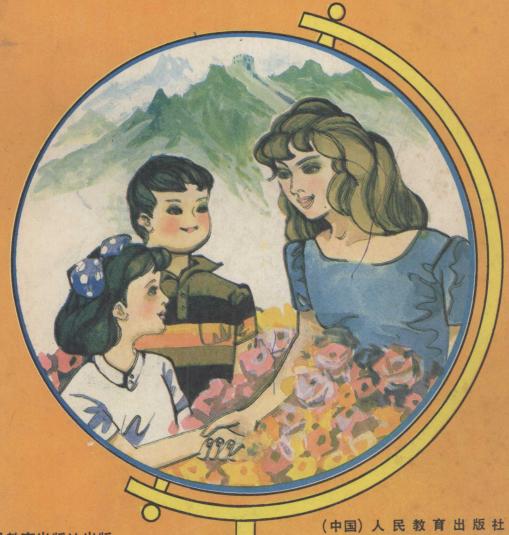
三年制 义务教育_{四年制}初级中学英语第三册 (实验本)

教师教学用书

Junior English for China

Teacher's Book 3



人民教育出版社出版



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义务教育 三年制 初级中学英语第三册(实验本) 四年制

教师教学用书

JUNIOR ENGLISH

FOR CHINA

TEACHER'S BOOK 3

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(Foreword)

教学目的

义务教育三年制、四年制初级中学英语教科书(Junior English for China),为师生提供了所有必要的语言材料,以保证达到《九年制义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》(初审稿)规定的教学目的和各项要求。教科书着重向学生介绍日常生活中常用的英语口语和书面语,而且设法通过富有教育意义的,饶有趣味的课文,和与学生的学习和生活有密切联系的活动进行教学。通过初中三年或四年的英语教学,使学生受到听、说、读、写的全面训练,获得英语基础知识和为交际初步运用英语的能力,养成良好的学习习惯,为进一步学习英语打好初步的基础。

教学方法

义务教育初中英语教科书吸取了世界上现代的语言教学方法,同时又结合我国国情,继承了传统的行之有效的教学方法,具体体现在以下几个方面:

- 一、义务教育初中英语教科书要教会学生如何使用英语,而不仅是懂点英语知识。
- 二、教科书非常重视母语为汉语的学习者在学习英语中的特有的困难和问题。
- 三、教科书既采用了传统的行之有效的教学方法,又采用了现代交际法中确有成效的教学方法。
 - 四、教科书是依据以下的教学原则编写的:
 - *由浅入深,由易到难,由已知到未知循序渐进地安排教学内容。
 - *使用循环式编排方法,系统地安排教学内容,不断复习,多次循环,逐步扩展、加深。
 - *在用中学:积极地运用语言,而不是单纯地学习语言。
- *教学内容力图密切结合学生的需要,符合学生的兴趣,以便最大限度地激发学生的动机,又能做到学以致用。

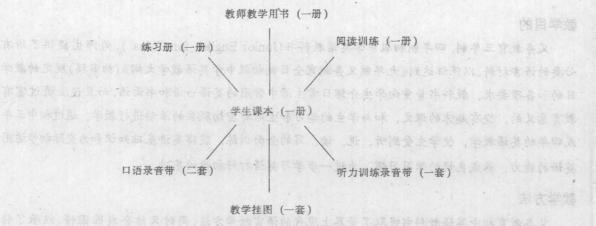
五、教科书的语言材料是按英语语法结构的繁简循序渐进地安排的。书中包括义务教育初中英语教学大纲列举的全部语法项目,这些项目的编排尽量符合学生学习英语的特点。

六、教科书的设计有助于学生运用语法结构实施大纲中规定的交际功能,如问候、道歉、建议、 邀请、描述人物和行为等。

七、为了使教科书易教易学,教科书使用"透明法"(Transparency Methodology)编排教学内容。所谓"透明法"是指从教学内容的安排上,教师看到教科书中每一课的小标题就能明白教科书要求使用什么方法。

八、保证给教与学以足够的时间。当学生条件成熟时进行测试,以免把教学和测试混淆起来。 教科书建议进行定期的测试,既有检查进度的,也有诊断性的。

九、教科书进行听、说、读、写技能的全面训练,书中口语和书面语两部分紧密联系,融为一体。 听、说、读、写的训练顺序是:听先于说,说先于读,读先于写。 义务教育初中英语教科书,各年级均有以下几个部分:



教学时间分配

第三册教科书供初中三年级使用。《九年制义务教育小学、初中教学计划(试行草案)》规定,三 年制初中三年级共有32个教学周, 四年制初中三年级共有34个教学周, 每周4节英语课, 本教科 书以 4 课为一个单元, 共 26 个单元 104 课。学生课本一页为一课。每个单元的最后一课以复习为 主、根据需要可安排测试。每个单元提供的教学材料对于一般的学校来说是足够的。教师根据实际 需要,还可从练习册或阅读训练中找到补充材料。

一、义务教育初中英语教科书套改合学生如何使用英语,而不仅是懂点英语知识

初中三年级的课时安排如下:

三年制、四年制初三第一学期 共17周

第1-6单元

30 课时

第7单元(复习)

第14单元(复习)

= 3	年制	元刀	=	笙	-	兴	加	共	15	周
	1 1/2.7	411	-	73	57.79	7	797	フト	LU	Val.

四年制初三第二学期 共17周

第	15-19单元	25 课时 景利	25 课时
第	20 单元(复习)	4课时	4课时
第	21-25 单元	25课时间从众日本主笔造。同相的确实以至过	25 课时
第	26 单元(复习)	4课时被分本总的条件多价本统,发展的成功	4课时
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教材概述

一、学生课本(The Students'Book)

从上一页的图解可以看出,学生课本是这套教科书的主体,按"一页一课"的体例编排。第三册课本提供的语言材料和插图便于在具有实际意义的语境中进行听说训练,并且增加了读写训练的比重,以保证听说读写的全面训练。

学生课本后面附有"课文注释"、"发音和拼法"、"语法"、"各单元单词和习惯用语"、"词汇表"和 "不规则动词"。在教学过程中,可以使用分单元词汇表、课文注释及语法小结,其余可供复习时参考。

学生课本第三册的内容主要反映了学生的日常学习和生活。课本设计了中外学生同校学习的情景,便于介绍英语国家的风俗习惯和文化。本册课本所涉及的题材范围比前两册广泛,除了学生的学校和家庭生活,还反映了学生的校外活动、劳动、卫生保健、体育运动、节日、尊师爱生、团结友爱、助人为乐的道德风尚。还有一些课文反映了社会主义建设、人口教育、环境保护、宇宙飞行、科学家生平事迹等。课本遵照大纲的规定,教学内容渗透了思想品德的因素,寓思想教育于语言教学之中,使学生受到思想品德和热爱社会主义祖国的教育。

二、练习册 (The Workbook)

每册学生课本配有一本练习册,它是这套教科书不可缺少的组成部分,对教学起着重要的作用。练习册不仅补充了口语训练的活动材料,而且增加了读写的练习。此外,练习册还为课本中的听力训练材料编配了练习。

练习册第三册每个单元同学生课本一样一页一课,每课练习 2-5个不等。其中有些练习标有*号,供有条件的班级选用。在第26单元的后面又补充了80多个练习,可供总复习选用,也可作为四年制初三学生的假期作业。

三、教师教学用书 (The Teacher's Book)

教师教学用书包括以下几个部分:

前言部分对这套系列教材的编写意图和指导思想、教学内容及方法作了介绍,并对初中三年级教材作了具体的介绍。

分课教学建议部分,每一课占两页。单页的上方是学生课本该课内容的复制品,下方列出该课的新的语言项目;双页提供了教学该课的建议、注意的问题及具体的教学步骤。教学建议部分用英文编写。这部分附有学生课本中听力训练录音带上的内容,还附有练习册中部分练习的答案。有些口语练习需要根据实际情况回答,本书不再提供答案。

附录部分有: 总复习练习答案, 部分单元的补充听写材料, 发音和拼法(辅音字母和辅音字母组合的读音)。

教师教学用书对各课的教学提出了具体的建议,这对教师的各课肯定有所帮助。但是,教师仍需钻研教学大纲,熟悉教材,明确教学的要求,并且参考本书的建议,根据实际教学的情况和学生的需要备好课,这样才能更有效地进行教学。

四、口语录音带(The Speech Cassettes)

学生课本中大部分的对话和阅读课文及练习册中的语音练习和歌曲都录了音,由英语国家人士朗读,为学生提供了朗读示范。口语录音带分朗读带和领读带两种,内容相同,领读带中留有跟读的时间。这两种口语录音带供学生和新师选用。

五、听力训练录音带 (The Listening Cassette)

学生课本中的全部听力训练课文也录了音,均由英语国家人士朗读。在没有电教设备的学校,听力训练课文可由教师朗读,朗读要注意语音语调,并尽可能带有感情。

六、阅读训练(The Reading Practice Book)

阅读训练材料是这套教科书中的一个组成部分,由教师根据实际情况选用。第三册供初中三年级全学年使用,共26个单元。各个单元从内容和语言两个方面紧密配合学生课本。为了复习和巩固所教的语言知识,阅读训练材料第三册提供了4篇对话,7篇短文,34个故事,4首小诗和5段谜语、谚语等。这些材料内容生动,情景真实自然,而且富有教育意义。阅读课文的语言浅显,易于引起学生的兴趣,并能增强他们的学习信心。上述阅读材料本身就是练习,同时书中还编配了一些检查理解的练习,目的在于培养学生对阅读的兴趣,而且训练阅读的技能。

阅读训练材料第三册每一个单元有2至5个练习,供教师选用。在进度较快的班级,可以利用每单元最后一节课课上部分时间组织学生阅读。有的练习则可作为家庭作业。有的材料可以在英语课外活动中使用。如果在学期当中时间不够,有的材料可以留做假期阅读材料。

七、教学挂图 (The Wall Charts)

初中英语教学挂图是配合学生课本的直观教学的辅助材料,将帮助教师有效地教学英语词汇、语法和课文。教师教学用书的分课教学建议对教学挂图的使用方法做了说明。除了使用教学挂图,教师还可以在黑板上画简笔画帮助教学。本书在分课教学建议中提供了一些样板。

课堂教学的步骤和方法

一、课堂教学的步骤

教科书分为单元,每单元教学用 5 课时,复习单元用4 课时。第三册分为 26 单元。第一学期教学 14个单元,共 56 课。第二学期教学 12 个单元,共 48 课。全书为 104 课。

每一节课的教学内容大体有三部分:复习前面已教的语言材料;教学新的词汇、语音、语法;开展各种形式的听、说、读、写训练活动。

课堂教学一般采取以下5个步骤:

复习 (Revision)

介绍 (Presentation)

操练 (Drill)

练习(Practice)。 是是是美国,特殊的主义特殊的关系的,然后以来区域是一直会特界的人

巩固 (Consolidation, 通常为写)

在每一步骤中, 教师的任务稍有改变:

步骤	教师的任务 ************************************
复习	强化记忆者
介绍	示范表演者 (20092283) 付
操练	组织者/指挥
练习	裁判员/监督员/监听者
巩固(写)	帮手(后来是记分员)

在上述5个步骤中, 教师始终观察着全班的反应, 保证所教的内容大家都能理解。如果学生还没有弄懂,就要根据需要重教。这就意味着教师要根据情况改变自己的角色,例如,在第3步时,班上可能出现某种问题,教师就要变成示范表演者,有时又要当讲解员!

下面详细分述5个步骤。

1. 复习

复习时,教师是位"强化记忆者"。每课开始时,总要选择前面某几课的内容进行一点口头复习。本书对每课应复习什么提供了指导,但教师往往还愿意复习别的项目。这些复习步骤很重要,因为学习者很少第一次就能完全学好:语言是在一段时间内逐步吸收的,需要经常复习,最后才能学会。

- 1)"连珠炮似的提问": 教师快速地任意口头提问,要求学生迅速反应。例如: Where are you from? Where do you live? What does your father/mother do? Where does he/she work? How long has he/she worked there? 等等。这种复习方法培养学生在没有预先准备的(即真实的!)情况下运用英语的能力。
 - 2)"连锁操练":学生任意提问,如:
 - A: Where does your mother work?
 - B: She works in a shop.
 - C: How long has she worked there?
 - D: She has worked there since last year/ for three years. etc.
 - 2. 介绍

在这一步驟里,教师充当"示范表演者"。他在一种能使意思明了的情景中清楚而自然地说出新的语言。接着迅速检查以确保学生都能理解。

注意:新语言的意义应与其语音同时介绍(书写形式以后出现)。在进行介绍这一步骤时,学生一般是静听,集中注意力听单词的发音,看教师用来表明那些词的意义的动作或图片。有时,在介绍新的语言时,教师会需要一些学生的帮助。教科书里有许多图画可以帮助教师表达新语言的意思。然而,在介绍新语言时,一般最好开头不要打开书。教师可以把新的语言点写在黑板上,便于学生掌握每一课的语言要点,并弄清课本对这些语言点所作的不同层次的要求。

3. 操练

介绍新的语言以后,就进行操练,操练是在教师的指导下齐声进行。在这一步骤里,教师既是组织者 — 决定是否让全班、逐行、逐排或个别学生操练,也是"指挥" — 颇像乐队的指挥。操练应如何进行,各课都有详细的建议。操练通常从全班或半个班开始,学生跟着教师说,然后叫行或排重复 — 常常是一行提问,另一行回答。

这样操练既可帮助学生正确朗读单词,又可帮助他们记忆单词。主要目的是使学生尽可能正确地模仿教师所说的话,学生反复说,直到不要教师的帮助能够记住为止。

例 1: 在第 33课, 教师可以这样操练句型 have/has been (at a place) since.../ for ...: 先要求学生用 since ... 回答。

T: I came to this city / town/ village in 1987.

Ss: You've been here since 1007

T: Miss Li came here in 1990.

Ss: She's been here since 1990.

接着要求学生用 for ... 回答。

T: I started at this school in 19(87).

Ss: You've been here for (eight) years.

T: Miss Li started at this school in 19(90).

Ss: She's been here for (five) years.

然后教师向学生提问。

T: How long have you been at this school, Wei Hua?

Wei Hua: I've been here since . . . / for

T: How long has Wei Hua been at this school, Zhang Ming?

然后学生跟着教师重复这些问题和答话,操练这阶段主要是要求学生反复说句型。为了促使学生仔细听,应合着教科书进行,请与下面练习阶段的例子比较。

4. 练习

在学习新语言这个阶段,学生应学会尽可能运用语言表达实际的意义,在这个阶段,教师逐渐减少对学生的控制。这个阶段的主要目的是训练流利程度而不是准确性。学生试着独立地运用语言,教师的任务是在班上四处走动辅导,仔细听,给以必要的帮助,重要的是鼓励学生自己选择要使用的语言。

在各课的教学建议中,在各个阶段给予学生的自由程度不同,要看语言的复习程度而定。例如,在第33课第三部分,上面操练过的句型,学生通过"问答"活动予以练习。让学生打开书看着课本里的图画,像这样进行问答练习。

主要、价格言的表义成与其语言同时介绍(第五形式从后出队)。在进行介绍这一步第

A: How long has the English teacher been at this school?

B: She has been here for four years.

A: How long has the P.E. teacher been at this school?

B: He has been here since September 1991.

这项活动尽管可以在小组中进行,学生仍然受到严格的控制,因为教师已经作出了示范,而且课本的插图提供了答案,学生只需要根据图画中的情景操练问答的句型。当课本要求学生用上面的句型来谈论自己的教师时,学生就需要结合实际来进行问答练习了。

练习册第 33 课第二部分要求学生用同样的句型询问彼此的家庭成员和朋友的情况,这时学生 会感到问答更加结合实际,讨论也更加自由。例如:

A: How long have you been at this school?

B: I've been here since ... / for / for / for

A: How long have you been in this town?

B: I've been here since . . . / for

A: What about your parents? How long have they been? etc. and of small Int.

开展这项活动时,学生受到较少的控制,他们可以运用语言较自由地交谈。最后让学生两人一组,彼此询问,写下答案,然后再向坐在前排和后排的学生提出同样的问题,了解自己周围同学的

真实情况。这是一个完成信息交流任务的例子,本书将在后面详细谈。(见第13页) 5. 巩固

这一步驟主要体现在完成练习册中的练习上。大部分练习都可以在课堂上口头进行,然后,挑选一部分练习作为笔头课外作业。让学生把他们使用的语言写下来,不仅有助于巩固记忆,而且可以练习写的技能。在教科书的起始阶段,巩固性的书写训练常常是单纯的抄写。在第二、三年的教学中,对学生提出了较高的要求,不是要求他们单纯地、机械地重复语言,而是要求学生运用语言来说或做些有意义的事情,甚至要求学生把了解到的信息写下来。这类活动对学习真实的语言至关重要。我们认为,学生把在课堂上学习的词语学到能够记住,再说出来和翻译成汉语,还不能算是真正学会了这些词语。如果要使例句里的词语和句型成为学生技能的积极组成部分,就需要进行交际性的运用。否则,它们将仍然是死的、半生不熟的东西,永远不可能在教室外面使用。

二、组织课堂教学的方法

教师在课堂教学中遇到的最大问题是班级过大,学生人数过多。不少教师认为,面对这样大的班级,"教师讲、学生听"的模式是唯一的选择。然而,讲解语言知识毕竟不是培养学生运用语言的好方法。英语教师的任务是尽可能多地为学生创造运用英语的情景。这套教科书将有力地帮助教师实现这个目标。

目前,有很多教师用以下三种方法教学,来克服班级大给教学带来的困难:

- 1. 教师向学生提问,让班里的学生逐个回答问题。这个方法虽好,但学生的实践机会不够多,训练不够充分。
- 2. 全班学生集体回答教师的问题,或者齐声重复教师的话。这个方法也有一定的效果,可是教师无法听清个别学生的回答,当然就难以发现他们的错误。同时,这样的活动声音很大。而且全班一起说英语,往往不像在说话,容易拉腔拉调,很不自然。
- 3. 许多有经验的教师两个,或三、四个学生一起朗读对话,这个方法也不错。有时候为了向全班学生示范,这样做是很必要的。但是,仅仅用这样的方法一次只能训练几个学生,而其余的学生却处于被动观望的地位。

为了克服上述各种方法的缺陷,这套教科书介绍几种组织课堂教学活动的方法。这些方法现在 已成为世界上现代语言教学的标准课堂活动组织方法了。这些方法并不难学。事实上,使用这些方 法的教师一般都认为它们使得教学工作变得轻松了。学生也很喜欢这些方法,而且感到学得快。教 师由于组织教学有方而倍受学生的爱戴。

现在用图解来说明这几种组织课堂教学的方法:

1. 分排练习

按横排座位分排开展活动。也可以变换组织形式,按竖行活动。 如 如 如 如 如 如 如 日本

0 教师

00 00 00 00 00 第一排

00 00 00 00 00 第二排

00 00 00 00 00 第三排

00 00 00 00 00 第四排

00 00 00 00 00 第五排