

ENGLISH

实用初中英语  
教材教法

中

陕西人民出版社

# 实用初中英语教材教法

中 册

张文府 著

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本书由国家教委1986年5月审订为中学英语教学参考书，  
配合中学英语教材发行。本册主要内容有初中英语第三、四  
册各课教案。

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## 中册使用说明

1. 《实用初中英语教材教法》上、中、下三册，是国家教委1986年5月批准的中学英语教学参考书初中部分，将和初中英语课本（1—6册）配套发行使用。《实用初中英语教材教法》以新编六年制中学英语教材初中课本1—6册为主要内容，结合著者教学实践和理论研究，对教材进行了心理分析。全书注意教材结合教法，理论结合实际。

2. 中册的内容有：新编初中英语课本第三、四册用英语写的教案。

3. 上册的内容有（1）英语学习论；（2）备课术语；（3）新编初中英语课本第一、二册用英语写的教案。下册内容有：（1）新编初中英语课本第五、六册用英语写的教案；（2）中学英语教学用语。

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## 第四部分 新编初中英语第三、四册教案

### An English Teaching Plan for Junior Book Three

#### A Teaching plan

**Subject:** English (Lesson One of Junior Book 3)

**Teaching material:** The New School Year

**Teaching aims:**

1. Grammar teaching: be going to
2. Master the sentences following:
  - (1) I'm going to see a film this afternoon.
  - (2) I'm not going to have any lesson.
  - (3) Are you going to have geography this year?
  - (4) What's John going to do this morning?

**Main points:**

Master the usage of the phrase "be going to" and can use it to make sentences freely.

**Difficult point:**

Make clearly the difference between Future Tense and Present Continuous Tense, the difference between it and Simple Present Tense.

**Aids:** two pictures

Teaching time, four periods

Steps,

### The First Period (45 minutes)

Organization of the class, (3 minutes)

Say something about the new term. What lessons are we going to have? I'm glad to meet them again. Ask one or two students whether they had a wonderful holiday. In a word something according to our text and grammar teaching "be going to".

Main point:

Learn the usage of phrase "be going to", then master the new words and phrases from "have a swim" to "do one's lessons" on page 4.

Arrangement of teaching,

Learn new words from 1—8 on page 4, pay attention to phrases, have a swim, go to the cinema (mean, see a film) tell them another one, go to the movies and different use in U. S. A. and England, do one's lessons (give phrases, do one's homework, do morning exercises, do some cleaning) etc.

1. First ask a student, "When does he get up every morning?" Then write down tomorrow on the blackboard and say, "I'm going to get up at six tomorrow."

Let students guess the meaning, repeat several times then tell the meaning.

2. Write down "be going to" on the board. The meaning and usage of them;

e. g. I often {  
get up at 6 : 00.  
have breakfast at 7 : 30.  
come to school at 7 : 30.  
have lunch at home.

I'm going to {  
get up at 6 : 30  
have breakfast at 6 : 30  
come to school at 7 : 30 } tomorrow.  
have lunch at home

3. Negative form and question form, and other sentences use the phrase learned in new words.

4. Tell them the difference between Future Tense and Present Continuous Tense, the difference between it and Simple Present Tense.

5. Ask students to make sentences with "they, we, he, she," then change subjects.

6. Open the books and read Drills from A—C after me first then ask the students individually.

7. Explain the meaning of the sentence (in Drill B) I think so; I don't think so.

#### Setting the homework.

1. Review the new words from 1—8 on page 4.

2. Do Exercise I on page 7 (Tell them how to do it) .

All right. Let's all for today. By the way what are we going to learn next period? We are going



to learn text from one to the second paragraph on page 3 and do Exercises 2.

### The Second Period (45 minutes)

**Organization of the class, On duty.**

**Checking the homework,**

1. Dictating the new words from one to eight on page 4.

2. Using "be going to" make sentences, Sentences in Drill A and B. Some sentences out of Drills. Translate English into Chinese individually.

**Teaching focuses,**

Learn the new words 9—18 on page 4.

Change "be going to" into negative form and special question.

**Teaching arrangement,**

1. Learn new patterns, What are you going to do tomorrow? Master nine new words and be able to use them in actual situations.

2. Last period I told you "What are we going to learn today? Who remember what we have learned?" Ask one student, then show them how to make special question form.

Some sentences,

3. After students can use this pattern easily, then open the books. Read.

**Consolidation,**

Do Exercise 2 in class. First ask students to do it individually (look at book), second without looking at the book together.

Homework: ① Do Exercise 3, explain how to do it. Pay attention to the adverb or adverbial.

② Prepare new words from 20 to the end.

### The Third Period

Organization of the class,

1. The same with second period.
2. Checking up Exercise 3.

The main points of teaching,

1. Learn new words from September to always.
2. Read the text (first two parts).

The arrangement of teaching,

1. Learn new words,

September n. Try to dictate students to give out the other names of the months.

February, July, October, May, June, etc.

again; adv. Emphasize the position of it in sentence.

work hard at sth. 努力学习 (某事), 他努力学习数学。我们打算努力学习物理。 etc.

last year, next year. Ask students how to say 明年; 去年

always; adv. emphasize the position of it in sentence.

2. Text: Ask the students to look at the picture of the text and ask them to talk about school, something of new term. All repeat the first and second paragraphs.

It's September, (it refers to time) .

We' re back at school. (return)

Make a sentence: 我返回了家。

It's good to see all my teachers and friends again  
这句话中 it 是形式主语, 真正的主语是 to see all my teachers and friends again

Make a sentence: 看到你真高兴。

They all look fine. (look, seem)

be in Grade One (capital letters means一年级)

Make a sentence: 他在三年级。

be good at 擅长: 他擅长地理。

be better 做得不错: 他英语学得不错。

Analyse the following sentences:

I hear physics isn't easy.

{ Wei Fang says she is going to help me.

{ I think I can do better than last year.

Analyse the second sentence: 'Wei Fang' is the subject, 'says' is the predicate, 'she is going to help me' is the object clause.

3. Read after me. Read individually.

4. Free time: Ask them to read freely. Try to learn by heart. If they have any questions they can ask.

## Homework,

1. Learn these two paragraphs by heart.
2. Prepare new words and the next part of the text.

## The Fourth Period

Organization: (do the same as usual)

The key points of teaching:

1. Review Drill C and first—second paragraph.
2. New words from “more” to “do one's best” on page 5.
3. The next part of the text.

Arrangements:

### 1. Review,

1) Dictation: new words. Ask two students to go to the blackboard, others write down on paper.

2) Ask some questions according to Exercise 5, the first five questions to be answered individually.

### 2. Learn new words:

more adj. (many, much) 的比较级. emphasize it can modify countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

e. g. I have more books than he.

He has more pencils than I.

need vt. and n. He needs help. There is a great need for a new dictionary.

newspaper n. wall-newspaper, a daily newspaper, classmate n. 同班同学, schoolmate 同校同学 etc.

do one's best 尽力, one's; our, their, his, her  
changing according to the subject.

e. g. I'm going to do my best.

English is not easy, but he is going to do his  
best.

3. Text; Repeat the meaning of the last two  
paragraphs.

more; modify uncountable noun

help; First is a noun. Second is a verb. Ask  
students to tell.

work; The same condition with help and need.

interesting; e. g. This is an interesting book,  
(这是一本有趣的书。) This (or It) is an interesting  
story. (这是个有趣的故事。)

do one's best; 我们要尽力学好英语。 Ask students  
to do it.

Read text.

Homework; 1. Do Exercises 4. 2. Learn by heart the  
fourth and fifth paragraphs. 3. According to Exer-  
cise five, prepare to make questions and answers.

### The Fifth Period

Organization. (do the same)

The important point of teaching.

1. Ask students to recite the text individually.

2. Ask students to make questions according to  
the text. Maybe it is difficult for them to do. I

must help them.

Each pair ask one or two questions. Require them to give full answers.

**Checking the homework,** Correct the homework, Exercises 3 and 4 on page 8.

**Dictation,** Wei Fang is in Grade Two this year. They are going to have a new subject—physics. She says it's an interesting subject. She's going to work hard at it. She likes maths very much, and is good at it. But she isn't very good at English. She needs help. I'm going to help her. I think she can do better than last year.

**Homework,** Prepare the next lesson.

### A Teaching Plan

**Subject,** English (Lesson Two of Junior Book 3)

**Teaching material,** Drills and Dialogue

**The aim of teaching,**

1. Ask the students

1) to master the pattern...be going to...

2) to study the grammar, the subject and the predicate.

3) To learn the phonetic symbols [æ] and [ei].

4) To have a dialogue fluently.

2. Learn the new words and Drills and dialogue. translate the dialogue into Chinese.

**The method of teaching,**

To teach this lesson by the talking method and the method of elicitation etc.

Time: 4 periods

The steps of teaching:

### The First Period

Organization of the lesson:

- 1) On duty.
- 2) Call the roll.

The important point of teaching:

- 1) new words \_\_\_\_\_ the first three
- 2) grammar \_\_\_\_\_ members of a sentence
- 3) grammar \_\_\_\_\_ pattern

A. the subject                      B. the predicate

C. pattern; be going to

4) Drill A. B—practise them again and again.

The arrangement of teaching:

1) Read the new words, then write the phonetic symbols on the board.

2) Ask the students to learn the following sentences by heart:

I. What are you going to do?

II. I'm going to drawing a picture.

III. When are you going to draw it?

IV. I'm going to draw it the day after tomorrow.

3) Tell the students the difference between the

pattern of "be going to" and "future indefinite tense."

4) Ask the students to translate the following into English.

①今年暑假你打算去哪儿?

②我打算去北戴河玩玩。

③你和谁一起去?

④我和莉莎一起去。

**Setting the homework,**

Do Exercises 1 and 2.

### The Second Period

**Organization of the lesson,** the same as the first period

**The important points of teaching,**

1) The rest of the new words.

2) Drill C.

**The arrangement of teaching,**

1) Oral practice;

Question: Who is going to come and see me?

Answer: John is going to come and see you.

Q: When is he going to come and see me?

A: He is going to come and see you this afternoon.

**Substitutes,**

1) Mary, marry, next year

2) Black, give a talk, next month

3) Brown, write a letter, this evening



2) Read Drills B and C.

A. the use of "have", for example,

have a talk      have a meeting

have a film      have a match

have a cold      have a good time

have supper

B. The position of the prepositions,

on the playground

in our school

at the Children's Palace

in the Capital Stadium

3) Read the new words, write the phonetic symbol on the board.

Pay attention to:

A. The pronunciation of "make, match, later, letter".

B. The different pronunciation of "child" and "children".

Setting the homework,

Do Exercises 3 and 4.

### The Third Period

The Organization of the lesson, (do the same)

Checking the homework, Do Exercise 4 (one by one),  
then write them on the board.

(about ten minutes)

The important points of teaching,