普通高中课程标准实验教科书 (任意选修)

英语歌曲欣赏

教师教学用书

GLISH SONGS THIS WAY TEACHER'S BOOK

主编杨晓钰



普通高中课程标准实验教科书 (任意选修)

英語級曲派憲

20%

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To the Teacher 写给老师

English songs can always be enjoyable and memorable.

English songs can help to learn a language more effectively.

English songs can provide you with an insight into English culture.

亲爱的老师,您好!谢谢您选择了重庆大学版《英语歌曲欣赏》!为了帮助您更方便、更有效地使用该教材,我们编写了这本与教材配套的教师教学用书。本书提供了教材编写的指导思想、编写原则、教学目标、教材的体系结构和特点,以及各单元的较为详细的教案,以帮助您更好地了解教材、使用教材,取得最佳的教学效果。

语言是文化的载体,学习语言就应了解该门语言国家的文化,英语歌曲是英语国家文化的有机组成部分,因此,学英语不学习英语歌曲是一大遗憾。英语歌曲在语言学习中的作用已被越来越多的教师所认同,同时也深受广大中学生的喜爱,只是他们在欣赏英语歌曲时,仅仅停留在获取感官愉悦的层面,或仅仅作为提高兴趣的手段,或机械模仿歌词而忽略了对歌曲的情感体验,以及对简练、漂亮的语言本身的欣赏和应用。您正在阅读的这本《英语歌曲欣赏》能通过对英语歌曲的学习,激发学生学习英语的兴趣,了解英语国家的文化,感受英语在思想和情感表达中的魅力,并开辟一条适合中学生生理和心理的英语学习之路,同时还可以让学生感受音乐的魅力,提高学生的人文素养。

对于本书的使用我们有以下建议:

首先,请认真阅读"前言"部分,从中您可以了解到该教材的教学目标、教材编写原则、教材特色、教材介绍和《英语歌曲欣赏》的评价模式。

然后,您可以根据自己的教学顺序阅读我们给您提供的教学建议,该部分包括了每单元的课时分配、教学目标和重难点;背景知识;教学建议;歌曲注释;参考译文和练习答案;同步阅读等内容。不过,这些只能作为参考,而无须一味地完全照搬。因为不同地区、不同学校,甚至不同班级,学生的程度都干差万别、各不相同,一本教师教学用书是无法包罗万象、满足所有层次教学的需要的。因此,在备课的过程中,您可以根据学生的认知水平、兴趣等方面的不同进行相应的调整,只有这样才能取得更佳的教学效果。

最后,请在阅读本书前,请您进一步理解《普通高中英语课程标准》(实验稿)所提出的新的教育教学理念,以引导学生掌握自主、合作、探究的学习方式和提高学生的英语交际能力和人文素养为目的,促使其全面发展,为终身学习打下良好的基础。

祝您教学愉快!

编 者 2006 年 10 月

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Foreword

前言

一、教学目标

本教材以课标的理念为指导,充分考虑思想性原则、科学性原则、时代性原则、发展性和拓展性原则以及跨文化交际的思想,在选材上注重歌曲的思想性、类型的多样性、语言的科学性和音乐的丰富性,如友谊、亲情、环保、反战等主题,让学生不仅仅去了解与歌曲相关的歌手和背景知识,还要试着去了解这些歌曲背后隐藏的文化知识;此外活动设计也丰富多样,让学生在欣赏音乐的同时,通过各种练习更好地感知语言、学习语言和应用语言,促进学生听、说、读、写、译各方面能力的提高。

本教材的主要目标为:

- 1. 提高学习兴趣, 培养良好个性
- 2. 促进英语学习,提高综合技能
 - 1)语音、词汇、语法、话题、功能
 - 2) 听、说、读、写、译
 - 3)语言修辞

形象的比喻、优美的句式、生动的妙语使课堂教学过程成为一种愉悦的情绪生活和积极的情感体验。

- 3. 培养文化意识,形成学习策略
- 4. 启迪心灵,提高鉴赏能力和审美情趣,培养学生对音乐的感受、体验、领悟,以产生强烈的情感共鸣
- 5. 培养学生人文精神,提高人文素养 解决人生观、价值观,即"如何做人"的问题,提高人的素质
- 6. 培养学生的主体意识和主体精神

此外,歌曲还具有以下作用:

- -They can be used to practise grammatical structures without boredom.
- -They can be used in warm-up activities at the beginning of the class.
- -They can be used to illustrate certain topics or themes.
- -They can be used just to motivate students to improve their listening skills.
- —They can be used to give the students pronunciation practice—in stress and rhythm as well as in individual sounds.
- —Singing songs is a group activity, an act of cooperation which help to bring the group together and help students learn a language more effectively.
- -Songs can always be enjoyable and memorable.

二、教材编写原则

以课标理念为指导,注重内容的思想性,主题的丰富性,语言的规范性和时代性,音乐风格的多样性,活动的趣味性、多样性和可操作性,使用的层次性,以及技能训练的综合性(听、说、读、写、译等活动,有时还可包括给歌曲配画,再进行描述等活动)。

三、教材特色

- 1. 歌曲的内容与语言的选择贴近现代生活和学生实际,具有较强的思想性、时代性、科学性。地道、鲜活的歌词,让学生在快乐的享受中,潜移默化地形成健康的思想和良好的品德。
- 2. 活动形式丰富多样,大量的练习机会,双人活动,小组活动及班级活动,不仅让学生有更多机会交流实践,也能有效调整课堂节奏。
- 3. 将歌曲欣赏与语言知识和技能以及跨文化意识的培养有机地结合起来,并关注学生的差异,以促进学生个性化学习。
- 4. 活动的设计注重与主体教材的相互补充,注重学生的合作学习和自主学习的能力,注重提高学生用英语获取信息、处理信息、分析问题和解决问题的能力。
- 5. 教材本身具有导教与导学的双向功能,为教师和学生提供了非常清晰的英语歌曲教与学的思路。
- 6. 教材以学生为主体,注重培养学生的自主学习能力和实践精神,变被动的接受为主动的探求,帮助学生发展有效的学习策略。
- 7. 教材的编排体系和结构采用开放式编排,给教师和学生更多的空间自由调**整教学内容,使教材**更具灵活性。
- 8. 注重学科的融合以及主体教材与选修教材的相互补充。
- 9. 注重评价内容与方式,体现学生在评价中的主体地位。
- 10. 以教科书为主,系列配套。
- 11. 插图设计精美、合理,版面安排巧妙、独特。

全国中小学教材审定委员会专家对教材的评审意见:

"任意选修模块《英语歌曲欣赏》的课程设计新颖,选材能够较好满足学生的发展需求,可以使他们在不断增强积极的情感和态度的过程中继续提高英语语言能力。"

四、教材基本结构和体例

1. 学生用书的基本结构和体例

教材共分12个单元,包括12个不同的主题,每单元3课,第一课为主修课,第二、三课为选修课,教师可根据课时自行选择。

Item	Purpose
Theme Page	该部分通过一幅幅优美的图画,一首首感人的诗篇揭示每单元主题,给人一种极强的视觉冲击。让人体会到通过歌曲的学习,我们欣赏到的不仅仅是英语的美、音乐的感人,还能感受到与主题相关的一切美的事物,使人的情感得到升华。
A Letter for You	该部分通过一封信的形式让学生了解本单元的教学目标,使学生有目的地参与各项学习活动,使师生双方同处于主动地位,有利于突出学生的主体功能,形成教与学协调发展的合力。

Item	Purpose
Pre-enjoying	该部分为2~3项与主题相关的听前活动。内容从广泛到具体,活动形式可以是讨论、预测、猜词、判断、看图说话、选择、任务等,目的在于把学生引入新的话题,让学生在两人活动、小组活动或者全班活动中积极动脑,大胆思考,充分发挥想象力和创造性,激发学生学习的欲望。
Enjoying the Song	该部分的目的在于让学生通过各种活动理解歌词,学习语言,感受文化。 1. Focus on music 让学生首先感知歌曲的旋律,理解音乐所体现的情感。 2. Focus on comprehension 该部分主要是针对歌曲内容设计的丰富的语言活动,目的是帮助学生更好 地理解歌曲的大意、思想以及风格,训练学生的听力,帮助学生掌握语言重点、发音,为演唱作准备,并兼顾说、读、译等技能的训练。
Let's Sing	1. Pronunciation Practice 该部分首先设计了语音练习,训练本单元歌曲中的发音难点,为演唱作准备,然后学唱歌曲,分组练习并表演。 2. Singing the Song 学生学唱歌曲,分组练习,并表演。
Appreciation	该部分提供相关的背景知识、赏析及歌手简介,帮助学生更好地了解相关的文化背景知识。
Further Enjoyment	该部分的内容设计主要是与每单元歌曲内容有关的读、写、说、译等活动。学生阅读一篇与本课所学歌曲主题相同的短文、诗歌或背景知识等,在此基础上发表自己看法,以帮助学生拓展知识面,更大程度地激发学生的学习兴趣和帮助学生形成有效的学习策略,使其用英语进行思维和表达的能力得到综合提高,使学习内化,也有利于学生树立正确的人生观。该部分在教师教学用书中体现。
Challenging Yourself	该部分给学生提供2首选修歌曲,以适应不同学生的需要,鼓励学生挑战自我,形成积极进取的人生态度。
Self-assessing	该部分根据教学目标设计了评价项目,帮助学生对自己在本单元的学习情况进行自我评价和反思。
Vocabulary	在书后按单元顺序列出词汇表,以便学生记忆单词。

2. 配套磁带及 CD

学生用书的歌曲都配有磁带和CD,以帮助学生欣赏和自学。

3. 教师教学用书

教师教学用书包括以下几个方面的内容:

- "前言"部分对教材的教学目标、编写原则、特色、基本结构和评价模式作了概述。
- 教师教学用书提供了较为详细的分步指导和练习,包括目标的设定、语言点的提炼、活动建议,以及歌曲文化背景和歌手介绍等,此外还包括学生用书中的各项活动的参考答案。
- "单元教学建议"部分包括以下几个方面:
- 1)课时分配、教学目标和重难点:该部分提供了每课的课时分配建议及教学目标和重难点分析,能帮助教师更好地把握歌曲教学内容。
- 2)背景知识:该部分用英语的形式提供了更为丰富的有关歌曲和演唱者的背景知识,以帮助学生扩大知识面,从而更好地理解歌曲。
- 3) 教学建议:该部分提供了较为详细的教学步骤,为教师的教学提供更为周全的指导。

- 4) 歌曲注释:该部分将每课的重点语言现象加以注解,便于学生自学。
- 5)参考译文和练习答案:该部分提供了完整的歌词和歌曲的汉语译文以及练习答案。
- 6) 同步阅读:该部分提供了与每单元主题相同的阅读材料供教师选用。
- 4. 配套多媒体课件

本教材提供了与每课配套的多媒体课件,能更好地帮助教师的教学。

五、《英语歌曲欣赏》评价模式

一、评价原则

一切为了每一位学生的发展

- 1. 综合性原则:根据目标设置评价内容,包括语言知识、技能、情感、策略和文化,以及学生的合作能力、创造能力、发展潜能等,体现评价的科学性。
- 2. 导向性原则:评价应把形成性评价放在重要位置,既要重视教学结果,更应重视教学过程。
 - 1)评价应促进学生保持和发展积极的学习态度,更加有效地发展语言知识与技能,形成有效的学习策略和跨文化交际的意识。
 - 2)评价应正确反映教师的教学效果,有利于教师总结经验,提高教学水平。
 - 3)评价应有利于学校加强该门课的教学管理工作,促进课程改革的发展。
- 3. 多维度评价原则
 - 1)评价主体的多样化:教师、同伴、家长、自我评价。
 - 2)评价标准的多元性、开放性和差异性:关注差异、鼓励个性的发展。
 - 3)评价内容的全面性:观察、提问、座谈、访谈、问卷、表演、作品。
 - 4)评价方式的多样性:形成性评价、表现性评价、非正式评价、终结性评价。
- 4. 可操作性原则

二、评价方式

1. 形成性评价

成长记录袋的建立,用于收集学生的作品、自我反思,以及教师、同学的评价等有关材料。

2. 表现性评价

课堂讨论、口头报告、书面报告、作品展示(墙报、歌词创编、美术作品、网页制作)、信息交流、角色表演、音乐故事、音乐会等。

3. 非正式评价

课堂行为观察记录、小组合作学习记录、问卷调查、班会等。

4. 终结性评价

英语歌曲报告。

三、评价的内容

教师可根据学生水平和教材《英语歌曲欣赏》选择教学内容,学习时间为20周,每周2学时,可集中学习,也可分散进行。

- 1. 教学歌曲
 - 1)A级为高难度歌曲,学生选唱一首,可获此等级。
 - 2)B级为中等难度,学生选唱一首,可获此等级。
 - 3)C级为中等难度,学生选唱一首,可获此等级。
- 2. 欣赏歌曲

四、学生成绩的构成

学生只要有以下几项内容,均可获得2个学分,另外根据每项表现的不同分出三个不同等级。

- 1. 课堂表现:课堂行为观察记录。
- 2. 个人作品:墙报、美术作品、歌词改编等。
- 3. 表演(音乐会):由学生本人申报演唱等级,由教师和学生组成评委,分别记录表演结果。也可采取小组演唱的方式,特别是在演唱方面有障碍的同学,应允许小组合唱,并获通过等级。

歌曲演唱评价标准

	评价指标	各项目权重	项目得分	
歌曲等级		A/B/C		
at. II. an ka	1. 理解歌曲教学的目的	A/B/C/D		
歌曲理解	2. 理解歌词词意和歌曲风格	A/B/C/D		
	3. 英文发音准确,连读、失去爆破等技-	巧掌握得好	A/B/C/D	
	4. 曲调节奏、音高、音长和速度掌握得	A/B/C/D		
	5. 演唱时音量适中		A/B/C/D	
演唱技巧	6. 演唱时姿态自然	A/B/C/D		
	7. 演唱时有一定的表情和动作	A/B/C/D		
	8. 演唱时有一定的情感体验		A/B/C/D	
V ² ANEI TV _L	9. 能在全班同学面前完整、独立地演唱	A/B/C/D		
演唱形式	10. 小组合唱		C/D	
	11. 自弹自唱	A/B/C/D		
Versitale &	12. 创编歌词	A/B/C/D		
演唱特色	13. 音色优美	A/B/C/D		
	14. 有演唱技巧		A/B/C/D	
评价人	总体演唱效果		A/B/C/D	
简 评			<u> </u>	

A. 歌曲相关资料

Style

4. 英语歌曲报告:以个人或小组的形式完成。

	英语歌曲报告			
	Name:		Class:	
	Grade :		School number:	
A. 歌曲相关资料				
Name of the song	5			
	1			

Country Lyric writer Music writer Singer Lyrics Translation Notes:

B. 歌曲评论

就歌曲发表自己的看法,内容可包括:

- 1)歌曲的主要内容介绍
- 2)歌曲的风格
- 3)演唱者的技巧
- 4)自己的感受
- C. 音乐之声
 - 1)推荐相关主题的歌曲
 - 2)推荐相关主题的诗歌
 - 3)推荐更多的有关词曲作者和演唱者的信息
 - 4)推荐获取相关信息的书籍、音像资料和网站名

如以小组形式完成该项活动,则应完成以下信息的填写。

完成情况评价表

	所承担工作	歌曲相关资料	歌曲评论	音乐之声
小组成员				
成 员				
备注:完成情况用 A, B, C 表示, 一人可参与完成多项任务。				

第一单元 往事的回忆

Lesson 1 Yesterday Once More

一、课时分配及目标

歌曲名称	学时数	目标和重难点		
Yesterday Once More	2 学时	目标 1. 复习强调句型,并初步了解提喻这一修辞手法。 2. 提高学生听、说、读、写各方面的技能,尤其是听和说这两项技能。 3. 学生在教师的帮助下能够口头叙述自己的特别记忆或经历。 4. 学生能够演唱歌曲,并对主题和歌曲内容有较深入的理解。 5. 通过歌曲的学习,引导学生以乐观积极的态度看待昨天、今天、明天,看待人生。 重难点 重点:1. 对 Yesterday Once More 歌词以及主题的深入理解。 2. 对听力技能的训练。 3. 通过教唱 Yesterday Once More 进行发音练习并纠正错误发音。 难点:1. 新词汇的呈现和练习过程。 2. 提喻修辞手法的解释。 3. 对 Yesterday Once More 歌词以及主题的深入理解。		

注:1. 教师可根据教学时间和学生情况调整教学时数,灵活选择所学歌曲和配套练习。

2. 教师可根据实际情况选择使用配套教学 PPT。

二、背景知识

1. Who Are the Carpenters?

The Carpenters are the most successful brother/sister act of all time. With their gentle melodies and the amazing voice of Karen Carpenter, their middle-of-the-road (中庸的) music has universal appeal, and is enjoyed by many different generations.







They rapidly rose to fame in the early 1970s and wooed (招来) millions of fans with their clean image. As part of a close family, sheltered in each other's company, the Carpenters were seen as extremely young Americans, role models for a generation.

Perhaps the pressure of maintaining this image was too much, for towards the end of the 70s both Richard and Karen were in poor health. Where Richard was addicted to a form of sleeping pills, Karen was suffering from the eating disorder, known as anorexia nervosa (厌食症), which eventually took her life.

But with a catalogue as rich as the Carpenters' their music lives on. The beauty of their sound and the sadness of their story combine to make them truly worth the status they hold.

2. More About the Carpenters

A single is a good test of recording artist's ability to be both concise and compelling (令人佩服的). The performers have just a few minutes to grab and hold the listeners' attention; to communicate something so powerful that people can't wait to hear it again.

Few artists in pop history have passed this test as consistently as the Carpenters. From Close to You in 1970 to Only Yesterday in 1975, Karen and Richard never missed the Top 15. The Carpenters were #1 American-born hit-makers of the 1970s. And Karen and Richard's success went far beyond their homeland: They topped the charts from Holland to Hong Kong. Karen's vocal style combined the most attractive traits of several other legendary American singers. She had the warm, pure tones of Nat "King" Cole, the seeming effortlessness of Perry Como, the clarity and precision of Barbra Streisand, and the vulnerability (脆弱) of Judy Garden. It was this quality that most impressed the late Henry Mancini. "Karen had a quality about her that was so vulnerable, so exposed, that she just demanded attention," she said. "Whatever she sang came right from the heart."

3. About Yesterday Once More

Richard and John Bettis wrote Yesterday Once More in response to nostalgia (怀旧) craze of the early 1970s. The wistful (沉思) ballad, which set up the oldies medley on the Now And Then(《有时》) album, became a smash (大成功) in its own right (因本身条件) in the summer of 1973. The song went gold and reached No. 2 in both the US and the UK. It did even better in Japan, where it became one of the best-selling singles of all time.

More songs from the Carpenters:

1. Top of the World 5. A Kind of Hush	 Jambalaya Superstar 	3. Sing7. Please Mr.	4. Close to You Postman
8. I Need to Be in Love			

三、教学建议

第一学时

Step 1 Introduction and lead-in 简单介绍并引入

- T: As we know, yesterday is history. We can not change anything that happened yesterday. When we look back on the past, some people feel...
- T: Yeah! They feel happy. But some of them feel...? Right. They feel terrible and even sad.
- T:Sometimes yesterday brings back the happiness to us, the childhood friends, our colorful dreams and the life without worries. However, no one owns the perfect yesterday. The stupid mistakes, failure of exams and pitiful regrets also made us sad.

Step 2 Pre-enjoying stage (Prepare for the listening and focus on speaking)

- 1. Warming-up 用一个与主题相关的口语活动作铺垫
- T: And when you see the word "yesterday", what kind of things will hit your mind first?
- T: Now, please read all the statements in Exercise 1 on Page 2. Then tick your choices. You can choose more than one statement. Here we go.
- T: Well, Tom, which of the following hits upon your mind first?
- Ss: My primary school years.
- T:Good. Why did you tick this statement? Do you have some special memories of your primary school? Please share with us.
 - (During this process, encourage students to speak as much as possible and provide them with certain help.)
- 2. New words presentation and practice 在语境中呈现并练习生单词
- T: After you share your yesterday with all of us, I want to introduce one of my long-lost friends. His name is Jay. Yesterday he called me up. He told me his bad memory about yesterday. Here is one part of our conversation:

Jay: When I look back on the past, I feel sad.

T: Why, my friend. I wonder what happened to you.

Jay: Three years ago, I failed the college entrance exam. I broke my parents' heart. At the same time, I lost my friends. No one wanted to play football along with me. And all of them began to leave me. It's terrible.

- T: "When I look back on the past, I feel sad." Can you guess the meaning of "look back on" from this sentence?
- T: Yeah. It means "回头看;回忆".
- 3. Practice 练习
- T: How to say "当我回忆我的童年时,我觉得无比快乐"? (Present and practise other words in the same way.)
- T: My friend is so pitiful. He even doesn't dare to face his past. But the Carpenters—one of the most famous pop music bands, have the different attitudes towards yesterday. You must have heard about their classical song-Yesterday Once More.
- T:Ok, before we enjoy the song, I have a question for you. What does "Yesterday Once More" mean?

T: Well, let's check the answer.

Step 3 Enjoying the song 欣赏歌曲阶段

- 1. Focus on music 听第一遍注重歌曲旋律
- T: Now the song will be played for the first time. Enjoy it and think about the following question on Page 3, Focus on music.
- 2. Focus on comprehension 做一些相关活动帮助学生理解歌曲内容

Task 1 (教材 P3 第 1 题)

T: Now let's listen to the song for the second time and try to choose from the boxes the statement that best describes the song on Page 3, Focus on comprehension, Question 1.

Task 2 (教材 P3 第 2 题)

T: For better understanding of the song, we divide it into two parts. Listen to Part A and fill in the blanks on Page 4, using the expressions in the box.

Task 3

T: All right. Now please scan Part A and do the next five multiple choices from Page 4 to 5. You have 3 minutes.

Step 4 Singing 在理解歌词的基础上,学生学唱 Part A,注意纠正发音问题

T: It's time for us to learn to sing Part A.

- At first, please read after me the lyrics. Pay attention to the pronunciation skills.
- Now sing with the tape twice or more. While singing, try to imitate the singer's pronunciation and memorize the words.
- Sing after me without looking at the lyrics. Try not to look at your book.
- Everyone, please sing together. Then the class will be divided into two groups and carry out a singing competition.

Step 5 Homework 作业包括复习、预习环节,检测学生掌握情况

- 1. Preview the new words in Part B.
- 2. Write a composition about your favorite song.

You can write from these aspects:

- A. When did you hear it for the first time?
- B. Why do you like that song? For its rhythm or its lyrics?

第二学时

Step 1 Revision and lead-in 复习 A 部分并自然过渡到 B 部分学习

- T:Hi, everybody! Do you still remember how to sing the first part of Yesterday Once More? I suppose some of you have forgotten the lyrics. No?
- T. All right, let's check it! Now you'll be divided into four groups. In each group, the first student will sing the first line of the lyrics. The next one will sing the second line... We will carry out a singing relay race. Do you understand?
- T:Perfect! At last, the group that can sing the whole part or the most lyrics will be the winner. (以接力的方式在四个组之间进行唱歌比赛,让同学在放松之余将第一课时学的 Part A 复习一遍)
- T: Well done! I'm so proud of your talent in singing English songs! I'm sure you have interest in knowing the next part of Yesterday Once More.



Enjoying the song 通过活动让学生理解 Part B 的内容

- 1. Listen for the details of the lyrics
- T: Now, let's listen to Part B for the first time. Please listen carefully and find out the 6 wrong words in this part. Then write down the wrong words and your correction in the box on Page6. (程度稍微差一点的学生在做此活动时可以听两遍歌曲)
- T: Let's check the answers. To begin with you, please speak out your answers one by one.
- 2. Help students understand some difficult points in the lyrics by doing multiple choices
- T: Well, after the word correction, please read Part B carefully and complete the multiple choice on Page 6.

(在此环节中教师还可以自己出一些单选题或其他形式的题目来考察学生的理解情况)

3. Review and practise the sentence structure and figure of speech 在做活动的同时复习句型和修辞手法等语法点

Task 1

T: Please look at these sentences.

It was songs of love that I would sing to them. (not any other kinds of songs)

It was Linda that /who did it. (not anyone else)

It was a key that I found in his pocket. (not anything else)

T:Do you still remember this kind of sentence structure? We call it...?

Ss: 强调句型。

T: Can you tell me its structure? It is...

It + be + 被强调的部分 + that /who (who 用于强调人) + 句子其他部分 这个句型用来表示强调。此时, it 是没有实际意义的, 它只用来改变句子的结构, 使某一部分受到强调。

- T: Please follow the examples on Page 6 and make sentences. Pay attention to how the italicized parts get emphasized.
- T:Let's have a look at your sentences. (Check answers)

Task 2

- T: Not long ago, I heard of a joke. One day, when a tourist was on the ship, she heard the captain say, "All hands on deck." Then she put her hands on the deck. She was surprised that all the other people were laughing at her when she did that. Why? What's the real meaning of "All hands on deck"? Can you guess?
- T: Here it refers to a figure of speech. We call it synecdoche. "All hands on deck" means all seamen are needed.

Task 3

- T: Can you find any example of synecdoche in this part? Write it/them down and complete the multiple choice on Page 7.
- 4. Practise the words and speak 对单词和口语进行练习和检测
- T: Now, let's do something fun to check our knowing about the new words in this unit. Fill in the crossword on Page 7 by using the words in Word Bank.
- T:Old songs always remind us of something in the past. Search into your memory for your favorite old songs. And try to recall the days when you usually sang or listened to them. Share with your partners your songs and stories. Here are some tips on Page 8. You may consult