



● 新课标·初中同步·**鼎尖学案**（个性化学案）

新课标

鼎尖教案

教材教案、
教辅教案、
习题教案


英语

九年级
上

冀教版

● 新课标·初中同步·**鼎尖教案**（通用型教案）

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国家新课程改革的教学观,强调教学目标的全面性和具体化,强调学习方式、教学活动方式的多样化,强调学习的选择性。要适应新课程教学改革的要求,提倡自主、探索与合作的学习方式,使学生在教师指导下主动地、富有个性和创造性地学习,就必须坚持教学模式的多样化。

教学模式的多样化是新课程实施的重要途径,也为教学模式的多样化研究提供了有利的理论和实践环境。教学模式的多样化,要求教师必须在准确把握教学目标、教学内容、师生情况、运用条件和评价体系特点的前提下,利用和发挥自身特长、体现自身特色,采用相应的教学模式。

《鼎尖教案》系列丛书,是依托延边教育出版社多年教案出版经验和资源优势,由近百名教辅研究专家精心策划的一套教案丛书。书中的教学案例,大都是在全国范围内广泛征集的优秀作品,是全国一线特高级教师经验智慧的结晶,代表着当前教学改革方向和最高水平,堪称精品。

丛书以“教学模式多样化”为基本原则,通过科学合理的设计,克服了以往教案类产品无法解决的教学模式单一的问题,对于推进新课程改革具有很强的指导意义,是广大教师教学的参考和帮手,其主要特点如下:

- **工具性** 突出实用性、系统性、工具性、资料性,汇集教学教案、重难点知识讲解、类题(题型)讲解、规律方法总结、知识体系构建、训练题库等内容,为教师提供融课堂教学、钻研教材、课后辅导、习题编选于一体的全息资源库。
- **选择性** 体现教学模式多样化原则,对同一知识体系的教授和解读方式,提供两种教学形式和教学思路,展示两种解决问题的方法,搭建动态开放的资源平台。教师可根据学生特点和教学习惯自由选择组合,形成多种教学模式。
- **系统性** 创新教案编写模式,内容包括教材教案、教辅教案、习题教案三个板块,为教师提供教学模式多样化的全方位系统解决之道,教师得到的不仅是新授课的教案,更有复习课、训练讲评等内容的教案。同时注重教师用书与学生用书的配套互补功能,同步推出配套学案,方便教师教学。

教学模式开发和应用的过程,是一个随着教育理论和教学实践不断发展的双向的动态的过程,在探索教学模式多样化的过程中,按照“学习—实践—评价—创新—构建”的思路,我们将不断探索和创新更多的教学模式。同时感谢在本书编写和教案征集中,为我们提供帮助和支持的广大教师,也希望有更多的人能够参与进来,与我们共同探索实现教学模式多样化的思路 and 办法。

教材教案

单元整体教案

单元目标
教材分析
教学设想
课文对译
背景链接

单元课时教案

教学目标
教学重点
教学难点
教学过程
板书设计
教学反思

教辅教案

课时详解

课前预习
探究新知
随堂练习

教材精析精练

单元要点导读
重点难点突破
单元语法解析
解题技能点拨
中考真题再现

习题教案

同步练习

基础巩固
能力提升
考题回放

一课3练

听力入门
基础夯实
快乐晋阶

体 例 表 解

	主要栏目名称		栏目设计功能	栏目使用建议			
第一教案(教材教案)	单元整体教案	单元目标	从整体上对本单元内容进行分析,对本单元内容形成系统的认识,便于引导教师有侧重地进行教学	明确教材结构及教学方法			
		教材分析					
		教学设想					
		课文对译					
		背景链接					
	单元课时教案	教学目标	按照“单元整体教案”中“教学设想”的分析,把整个单元分为不同的课时进行教授,达到需要的教学目的	在具体的课时讲解中,给教师提供一套较为详尽的解决方案			
		教学重点					
		教学难点					
		教学过程					
		板书设计					
		教学反思					
第二教案(教辅教案)	课时详解	课前预习	划分课时,每个知识点按照“导学”→“拓展”→“举例”的解析模式,对单词、短语、句型等进行层层解析	学生在课堂上结合教师所讲解的基础知识,巩固所学知识,达到“教学合一”的目的	单元形成性测试卷		
		探究新知					
		随堂练习					
	教材精析精练	单元要点导读	以单元为单位,分“词汇解读”“难句分析”对知识点解析,后设“针对性”练习,就难词和难句进行巩固训练	配合学生的学习和自查,引导学生自主完成练习,达到巩固知识点的效果			
		重点难点突破					
		单元语法解析					
		解题技能点拨					
		中考真题再现					
	第三教案(习题教案)	同步练习	基础巩固	按课时划分,与讲解同步,分为基础知识训练和能力提高,考查本课时的基础知识		教师组织学生进行课堂即时训练	单元过关性测试卷
			能力提升				
考题回放							
一课三练		听力入门	基础部分训练词汇、短语、语法、句型;其他两部分侧重训练阅读和写作	学生课后可自主完成,或者教师选择典型题目配合教学			
		基础夯实					
		快乐晋阶					
特别说明		以上只是简单介绍大体轮廓,详情请参见内文					

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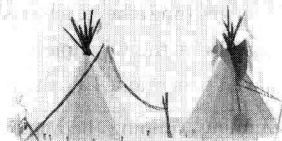
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Unit 1 The Olympics

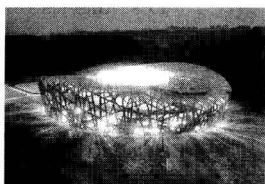


第一教案

教材教案

背景链接

China will host the 29th Olympic Games in 2008. As a lot of people will visit China, the government will build new hotels, new roads and a special railway. And there will be a new swimming pool, a new huge stadium, too. Beijing, Qingdao, Shanghai and other cities will hold the Games. We call the "Olympic City". Workers are busy working. They have finished



the new roads last year. By the end of this year, they will have finished the work on the new stadium(露天大型运动场). Herzog and De Meuron designed the new stadium. People call it "bird-cage". More and more Chinese are learning English hard now so that they can communicate with foreigners and offer them help.

The official slogan(官方口号) for the 2008 Olympic Games is "One World, One Dream". People from all over the world will celebrate this big event together. Everyone in China is excited and is looking forward to it because China has never held the Olympics.

单元课时教案

Lesson 1: Higher, Faster, Stronger

Teaching aims

1. Language goals: ancient, modern, gold, medal, record, event, shooting, athlete, silver, bronze, twentieth, win a gold medal
2. Ability goals:
 - (1) Know the relative knowledge of Olympics.
 - (2) Let Ss talk about the Olympics.
3. Moral goals: Arouse Ss' interest in Olympics.

Teaching important points

1. Grasp some relative knowledge of Olympics.
2. Some words and phrases: modern, gold, record, event, twentieth, win a gold medal

Teaching difficult points

1. Arouse Ss' interest in talking about the Olympics.
2. Some difficult sentences:
 - (1) We call today's Olympic Games the "modern" Olympics.
 - (2) At the opening event of the 1984 Olympics, he won a gold medal in shooting.
 - (3) If you are twentieth, do you get a medal?

Teaching methods

Speaking and talking method; practice method.

Teaching tools

A recorder; pictures; PowerPoint

Teaching procedures

Step 1. Organization

First the teacher greets students "Good morning, class!"

Step 2. Warming up

1. Free talk

Teacher: Hello, everyone. What pictures are these, do you remember? (The teacher shows the students some photos of the

school sports meeting.)

Ss: They are photos of our sports meeting. It's Li Ming in the 100-metre race.

T: Very good. Then which is the biggest sports meeting in the world?

Ss: The Olympic Games.

T: You know the 29th Olympic Games will be held in our China. Do you know which city will be a host city? (This time the teacher shows a picture of Beijing to the Ss to help them to answer.)

S: Yes. It's Beijing.

(The teacher writes Beijing on the Bb.)

T: OK. Let's talk about the Olympics in groups.

(1) Have you watched the Olympics on TV?

(2) What's your favourite sport?

(3) If you are first, what medal will you get? What about second or third?

(4) Do you think Olympics are important? Why or why not?

2. Divide the Ss in groups to talk about the above four topics.

3. Present Ss' discussion to the whole class.

T: OK. Would you show your discussion to the whole class? The first group, have you watched the Olympics on TV?

1: Yes. Every four years we hold the Olympics. And we have a chance to watch the Olympics. I remember I watched the Olympics in 2004.

T: Group 2, what's your favourite sport?

2: Swimming.

3: Basketball.

4: Running.

T: Very good. What events will be played in the Olympic

Games?

(This time, the teacher shows the students some photos of the events in the Olympic Games, and gives the new events that Ss haven't mentioned to the Ss.)

swimming, running, badminton, baseball, boxing, cycling, horse-riding, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting, shooting, table tennis

(Let Ss read them after the teacher.)

T: If you are first, what medal will you get? What about the second or the third?

Ss: If we are first, we'll get a gold medal. The second will get a silver medal and the third will get a bronze medal.

Ss: Quite right.

T: Do you think Olympics are important?

S: Yes, we think it important because it provides a chance for all the athletes getting together and competing together.

T: Right. You have known the importance of the Olympics. Now let's take a quiz to see how much you have known.

Step 3. A quiz

T: Do you know some knowledge of Olympics?

(Show the students more photos about the Olympic Games. Test how much they know about the Olympic Games.)

(1) In what year were the Olympic Games first held?

- A. In 1896. B. In 1906.
C. In 776 BC.

(2) When and where were the first modern Olympic Games held?

- A. In 1886, in Sydney. B. In 1896, in Athens.
C. In 1698, in New York.

(3) What do the five Olympic rings stand for?

- A. Five continents. B. Five well-known athletes.
C. Five important events.

(4) How many times have the Olympic Games been stopped because of war?

- A. Three. B. Four.
C. Five.

(5) What's the spirit of Olympics?

- A. Compete, win, friendship.
B. Higher, faster, stronger.
C. Winning is money.

(6) Who was China's first medalist(奖牌获得者)?

- A. Li Ning. B. Zhu Jianhua.
C. Xu Haifeng.

(7) Did women compete in the ancient Olympics?

- A. Yes. B. No.
C. I don't know.

(8) At the first ancient Olympics there was only one sport, what was it?

- A. Sprint. B. Swimming.
C. Football.

(9) How many countries sent athletes to the 2004 Olympics?

- A. 202 countries. B. 192 countries.

C. 212 countries.

(10) How many athletes competed at the 2004 Olympics?

- A. More than eleven thousand.
B. More than one thousand.
C. Less than eleven thousand.

(11) Match the year and the host city of the following Summer Olympic Games.

Sydney	1984
Athens	2000
Beijing	2004
Los Angeles	2008

(12) What's the motto of Beijing's bid(申办) for the 2008 Olympics?

(13) What's the emblem(会徽) of Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympics?

(14) What's the official emblem of the 2008 Olympics? What does it stand for?

keys: (1) A (2) B (3) A (4) C (5) B (6) C (7) B

(8) A (9) A (10) A (11) Sydney → 2000; Athens → 2004; Beijing → 2008; Los Angeles → 1984 (12) New Beijing, Great Olympics 新北京, 新奥运



(13)



(14)

Chinese Seal-Dancing Beijing

Step 4. Text

Now listen to the tape again. Let the students fill in the blanks. (Give each student a piece of paper on which there are listening exercises.)

(1) The ancient Olympic Games happened in _____ in _____.

(2) The modern Olympic Games started in _____ in _____.

(3) At the 1968 Olympic Games American Bon Beamon _____ the _____ medal _____ the long jump. He jumped an _____ 8.8 meters. Nobody _____ his _____ for 23 years.

(4) Xu Haifeng won China's _____ medal in _____.

Keys: (1) Greece, 776 BC (2) Athens, Greece, 1896

(3) won, gold, in, amazing, broke, record (4) first, shooting

Step 5. Exercises

改写下列句子, 保持句意不变, 每空一词。

(1) Bob got the first in the long jump.

Bob won _____ in the long jump.

(2) Nobody jumped farther than he for 23 years.

Nobody _____ his _____ for 23 years.

(3) How many sports did the 2004 Olympics have?

How many sports _____ at the 2004 Olympics?

(4) We call the first Olympic Games the "ancient" Olympics.

The first Olympic Games _____ the

“ancient” Olympics.

(5) “Modern”, “now”, and “today” mean the same thing.

“Modern” has _____ meaning _____

“now” and “today”.

Keys: 1. the gold medal 2. broke, record 3. were there
4. is called 5. the same, as

Step 6. Make a poster

Let Ss make a poster about Olympics according to the text.

Step 7. Summary

Go over the words and language points.

Step 8. Homework

Let the students to make a poster introducing the Olympics.

Blackboard Design

Words and phrases	Exercises
modern, gold, record, event, twentieth, win a gold medal	改写下列句子, 保持句意不变, 每空一词。
Names of sport	(1)
swimming, running, badminton,	(2)
baseball, boxing, cycling, horse-riding,	(3)
basketball, volleyball, wrestling,	(4)
weightlifting, shooting, table tennis	(5)



教学反思



课文对译

When were the first Olympics?

We call the first Olympic Games the “ancient” Olympics. “Ancient” means very, very old. The ancient Olympic Games began in Greece in 776 BC.

When did the modern Olympics start?

We call today’s Olympic Games the “modern” Olympics. What does “modern” mean? “Modern”, “now” and “today” mean the same thing. The modern Olympics started in Athens, Greece in 1896.

Amazing Olympic athletes

At the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, American Bob Beamon won the gold medal in the long jump. He jumped an amazing 8.8 metres. Nobody broke his record for twenty-three years.

Xu Haifeng won China’s first Olympic medal. At the opening event of the 1984 Olympics, he won a gold medal in shooting.

早期的奥运会是什么时候?

我们把早期的奥运会称为“古代”的奥运会。“古代”的意思是很久很久。古代奥运会在公元前 776 年开始于希腊。

现代奥运会是什么时候开始的?

我们把现在的奥运会称为“现代”奥运会。“Modern”是什么意思? “Modern”, “now”和“today”意思是一样的。现代奥运会在 1896 年开始于希腊的雅典。

令人吃惊的奥运健儿们

在 1968 年的墨西哥城的奥运会上, 美国人鲍勃·毕蒙在跳远中获得了金牌。他跳了一个惊人的 8.8 米。23 年来没人打破他的记录。

许海峰赢得了中国首枚奥运金牌。在 1984 年奥运会开始时, 他赢得了射击金牌。

Lesson 2: Swimming for Gold

Teaching aims

1. Language goals: freestyle, close, race, seem, tie, swimmer, the first, It seems that...

2. Ability goals:

(1) Know the swimming race in Olympics.

(2) Let Ss talk about the four Chinese women swimmers and their achievements.

3. Moral goals: Arouse Ss’ love for our country.

Teaching important points

1. Know the swimming race in Olympics.

2. Some words and phrases: freestyle, close, race, seem, tie, swimmer, the first, It seems that

Teaching difficult points

1. Arouse Ss’ interest in talking about the Olympics.

2. Some difficult sentences:

(1) Zhuang Yong won the women’s 100-meter freestyle with a time of 54.64 seconds.

(2) When it was over, no one knew who had won.

(3) It seemed that Zhuang Yong and Jenny Thompson, an American swimmer, had finished at the same time.

Teaching methods

Speaking and Talking method; practice method.

Teaching tools

A recorder; pictures; PowerPoint

Teaching procedures

Step 1. Organization

First the teacher greets students “Good morning, class!”

Step 2. Warming up

1. Discussion

Teacher: Hello, everyone. Yesterday we learned some kinds of sport. Do you remember what they are?

SA: They are sprint, swimming, badminton, volleyball and some others.

T: OK. Now let’s have a group work and discuss what sports you like and what you are good at.

2. Free talk

T: Have you ever gone swimming?

SB: Yes, very often, especially in summer.

T: Where do you usually swim?

SB: In a swimming pool.

SC: In the sea.

T: OK. Has anyone known some famous Chinese women swimmers?

SC: Yes. I have downloaded a photo. Do you know who



she is?

SD: Is it Luo Xuejuan?

SC: No, I am afraid you are wrong.

SE: Is it Yang Wenyi?

SC: No.

SF: It's Zhuang Yong.

SC: Quite right. And she won China's first gold medal in swimming.

(This time the teacher comes to the front, holding some pictures in his hand.)

T: Who are they in the pictures?

SG: They are Yang Wenyi, Qian Hong and Lin Li.

T: Who can say something about them? In what race did they win?

SH: Yang Wenyi won 50-meter freestyle, Qian Hong won 100-meter butterfly and Lin Li won 200-meter medley relay.

T: Right. You know a lot about the swimmers. Let's watch a video.

3. Video show

The teacher plays a video about a swimming race between Zhuang Yong and Thompson. Let Ss watch and answer the questions:

(1) What kind of race is it?

(2) When and where did it happen?

(3) Are there any other players awarded the gold medal in swimming in Olympics?

(4) How do you think the competition?

Step 3. Exercises

1. Choose the best answer.

(1) Who won China's first gold in swimming?

A. Zhuang Yong.

B. Yang Wenyi.

C. Lin Li.

D. Xu Haifeng.

(2) What's the record of 100-meter freestyle swimming?

A. 54. 64 seconds.

B. 54. 46 seconds.

C. 54. 48 seconds.

D. 54. 65 seconds.

(3) How many medals did Zhuang Yong win in Barcelona?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

D. Four.

(4) How old was she when she began swimming?

A. Eight.

B. Eighteen.

C. Four.

D. Fourteen.

(5) Who got the second while Zhuang Yong won the first?

A. Yang Wenyi.

B. Qian Hong.

C. Lin Li.

D. Jenny Thompson.

Keys: (1) A (2) A (3) C (4) A (5) D

2. Fill in the blanks according to the text.

Zhuang Yong, one of the four women (1) the gold medals, won the first gold medal in the (2) freestyle swimming for our country with a time of 54. 64 seconds. It (3) everyone. It was a very (4) race. When it was over, (5) knew who had won. It (6) that Zhuang Yong and Jenny Thompson had finished at the (7) time. Before the Olympics, Zhuang Yong swims more slowly than Thompson, who (8) a world record in the 100-meter (9). When it showed Zhuang Yong

was the first, all the Chinese (10) at the swimming pool jump (11). They were very (12).

Keys: (1) to win (2) 100-meter (3) surprised (4) close (5) No one (6) seemed (7) same (8) set (9) event (10) spectators (11) up and down (12) cheering

3. Group discussion

Of these famous Chinese swimmers, who is your favourite? Why do you admire him/her? Describe him/her to your partner.

Step 4. Writing

Summarize the information about Zhuang Yong and the other swimmers.

Sample: Zhuang Yong started swimming at the age of eight. She is one of the four Chinese women swimmers to win the medals. Before the Olympics, she swam more slowly than Jenny Thompson who set up a world record with the time of 54. 48 seconds. It's a close race. They finished swimming at the same time. But this time Zhuang Yong won the first with a time of 54. 64 seconds in the 100-meter race. It surprised everyone. All the Chinese at the swimming pool were all excited so that they jumped up and down.

Step 5. Summary

Today we had learned some new words and phrases, they are Barcelona, freestyle, close, race, surprise, tie, swimmer, the first, it seems that, and up and down. And we also know some information about Zhuang Yong.

Step 6. Homework

1. Retell the text.

2. Finish your writing.

Blackboard Design

Words and phrases	Exercises
close, race, seem, tie, up and down, beat, the others, set a world record	1. Choose the best answer. 2. Fill in the blanks according to the text.



教学反思



课文对译

China's First Gold in Swimming

Zhuang Yong swam her way to a gold medal today. It was the first gold medal in an Olympic swimming event for our country. Zhuang Yong won the women's 100-metre freestyle with a time of 54. 64 seconds.

It was a very close race. When it was over, no one knew who had won. It seemed that Zhuang Yong and Jenny Thompson, an American swimmer, had finished at the same time. Was it a tie? When it showed: "First, Zhuang Yong, China. Second, Jenny Thompson, U. S. A.", the Chinese spectators at the swimming

pool jumped up and down,cheering. They were very excited!

Zhuang Yong surprised everyone. Before the Olympics, her best time had been slower than Miss Thompson's. Miss Thompson had set a world record in the 100-metre event, with a time of 54.48 seconds. But today Zhuang Yong beat the American swimmer. She also won two silver medals.

Zhuang Yong began swimming when she was eight years old. She is one of the four Chinese women to win Olympic medals in swimming at the 1992 Olympic Games. The others are Qian Hong, Lin Li and Yang Wenyi.

中国游泳比赛的第一枚金牌

今天,庄泳赢得了游泳比赛的一枚金牌。它是我们国家在奥运会游泳项目上的第一枚金牌。庄泳以 54.64 秒的成绩获得了女子一百米自由泳冠军。

这是一场势均力敌的比赛。当它结束的时候,没有人知道谁赢了。看起来庄泳和美国的游泳运动员詹妮·汤普森同时游完的。它是一个平局吗?当结果显示:“第一名,中国,庄泳。第二名,美国,詹妮·汤普森”,在游泳池边的中国观众高兴地跳起着,为此喝彩。他们非常兴奋。

庄泳使每个人都惊愕。在奥运会之前,她的最好成绩都比汤普森小姐的慢。汤普森小姐已经创下一个 54.48 秒一百米项目的世界记录。但是今天庄泳打败了这名美国游泳运动员。她还赢得了两枚银牌。

庄泳八岁的时候开始游泳。她是 1992 年获得游泳奥运奖牌的四位中国女运动员之一。其他人是钱红,林莉和杨文意。

Lesson 3: Are You an Athlete?

Teaching aims

1. Language goals: jump rope, sit-ups, push-up, Good luck!
2. Ability goals:
 - (1) Know the events in Olympics.
 - (2) Let Ss make a poster on how to make fit.
3. Moral goals: Let Ss know the way of making fit.

Teaching important points

1. Know the events in Olympics.
2. Some words and phrases: jump rope, sit-ups, push-up, Good luck!

Teaching difficult points

1. Let Ss make a poster on how to make fit.
2. Some difficult sentences:
 - (1) What about this?
 - (2) We show the groups where to start and where to stop.
 - (3) Try two more times.

Teaching methods

Speaking and Talking method; practice method.

Teaching tools

A recorder; Pictures; Some real objects

Teaching procedures

- Step 1. Organization

First the teacher greets students "Good morning, class!"
- Step 2. Warming up
 1. A game show

(1) Olympic events

Divide the class into four groups to have a competition. Let's see which group will win. A prize will be waiting for them. Each group will choose two volunteers coming to the front of the classroom. One facing to the screen sees the items of the Olympic event, the other will face to the Ss and against the screen, guessing what the student describes while the teacher shows the pictures on the screen. They will have three chances to guess each word. If they have guessed it, go on to another item. If not, another group will replace them.

(2) The Olympic items

horse riding, shooting, wrestling, sailing, basketball, badminton, table tennis, swimming, sprint, volleyball, football, weightlifting, tennis, diving, boxing, long jump, high jump etc.

2. Free talk

(1) Are you and your classmates good athletes?

(2) Show the object to the Ss, and let them guess the meaning as well some ping-pong rackets, pingpong balls, a basketball, a soccer ball, line walk, ping-pong bounce, ball toss, jump rope, jump and count, sit-ups, push-ups, ball kick, gymnastics. Try to make this activity fun!

Step 3. Presentation

1. Play the audiotape. Have the class follow the audiotape while looking at the text.

2. Answer the questions

- (1) What's Jenny's idea for an event?
- (2) What's Danny's idea?
- (3) What do Jenny and Brain think of Danny's idea?
- (4) What did Danny say to Jenny and Brain?

Step 4. Act out

Divide the class into groups of three. Ask each group member to take one of the three roles (Brain, Jenny or Danny) and act out the first reading, including the speech bubbles. Encourage the students to use their imagination to create and improvise.

Step 5. Come to "Project 1"

1. Begin unit project 1. This project can cover three lessons. The students will work in groups to plan and carry out a fitness program for their class. The "Teaching Techniques" section at the back of this teacher's guide provides suggestions for introducing a new project. One suggestion follows:

Show the students a picture of an athlete who is very strong and fit, such as a track and field star, a weight lifter or a basketball player. Post the picture or a cartoon of a person who is not very fit or strong trying to do something physical like run or jump. Tack up the second picture about two meters away from the first. Explain what a continuum is. This one is a scale from "very fit" to not at all fit.

Point to the athlete and ask the class: Is this you?

Point to the other picture and ask the class: Is this you?

Point to several places along the continuum. Students will respond "yes" or "no".

Ask several students to show how fit they are. Ask them to



come up and show where they are on the continuum for fitness.

2. Divide the class into four groups. Instruct the groups to brainstorm activities for a fitness program that could be carried out in the classroom. Point out that the activities can be fun or serious. However, all students must be able to perform them (Activities must not be too difficult to do. Activities must be safe for all students to do.).

As a class, choose five activities for the class to complete from the brainstormed lists.

Jump Rope	Sit-ups and Push-ups	Ball Toss	Ball Kick
Long Jump			

Continue unit project 1. Students continue working in the same groups.

Assign one activity to each group. Instruct them to begin planning their activity. Groups should choose a recorder to take notes while they plan. Walk around the groups and encourage them to use their English skills as much as possible. Ask questions to ensure they understand the task:

- (1) What will the athletes do?
- (2) What equipment will you need?
- (3) How will you keep score?
- (4) How will you measure time?

Students continue working in the same groups.

Groups complete their activity plans. Then they decide who will do each task. Some members begin to make a poster describing the steps to complete the activity. Their poster will be part of their fitness activity station. Some members begin to gather or make equipment needed for the activity.

Remind groups to make notes on how they will time and score their activity and who will do it.

Ask all of the groups set up their fitness stations. Students who are not keeping score timing should go to each of the fitness stations and complete the activities. All of the students must practice their English vocabulary, particularly the mastery phrases: "Good Luck!", "Thank you!" and "The same to you!"

Conclude unit project 1.

If there is time, ask the scorekeepers to share the results with the class. This will be a good opportunity for them to use comparative and superlative adjectives!

Step 6. Exercises

Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

- (1) Please _____ your school things _____ (准备好).
- (2) I don't know _____ (去哪里).
- (3) Mount Everest is 8,848 meters _____ (高).
- (4) Two more times means _____.
- (5) He lives _____ (更远) from school than the others.

Keys: (1) get, ready (2) where to go (3) tall (4) another two times (5) farther

Step 7. Homework

1. The third reading in the reader.
2. The remaining exercises in the activity book.
3. The next reading in the student book.

Blackboard Design

Words and phrases	Exercises
jump rope sit-ups and push-ups ball toss ball kick long jump	Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.
Names of sport	(1)
horse riding, shooting, wrestling, sailing,	(2)
basketball, badminton, table tennis,	(3)
swimming, sprint, volleyball, football,	(4)
weightlifting, tennis, diving, ...	(5)



教学反思



课文对译

Jump over Danny? Good Luck!

BRIAN: Who has a good idea for an event?

JENNY: What about this? We ask each group to run across the soccer field. We show the groups where to start and where to stop. We give them a watch. After they run, they write down how many seconds they needed.

BRIAN: I like that event!

DANNY: What about this event: "Jump over the Dinosaur"?

BRIAN: I don't know, Danny. You're the only dinosaur I know, and you're two metres tall!

跳过丹尼? 祝你好运!

布莱恩: 谁对比赛项目有好的建议?

詹妮: 这个怎么样? 我们让每组从足球场的一边跑到另一边。我们向小组说明在哪儿开始, 在哪儿停止。我们给他们一块表。他们跑完后, 写下他们需要多少秒。

布莱恩: 我喜欢那个比赛项目。

丹尼: "跳恐龙" 这个比赛项目怎么样?

布莱恩: 丹尼, 我不知道。你是我所知道的唯一的一个恐龙, 并且你有两米高!

Lesson 4: Good Luck to You

Teaching aims

1. Language goals: do one's best, give up, believe, believe in, good luck to

2. Ability goals:

(1) Let Ss know the Olympic spirit.

(2) Learn a song.

3. Moral goals: Let Ss know never give up until you succeed.

Teaching important points

1. Learn Say "Good luck to You" to sb.

2. Great a cheer when sb taking part in some matches.

Teaching difficult points

1. Let Ss know never give up until you succeed.

2. Some important sentences:

(1) Do your best!

- (2) Don't give up!
- (3) Good luck to you!
- (4) We believe in you!
- (5) Dive right in!

Teaching methods

Speaking and talking method; practice method.

Teaching tools

A recorder; Pictures; PowerPoint

Teaching procedures

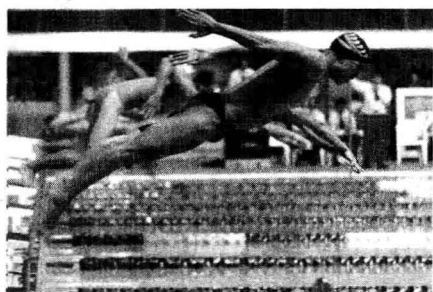
Step 1. Organization

First the teacher greets students "Good morning, class!"

Step 2. Warming up

1. Think about it!

- (1) What's your favorite event at the Olympics?
- (2) Are you good at your favorite sport?
- (3) Look at the picture. What are they doing?



These swimmers are beginning a race.
They are diving into the swimming pool.
Dive right in! Go!



do one's best / try one's best
He did his best / tried his best to strike the tennis ball yesterday.



Can you tell who has won the gold medal?
Guo Jingjing has won the gold medal.
She believes in herself.
She is the best.
She never gives up!

2. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given.

- (1) He doesn't like dancing, but for the class he _____
_____ (尽最大努力) to learn dancing.
- (2) I wish you _____ (好运).
- (3) Some PLA men _____ (跳进) the river to save the drowning boy although it was winter then.
- (4) He _____ (无法放弃吸烟).
- (5) Don't ask him to bring the money to Jim. I can't _____ (相信) his honesty.

Keys: (1) tries/does his best (2) a good luck (3) dived into
(4) can't give up smoking (5) believe in

Step 3. Learning a song

1. Read the song as a poem.

Divide the class into two groups. Have each group read the song aloud as a poem, one line at a time. Ask one group to read the lines and the other to act out what is being read. This will tell how well the students have understood the song and how well they have learned to appreciate it.

2. Play the audiotape. Have the class follow the audiotape and sing along.

Step 4. Practice

1. Practise singing until everybody sings the song well.

2. Presentation

If you have time, ask two volunteers who are willing to sing and act out the song to the class. One volunteer sings while the other acts. Play the audiotape again. Have the class sing along with the audiotape.

3. Let's enjoy some Olympic songs!

- (1) The theme song of 1988 Olympics
- (2) The theme song of 1992 Olympics
- (3) The theme song of 2004 Olympics

Step 5. Come to "LET'S DO IT"

1. Trying to write your own song.

Imagine one of your friends is taking part in a school sports meeting, or your school is playing in an international volleyball game. You are part of the cheer team. In a small group, create a cheer or a song that will help your team win!

For example:

Come on! Come on! We will win!

Danny, Danny. Win! Win! Win!

2. Read out your own song to all the class.

Step 6. Summary

This class we have learned to sing a song about Olympics. And we also listen some beautiful Olympic theme songs. Who can tell me what the Olympic spirit is? (Never give up until we succeed. Try our best.)

So what can we learn from these songs?

Never give up studying. Try to be the best.

Step 7. Homework

1. Suggested homework for this lesson includes.
2. The remaining exercises in the activity book.
3. The next reading in the student book.

Blackboard Design

Words and phrases	Song
do one's best, give up, believe, believe in, good luck to	Do your best! Don't give up! Swim as fast as you can!
Exercise Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given.	Good luck to you! Good luck to you! Good luck to you! Make your country proud! We believe in you! ...
(1)	
(2)	
(3)	

教学反思

课文对译

Do your best!	尽你最大的努力!
Don't give up!	不要放弃!
Swim as fast as you can!	尽可能快地游泳!
Good luck to you!	祝你好运!
Good luck to you!	祝你好运!
Make your country proud!	使你的国家自豪!
We believe in you!	我们相信你!
Do your best!	尽你最大的努力!
Dive right in!	适当跳入!
Up and down the pool you go!	在游泳池中上下游动!
You've won the race!	你已经赢得了比赛!
You've won the race!	你已经赢得了比赛!
You have made us proud!	你已经使我们感到骄傲!
We believe in you!	我们相信你!

Lesson 5: Danny's Very Special Guest

Teaching aims

- Language goals: guest, such, able, great, practise
- Ability goals:
 - Comprehend the text.
 - Learn how to write a diary.
 - Let Ss to write a diary.
- Moral goals: Let Ss know "Try hard and never give up".

Teaching important points

- Some words and phrases: guest, such, able, great, practise
- Comprehend the text.

Teaching difficult points

- Learn how to write a diary.
- Understand the spirit in sports.
- Some difficult sentences:
 - We had such an interesting day at school today!
 - If I don't, I won't be able to sleep tonight!
 - I asked him what I should do.

Teaching methods

Speaking and Talking method Practice method.

Teaching tools

A recorder; Pictures; PowerPoint

Teaching procedures

Step 1. Organization

Say "Good morning, class!"

Step 2. Free talk

1. Think about it!

(1) Who is your favorite star?

(2) Why do you like him or her?

(3) Would you like to be famous? Why or why not?

(4) Who is Danny's special guest?

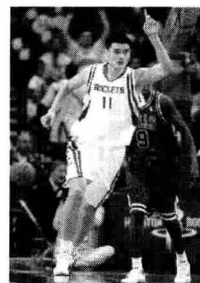
(5) What does he do?

2. Look and say

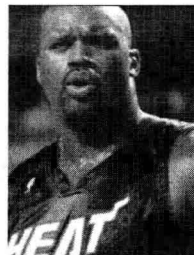
Let's know some famous basketball players.

Do you know him? Let's write something about him.

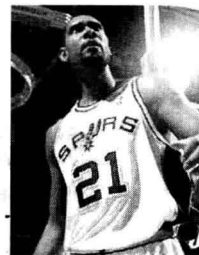
Yao Ming, Chinese was born on September 12, 1980. He is 2.26 meters tall. He plays for China in Olympics. He plays for Rocket in NBA. He always tries hard. He never gives up. He practises a lot. He loves his homeland—China.



Kevin Garnett



Shaquille O'Neal



Tim Duncan



Tracy McGrady



Jeff Johnson

What is he? Basketball player.

Which country did he play for? He played for Canada in the last Olympics.

What medal did his team win? They won the bronze medal.

Step 3. Reading

1. Skimming

(1) Read the diary then say something about Jeff Johnson.

(2) What's the best topic of this passage?

A. A new guest to our city.

B. Try hard and never give up.

C. The life of Jeff.

(3) What kind of writing is it?

- A. A piece of news. B. A diary.
C. A letter.

Keys: (2) B (3) B

2. Scanning

Ask the students to read the text by themselves. Ask the class if there are any questions about the reading. Encourage other students to try to answer the questions. Remember to give praise for a good try, even if it is wrong. With questions, hints and encouragement, help your students arrive at the right answers.

e. g. Who is Denny's gym teacher? (Mr. Brown)

Who is Denny's very special guest? (Jeff Johnson)

What did he say to me? (Try hard and never give up) etc.

3. Play the audiotape. Have the class follow the audiotape while reading the text.

4. True or false questions.

(1) I can't go to sleep because I haven't written my diary.

(2) Jeff will give us a speech in class.

(3) Jeff is a great football player.

(4) We are all in the gym.

(5) The first time when he played basketball, his team came in twenties.

Keys: (1) T (2) F (3) F (4) T (5) T

5. Divide the class into small groups. Ask the groups to discuss one of the following topics. Note that these are "thinking" questions. There are no right or wrong answers. The idea is to help students find a personal perspective on the reading. Personal expression reinforces language learning.

6. Let's Do It!

Tell a partner about an interesting day you had. Remember to answer the questions below, then write your story down.

(1) When was your interesting day?

(2) What did you do on that day?

(3) Who was with you?

Step 4. Consolidation

Complete the sentence.

(1) He is _____ that all the teachers like him.

- A. so a good boy B. so good boy
C. such a good boy D. such good a boy

(2) This is his _____ (二十) birthday.

(3) 我可以看电视吗?

_____ I watch TV?

(4) 如果我将英语学好, 将来我能出国。

If I _____ English well, I will _____
_____ to go abroad.

Keys: (1) C (2) twentieth (3) May (4) study, be able to

Step 5. Writing

1. Pre-writing

Introduce the format and tenses of a diary

(1) Format

① The first part

Weather and date is often written on the left top corner.

② The second part

Salutation is often following after weather and date.

③ The third part

Body part is to write happenings and feelings. We usually use the past tense to describe what happened.

④ signature (结尾与签名)

Date: May 16, 1992	
May 16, 1992	
Weather: windy	
Dear Prof. Miller	Salutation (称呼)
I read in Newsweek	} Body (正文)
.....	
Complimentary closing and signature (结尾与签名)	} Sincerely yours, Charles

(2) Writing

Write a diary.

要点: 今天我们迎来了由我校承办的一年一度市级中学生足球赛。下午两点举行了开幕式 (opening ceremony), 由我校球队教练代表讲话。然后进行了我校和 3 中的比赛, 我校学生在草场边为运动员们加油, 最终我校以 2 : 1 获胜。

Step 6. Summary

Today we have known some favourite basketball players. And we know how to say something about our favourite stars. We even know how to write a diary.

Step 7. Homework

1. Finish the remaining exercises in the activity book.
2. Finish the diary if you haven't in class.
3. Preview Lesson 6.

Blackboard Design

True or false questions.	Write a diary.
(1) I can't go to sleep because I haven't written my diary.	要点: 今天我们迎来了由我校承办的一年一度市级中学生足球赛。下午两点举行了开幕式 (opening ceremony), 由我校球队教练代表讲话。然后进行了我校和 3 中的比赛, 我校学生在草场边为运动员们加油, 最终我校以 2 : 1 获胜。
(2) Jeff will give us a speech in class.	
(3) Jeff is a great football player.	
(4) We are all in the gym.	
(5) The first time when he played basketball, his team came in twenties.	

教学反思

课文对译

Date: September 10

Weather: Windy

Dear Diary,

We had such an interesting day at school today! I need to write about it. If I don't, I won't be able to sleep tonight!