

# 中学英语通用教案 设 计 精 编章

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**普九义务教学 通用教案设计情** 



五清益官士版方

#### 可用的原理与可用的原理。 第*348 678 1478 1878* 数条设计*图 1 1896 6 300*

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# 中学英语通用教案设计精编

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# 初三册 Lesson One 教案设计

#### 一、教学内容

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

Glad to meet/see you again.

3)学习并初步运用以下表示祝愿、祝贺的用语:

Happy Teachers' Day! \*

With our best wishes!

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

Good luck! Best wishes!

#### 二、教具

录音机;自制教师节贺卡一张

#### 三、教学步骤

- 1. 复习(注1)。
- 2. 通过与前排学生的寒暄,引导出本课第1部分内容:

T:(与坐在前排的几位同学握手,并用英语打招呼或表示欢迎)

Hi, XXX! Welcome back to school. How are you?

S: Fine, thank you. And you?

T:I'm very well. Thank you. (转向另一位同学)

Hello! I'm glad to see you again.

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

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式。

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

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

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

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

What's the date?

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

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

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

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

3) 动手制作教师节英文贺卡一张。

#### 四、难点讲解

1. Teachers' Day. 教师节。

表示有生命的东西的名词在其单数形式后加"一's"。构 成名词所有格。例如:

Lucy's coat

露西的外衣

the boy's pen 这个男孩的钢笔

但在以 s 结尾的复数名词后要加('),例如:

the students' books 学生们的书

the girls' games

女孩子们的游戏

教师节(Teachers' Day)的表示法,属于第二种情况。

不以 s 结尾的复数名词后要加一's。例如:

the Children's Palace 少年宫

2. They're both fine, too 他们两个人都很好。

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

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

甲:我有两支彩笔,你想要哪支?

乙:我两支都要。(both 作宾语)

- 3) Both books are interesting. 两本书都有意思。(both 作定语) 在本课这个句子中 both 用作同位语, 但要注意其位置:
- 1) Jim and Li lei were both late. 吉姆和李磊都迟到了。(both 放在 be 动词之后)

- 2) They both want to go to the Monkey Island. 他们俩人都想去猴岛。(both 放在行为动词前面)
- 3. Everyone is going into class. 人人都去上课了。不定代词 every 与 one 构成合成代词,在句中可作主语、宾语等。 everyone 只能用来指人,其意思相当于 everybody。例如:
- 1) Everyone (*Everybody*) in our class is interested in learning English. 我们班上每个人都爱学英语。(*Everyone* 用作主语)
- 2)Not everyone (*everybody*) in the USA is rich. 在美国并不是人人都富裕。(*everyone* 用作主语)
- 3) She gave everyone (*everybody*) a piece of paper and asked them to write down their names. 她给每个人一张纸并让他们写上自己的名字。(*everyone* 用作宾语)

everyone 与 every one 的区别:

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

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

许多朋友都请他去参加聚会,他每个都去了。

4. No one is away. 没有人缺席。

No one=Nobody,意为:没有人,无人。

例如:

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

在 no one 或 nobody 之后,可用人称代词的复数形式。例如:

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

wish 还可用作动词,表示"希望、愿望"等。例如:

I wish you a safe journey. 祝你一路平安。

## 初三册 Lesson Two 教案设计

#### 一、教学内容

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

#### 二、教具

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



#### 三、教学步骤

- 1. 复习 值日生报告(注4)。
- 2. 教师通过下列话引出本课所学内容,并介绍部分生词(适时出示准备好的姓名卡片):

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

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

- 3. 利用课文提示中的问题作为读前提问 Pre-reading questions),教师可酌情再增加一至两个。下面的问题供参考:
  - 1) How many names do most English people have?
- 2) Do you use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the family name or the first name?

给学生五分钟时间自行阅读(注5),本段课文计约205

个词。规定时限过后,引导学生回答上述几个问题。

- 4. 听课文录音,学生跟读一至两遍。教师进一步布置问题:
  - 1) What are the three names most English people have?
- 2) What's the difference between a Chinese name and an English name?

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

指定若干同学口头复述自己的答案,教师讲评。

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

练习册习题1中8个问题(略)

#### 各小题答案:

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

教师在要求学生将各小题答案连成短文时,应指导学生注意时态前后一致;有些人称代词需要进一步表示清楚。以上

各题答案,经加工后改成以下短文,划线部分表示有所改动:

The teacher <u>asked</u> Jim to give the class a talk. Jim chose to talk about English names. Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and the family name. Jim's full name is James Allan Green. His given name is Jim Allan. Green is his family name. <u>His parents</u> called him James when he was born. People usually call him Jim instead of James because it is shorter and easier than James.

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

#### 四、难点讲题

1. Nothing difficult! 没什么难办的!

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

- 1)There is nothing wrong with the bike. 自行车没有什么毛病。
- 2)We'll give them something delicious to eat. 我们给他们一些好东西吃。
- 3)Is there anything interesting in today's paper?今天报纸上刊登了什么有趣的新闻吗?
- 2. What subject should I talk about? 我讲什么题目好呢? 句中的 should 是情态动词,用来表示说话人的某种感情色彩,如惊奇、意外、失望、愤怒等,尤其是与 why 连用时。例如:
  - 1) Why should you be so impolite? 你为什么这样不客气?
  - 2)Why should I do all this all over again?为什么我要把它

#### 重做一次?

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

- 1) You look tired. You should go to bed. 你看起来累了, 应当去睡觉了。
- 2)You shouldn't believe that rich man. 你不应当相信那个阔佬。
  - 3. Their family name comes last. 他们的姓氏放在后面。 句中 last 是副词,表示:最后地、最末地。例如:
  - 1) Who spoke last? 谁最后发言?
- 2)When did you last see him? 你最近一次是何时见到他的?

比较以下句子中 last 的词义:

- 1)Winter in Beijing lasts from November to January. 北京的冬天从十一月份持续到一月份。(last 是动词,意为"持续")
- 2) Liszt said that he was going to the concert and was going to play the last piece. 李斯特说他要去音乐会并将演奏最后一章。(last 是形容词,意为"最后")
- 4. That's because it's shorter and easier than James. 这是由于吉姆在读音上比詹姆斯要简短容易些。

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

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

## 初三册 Lesson Six 教案设计(一)

#### 一、教学内容

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

Ready? Go! Come on!

They were neck and neck!

#### 二、教具

录音机;模仿课文插图制作挂图一组、接力棒一个等。

#### 三、教学步骤

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

## 初三册 Lesson Six 教案设计(二)

#### 一、教学内容

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

#### 二、教具

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

#### 三、教学步骤

1. 复习

教师提出以下问题:

- 1) What is a relay race?
- 2) Which class were in front on the first lap?
- 3) Which two classes were neck and neck on the second lap?
- 4) Who dropped his stick on the ground?
- 5) Who fell and hurt his leg? Did he get up?
- 6) Which two classed were in front?
- 2. 给学生五、六分钟时间,大声朗读课文。
- 3. 教师板书以下短语,要求学生用动作表演:
- 1) stand at the starting line
- 2) Ready? Go!
- 3) Come on!
- 4) pass the stick onto sb.
- 5) to be neck and neck.
- 6) drop one's stick

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

下面的短文供参考,划线部分是经与课文核对后改动的内容或增补的连接词:

Mr Hu stood at the starting line. All the boys/runners got ready to run. The runners started to run. All the students began to shout very loudly. At the end of the first lap Li Lei quickly passed the stick on to Jim. Yu Yan caught up with Jim and they were neck and neck. At the end of the second lap, Yu Yan and Jim passed on their sticks at the same time. But the other runners were not far behind. Then the Class Two runner dropped his stick on the ground when he was passing it on to the last runner. And the Class Four runner fell and hurt his leg. But he got up quickly and went on running. Now the Calss 3 runner and the Class 1 runner were still neck and neck on the last lap.

- 6. 布置作业
- 1)熟读课文。
- 2)准备课文复述。

#### 四、难点讲解

1. On the third Lap, the Class 3 and Calss 1 runners both

ran very fast。在第三圈,三班和一班的两名运动员都跑得很快。

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

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

both 也可用作形容词,起定语作用。例如:

Both houses are white. 两所房子都是白的。

both 还可与 of 连用,构成短语。例如:

Both of the houses are white.

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

关于 both 的用法,可参阅第一课难点讲解 2。

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

go on doing sth. 意为:继续做某事。例如:

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

#### 注意:

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

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

这个句子的形式是:to go on to do sth.

与 go on doing sth. 意思相近的有 go on with sth. 例如:

Please go on with your work. 请继续干你的工作。

3. He began to catch up with Jim. 他开始赶上吉姆了。catch up with 追赶,赶上的意思。例如:

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