点 10分,6点 20分,7点 30分,8点 45分等等,每拨动一次时针,提问:

What's the time, please?

- It's five ten/six twenty/seven thirty/eight/forty-five.
- C. Pairwork:同桌两人做 Let's ractise 中的替换练习,互问互答, 交替进行,如:
 - S1: What's the time, please?
- S2: It's four/five ten/eleven/nine/two/three. What's the time, please?
 - S1: It's eleven ten/twelve....
 - D. 听 let's Practise 一项的录音,方法同前。

本课四会掌握的单词有 big, clock, mouth, 以及句子 What's the time, please?拼读及书写单词和句子的方法与步骤同前。

- 2.会话教学
- A. 听会话录音, 方法及步骤同前。
- B. 学生两人一组朗读会话。
- C.练习 It's time to do something.方法建议如下:
- a. 翻译法:教师启发学生将 It's time to get up.译成汉语,即该起床了。教师说汉语,学生将汉语译成英语。如该睡觉了。It's time to go to bed.该上学去了。It's time to go to school.该回家了。 It's time to go home.该去玩球类活动了。It's time to play ball games.
- b.用完成句子的方法:教师将 It's time to....写在黑板上,让学生用此句型造句,完成句子。

三、娱乐活动

Guess the riddle.

教师讲谜语,启发学生猜谜语,猜对的学生给予奖励。

Teacher: Well, boys and girls. I have a riddle. Guess. What is it?

What can walk but has no legs? (谜底 clock)

What can make you old?

(谜底 time)四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写时间

录音内容:

- 1 11:00 2 7:30 3 10:20
- 4 1:15 5 3:05 6 9:40
- 2. 听音标号

录音内容:

- 1 What's the time, please? It's 8:00.
- 2 What's the time, please? It's 2:51.
- 3 What's the time, please? It's 10:24.
- 4 What's the time, please? It's 1:30.
- 5 What'S the time, please? It's 6:05.
- 6 What's the time, please? It's 9:15.
- 7 What's the time, please? It's 12:00.
- 8 What's the time, please? It's 4:55.

根据录音顺序,在相应图下面的括号内分别写上序号。

3. 朗读并写出时间

答案: seven twelve; eleveno'clock); nine fifteen; two eight; six thirteen

4.用"am, is, are"填空

答案:1 is; is 2 Are; am 3 is; is 4 are; are 5 Are; are

第三单元

第 17 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.熟练掌握本课 Let's practise 一项中的 Useful expressions (有用词语)
 - 3.能够听说读写单词 very, much 及句子 Thank you very much.

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1. Warming-up exercises (热身活动)
- A.全班齐唱英文歌曲 Days of the week
- B: Pairwork: 学生同桌两人表演第 16 课会话。
- C. 问答练习:提问时间。

转动钟表的时针和分针,提问:

What's the time'please?

I t's....

- 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
- 1.会话教学

A.排除难点: a) Asking the way 意思是问路。 b) 问路时常用以下有用词语: Excuse me. How can I get to...? Excuse me. Could you show me the way to...? Excuse me.

Can yon tell me the way to...? C)指路时常用: You Can get there by bus. You can take (a No.16 bus). Go along/down this street and turn left/right. You can see the bus-stop.d)在黑板上画简图讲解。bus stop以及aNO.18 bus/a No.5 bus。

- B. 听会话录音,方法同前。
- C. 同桌两人分角色朗读会话。
- D. Pairwork:问路会话练习:

会话情景:

Tom 要去中山公园,但他不知道中山公园在哪里,他向 A 问路, A 告诉他可以乘车去。Tom 问乘哪一路汽车, A 告诉他乘 10 路公共汽车。 Tom 问 10 路汽车站在哪里, A 告诉他照直往前走,就能看见汽车站。

会话如下。

Tom: Excuse me. How can I get to Zhongshan Park?

A: You can get there by bus.

Tom: Which bus shall I take?

A: You can take a no.10bus.

Tom: Where is the bus stop, please?

A: Go straight. You can see the bus stop there.

Tom: Thank you very much.

A: That's all right.

教师可找两对学生到教室前面表演。

2. 句型与词汇教学

本课四会掌握的有用词语有 Thank you very much.学生对本课的有用词语并不生疏,教师应多创造一些情景,帮助学生运用得更加恰当和熟练。

本课四会掌握的生词有 very, much 以及句子 Thank you very much. 拼读单词及书写单词和句子的方法步骤同前。

三、娱乐时间

学习小韵文。方法及步骤如下:

A.将小韵文中出现的生词挑出来,并注上音标,帮助学生发音正确。 tight [C%!C]bright [BT%!C] light [S%!C] might [P%!C]先让学生试读,教师再带读。

B.听小韵文的录音,逐句听逐句模仿。伴随录音,全体朗颂。关上录音机,集体跟老师一起背诵。

Boys: Good night, sleep tight.

Girls: Wake up bright, In the morning light.

Boys: To do what is right, with all your might.

然后互换,注意韵律,节奏。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音圈单词

录音内容: 1 much 2 very 3 lake 4 these 根据录音内容,在每组单词中圈出相应的单词。

2. 听录音填空

录音内容与答案:

- 1 A: Hello! What's your name, please?
 - B: My name! is Yang Fan.
 - A: Are you in Grade Six?
 - B: Yes, I'm in Class 3, Grade 6.
 - A: How many students are there in your class?
 - B: There are 45.
 - A: Who's your English teacher?
 - B: Mr Zhang is. He's a very good teacher.
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 仿照示例提问题

答案:

- 1.What day is today?
- 2. What are those?
- 3. What's the time, please?
- 4. Where are my shoes?
- 5. How many Chinese books are there in your bag?

第三单元

第 18 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.复习巩固本单元"复习要点3"中的句型,数词及有用的词语。
- 2. 能够听懂会说本课 Let's practise 一项中的会话。
- 3.复习巩固和练习元音字母 i , 字母组合 igh , i r 及辅音字母 g 在单词中的读音规则。
 - 4. 练习句子重音及语调。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.Pairwork:学生同桌两人表演第17课的会话:Asking the way.
- 2.复习巩固本单元"复习要点3"中的句型,数词及有用的词语。

A.复习"There be 结构:用 There is....There are....How many... are there...?造同或完成句子。如:There is a big blackboard in the classroom. There are many desks and chairs in the classroom. How many boys are there in our class?There are thirty-two boys in our class.教师把学生造出较好的句子写在黑板上,促使学生互相学习,取长补短。

- B.复习数词:复习从 0——100 的数词,并检查学生从 11——15 的 5个数词的拼写(或从 1——15 的数词)。
 - C. 复习本单元所学的有用词语:可采用问答练习的方式。

Do questions and answers about the days Of the week:

- 1) How many days are there in a week?
- 2) What are they?
- 3) What day is today?
- 4) What day is the next day?
- 5) What day is the first day?
- 6) What day is the last day?
- 7) Spell the word "Monday", please. Asking about the time. 教师转动大钟表(教具)的时针,提问:What's the time, Please? 也可以找学生到讲台前,拨动钟表的时针及分针,提问:What's the time, please?

二、学习 Let's practise 一项中的会话: A small robot 课前准备工作:准备一个玩具机器人,装在盒子里。

教学方法建议如下:

A. 师生问答及会话,为听懂会说本课的会话铺路。教师出示已备好的盒子,做以下问答练习:

T: What's in my hand?

SS: A box (It's a box).

T: What's in it? Guess.

S: Is it a clock/ball/doll/toy bus?

T:Let's open it and see. (打开盒子并出示盒子里的机器人。)

Ss: Oh! A robot (A small robot).

T: It Can talk. It can say "Hello! How are you? "It can sing. It can sing the ABC song.

Ss: How nice!

- B. 听本课会话的录音, 方法及步骤同前。
- C. Pairwork: 学生同桌两人分角色朗读对话,表演对话。

三、语音练习

- 1.复习巩固和练习元音字母 i , 字母组合 igh , ir 及辅音字母 g 在单词中的读音规则 , 方法建议如下:
- A.先让学生试读本项中各组单词,教师加以印证或纠正。启发学生总结其读音规则,如:元音字母i在开音节里读[%!],在闭音节里读[i],字母组合igh读[%!],ir读[+:]以及辅音字母g的读音规则。
 - B.听语音练习部分的录音,方法同前。
 - 2.练习句子重音及语调。
 - A. 练习句子重音。方法建议如下:

教师在黑板上写出两个句子,边读句子边点出句子重音如'Open it and ✓ see.'Where is your ✓ book?

首先要向学生讲清楚在一个英语句子里,不是所有的单词都重读, 其中一些词重读,一些词不需要重读。教师可以深入浅出的讲解哪些词 应该重读,哪些词不需要重读,举例如下:

- 一般情况下,重读的词有下列几个方面:
- a.名词如 class, shoe, birds, book
- b.实义动词如:open, see, sing, talk, thank
- c.指示代词如:this,that,these,those
- d.形容词如:nice,good,big,small
- e.数词如:one, two, three, first, second
- f.疑问(代、副)词,如:what,who,which,where,when,how
- g.副词如:carefully,straight
- 一般情况下,不需要重读的词有:
- a.人称代词,如:I,you,he,we(特殊情况除外,如着重强调哪一部分,下同)。
 - b.物主代词,如:my,your,his,our
 - c.是动词(verb to BE)如:am, are, is
 - d.介词,如:in,on,under,by,of
 - e. 冠词,如:a,an,the
 - f.情态动词,如:can,must,may
 - g.助动词,如will,shall等

但是上述例子并不绝对,重读哪部分往往随着感情、语气、态度、 场合而定。

B.语调练习:

用疑问词开头的句子一般读降调,教师再举出些例子写在黑板上并标出语调,如:

'What's your ∠name?

'How √old are you?

'Who is the ∠ boy?

'Where is your ∠ bag?

可先让学生试读以上句子,教师加以印证或纠正,然后再反复带读。 四、娱乐时间

单词相接拼写竞赛。把全班学生分成 4 组,每组学生依次分别到黑板上写出单词,单词首尾必须相接,如 apple,egg,glad,day,yellow,wall,late等。5 分钟后看哪一组写出的单词最多,正确,然后排出一、二、三、四名来。

五、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写出新单词

录音内容与答案:

- 1 sit big lip
- 2 bird shirt first
- 3 not dog hot
- 4 bike time life
- 2. 听录音说出中文意思

录音内容与答案:

- 1 Listen carefully, please.请注意(专心,认真)听(讲)。
- 2 This way, Please.请这边走。(请走这条路)。
- 3 Shall we play a game?我们做个游戏好吗?
- 4 Oh, it's time to go home now.哦,现在该回家了。
- 5 Excuse me. How can I go to the park, please?

对不起,请问去公园的路(我)该怎么走?

- 3.用下面所给的词组成词组(答案略)
- 4.完成句子, 然后朗读

答案:

- 1 How many, are, there; There, are, days, a, week
- 2 day, today; Today, is
- 3 What's the time; me, a; It's; very, much

第四单元

第19课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 能用 Let's Practise 一项中的内容熟练地进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 pass、give 和句子 Pass me an egg ,please. Give me two apples , Please.

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1.组织学生唱英文歌曲。
- 2. 让学生两人一组复习第 18 课的会话。
- 3.让同桌两人以猜谜语的形式复习单词,其中一人用手指在自己的手心内写一个单词,例如写上 big 一词,然后说 I have a wordin my hand. 另一个学生说 Really? What is it?他再说 Guess, please.若猜对了,两人交换角色。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学

A.学习生词。教师将动词 pass 写在黑板上 ,结合学生学过的词 class 让学生试读 ,然后利用学生的学习用品 ,教师创造情景 ,对学生说 Pass me the ruler/book/pen... ,please.让学生边将所要的东西递过来边说 Here youare.师生之间进行练习。以同样的方法教学动词 give , 如果学生将 give 读作[g%!H]应告诉学生 give 与 nine 和 five 发音不同 ,是不遵循读音规则的个别单词。其中的字母 i 应读作[i]。同桌两人练说 Give me the... , please./Pass me the... , please.Here you are.练到学生能自由运用为止。

教单词 kni fe. 教师拿出事先准备好的铅笔刀(或裁纸刀)同时说 This is a kni fe. 带领学生读单词 kni fe [R%!G]。教师再取出事先准备好的剪刀,同时说 These are scissors. 带学生读单词 scissors [>K!L+L](上课前告诉同桌两人中应有一人带一把剪刀来)。

要求学生将 knife 和 scissors 两个词带入 Pass me the..., please./Give me the..., please.句型中进行练习。

叫一个学生与老师配合,学生说 Pass me the knife, please.教师说 All right .Here you are.学生接着说 Thanks. And give me the scissors, please.教师说 Here you are. Any-thing else?学生说 No, thank you.教学生读单词 anything 和 else.教师再次创造情景利用学习用品练习这段对话。例如:

- S1: Pass me the pen, please.
- S2: All right. Here you are.
- S1: Thanks. And give me the ruler, please.
- S2: Here you are. Anything else?
- S1: No , thank you.
- 让学生清楚 Anything else?这一省略句在对话中的意思。要求同桌

两人进行练习。

- B.听会话录音。先要求学生打开书,看 Learn to say 一项中的图。教师自问,What is Gao Wei doing?(边说高威在干什么呢?)自答 He's making a model ship.如果认为学生对 be doing 这一形式还不理解,就再重复一遍前面学过的 I am standing. You are sitting. What are you doing?不必过多地讲语法,可以再给学生举一些例子,如:I'm thinking.我正在思考,教师说这个句子的同时,作出思考问题的表情。还可以说 I'm drawing a flag/writing.边说边在黑板上画旗子、写字等等。教师再指着书上的图说 Gao Wei is not makinga model Plane. He's making a model ship.教师问 Can it (the model ship) go on the water?自答 Yes,of course. I'll Show you.让学生回忆一下,Show 这个词曾在第一册多次出现。教师说 Show me your book/knife.... 帮助学生回忆一下这个词。教师说 We'll go to the lake and try it on the water.告诉学生 water 一词的词义,让学生练习说句子We'll go to the lake and try it on the water.
- C.听会话录音。先听 1—2 遍完整的会话,然后分句读,将学生读不准的单词予以纠正。要求学生注意模仿录音的语音和语调。根据录音的内容,同桌两人进行会话练习。有条件的学校,可以为学生准备一些船或飞机的模型,学生也可以带来自己同样的玩具,边组装,边练习会话。也可让一些学生到前边表演。
 - 2. 句型与词汇教学

A. 句型教学

Let's practise 一项中六幅图的内容分别为 an egg, two apples, a stamp, some flowers, some water 和 some tea.

将六幅图的内容带入 Pass/Give me..., please. Here you are.两人一组进行对话练习, 然后叫一部分学生到前面表演,并可以即兴发挥。

如果时间允许,可将学过的以无音开头的单词前面加上冠词 an 进行练习,例如 an egg, an apple, an orange, an arm, an eye, an English book, an old cat 等等。

B. 书写单词和句子

本课四会掌握 Pass 和 give 两个单词,

Pass me an egg, please.和 Give me two apples, please.两个句子。可以利用已经写在黑板上的单词 Pass 和 give 进行拼读练习,可将 Pass 一词与旧词 class 一词再次对比找出它们在发音与拼写方面的相同之处,做到以旧带新。

教师将四会掌握的两个句子写在黑板上,让学生进行拼读练习,要求学生在练习册上抄写单词和句子。提醒学生注意,写句子时 Please 一词前应有一个逗号。

三、娱乐时间

本课 Fun time 里所提供的句子 Look out!意思为"当心!""留神!"是提醒别人注意时所说的话。如果你的个子很高,进比较矮的门时,别人会对你说 Look out!或 Mind your head!当心!或 Be careful!小心,别碰着头!再如:晚上你与同学一起下楼,楼道里很黑,你可以对同学说 Look out 或说 Mind your steps!教师要结合班上的实际情况,

创造出更多的情景,让学生练习说 Look out! Lookout!还用于对方没意识到其危险,仍在进行的刹那间紧急提醒。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 Pass 2 give 3 she

class this he

classroom sister me

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听录音选择正确答案

录音内容:

- 1 Peter. Pass me a book, please.
- 2 Mum. Give me some cakes, please.
- 3 Jack. Pass us some stamps, please.
- 4 Dad. Please give me a blue pencil.
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.用 "pass " or "give " 造句 (答案略)

第四单元

第20课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 能用 Let's Practise 一项中的内容熟练地进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 sun , read ,do ,don't(do not)和句子 Don't read in the sun.

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1.组织学生唱英文歌曲。
- 2.复习第 19 课的句型,叫两个人一组到前面表演,可以利用学习用品,也可以事先准备一实物,创造情景进行复习。
 - 3.复习第19课的会话,叫学生到前面表演。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目和教学方法
 - 1.会话教学
- A. 教师取出事先准备好的一本图画书,说:Look! I have a picture-book. 给大家看一看自己手中的图画书,再说 This is a picture-book. It's a new picture-book. 这时,边用手势招呼一个学生过来边说 Come on. Let's read it together.学生过来以后,教师做出与他一起看图画书的样子,再说 Look at these birds/flowers.... They are so beautiful.叫学生回到自己的座位去 教师再从头说 Look! have a picture-book. It's a new picture-book. 边叫第一个学生边说 Come on. Let's read it together.做出与学生一起看图画书的样子,再说 Look at these birds/flowers.... They are so beautiful.将这些内容练 3—4 遍以后,叫单个学生轮流到前面,代替老师边说边做。
- B.要求学生打开书。教师说 Open your books, please. Turn to page 40. Look at the picture. There are three children in the picture. This is Peter. This is Jean. And this is Tim. Jean and Tim are reading a Picture-book. They are reading in the sun. Peter says, "Don't read in the sun."这时老师将 don't 一词写在黑板上的四线格内,要求学生读准其中的元音[+(]领读[D+(QC]3—4遍,让学生练习说句子 Don't read in the sun.还可以结合前面练习过的 Don't read in bed. Don't draw on the wall.等一起练习一下。集体说与个人说相结合,反复练习。教师将这句话写在黑板上,然后教师用告诫的语气说 Don't read in the sun. It's bad for your eyes.领读单词 bad [B\$D]2—3遍,并对比 bed 的读音。教师试着用英文解释此词,教师说"Bad" means"not good"."It's bad for your eyes." means "It's not good for your eyes."如果学生还不完全明白,就告诉学生中文意思,即:"不好""不利的"。让学生将 Don't read in the sun. It's bad for your eyes.两个句子连起来,练习若干遍。
- C.听会话录音。听完第一遍时,教师领读单词"inside"教师说Putyour books inside your desks.边说边辅助以姿势。还可以说Let's go

inside the classroom.让学生清楚 inside 一词的意思。再听一遍完整的录音,然后分句跟读,最后分三人一小组进行练习,达到既能听懂又会说这一段会话的教学要求。

2. 句型与词汇教学

A. 句型教学

把 Let's practise 一项中的内容带入本课的句型中进行反复练习。 四幅图的内容依次为 read in the sun, draw on the wall, play in thestreet 和 eat in class.让同桌两人进行练习。

教师应引导学生将学过的知识与这一句型结合起来进行练习。例如:Don't climb trees. Don't look up/down. Don't use a red pencil. Don't worry. Don't play football in the classroom. Don't stand on the chair. Don't sit on the desk. Don't look at each other. Don't talk in class. Don't speak Chinese in English class. Don't hurry. 等,还要启发学生多想一些句子,达到举一反三,灵活运用的目的。

B. 书写单词和句子

抄写 sun, read, do, don't (do not) 四个单词和 Don't read in the sun. 一个句子, 抄写完之后还应反复朗读。

三、娱乐时间

本课 Fun time 里所提供的句子 Don't spit on the floor!是一个进行文明教育、培养学生文明习惯的好句子。先领读单词 spit[spit]若干遍。再练说词组 on the floor[GS&:]最后练说句子 Don't spit on the floor!

叫一个男生到前面,做出吐痰的样子,然后老师告诉他:Don't spit on the floor.再两个两个地叫学生到前面来表演。

教师事先准备一个纸牌,上面写有"卫生监督"字样,戴在一个学生胸前,另一个学生做出随地吐痰的样子,戴牌的学生跑上前去对他说Don't spit on the floor!吐痰的学生见状便跑,带牌的学生大声说Don't run away!吐痰的学生站住,不好意思地说 I'm sorry.还可以加上Please更客气一些,Don't spit on the floor,please.

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容:1 cup bus sun

- 2 blue too do
- 3 teacher please read
- 4 let leg red
- 2. 听录音圈出正确的中文意思录音内容与答案:
- 1 Don't read after me. (b)
- 2 Don't write on the desk. (a)
- 3 Don't play football in the classroom. (c)
- 4 Don't sit here. (b)
- 5 Don't read in the sun. (c)
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 仿照示例变换句子

答案:

- 1 Don't come here.
- 2 Please don't go. (Don't go, please.)
- 3 Please don't sit here. (Don't sit here, please.)
- 4 Don't write on the picture-book.
- 5 Please don't go there. (Don't go there, please.)

第四单元

第21课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话
- 2. 能用 Let's Practise 一项中的内容熟练地进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 weather, water, how's (how is)和 How's the weather today?一个句子。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱英文歌曲。
- 2.复习第20课的会话,叫三人一组到前面表演。
- 3.复习句型 Don't...!让每个学生想出一个句子,要求所说的句子应该有意义。除了在教参第 20 课里所提供的句子外,还可以引导学生说:Don't read in bed! Don't talk inclass! Don't sing in Chinese! Don't open your book! Don't touch it! Don't shoot the birds.等等,启发学生积极思考,说出更多的句子。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目和教学方法
 - 1. 句型与词汇教学

课前仿照第 43 页上 Let's practise 一项中的六幅图制一幅挂图(有条件的教师,可用简笔画将其画在黑板上。)六幅图的内容分别为 fine, cold, hot, rainy, cloudy 和 windy。

教师分别指着六幅图说 It's fine. It's cold. It's hot. It's rainy. It's cloudy. It's windy. 带领学生说若干遍,要充分利用这几幅图,教师指哪个,学生说哪个,练到大多数学生都能说得又快又准确为止。

教师问 How's the weather today?将生词 weather 写在黑板上.带领学生读若干遍.教师结合天气实际情况答出 It's....再问 How's the weather today?启发学生模仿老师回答问题,教师将问句写在黑板上,让学生做链锁式问答练习,即由第一个学生问第二个学生 How's the weather today?第一个学生回答后,再问第三个学生,可以按实际情况回答,也可以练习学过的内容。

2.会话教学

A.教师说 It's fine today. Shall we go out for a picnic?告诉学生 go out 意思是到"外面去",到"郊外去"。Picnic[>A!EQ!E]野餐,即自带食品在郊外吃的饭。让学生读单词 Picnic,然后练习说句子Shall we go out for a Picnic?教师再问 Shall we go out for a Picnic?这时学生根据所学知识可能答出 OK! Let's.应鼓励学生。但要告诉学生还可以答 Yes, why not.同桌两人进行练习 Shall we go out for a picnic?Yes, why not?

B.教师事先准备一些水、一些桔汁。教师做出很渴的表情说 I'm thirsty. I'd like to have some water. 边说边喝水,领学生读单词 thirsty [>I+:KC!]。引导学生理解其意思,然后问学生 Are you thirsty?学生答Yes,I am./No,I'm not.让同桌两人进行问答练习。

- C.教师说 I'm thirsty. I'd like some orange juice. 领读 I'd like, 并告诉学生中文意思为"我想要", 学生练习说 I'd like 若干遍。教师再领读单词 juice [D{(::K], 告诉学生 orange juice 是桔子汁或桔子香型的饮料。
- D.教师拿出事先准备好的面包,问 What's this? 自答 Bread.引导学生说 Give me some bread.
- E.听会话录音:教师说 Open your books, please. And look at the pictures on page 42.让学生了解一下会话的背景,再对学生说 Listen to the tape.可将对话分成两部分听,即按书上的自然段听完第一部分,两人一组进行模仿,听完第二部分后,再二人一组进行模仿。

三、娱乐时间

教师说 Let's Play a guessing game. 先将谜语说一遍再解释生词。如果学生没懂,教师就边说边作手势,学生会很快明白其意了。

They are twin brothers.

One is on the right.

And one is on the left.

But they never see each other.

What are they?

教师在说谜语的同时,要附加一些手势。教单词 twin [twin],如果班上有双胞胎,可以说×××and×××are twin brothers/sisters.如果班上没有双胞胎,教师可用简笔画,

在黑板上画一对双胞胎,然后带领学生读单词 twin[twin]若干遍,再说句子 They are twin brothers.教师再说 They never see each other.教学生说单词 never,告诉学生其汉语意思是"从来不;从来没有"。再教学生说词组 each other,告诉学生汉语意思为"互相",教师再把谜语从头说一遍,边说边用手势提示,然后让学生用英文猜,不准说汉语,对猜中的学生给以鼓励。

如果时间允许,可以启发学生自编谜语,以培养学生动脑筋的习惯。 四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音圈单词

录音内容:

- 1 weather 2 water
- 3 how 4 five

根据录音内容,在每组单词中圈出相应的单词。

2. 听音, 打勾或划叉

录音内容与答案:

- 1 A: Good morning, Dad. how's the weather today?
 - B: Oh, It's rainny today. (x)
- 2 A: Where's Jim, Kate?
 - B: He's at home.
 - A: Is he ill?
 - B: Yes.

A: Oh. sorry.

3 A: Can you give me this stamp, Jack?

- B: OK.I have many stamps. () 4 A: What's in your bag, Betty? B: Six Pictures, an English book and a Chinese book. (x) 5 A: Excuse me, sir. What's the time, please? B: It's ten five. (x) 3.读音标写单词 答案:
- 1 what 2 water 3 weather
- 4 How's the weather today?
- 5 It's fine today.
- 4.根据实际情况回答问题

第四单元

第22课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 能较熟练地运用本课的句型。
- 3.能听说读写 sorry, hurry 两个单词和 Don't hurry!一个句子。
- 4. 学唱英文歌曲 Twinkle, twinkle, little star。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱唱学过的英文歌曲。
- 2. 师生之间进行会话练习,会话的内容为谈论天气即: How's the weather today? It's fine/cold.... 先根据当时天气的实际情况回答,再依据图的提示进行练习。
- 3. Guessing game: 先将 21 课的谜语说一遍,要求学生读准单词twin, never 以及词组 each other.同桌两人做猜谜游戏,复习学过的谜语,有能力的学生也可以自编谜语。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
 - 1.会话教学
- A.准备教具,仿照课本第44页上的图,画一幅挂图,有条件的教师也可在黑板上画简笔画。

教师指着图说 It's Saturday afternoon. Yang Ming and Li Yan have no classes. They are going to the cinema. 领读单词 cinema [>K!Q!P+]告诉学生汉语意思,然后说 They are going to the cinema by bike. 再领读词组 by bike 若干遍。 (教师应提前了解班上哪些学生是骑自行车上学的。)教师说×××and×××go to school by bike.让学生明白词组 by bike 的意思。同桌两人练习说 It's Saturdayafternoon. Yang Ming and Li Yan are going to the cinema by bike.边指图边说,练习 1—2 分钟。

- B.教师说 They (Yang Ming and Li Yan) come to a crossing.这时教师在黑板上画十字路口 再指着图上的交通指示灯说 The light is red. Oh, sorry. They didn't notice it.告诉学生此句的意思相当于 They didn't seethe light.边说此句边辅助以手势。学生练习说 They didn't notice it, 意思"他们没注意"。不必讲"过去时"等语法。再练习 1—2 分钟。
- C.教师指着图上的交通指示灯说 Now the light is yellow. Stop! Don't hurry. We must wait.教师边说 Stop!边做一个要求"停止"的手势,教师再说 Don't hurry!同时将此句写在黑板上。要求学生大声读,但注意不要将 don't [D+(QC]读作[D(QC]或[D(::QC]。
- D.为了更好地掌握 stop 一词,教师可以要求全班学生做一些动作,例如拍手或唱歌或传一样东西,然后老师说 stop!学生应立刻停止,如果学生能很快地做出反应,说明学生已经懂了 stop 一词的意思。
 - E.听会话录音,逐句跟读后,将全班学生分为三人一组,一人说第

一自然段的内容,其他两人分别扮演 Yang Ming 和 Li Yan.要着重练习对语言的运用,不要只停留在背诵对话的水平上。再分别叫几组学生到前面表演。

2. 句型与词汇教学

A.教师创造情景,要在恰如其分的语言环境中说 Don't hurry!例如:教师说 Let's do the homework. First, let's write the new words. 有些同学便急于要写,这时教师说 Don't hurry!再如当教师说 Homework for today.时,一部分学生就忙着收拾东西,急于下课,教师说 Don't hurry!还可以创造更多的情景,达到多说多练的目的。

教师将 sorry 和 hurry 两词写在黑板上,可以适当提示两词在拼写和发音方面的相同之处,引导学生在学习中不断发现规律,指导自己的学习。

三、娱乐时间

先将歌曲的录音听一遍,领读歌词 1—2遍,再轻声跟唱,注意发音, 尤其要注意读准 little 一词。不要加音,读成 >S!C+(S]或错读为[>S-!CS] 等。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音, 标号, 写单词

录音内容:

1 sorry 2 many 3 hurry 4 very 根据录音顺序,在每个单词左边的括号内写上序号,然后在右边的 横

线上写出相应的单词。

2. 听音连线

录音内容:

- 1 Don't hurry.
- 2 Please come here.
- 3 Let's play games.
- 4 Pass me a box.
- 5 Give me a book.

根据录音内容,将左边的内容分别与右边相应的内容连接起来。

- 3.用下面所给的词组成词组
- 4. 朗读句子并说出中文意思

答案:

- 1 不要站在哪儿。请坐在这儿。
- 2 不要玩儿了。咱们回家吧!
- 3 不要给我这本书。请给我那本书。
- 4 不要躺在床上看书。这样对你的眼睛有害处(不好)。5 不要递给我铅笔。请递给我一块橡皮。

第四单元

第23课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能用自己的话叙述学校生活。
- 2. 能用 Let's Practise 一项中的内容,较熟练地进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写 we、wash 两个单词, go home 一个词组和 I go home at five.一个句子。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱英文歌曲 Twinkle, Twinkle, little star。
- 2.组织学生进行问答练习。练习内容为:How's the weather today? It's....
 - 3. 复习第 22 课的会话,可叫两组学生到前面表演一下。
- 4.复习时间的表达法。教师准备一只表。教师将表针一次一次地拨到整点,让学生说句子,例如:It's six. It's seven. 等等。教师再把表针一次一次地拨到半点,让学生说句子。例如:It's five thirty. It's six thirty, 等等。
 - 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法

1. 课文教学

- A.准备教具。课前准备一幅与课本中第 46 页内容相同的挂图。(如果教师能画简笔画,也可以将课本中第 46 页的内容画在黑板上。)六幅图的内容分别为:get up,go to school,classes begin,clean the classroom,go home 和 go to bed。
- B.教师指着图说:It's six thirty in the morning. I get up at six thirty in the morning.教学生说词组 get up,并注意其中的连读 get up.教师再说 Then I wash my face andbrush my teeth.借助手势让 学生明白 wash 一词的词义,并将 wash 一词写在黑板上,再教学生说单词 brush[BT)M]还要注意读准辅音连缀[BT],教学生说词组 brush my teeth 要借助手势使学生明白意思。这时教师指着第二幅图说:I go to school at seven thirty. I go to school by bus.这里可以把第 22 课学过的知识联系起来,可以复习句子 Yang Ming and Li Yan are going to the cinema by bike/by bus.教师指着两幅图说课文中第一自然段的内容,然后叫一个学生说这两幅图的内容,学生若能说下来,应给以表扬。
- C.教师说 Now let's go on talking about the Pictures.这时指第。幅图说 Classes begin at eight. 带领学生读单词 begin,并注意这个词的重音应在第二个音节上。教师再说 We begin our lessons at eight. 或说 Let's begin (our lessons).教师还可以再创造情景说句子用上begin一词。例如布置做游戏,然后说 Please begin. 或 Let's begin. 等等,使学生掌握 begin一词的词义。教学生说句子 Classes begin at eight. 若干遍。借助手势教师说 we have six lessons every day. We have four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon.在第二个句子中要提醒学生注意两点:第一 two 后面省略了 lessons 一词,告诉学

生此句中加上这个词也是对的。第二 in the afternoon 这一词组中,冠词应读作[J!]。教师指着第四幅图说 Classes are over at four thirty. After school we clean our classroom.紧接着指第五幅图说 Then we go home.教师再领读单词。clean [ES!:Q],注意发准辅音连缀[ES],教师一边作擦桌子或椅子的动作,一边说 We clean the desks and chairs every day.让学生练说 After school we clean our classroom.教师指着第三至第五幅图将课文中第二自然段的内容说 1—2 遍,然后由学生按图试着说这部分内容。练习 1—2 分钟后,叫一个能力较强的学生说这三幅图,这时不必要求学生背书,个别句子说得有出入也没关系,只要能说下来,就应该给予肯定和鼓励。

D.教师说 After school we go home. I get home at five.把词组 get home 练习若干遍,要求学生将 go home 和 get home 的意思区别开。教师说 We have dinner at six thirty.领读单词 dinner 告诉学生词义,然后说 After dinner I do my homework.再指着最后一幅图说 I go to bed at nine or ten.教师再把最后一个自然段的内容说一遍,然后让学生模仿,如能将内容说全,应给以鼓励。

E.听课文录音,先听完整的录音,再分句跟读,注意模仿录音的语音和语调,反复听,反复练习直至熟练为止。

2. 句型与词汇教学

A.句型教学。让学生参照第 47 项的图,每人说一个句子,例如 I get up at six.或 I go to school at seven.不一定完全按照课文的句子说,启发学生按实际情况说。如果有人能说出 Classes begin at two in the afternoon. We play games after class.或 I go to school by bike. 等课文以外的句子,应给以表扬,如果有人说出 I go home at five.教师就将此句写在黑板上的四线格中,因为这是四会要求掌握的一个句子。

B.词汇教学。让学生在练习本上摹写 we、wash 两个单词, go home 一个词组和 I go home at five.一个句子。写完之后要反复认读,达到四会掌握。

三、娱乐时间

学习这个英语谚语,它既富有哲理,读起来也押韵,目的是使学生 增强语感,扩大词汇量,同时教育学生在生活中要养成良好的习惯。

老师示范朗读。要求学生注意听第二句和第四句的结尾。并说出其相同的元音。教师领读,让学生边读边体会一下第二行和第四行相同的元音。学生自己读,并要求读得熟练,流利,而有节奏感。

这个谚语可译作:早睡早起使你健康富有又聪明。

四、课堂练习和家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 no 2 wash 3 we go watch week so what tea

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听录音打勾或划叉

录音内容:

- 1 My name's Bill. I get up at six twenty. (imes)
- 2 I go to school at seven thirty. ()
- 3 Classes begin at eight. (x)
- 4 Classes are over at four thirty. (x)
- 5 I go home at four forty. (x)
- 6 I go to bed at eight fifty. ()
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 仿照示例根据实际情况造句。

第四单元

第24课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.复习巩固本单元所学的四会单词 pass, give, sun, read, do, weather, water, sorry, hurry, we, wash 和词组 go home。
- 3.复习巩固本单元所学四会掌握的句子 Pass me an egg, please. Give me two apples, please. Don't read in the sun!Don't hurry! How's the weather today?和 I go home at five.
- 4.复习元音字母。和字母组合 oa, or 在单词中的发音规则,并练习语句重音及语调。

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.组织学生唱英文歌曲 Twinkle, twinkle, little star.
- 2.师生之间进行会话练习。会话内容为 How's the weather today?让学生结合当天的实际回答完之后,再让每一个人说出一个表示气候的句子。这时可以将 sunny 一词告诉学生,同时也告诉学生 rainy ,cloudy ,windy 三个形容词是从 rain , cloud 和 wind 三个名词末尾加字母 y 变来的 ,那么 sunny 一词也是符合这一规则的。使学生了解学习英文单词过程中这些规律。让同桌两人进行问答练习: How's the weather today? It's....
 - 二、介绍新语言项目和教学方法

1.会话教学

- A.听会话录音。本篇会话没有生词,不必分句跟读。先将完整的会话听 2—3 遍,要求同学们在听的过程中尽量将会话的内容和会话的思路记清楚,要求学生比一比,看谁记得准、记得快,以达到训练学生快速记忆的能力。根据学生的水平听若干遍,让学生分小组进行准备,然后让学生一组一组地到前面表演。
- B.复习句型 Don't...!教师将"Don't...!"写在黑板上,要求每一个学生用此句型说一个句子,不能重复别人说过的句子。要启发学生说:Don't read in the sun!Don't draw on the wall!Don't play in the street!Don'teat in class! Don't hurry!Don't spit on the floor!Don't worry!Don't read in bed!还可以启发能力较强的学生说 Don't be late!Don't be naughty!Don't go by bike!Go by bus, please.Don't have hot dogs!Have a hamburger, please.Don't draw ships!Draw a spaceship, please.Don't play hide and seek!Let's play a Chain game.Don't go straight on!Turn right, please.Don't go that way!Gome this way, please.Don't look at your book!Look at the blackboard, please.Don't talk to each other!Listen carefully, please.总之要引导学生打开思路,多说多练。但要说一些有意义的句子,不要牵强附会。
 - C.让同桌两人利用学习用品等实物,复习句型 Pass me...,please.

Give me..., please.练习1—2分钟。

D.复习句型 I go home at five.通过复习这一句型,使学生做到能用英语表达自己的日常生活内容。例如几点起床,几点去上学等等,一直说到晚上睡觉。启发学生尽量多说,培养学生能用英语表达自己思想的习惯。复习第一遍时,每人说一个句子。复习第二遍时每人说两个句子。还应结合实际多设计一些形式,防止枯燥乏味。也可以做链锁练习,第一个学生说 I get up at six. 第二个学生说 I don't getup at six. I get up at six thirty.等等。

2.复习语音

先要求学生自己读 Try to read and listen 一项中的内容,注意红色字母的读音,然后听录音若干遍。

让学生根据所给重音符号和箭头,朗读 Stress and intonation 一项中的句子,然后老师进行示范朗读,再由学生模仿,达到朗读时重音和语调正确。

3.复习要点 4

帮助学生复习归纳本单元的句式,并各举 1—2 个例子进行练习,使学生明白其各自的用法。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音填空

录音内容:

图 1 pig; give; eight; middle

图 2 sun; sorry; read; our; you

根据录音内容,在方格中填写相应的字母,并组成单词。

2. 听录音完成句子

录音内容与答案:

- 1 Don't <u>read</u> in <u>bed</u>, Dick. It's bad for your <u>eyes.</u>
- 2 Is Mike at <u>school</u>? Sorry, he's <u>not</u> here.
- 3 Hello, Kate. <u>Let's go</u> home. <u>OK</u>
- 4 I get up at 6:20 in the Morning.
- 5 Do you <u>like English</u>? Yes, I like <u>it</u> very much.
- 6 How many teachers are there in your grade? There are fifteen.
- 3. 朗读并写出下列缩略词的完全形式
- 4. 仿照示例写问句答案:
- 1 What class are you in?
- 2 What grade are you in?
- 3 How many students are there in your class?
- 4 Who's your English teacher?
- 5 How's the weather today?

第五单元

第 25 课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能熟练运用 Let's practise. 一项中的内容对本课句型进行替换练习。
 - 3.能听说读写单词 can , spell 及句子 Can you spell your name?
 - 4.能听懂并理解 A Joke

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1.热身活动

组织学生唱支英文歌曲 Spelling song。可以用男女对唱形式进行,并且可以边唱边出示实物让对方拼出这个词。如:Pencil,Pen,ruler,book等。

2. 师生会话,复习四单元内容引入新课。

T: Who's on duty today? / Is everybody here? / What day is today? / How are you today?...

What time do you get up?/go to school/begin classes/go home/go to bed?

What grade/class are you in? How many students are there in your class? Who's your Chinese/English teacher? Do you like English?

Hello! What's your name, please? Can you spell your name? How old are you?

- 二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法
- 1.会话教学

课前准备工作:a.在小黑板上画一幅简笔画,注上 Mimi and Polly,并标上年龄5、3。本册书是小学阶段最后一本书,也是与初中衔接最紧密的一册书。本课是小学教材的标志 Mimi 和初中教材标志 Polly 相识表示两套教材衔接之意。b.用硬纸板做 Mimi 和 Polly 两个头饰。

A. 看图回答问题

T: Look at the blackboard. What's this? Is it a dog?

Ss: No, it is n't. It's a cat.

T: What's its name?

Ss: Its name's Mimi.

T: Can you spell its name?

Ss: Yes. M-I-M-I, Mimi.

T: Good! How old is Mimi?

Ss: Five./It's five.

T: IS this a cat?

Ss: No. It's a bird.

T: What's its name?

Ss: Its name is Polly.

T: Can you spell its name?

Ss: Yes. P-O-L-L-Y, Polly.

T: Right. You can also say P-O double L-Y, Polly.

告诉学生 double 的意思是"双、对",拼读单词时遇到两个相同字母在一起时,可用 double 表示。

B.练习名字拼读。教师可以出示一组含有重复字母的名字让学生练说 double. Can you spell this name?

Molly [moli] 夏莉(女)

Gerry [ˈgeri] 格里(男)

Betty ['beti] 贝蒂(女)

Tommy [təti] 汤米(男)

Peggy [pegi] 佩吉(女)

Jimmy [dʒimi] 吉米(男)

也可让学生通过同桌互相问答进行操练。

- C.听录音理解会话。先完整的听一遍,让学生理解大概意思。听第二遍时可使用暂停键,让学生说说部分句子的意思。如 Can you spell your name?/And you?/Let's be friends.特别是 Let's be friends.如学生猜不出意思,可以告诉学生这句话的意思是"咱们交个朋友吧"。听完后,也可以提一些问题如 What's the bird's/ the cat's name?How old is it?Can you spell its name?等。
- D. 听录音跟读时可以板书或挂出句型卡片 Can you spell your name? 分句跟读后再完整地听一两遍。
- E.朗读并表演。先让学生自己轻轻读两遍后再分小组模仿对话录音进行会话练习和表演。
 - 2.生词与句型教学

本课四会掌握的单词有 can 和 spell,句型 Can you spell your name?在口语中练习的较多,不用花很多时间教。可以利用书上的 Let's practise 中的内容引导学生替换操练 Can you spell its/his/her/your name?单词教学中 can 可与 cat, cap 作比较,拼读 spell 这个单词时别忘了提醒学生念 S-P-E double L, spell.这里训练学生一看音标词就能较快地将其单词拼读出来。

三、娱乐时间

1. 小笑话

这则笑话比较简单,可以通过让学生看插图,猜意思的方法引入。不理解的地方可以解释一下。如:But I don't know when to stop.但我不知道什么时候该停止 bananana....等等可无限延长下去。

2.学生再朗读一遍会话,请两个学生上来分别戴上头饰扮演,Mimi和 Polly 进行会话表演。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 stand 2 use 3 Polly

hand you sorry can excuse orange

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听音, 标号, 写单词

录音内容与答案:

- 1 Hi, Betty. Can you spell your name, please? Yes, I can. B-E double T-Y, Betty.
- 2 Hello, Mary. Can you spell the word "school"? Yes, I can. S-C-H double O-L, school.
- 3 Hi, Polly. Can you spell your name, please?
 Of course, I can. P-O double L-Y, Polly.
- 4 Hello, Kate. Can you spell the word "apple"? Yes, I can. A double P-L-E, apple.
- 5 Hello, Bill. Can yon spell your name, please? Sure. B-I double L, Bill.
- 6 Hi, Peter. Can you spell the word "dress"? Sure. D-R-E double S, dress.

根据录音顺序,在相应图旁边的括号内写上序号,然后写出所拼写的单词。

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4. 朗读并完成句子, 然后给出答语

答案:

- 1 <u>Can</u> you <u>spell</u> your name? Yes, I can....
- 2 Can <u>you</u> spell <u>your</u> friend's <u>name</u>? <u>Sure....</u>
- 3 <u>Can</u> you <u>spell</u> the word [>0)T!]? Yes, I can. H-U double R-Y, hurry.
- 4 Can you <u>spell</u> the word [>V-J+]? Sure. W-E-A-T-H-E-R, weather.
- 5 Can <u>you</u> spell <u>the</u> word [>P)QD!]? <u>Yes, I can. M-O-N-D-A-Y, Monday.</u>
- 6 <u>Can</u> you <u>spell</u> the word [!EK>EU(:L]? <u>Sure. E-X-C-U-S-E</u>, excuse.

第五单元

第 26 课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 能根据 Let's practise 中所设情景,运用会话中的语言进行操练和表演。
- 3.能听说读写单词 left, help, 词组 on the left, how much 和句子 Can I help you? How much is it?

教学步骤与方法

一、复习

1.热身活动

组织学生唱一首英文歌曲。仍可以唱 Spelling song 但最好把 Polly can you spell the word?改唱 Tommy/Betty can you spell your name?

2. 师生会话

教师先开个头,如:Excuse me, Are youDick?(No, I'm not.)What's your name, please?(My name's Chen Li.) Can you spell your name, please?(Yes. C-H-E-N-Chen, L-I-Li, Chen Li.)如果学生有英文名字更好,没有英文名字也可以拼汉语拼音名字。教师做过示范以后,引导学生同桌或小组开展问名字、拼名字、交朋友的自由会话活动。

二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法

课前准备:1)师生都准备一些新的文具用品或玩具。2)教师可以在课前和课代表或其他任何一位善于表演的学生预先排练好本课的会话。

1.会话教学

A. 引入新课会话。教师出示一支新铅笔或其它新文具用品说:

Look , I have a new pencil/pen/ruler Have you a new pencil/pen/ruler... ? 有的学生举起这样新文具说 Yes , I have . 教师走下去与其中一位交谈 , Oh , how nice! How much is it?问的同时教学生用 yuan、fen 说出价钱。使学生对价钱的问答有个初步印象。

在学生初步感兴趣的基础上从预先带来的包中取出各样东西,邀请小助手表演在商店买东西的会话,以引起学生迫切想学的愿望。

B.会话教学。本课会话中第一次出现的新的语言较多,学习有一定的难度。如 I want..., please./Which one?/What about this one?/Oh, It's too big./Can you give me that one on the left?/How much is it?/I'll take it./Here's the money./Any thing else?教师可以利用学生的新鲜感、兴趣,分段边演边学,以分散难点。如第一小段可学到 A big one, Please.告诉学生 Can I help you?意思不同于在第一册里出现的"我能帮你的忙吗?"应该解释:"你要买什么?"这句话如果在图书馆里讲,又解释为:"你要借什么?"在学说 Which one, big or small?可以用 long or short, red or yellow 等词替换。

第二小段可以学到 OK. Here you are 其中,句子 What about this one? Can you give me that one on the left?应多领读几遍,还可

用已学过的单词 right, on the right 进行替换练习。

最后一段从问价钱、决定买下、付钱到再见。其中 How much is it? 为重点,教学生学会说各种物品的价钱。(yuan,fen)句子互 l'Il take it./Here's the money./Anything else?要多领学生读读。

- C. 听录音模仿朗读会话也可分段进行, 听读一段让学生同桌之间练习一段。学生当堂掌握不了也不要紧, 只要理解, 并能用会话中主要句子进行交流即可。
- 2.生词、词组、句型教学本课的四会词并不难,help和left含有共同音素[e],教 help时,教师可以口头组词让学生听听,如 helpme/us/her,helpeach other等。教单词 left 时告诉学生它的反义词是第三册中学过的词 right,但本课内不作"正确的"解释,而作"右面的"解释。同时可以用"听听做做"的形式练练这对反义词及词组。如:Standup!Turn left!Turn right.Turnaround....左右放两支笔或两本书。Show me the one on the left!Give me the one on the right....词组how much可以与句型How much is it?同时进行。句型Can I help you?学生比较熟悉,只需指导句子开头大写,句尾加问号及告诉学生这句话的多种意思。本课内容较多,但并不生疏,可先复习第19课及第1课中谚语Time is money.中money的读音,记不住时,教师把音标写在旁边提醒一下。

対印 Here's the money.
['mʌni]
Anything else?
['eniθiŋ]

三、娱乐时间

- 1.理解并学说谚语 Actions speak louder than words.可解释为"少说空话、多干实事","干比说强"等。
- 2.用 left, right, on the left 和 on the right 进行听听做做的练习。
- 3.教师根据 Let's practise 中的情景用所带的物品、开文具店、衣帽店,让学生到讲台前来买东西。教师可以当营业员学生扮顾客,不要求整段模仿会话,能说出主要句型 Can I help you? How much is it?即可,其余的可以在教师提示、启发下进行。如果学得较好,可让学生上来扮营业员。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 left 2 much 3 cow help hurry now spell number how

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听录音写句子

录音内容:

1 How much is this bag?

- It's 25 yuan.
- 2 How much is this pencil-box? It's 12 yuan.
- 3 How much is this dress? It's 37 yuan.
- 4 How much is this cap? It's 9 yuan.
- 5 How much is this Shirt? It's 60 yuan.
- 6 How much is this mug? It's 6 yuan.
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.连词造句

答案:

- 1 How much is that coat?
- 2 Can I help you?
- 3 Thank you very much.
- 4 Pass me that ball on the left.
- 5 Can you spell your name, please?

第五单元

第27课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能听说读写单词 speak, ear, but, cant = can not, 句型 Can yon speak English?及其肯定回答 Yes, I can.否定回答 No, I can't.
 - 3. 能用本课出现的动词对句型进行口头替换练习。
 - 4. 学唱歌曲 old Macdonald

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1.热身活动
- A.组织学生唱英文歌曲 Head, shoulders, knees and toes.
- B.组织学生做听听做做游戏,复习有关人体部分单词。
- 2. 师生会话

Hello! Where's your face/nose/mouth? (Here!) Can you spell the word "face/nose/mouth", please.

Where are your eyes/hands/legs? (Here!) Can you spell the word "eye/hand/leg", Please?

二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法

课前准备:用硬纸板做一个机器人面罩

用松紧带拴住可以戴在脸上。

- 1.会话教学
- A. 教师可以戴上面罩, 边演边说, 让学生理解所说句子的意思。

T: Hello, boys and girls. I'm a robot. I'm your good friend.

Look! This is my mouth. I can talk with my mouth. These are my eyes. I can see withmy eyes. These are my ears. I can hear with my ears. These are my legs. I can walk. I can't dance. but I can sing.

B.在学生理解主要意思之后,让学生听1—2 遍录音。在听录音理解会话内容的同时,教师可以使用暂停键、在黑板上画简笔图(或预先画好挂出)以帮助理解、增添趣味。

在教学 I can see with my eyes. I can hear with my ears. I can talk with my mouth.时,提醒学生注意 with 的读音和意思。但重点练习说 Can you...? Yes, I can./No, I can't.

C.替换操练

分小组一人扮 robot , 其余三人分别提问题 , 操练时还可增添简笔画内容有 I can dance. I can sing. I can Play football. I can play pingpong.等 , 以增添兴趣 , 扩大操练范围。

2.生词与句型教学

教学生词。句型可穿插在会话教学中间同时进行。生词 ear, but 比较容易, speak 可以结合旧词 please, teacher, 引导学生说出字母组合ea发 [!:], 还可组词 speak English, speak Chinese, speak a little

English....替换操练句型 Can you speak English? Yes, I can./No, I can't.时,还可利用简笔画问 Can you walk/play football/fly...?在练习说答语时注意多练 can 和 can't 的读音,防止学生把 can't [E%:QC]发成 [E\$QC]音。

三、娱乐时间

- 1.让一个学生戴面罩扮演机器人,其余学生举手向他提出各种问题。注意问题要以本课四会掌握句型 Can you...? Yes ,I can. /No ,I can't. 为主。如:Hello! Are you a robot? What's your name, please? Can you spell your name? Can you talk? Can you sing A B C Song? Can you speak English/Chinese? Canyou sing/fly/run...?
 - 2. 学唱歌曲 Old Macdonald

课前最好预先抄好歌词,听歌曲时挂出或使用投影片打出,其中的生词 had, farm, everywhere 要注上音标,写出中文意思再看歌词、听歌曲,领说歌词两遍,学学唱唱。

如有时间,可以替换动物和叫声唱第二首,第三首,如:chicks,

chick, chick

cows moo moo

cats, mew, mew等。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容:

- 1 read speak please 2 girl bird shirt
- 3 English wash fish
- 2. 听音打勾

录音内容与答案:

- 1 Can you speak English? (b)
- 2 Can you see that map? (a)
- 3 Can you pass me that ruler? (b)
- 4 Can you spell her name? (c)
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.用适当的词填空

参考答案:

- 1 Can you <u>speak</u> Chinese? Yes, <u>I can.</u>
- 2 <u>Can</u> you speak Japanese? No , <u>I can't</u>. <u>But</u> I can speak English.
- 3 Can a dog fly? No, it can't.
- 4 What can you do, boys and girls?
 We can read and write. We can sing and dance.

第五单元

第28课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能用 Let's practise 一项中所设情景对本课句型进行替换练习。
- 3.能听说读写单词 wall,词组 look like 和句型 Who are you? 教学步骤与方法

一、复习

- 1.热身活动
- A.组织学生唱英文歌曲 Old Macdonald
- B.快说单词,教师看表,让学生在半分钟内回忆并说出已学过、接触过的有关动物的单词。教师喊Start!同桌一人说,另一人帮数,教师喊Stop!停下,比一比谁说的词多。再交换让另一个学生说。
 - 2. 师生会话

先让学生自己决定扮何种动物,然后教师

走下去与"动物们"会话。Hello!Are you a dog?(No, I'm not.) Are you a cat?(No, I'm not.) Who are you?(I'm a duck.)Can you fly?(No, I can't.)Can you run?(Yes, I can.)Can you dance?(Sure./Yes, I can.)....如果有动物的头饰、发下去戴在头上交流谈话,

效果会更好,学生也高兴。

二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法

课前最好画一幅会话教学的简笔图,并用硬纸板做头饰 cat, owl/duck, goose/mouse, bat等。

1.会话教学

A.介绍会话情景,有绘画基础的教师可以边绘简笔画边介绍情景,画上一堵墙,墙旁添画一棵树。边画边说 This is a wall. This is a tall tree.墙上画一只猫。This is a cat. He's standing on the wall. He's looking up.树上画一只猫头鹰。This is an owl. He's sitting in the tree. He's looking down. (如用猫和猫头鹰的剪贴图加在墙上或树上效果更好。) They look and look at each other. Then they begin to talk.教师可以通过动作和表情帮助学生理解。

B. 听录音理解对话

本课对话内容少,只有五句。句子也较容易,不难理解。词组 look like 可让学生猜猜意思,而词组 each other 则不易理解。教师可直接用中文作出解释,不必在上面绕圈子多花时间。

C. 听录音, 模仿朗读

指导模仿朗读时要注意指导学生 an owl 的连读,自然地读,但不要生硬连在一起读成[+>Q%(S],扭转了意思就不如不连了,顺其自然要好一些。

2.生词、词组与句型教学

教学生词 wall 时,可结合旧词 tall, ball, all 引导学生巧记,并

让学生说出字母组合 al 发[&:],还可以组词 on the wall/under the wall/near the wall....

讲词组 look like 时,可启发学生联系实际讲,如 l look like my father/mother...以增添兴趣。

句型 Who are you?比较简单,可作趣味操练。即问答接力赛,各队排头同时向后面同学问 Hello! Who are you?后面人答出 I'm ×××。后再转问后面同学。 One by one 链锁问答。看哪组先结束。还可以告诉学生,此问句口语中不常用,如打电话时,不知道对方是谁时,不是说"Who are you?"而问,"Who isit?"

生词、词组及句型都不一定集中先教或后教,可以穿插在会话教学中灵活进行。

三、娱乐时间

- 1.看图回答问题 what can you see on the way to school?根据学过的句型 Can you...?启发学生问: Can you see a park?/two boats/a bus/a plane/two birds/a zoo/...?也可以用 What can you see...?提问。
 - 2. 戴动物头饰进行本课的会话替换表演。四、课堂练习与家庭作业
 - 1. 听音标号

录音内容与答案:

- 1 ball tall wall (321)
- 2 it sit big (312)
- 3 stand stamp cat (123)
- 4 how owl now (231)
- 2. 听音打勾

录音内容与答案:

- 1 Who are you? (b)
- 2 We look like each other. (b)
- 3 A cat is sitting on a wall. (a)
- 4 | like English very much. (c)
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。4. 看图回答问题答案:
- 1 I (We) can see three kites.
- 2 I (We) can see many stars.
- 3 I (We) can see two dresses.
- 4 I (We) Can see five birds.
- 5 I (We) can see four boxes.

第五单元

第29课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能够听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2. 根据 Let's practise 中所设情景,对本课的句型进行替换操练。
- 3.能听说读写生词 fly、run 和句型 What can you do?

教学步骤与方法

- 一、复习
- 1.热身活动
- A. 组织学生唱一首英文歌曲。
- B.听听做做趣味游戏, Polly says:

如果教师说 Polly says "Stand up!", 学生则做相应的动作"起立"。如果教师只说"Stand up!"学生不应做任何动作。

Stand up! Sit down, please. Turn left. Turn right. Walk! Run! Swim! Fly! Play pingpong!....

- 2. 师生会话:
- T: Excuse me. Are you $\times \times \times$?
- S:NO,I'm not.
- T: Who are you?
- $S:I'm \times \times \times$.
- T: Can you spell your name, please?
- S: Yes....
- T: Can you speak English?
- S: Yes, I can. But only a little.
- T: Can you fly/walk/run...?
- S: Yes, I can./No, I can't.

. . .

二、介绍新语言项目与教学方法

课前准备:简笔画及动物头饰等。

- 1.会话教学
- A. 听录音, 理解会话内容

听录音时可使用暂停键,出示词组卡片帮助学生尽快理解。如

dark [dɑ:k] 黑暗 see in the dark catch a mouse [kætʃ] [mɑus] 抓 老鼠

听录音时看黑板上简笔画,并解释 Me too.我也能。What are you then?那么你是什么呢?then与前一课出现的Then they begin to talk. 意思不同。前课解释"然后",本课解释"那么"。

B. 听录音, 模仿朗读

本课模仿朗读可以分两种,集体模仿和男女生扮角色模仿,比比谁 的语音语调好。 C. 扮角色朗读会话。

方法可以多种,同桌或小组内互扮角色;师生分别扮双方角色;男女生集体扮双方角色等,以提高学生的兴趣。

- D. 把第 28 课和 29 课连起来朗读或表演。由教师或学习好的学生担任 narrator(解说)
 - 2.生词和句型教学

生词 fly 和 run 都比较简单 ,fly 可联系旧词 my ,得出字母 y 发[%!] , 另外 , 还可引导学生读出单词 why , try , sky , by , 并且引导组词 fly a kite. fly a model plane 等。以同样的方式教学 run , 可启发学生说出 旧词中 u 发[)]的词。如:mug , cup , but , bus , duck 等。

教学句型 What can you do?可适当扩充范围,如 read English, write English, sing a song, draw a picture等,让学生进行互相问答口头操练。同时还可以根据 Let's practise 一图中的情景,让学生扮演图中动物进行句型操练。

注意提醒学生读准 what 和 can 两词中间的不完全爆破[V&90(C)E&90(C), 不是单词 what 的[t]不发音,而只需留发音时间。

三、娱乐时间

1. Fun time-Number the Way out?

教师可以给学生几分钟时间在书中的 15 个图形中分别用英语写出 1—15 的数词,看谁写得快而且路近,谁成绩最好。此项练习主要是以穿迷宫找近路出口的形式复习 1—15 的数词(要求四会掌握的)。

2.问答、接力赛

各队同时进行,由排头首先问后面的学生。Hi!What can you do? I can....一个接一个接力问答,看哪队又快又正确,此项游戏可用于句型教学中。四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音标号

录音内容:

1 sky 2 run 3 cat my sun can fly fun cap

根据录音顺序,在每组单词后面的括号内分别写上序号。

2. 听音,标号,连线

录音内容:

- 1 What can you do, Monkey? I can jump.
- 2 What can you do, Bird? I can fly.
- 3 What can you do, Cat? I can run.
- 4 What can you do, Dick? I can swim.
- 5 What can you do, Polly? I can talk.

根据录音内容,在左边句子的旁边标出序号,然后与右边相应的句子连接起来。

3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。4. 完成并抄写下面的句子(答案略)

第五单元

第 30 课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课的会话。
- 2.能用本单元出现的新句型进行问答。
- 3. 能熟练、正确地读出本课语音部分的单词, 了解一些字母的读音规则。
 - 4.能根据书上标的语调,较正确读出第三部分的句子。

教学步骤与方法

- 一、热身活动
- 1. 组织学生唱一首英文歌曲。
- 2. 听听做做游戏,如:

Stand up!Sit down, please!Stand up!Turn left!Turn right!Turn around!Let's run.(OK!学生随即做动作)Let's walk.Let's swim.Let's fly. let's play pingpong.Let's Sing ABC soog....

二、句型复习

教师板书本单元学过的句型,学生自编小对话进行问答,如:

- Can I help you?

 How much is it?

 Can you spell your name?

 Can you speak English?

 Yes. I can. No, I can't.

 Who are you?

 You look like me.)

 What can you do?
- 要求学生将黑板上的句型灵活编进小对话中,比比哪一组的小对话编得好、说得好。哪组获胜就给以奖励。
 - 三、语音、语凋复习

词汇语音训练不一定全照书上那些词,可挂出小黑板。

	/ [ju:]	 	 	
如:	u [11]	 		
χυ.	(n)	 		
	\ [a]		 	

启发学生说出发这个音的词,教师根据情况添加,进行总结后再朗读。最后可以翻开书,快速、正确朗读第二部分。

第三部分,重音和语调,可让学生根据书上所标的语调先自己轻声 读读,再分别请学生朗读,教师指导、纠正,最后全体学生朗读,要求 做到语音、语调自然、准确。

四、趣味教学会话

会话教学不一定千篇一律,复习课上内容多、时间紧,会话只要求 理解,能基本听懂会说就行。

本课会话可以采取先让学生打开书看图进行阅读理解,在学生基本理解意思,充满兴趣的基础上,进行"听录音、画小丑"的游戏。教师

在黑板上画,学生分别在纸上画。每听完几句,也可以让画得快的同学到黑板上画。如:听录音 Look at his mouth. It's red and it's so big. 请先画好嘴而又举手的同学到黑板上用红粉笔在前一个同学画的图上画一张大嘴巴。学生在这种兴趣活动中容易学会,也不易忘记。

模仿朗读可以在画画的同时进行,也可等画好后再跟录音朗读,最 后分角色进行会话。

所画小丑不求多美,越滑稽越好,教师可以将画得特别滑稽的小丑 出示表扬。

五、课堂练习与家庭作业。

- 1. 听录音写单词录音内容与答案:
- 1 bus but bun
- 2 wall tall hall
- 3 fly sky shy
- 2. 听录音填空

录音内容与答案:

- 1 Hello, Bob. <u>Can</u> you speak <u>Chinese</u>? Sorry, <u>I can't.</u>2 Good <u>Morning.</u> Can I <u>help</u> you? Yes. <u>A</u>
- pencil-box , please.
 - 3 <u>Excuse me</u>. Can yon <u>spell</u> your name? Yes. M-I-K-E, Mike.
 - 4 What can you do with your eyes? I can see with my eyes.
 - 5 Can you <u>fly</u> a model <u>plane</u>?Yes, <u>l</u> (We) can.
 - 3.读音标,写单词

答案:

- 1 how much
- 2 look like
- 3 on the left
- 4 help me
- 5 Spell your name.
- 4.根据答语写出问句

参考答案:

- 1 How much is it?
- 2 Who are you?
- 3 Can you speak English?
- 4 What can you do, Bird?
- 5 Can you spell your name?

第六单元

第 31 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能较熟练地对本课第1部分中的情景,运用所给的问句进行问答。
- 2.复习数词,要求正确拼读1~15的数词,口头用英语连贯说出0~100,并能按"纲要"要求进行听写。(教师说英语,学生写出阿拉伯数字)。
- 3.复习一周七天的星期名称,要求能熟练说出,并迅速认出其简略 形式。

教学步骤与方法

- 一、热身活动
- 1.组织学生唱一首英文歌曲
- 2. 师生会话练习,如:

T: Hello, boys and girls. Where are you now?

Ss: We're in the classroom.

T: Right. Then what can you see in our classroom?

S1: I can see some desks and chairs/many boys and girls/many students/a teacher....

I can see a big blackboard/some pictures....

T: How many desks and chairs can you see?

Let's count. OK?

Ss: OK! One, two, three....

There are....

T: Can you see some pictures in the room?

S2: No. Where are they?

T: Here, in my desk.

S3: Are they new pictures?

T: Yes. Look!

Ss: Oh! How nice!

T: What can you see on the teacher's desk?

Can you see a map on the wall?....

二、句型复习

A. 教师出示本课的挂图或投影片,让学生仔细观察,并考虑如何针对图片进行问答。

B. 两人小组问答活动

要避免盲目问答,教师可在图旁边或黑板上依次板书书中提示。每写一个提示,用 1 分钟左右给学生进行两人问答活动,看哪一对提得多,问得多。

C. 综合问答练习

可采用男、女生之间或大组之间问答竞赛,问句每句可记分 1.5~2 分,答句每句可记 1 分。

三、数词复习

A.教师打乱顺序出示 1~15 的数词音标小卡片要求学生迅速读出并 拼读出单词

B. "打电话"游戏

各排头手握"文具盒电话",在老师宣布"Start!"后同时转过去问后面同学的学号: "Hello!What's your number, please?"I'm No.

C. 全班报数活动

教师开头说 Zero, 然后按座位依次报,循环直至报到 100。同时记录每一组报数的顺利情况,如错误太多,可适当减分或罚唱英文歌。

四、复习星期名称

A.问答

T: How many days are there in a week?

Ss: There are seven.

T: What are they? /Can you name the seven days?

Ss: Yes. They're....

T: What day is today?...

B.唱英文歌

Days of me week

C. 认认读读

教师出示七张星期名称的简略形式卡片,打乱顺序让学生快速认读。

五、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写数字

录音内容:

8 , 14 , 21 , 36 , 47 , 52 , 69 , 73 , 85 , 98 , 100

根据录音顺序,从车头开始依次写上序号。

2. 听录音写出答语

录音内容与答案:

1 What can you see in the picture?

I can see many trees.

2 How many trees are there in the picture?

There are fifteen.

- What colour are they?
 They're yellow and green.
- 4 Where are they?

They're on the hills.

5 Are they tall trees?

Yes, they're very tall.

- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。
- 4.根据实际情况回答下列问题。

第六单元

第 32 课

教学目的与要求

- 1.能根据教师所给的提示,听懂并理解课文意思。阅读并能按照文中叙述的顺序画一幅公园的风景画。
 - 2.在理解课文的基础上,能回答老师针对课文所提的一些问题。
- 3. 初步接触试读音标词和了解 12 月份名称的读音,并能正确地完成书上拼音连线的练习。

教学步骤与方法

- 一、热身活动
- 1.组织学生唱一首英文歌曲
- 2. 师生会话练习,如:
- T: Hello, every one! Please answer my questions. How many days are there in a week?
- Ss: There are seven days in a week.
- T: OK. Then what are they?
- Ss: They're Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
- T: Good! Then how many weeks are there in a month (月)?
- Ss: There are four weeks.
- T: Listen carefully. How many months are there in a year?
- S1: Twelve.
- T: How many weeks are there in a year?
- Ss: There are fifty-two weeks in a year.
- T: Right. And how many days are therein a month?
- S2: Thirty or thirty-one.
- T: Yes. There are thirty or thirty one. How many days are there in February?
- S3: There are twenty-eight or twenty-nine days in February.
- T: Right. Can you name the 12 months?
- Ss: No , I/We Can't./Sorry , I can't.
- T: OK. Let me tell you. Look at the small cards and listen to me carefully.
 - 二、学说月份名称
 - A. 教师出示小卡片, 依次介绍 12 个月份名称。

JAN 一月	FEB二月	MAR三月
APR四月	MAY五月	JUN六月
JUL七月	AUG八月	SEP九月
OCT十月	NOV十一月	DEC十二月

在学生听的基础上,让学生认一认十二个月份的简略形式。(每个

月份可说 2-3 遍)

B.出示另一组音标卡片,	引导学生拼读。
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['d3ænjuəri] ['februəri] ['ma: tʃ]

['eiprəl] [mei] [dʒu: n]

[səp]tembə] [səp]tembə]

[[ɔk'təubə] [[nəu'vembə] [[di'sembə]

读几遍以后告诉学生中文意思是几月,并让学生联系第一组卡片认 一认它的简略形式。

C. 小游戏: "找朋友"

将 AB 两组 24 张卡片打乱后发给学生,让学生一对一对地"找朋友", 找对了表扬,再带领学生读几遍以加深印象。错的由下面的学生指出纠 正后再读一遍。

- D. 做书上的"读读连连"练习。
- 三、读读画画——阅读理解课文

A. 阅读理解课文并画出与课文内容相符的图画。

告诉学生这是一篇十分有趣的读读画画课文,鼓励学生独立读懂,并根据课文意思画出相应的图画。可帮助学生练习学查字典。有查字典基础的班级可预先布置带好词典或提前预习。不会查词典的班级教师可以根据学生前面掌握两会、三会、四会的程度,挂一块小黑板,给学生阅读提示,即生词表,标上音标让学生自己练习读。画不要求多好,但尽量要速度快、表达准确。

B. 听录音、译文并跟录音朗读。

第一遍可以听一句让学生举手翻译一句,

这样可以提高学生的积极性。较难表达的地方

老师再作一下解释,同时表扬肯动脑筋,译得 好的学生。

第二、第三遍,让学生跟录音读读,练习

语音语调并进一步加深对课文的理解。

C.阅读理解练习(对的写 T,错的写 F)

教师可以根据意思出以下简单判断题让 学生进行判断。

- 1) It's a picture of a park. ()
- 2) The lake is in the middle of the picture. ()
- 3) There are some hills behind the lake. ()
- 4) There are some people near the lake. ()
- 5) There are some birds in the sky. ()
- 6) There's a food shop behind a tall tree. ()
- 7) The house is on the left side of the lake. ()
- 8) There are some kites in the sky.()
- 四、课堂练习与家庭作业
- 1. 听音,标号,连线

录音内容:

1 Wednesday 2 Friday

- 3 Thursday 4 Tuesday 5 Saturday 6 Sunday
- 7 Monday

根据录音顺序,在左边的括号内写上序号,然后与右边的内容连接 起来。

2. 听音画图

录音内容:

- 1 Draw a pencil-box and two books on the desk.
- 2 Draw three balls under the desk.
- 3 Draw a cat under the chair.
- 4 Draw a bag on the chair.
- 3. 朗读并抄写本课课堂练习册中的内容。4. 仿照示例变换句子

答案:

- 1 Is that a wall?
- 2 Are these ducks?
- 3 Is this a pig?
- 4 Are they your books?
- 5 Is it a new bike?
- 6 Is she in the park?
- 7 Are those old workers?
- 8 Is Bob your good friend?

第六单元

第33课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 听懂本课对话的意思。
- 2. 模仿录音朗读对话。
- 3.复习单词,并做书上的练习。

教学步骤与方法

- 一、热身活动
- 1.组织学生唱一首英文歌曲。2.师生会话练习。

教师可以随意提些问题,如:

Hello, boys and girls? What can you do?

Can you speak English?

Can you draw a picture?

Can you spell the word "English"?

Can you count the numbers from1~20(或50—100)?

Can you name the twelve months?....

然后学生两人一组根据教师所给提示进行问答。

为了让学生多说多练、扩大知识面、教师所以有意识地提供一些动词词组让学生说说、练练。

如:swim in the lake

fly a kite/a model plane

Play pingpong /football/ games wash your T-shirt/face spell your name

Pass/Give me some books/apples/bread.

二、听录音、理解对话内容

A.接着前面会话练习继续问学生:

T: Can you fly?

Ss: No , I can't.

T: Can a bird fly?

Ss: Yes, it can.

T: Can you swim?

Ss: Yes, I can./No, I can't.

T: Can you run?

Ss: Yes, of course./Yes, I can./Of course, I can./Sure.

Yes, of course.是句很肯定,很强硬的答语,学生用时一定注意场合。

出示本课挂图或事先绘好的龟兔对话的图画,与学生进行问答:

T: Look! This is a have and this 18 a tortoise. Can a hare run?

Ss: Yes, of course. (帮助学生回答)

T: Can a tortoise run?

Ss: Yes, it can.

T: Who can run fast, the tortoise or the hare?

Ss: The hare! /The tortoise!

T: Let's listen to the dialogue and we will know.

在听第一遍时,教师不要急着讲解,有生词的地方可以让学生猜测词义。

在听第二遍之前可以挂出生词短语、卡片,让学生自己读音标拼单词,并帮助学生理解对话内容,必要时作些解释,使学生明白对话的意思后,再要求学生模仿。

三、听录音,模仿朗读对话

在学生了解所提示的生词、短语的意思,并初步知道其读音的基础上,教师可以领着读几遍,以减轻模仿朗读的难度。

第一遍听录音模仿朗读,可以请举手的学生先进行,每句换一个学生,看谁模仿得最像。

第二遍可以全体进行或男女生分角色进行模仿朗读比赛,然后再交 换角色进行。

本课 Mr Tortoise 的说话较少,而且简单,在时间允许的情况下,教师可以邀请学生担任 Mr Tortoise 进行师生表演。

三、单词复习

A.看图先口头拼读练习,再写出各图单词第一个字母所组成的新单词。

先引导学生对书上出现的 34 幅图的单词进行拼读。帮助学生先拼各图的单词,同时教师把各词写在黑板上,或让学生一人写一个。

B.看图填写单词比赛,看谁填得又快又正确。

答案是七种颜色的单词:

red , blue , white , black , yellow , green

C.小练习

另外,教师还可以根据书上的提示,换一种形式,出几个单词让学 生填写,注意不是四会的尽量不要出。

四、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听音,朗读,标号

录音内容:

1 [Q+(>H-PB+] NOV 2 [P%: CM] MAR 3 [&E>C+(B+] OCT1 4 [P-!] MAY 5 [D!>K-PB+] DEC 6 [>&g+KC] AUG 7 [>D{\$QU(+T!] JAN 8 [<>-!AT+S] APR 9 [>G-BT(+T!] FEB 10 [D{(: Q] JUN 11 [K+A>C-PB+] SEP 12 [D{(>S%!] JUL

根据录音顺序,在每个单词左边的括号内写上序号,然后朗读。

2. 听录音给正确答案打勾

录音内容:

1 Can a tortoise swim?

Yes, it can.

2 Can you fly kites?

No , I can't.

3 Can your mother speak English?

No, she can't.

4 What can a duck do?

It can swim.

5 What can you do?

I can sing.

6 Can your brother swim?

Yes, he can.

- 3.看图,并用所给的字母组成相应的单词,然后连线。教学目的与要求
 - 1. 听懂并模仿朗读本课对话。
 - 2. 理解并学说本课的谜语。
 - 3. 用书上游戏的形式复习单词。

教学步骤与方法

- 一、热身活动
- 1.组织学生拍手说两首儿歌或绕口令。2.师生会话练习

What day is today?

What's the date today?

How's the weather today?

What's the time now?

What class/grade are you in?

What's your number?

Where's your English book/bag/eraser...?

Who's your English/Chinese teacher?

- 二、听录音理解对话内容
- A. 复习上一课学习的前一部分对话。
- a.教师读 Mr Hare 部分,学生读 Mr Tortoise 部分,然后交换角色。
- b.女生读 Mr Hare, 男生读 Mr Tortoise, 然后交换角色读。
- c. 集体朗读一遍。
- B. 听录音、理解后一部分的对话内容。

借助挂图或简笔画,听第一遍时,教师可以用手势表演,以启发学生理解,猜出意思。

听第二遍时,挂出本课出现的生词、短语、句子。并稍作解释,帮助学生进一步理解会话内容。

领读几遍提示中的生词和短语。

三、听录音、模仿朗读对话

第一遍逐句听。让学生个别模仿朗读,表扬模仿得好的学生,可聘她/他作"小先生"。

第二遍集体模仿朗读。

在时间允许的情况下,还可以进行第三遍、第四遍,进行男女生之

间、队与队之间的模仿朗读比赛,及两人小组练习比赛等等。

四、看图、理解谜语意思。

先帮助学生理解意思。然后教师可以稍加补充解释。并出示单词 frog 让学生拼读音标[GT&g]认认、读读。

在听的基础上,让学生跟着读,并能说一说。

五、字谜游戏

引导学生看图理解"Ispy with my little eye something beginning with T."的意思,教师进一步解释.spy 有寻视的意思,这句话的意思可以解释为:我用我的小眼睛在寻视,看到了一样东西(一个单词),它开头的字母是 T,这个游戏可以在室内、室外任何地方做。如在教室内做这个游戏,Ispy with my little eye something beginning with "B". (book/black/bird)"P"(picture/pencil/pen...)"C"(chair/cap...)"M"(map)等这样可以复习许多单词。"Ispy With my...."这句话很长,在让学生做这个游戏之前,教师应先作示范,让学生猜的同时,多听听这句话,然后领学生说说。为了减轻难度,可以把这句话先分两段说,然后合起来一气呵成,待学生基本会说以后再在学生中展开此游戏。此游戏可以两人一组或四人一组、一行,半班及全班中开展,比较热闹,还可进行猜字比赛。

小练习:

分别写出至少 5 个,以 p 和 w 字母开头的和以 t, r 结尾的单词,如:p——pen,pig,pencil,plane,play

w----what , white , who , where , weather

t---cat, it, shirt, boat, coat

r-under, sister, ruler, brother, over

六、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容:

- 1 those nose coat
- 2 shirt skirt worker
- 3 wash fish sheep
- 4 chair China Chinese
- 2. 听录音填空

录音内容与答案:

- 1 A: Excuse me. What's the time, please?
 - B: It's ten <u>five</u>.
 - A: Thank you.
 - B: You're welcome.
- 2 A: Excuse me. Are you Li Ping?
 - B: No , <u>I'm not</u>.
 - B: Sorry.
 - B: It's all right.
- 3 A: Excuse me. What's this in English?
 - B: It's a rooster.
 - A: Can you spell the word?

B: Sure, R-Double O-S-T-E-R, rooster.

3.看图造句

答案:1 I have three pictures.

- 2 I have four boxes.
- 3 I have five (red) flags.
- 4 I have six stamps.
- 5 I have an English book.

第六单元

第 35 课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能听懂会说本课自我介绍的短文,并会仿照本课短文向别人介绍自己和自己的家庭。
- 2.理解、学说本课第二部分的六幅图中的短句,并教育学生在生活中要照这几句话去做,从小养成文明礼貌的好习惯。

教学步骤与方法一、热身活动

- 1.组织学生唱一首英文歌曲。
- 2. 师生会话练习,如:

Hello! what's your name, please?

Can you spell your name?

How old are you?

Where are you from?

What grade are you in?

Are you in Class one?....

学生两人一组进行会话,内容范围可以是问对方。对方父母及家庭情况。时间视班中情况而定可 1—2 分钟,也可 3—4 分钟。

二、听录音,理解短文意思,学说短文。

这一课短文的插图比较简单,教师可以在黑板上画一个简笔画男孩,并给他起个名字边介绍边引入短文。

This is a boy. What's his name? Where'she from? And how old is he? Is he a student? Please listen to the tape recorder.

先听第一段,听两遍后请学生扮 Bill 复述第一段介绍自己。 教师接着画一张一家五口人的照片的简笔画,并介绍说:

This is a photo of Bill's family. What'shis father/his mother/his sister and his brother? Who is Bill? Please listen

carefully.

听第二段,第一遍时慢听、每句暂停片刻,让学生理解。第二遍仍慢听、每句暂停时让学生复述一遍。第三遍连续听完,要求边听边记第二段内容。听完让学生扮 Bill,上来指着照片介绍,能说满十句的给予表扬。介绍之前教师可以把第二段中较难的句子领学生读一读,必要时

三、仿照短文,介绍自己及自己的家庭

这个过程也可以分两段进行。第一段,仿照课文先在组里相互介绍自己。(两人或四人一组都可以)文中黑斜体部分可以根据自己实际情况替换或改变。

第二段,介绍自己的家庭。教师可预先让学生带一张全家照,在组里向学生介绍自己的家庭。不带照片也可以简单介绍一下自己的家庭。然后请个别学生到讲台前向大家介绍自己及家庭。介绍清楚流利的可给予表扬。

四、看图学说句子,并标号

解释一下。

教师出示挂图或简笔画,让学生猜一猜图中的主人公应讲话的内容。

教师板书或出示六张卡片,引导学生拼音标、自己读出表示图意的每个句子。1 $[B! \checkmark] > E\#+G(S)$

Be ∠ careful!小心!

2 [>V-!C !Q\(\sigma\)S%!Q]

Wait in ✓ line!排队等候!

3 [>D+(Q'C \(A(M)

Don't ✓ push!别挤!

4 [C-!E'P%! K!:C AS!:L]

Take'my ✓ seat , please. 请坐我的座位。

5 [M+(U&::>C!E!C]

'Show your ✓ ticket!出示月票!

6 [>q(D>B%!]

Goodbye!再见!

教师领读每组句子,并简要解释句中的生词。教育学生平时也要这 样做,从小养成文明礼貌的好习惯。

学生自由朗读并记住意思。

拿掉六张卡片,翻开书,让学生看图给句子标上号码,全对的学生 给予表扬或鼓励。

五、课堂练习与家庭作业

1. 听录音写单词

录音内容与答案:

图 1 car; over; under; mother; weather

图 2 are; lake; those; please; picture2. 听录音写句子

录音内容与答案:

1 Don't give her the pencil.

Give me the pencil, please.

2 Don't read that Chinese book.

Read this English book, please.

3 Don't play football.

Let's go home.

4 Don't stand there.

Sit here, please.

- 3. 用 in , on , under 和 at 组成词组 (答案略)
- 4.根据答语写出问句

答案:

- 1 What's your name(please)?
- 2 How old are you?
- 3 Where are you from?
- 4 Is your father a worker? 5 Is your mother a worker, too?
 No, she isn't. She's a teacher.

第六单元

第 36 课

教学目的与要求

- 1. 能根据本课提供的四幅图,写出四段小对话,并与同学进行流畅、 准确地交流。
 - 2.能独立完成书上的 Word puzzle。
 - 3. 学唱歌曲 The more we get together.

教学步骤与方法

- 一、热身活动
- 1. 组织学生唱一首英文歌曲或者拍手说儿歌或绕口令。
- 2.会话游戏"答记者问"。

请一个较勇敢活跃的学生到前面来做主持人,下面的同学可以举手向主持人提各种各样的问题。该学生答不上来就请另一学生到前面接替他(她),继续练习。

二、看图写对话

A.教师出示四幅图的挂图或简笔画,让学生仔细观察每幅图上的情景。__

- B.给学生 5~7 分钟,独立写出每幅图的小对话,要求每幅至少不能少于一来一回两句对话。
- C.写好以后在四人小组中进行交流,并推出写得好的学生在全班进行交流。

教师自己也应先写四段小对话,以提供示范。如:P.1 A:

Hello, Betty.

B: Hello, Yang Ming. How are you?

A: I am fine. Thank you. How are you?

B: I am fine. Thanks.

P.2 A: Who's this little boy?

B: He's my brother.A: What's his name?

B: His name's pat.

P.3 A: Hi! Pat.

C: Hi!

A: How old are you?

C: I'm nine.

A: Are you a student?

C: Yes, I am.

A: Glad to meet you.

C: Nice to meet you.

P.4 A: Goodbye! Betty

B: Byebye! (Yang Ming)

A: Goodbye! Pat.

C: Byebye! (Yang Ming)

对于写得句子较多的有新意的学生要提出表扬。

三、复习单词,做Word puzzle

A.复习单词游戏" I spy with my little eye."

教师规定一个范围,如课桌上、下、里面所有的东西。

也可以针对某一幅图,如 P. 62 页上的图就可以说很多单词。注意在四人小组里每人暗示的东西不能重复。

B.教师在黑板上画五朵彩色的花,在花蕊中分别写上字母 A B I O U,要求学生组词,而且越多越好。学生在书上花瓣中填字母组词,多出的可以另划线写在花的旁边。比一比谁写得多,再请完成得快的同学到黑板上填写字母组词。

回忆 1—4 册书所学生词,每朵花都可以写五个以上的单词,如:

a : bag , map , fat , hat , cap , can (day , ear)

e: bed, hen, pen, yes, ten, leg, let(her, new, see)

i: his, sit, six, big, pig

o:box, not, dog, hot, (how, too, zoo, boy)

u: bus, cup, sun, but, run, mug, fun

教师公布以上单词,又可以复习许多单词。

四、学唱歌曲, The more we get together.

A. 先听一遍歌曲

B. 领读几遍歌词,并解释一下意思。

C. 领唱 , 并指导中间几句不同处唱清楚。

For your friends are my friends, and my friends are your friends D. 跟录音一起轻轻唱,直至独立会唱。

五、指导学生做书后插页图的游戏

出示游戏中指令的小示意图,并解释意思。Start!开始!(起始点)[KC%:C]

Stop once!停走一次。[KC&A V)K]

Try again. (再试一次)[CT%! +>g-Q]

Finish!到达终点![>G!Q!M]

Go back to....(回到).....[g+(B\$E C(]

教师课前可以用硬板纸做一个大一些的骰子,课上如时间允许可派男女生代表上来抛骰子,进行游戏比赛。看谁先捉住蝴蝶。玩的过程中,如遇到往后退 ,如图 2 或图 3 ,请说 Sorry ,try again.或 Sorry .You can't climb the wall. Go back to 1 ,please.如遇到往前走,如图 6 ,可以说 Good! You can use the car. Go to 10, please.

六、课堂练习与家庭作业

1.看图,听录音,并完成下面的对话

录音内容与答案:

1 A:Look, Tom! What's this?

B: Oh, <u>it's a cap.</u>

A: Is it <u>Peter's cap?</u>

B: No , it isn't. Maybe it's Jack's cap.

A: Let's go and ask him.

B:OK. Let's go.

A: Hi, Jack! Is this your cap?

C:Oh, yes, it is. <u>Thank you very much.</u>

AB: That's all right. Goodbye!

C: Bye!

2 看图回答问题

答案:

1 She's Mary's mother.

Yes, she is.

2 He's Jack's father.

No , he isn't. He's a worker.3 He's Bill.

He's eleven.

4 She's Jean.

She's ten.