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《Fire 》教学设计

教学目标

(一)知识教学点

1. 日常交际用语

(1) Look out ! Be careful ! Take care !

(2) Don 't (take) . . .

(3) Never (try) . . .

(4) If you . . . , you 'll . . .

2. 语言点

(1) 句型

In that case ,you wouldn 't have a pan on fire .

Don 't go to your room to collect your things or you may be trapped by the fire .

There were so many people in the street watching the fire that firefighters could no get dose to the building .

(2) 重点词语

catch fire ,be on fire ,look out ,sound ,collect ,trap ,belong to ,break out ,put out ,escape ,rescue ,get close to ,lose one 's life .

3. 语法 :一般过去时与过去进行时的比较。

(二)能力训练点

1. 通过学习对话 ,使学生熟练掌握并运用遇到像火灾情况时的



日常用语。

2. 熟练掌握过去进行时的用法。指导学生阅读课文,培养阅读能力。

(三)德育渗透点

通过学习本单元,尤其对课文 "Sao Paulo Fire" 的切理解,围绕火灾这一日常生活中与人民生命财产密切相关的题材,让学生了解火灾的危害,从而认识到防火的重要意义。

多元智能理论与新课程教学实践

重点、难点

1. catch fire :begin to burn 着火

The pile of papers couldn't catch fire by itself.

Dry wood catches fire easily.

be on fire :be burning 燃烧

The house caught fire last night ,but it wasn't on fire for a long time.

Soon it was put out.

set/have . . . on fire :have something burnt 使.....燃烧

The pile of papers couldn't catch fire by itself ;someone must have set it on fire.

If you dropped the pan of burning oil ,you would have a house on fire .

2. look out :be careful ,take care(often used in the imperative)当心

You are going to cut yourself if you don't look out.

The dog is dangerous. You'd better look out.

3. in that case :if that happens ,if it is so 如果那样的话。

some people say the work is very dangerous. In that case ,I won't take the job.

In that case ,you might have met him.

4. sound



(1) cause to make a sound 发响声

The bell is sounded at eight o'clock.

The black key on the piano won't sound.

(2) used with adjectives meaning "give an impression when heard" 听起来像

How sweet the music sounds!

Does the sentence sound right?

5. Don't go to your room to collect your things, or you may be trapped by the fire.

(1) collect :bring together in one place so as to form a group 收集

The teacher told them to collect all the waste paper lying about after the picnic.

John likes collecting foreign stamps.

(2) trap :v. & n. to place or hold firmly with no possibility of escape 陷入, 围困

Twenty people were trapped underground after the fire.

The hunter trapped animals and sold their meat and fur.

A mouse was caught in a trap.

(3) The sentence pattern :祈使句 + and 或 or + 一般将来时的陈述句, 祈使句表示一种条件或假设, and/or 连接部分表示的是结果, 用 and 为肯定, or 为否定。

Use your head, and you'll find an idea. = If you use your head, you'll find an idea.

Hurry up, or we'll not catch the train. = If we don't hurry, we'll not catch the train.

6. belong to

(1) to be the property of 属于

The house belongs to Mr Brown.



I don't know whom the bike belongs to?

(2) to be a member of 为.....之一员, 已加入

What party do you belong to?

Do you belong to the club?

* Note that the phrase is followed by an objective pronoun not possessive one and it can't be used in the continuous tense or in the passive voice.

7. break out 'start suddenly, especially of fire, disease or war 爆发

The Second World War broke out in 1939.

A quarrel broke out between the two brothers.

8. put out 'cause a light or fire to stop burning 扑灭, 熄灭

It took the firemen six hours to put the fire out.

She put out the light and closed the door.

9. escape 'get out, run away, avoid 逃跑

Two of the prisoners have escaped from the prison.

He escaped to London for political reasons.

They escaped punishment/being punished.

10. rescue 'make sb. safe from danger, set free from harm 救出

They rescued a child from drowning.

70 people were rescued from being burnt.

11. There were so many people in the street watching the fire that fire-fighters could not get close to the building.

(1) Usually "so" is used before adverbs and adjectives.

He was so fat that he couldn't get through the door.

His speech went on for so long that people began to fall asleep.

* Note, however, that "such" is never used before such words as much, many, little and few, therefore "so" is used even when these words are followed by nouns.



He saw so many new things that he couldn't remember them all.

I ate so much food that I was almost sick.

There are so few books left that I can't lend you one this time.

There is so little water in the bottle that I have to fetch some.

(2)verb + close to :used with different verbs meaning near to e. g.

They couldn't get close to the little boat because of the storm.

He lives close to the school.

There is a free market close to our school.

12. lose one's life :die 牺牲 死

Do you know how many people lost their lives in the earthquake?

More than 100 people lost their lives in the flood.

课时安排

5 课时学完本单元。

第一课时 Lesson 61

第二课时 Lesson 62

第三课时 Lesson 63

第四课时 Lesson 64

第五课时 Revision

教学设计

Lesson 61 组织学生听力练习和朗读对话,以提问的形式进行防火和救火常识测试。

Lesson 62 阅读课文,然后做判断正误的练习和回答与课文相关的问题,使学生清晰了解课文脉络。

Lesson 63 引导学生做对话游戏,练习过去进行时的用法。

Lesson 64 学生做听力训练。



教学步骤

Period 1

(一)明确目标

Study the dialogue and the way of dealing with accidental fire.

(二)整体感知

Step 1. Discuss cooking by asking the following questions.

1. Can you cook ?
2. Are you interested in cooking ?
3. What can you cook ?
4. Can you make Jiaozi(dumplings) ,spring rolls ,pancakes ?

Step 2. Presentation

Do you think cooking is interesting? Sometimes cooking can be very dangerous. Now let me tell you a story .One day I was cooking. I put some oil in the pan and then I turned on the gas. The oil was getting hotter and hotter when someone knocked at the door. I went to answer the door and forgot to turn off the gas. When I came back to the kitchen ,I was frightened. What happened ,do you think ? Yes ,the oil caught fire. What should I do ? Yes ,I turned off the gas at once and covered the pan. Luckily the fire went out after a while and I was not hurt.

(三)重点、难点的学习和目标完成过程

Step 3. Learn the dialogue.

1. Listen to the tape with books closed and answer the following questions.
 - 1)What suddenly happened when Jenny and Yang Pei were cooking ?
 - 2)Did Yang Pei carry the pan out of the kitchen at once ?



- 3) Why didn't she do that?
 - 4) What did Jenny tell her to do?
 - 5) What happened to the fire finally?
- ①. Listen and repeat after the tape.
 - ②. Language points(1—5).
 - ③. Practise the dialogue in pairs.

(四) 总结、扩展

Step 4. Reading(Part 2)

Here 's a notice in a hotel room. Read the notice and find out what you should do if you discover a fire and what you should do and should not do if you hear the fire alarm.

If you discover a fire ,
 break . . .
 telephone . . .
 leave . . .

If you hear the fire alarm ,

Dos {
 leave . . .
 consider . . .
 take . . .
 find out where . . .

Don 'ts {
 don 't go . . .
 Don 't take . . .

Step 5. Workbook

Period 2

(一) 明确目标

1. Study this lesson to know about Sao Paulo Fire.



2. The students are trained to improve their reading ability.

(二)整体感知

Step 1. Presentation

Today we are going to read about a big fire in Sao Paulo. It is a big city in Brazil. The fire broke out in 1974. It destroyed the Capital Building which had 25 floors. Over 220 people were killed in the fire. Now read the passage to answer the question: Why were so many people killed in this fire?

(三)重点、难点的学习和目标完成过程

Step 2. Listen to the tape and ask the questions in workbook Ex. 1.

Step 3. Language points(6—12)

(四)总结、扩展

Step 4. Summarize phrases about “fire”

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. catch fire | 着火 |
| 2. control the fire | 控制火势 |
| 3. discover a fire | 发现起火 |
| 4. light/start a fire | 点火 |
| 5. make a fire | 生火 |
| 6. put out the fire | 扑灭火 |
| 7. watch the fire | 围观大火 |
| 8. be on fire | 失火, 在燃烧 |
| 9. escape from the fire | 逃离火境 |
| 10. be trapped by the fire | 被火围困 |
| 11. set... on fire | 使.....燃烧 |
| 12. fire alarm | 火警警报 |
| 13. fire exit | 安全出口, 太平门 |



14. fire escape

安全梯

Step 5. Do workbook Ex. 2.

Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the text.

Period 3

(一)明确目标

1. Study the past continuous tense.
2. Students are trained to make difference between the past tense and the past continuous tense.

(二)整体感知

Step 1. Presentation

1. Tell this little story

Mary was walking along the road when she saw the fire in the Capital Building. There was a lot of smoke coming out of the windows. Firefighters were trying to control the fire and a helicopter was trying to rescue people. In the streets many people were watching the fire.

2. Ask this question

What tense am I using to tell the story?

The past continuous tense.

The tense is used to talk about continuing actions in the past.

(三)重点、难点的学习和目标完成过程

Step 2. Ask the following questions for the students to answer.

1. What were you doing at this time yesterday?
2. What were you doing at 6 yesterday morning?
3. What were you doing when the telephone rang?
4. What were you doing when the teacher came in?



Step 3. Practice(Parts 1—3 in the text book)

Get the students to work in pairs and then check the answers.

(四)总结、扩展

Step 4. do the workbook Ex.3

Period 4

(一)明确目标

1. Practise listening material. Make sure most students understand it by listening.

2. Write a story about fire by putting the twelve sentences in the best order. Add any other words if needed like “next/after that/then/luckily/ however/sadly”.

(二)整体感知

Step 1. Brief introduction to the listening material.

There was a fire during the office - time. A newspaper reporter was speaking to a lady who escaped from the fire.

(三)重点、难点的学习和目标完成过程

Step 2. Listen to the tape and the four questions that the newspaper reporter asks. Then finish and check Ex. 1.

Step 3. Listen to the tape again. This time pay attention to the details. Then do Ex.2 and check the answers in pairs.

Step4. Listen once more. while listening do Ex. 3. Then check the answers.

Step 5. Show the listening text to students to make sure everyone can understand it.



Step 6. Writing

1. Get the students to read every sentence to make sure they understand them.

2. Number them in correct order.

Answer : 1 6 ,10 ,12 ,7 4 8 ,11 3 5 9 2

Get the students to write a short passage using conjunctions or adverbs when necessary.

Check in pairs then with the whole class.

(四)总结、扩展

1. Make sure the students know the important functions of some conjunctions and adverbs in writing.

2. Try to make up a story according to the four pictures in workbook Ex.2.

Period5Revision

Step 1. Have a dictation about the key words and expressions of the unit.

Step 2. Deal with the exercises of the revision part in the workbook.

Step 3. Unit test

Unit Test

I . 单词辨音

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. operator | A. freedom | B. consider | C. contain | D. helicopter |
| 2. alarm | A. score | B. lose | C. war | D. broadcast |
| 3. catch | A. chemistry | B. machine | C. chimney | D. Christmas |
| 4. bedclothes | A. thought | B. cloth | C. southern | D. three |
| 5. break | A. many | B. said | C. weather | D. escape |



II . 单项选择

6. _____ this schoolbag _____ to you?
A. Does ,belong B. Is ,belonged
C. Is ,belonging D. Did ,belonged
7. The fire was so big that the firefighters couldn't _____ to the burning building.
A. be closed B. get closed C. be close D. got close
8. In winter the old man often _____ a large fire to get himself warm.
A. lift B. light C. lit D. born
9. In anger the father lost _____ himself and beat the child black and blue.
A. control B. control of C. controlled D. controlling
10. Don't touch the fire _____ get burnt.
A. or you'll B. and will C. and you D. or you
11. The firemen saved the people who _____ in the fire for three hours.
A. had trapped B. trapped
C. was trapped D. had been trapped
12. They knew they were in danger of _____ .
A. losing their lives B. losing his life
C. lose their lives D. lose his life
13. The peasants _____ some firewood _____ the wood and lit a large fire.
A. collected ,from B. collected ,to
C. collect ,from D. collecting ,to
14. I hear your father is ill , _____ I won't let you go with us.



- A. what if B. unless C. in that case D. if not
15. When the fire was _____ the firefighters left.
A. out B. off C. up D. broken
16. —Will you sit down and join us in the game?
—No, I prefer to _____.
A. see B. look C. play D. watch
17. Li Hua _____ her homework from eight to ten last night.
A. did B. has done C. was doing D. has been doing
18. It is _____ beautiful a picture _____ I'll hang it in my room.
A. such ,that B. such a ,that C. so ,as to D. so ,that
19. A terrible earthquake _____ in Tangshan in 1976.
A. broke out B. broke off
C. broke down D. broke away
20. _____ progress I have made this year!
A. What a rapid B. How big
C. What great D. How good

III . 完形填空

When a person is curious about something it means he is 21 in it and wishes to know more about it. There is 22 with curiosity in itself. Whether it is good or bad 23 on what people are curious about.

Curiosity is 24 silly or wrong. Some persons with nothing to do are full of curiosity about what their neighbors are doing. They are 25 to know what they are eating or drinking ,what they are 26 home or taking outside ,or 27 they have come home so early or late. To be interested in these things is 28 because they are not at all important. It is none of their 29 to know what their neighbors do or are doing. Such curiosity



_____ is 30 not only foolish but also 31 . For most probably ,it 32 to a small talk which often brings harm ,shame or disrespect to 33 _____ and thus hurts their feelings .

On the other hand ,there is a 34 curiosity the curiosity of wise men ,who 35 at all the great things and try to find out all they can about them. Columbus could 36 have found America if he had not been 37 ____ . James Watt would not have made the steam engine 38 his curiosity about the raising of the kettle lid. All the discoveries in human history have been made 39 a result of curiosity ,but the curiosity is never about unimportant things which have 40 or nothing to with the happiness of the public.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. engaged | B. pleased | C. interested | D. excited |
| 22. A. something | B. nothing | C. much | D. none |
| 23. A. keeps | B. puts | C. takes | D. depends |
| 24. A. always | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. never |
| 25. A. permitted | B. worried | C. satisfied | D. anxious |
| 26. A. taking | B. bringing | C. going | D. thinking |
| 27. A. if | B. when | C. why | D. whether |
| 28. A. silly | B. necessary | C. possible | D. funny |
| 29. A. work | B. housework | C. duty | D. business |
| 30. A. how | B. all | C. something | D. everything |
| 31. A. instructive | B. useless | C. harmful | D. dreadful |
| 32. A. refers | B. leads | C. causes | D. follows |
| 33. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. the others |
| 34. A. terrible | B. sudden | C. strange | D. noble |
| 35. A. expect | B. like | C. wonder | D. doubt |
| 36. A. never | B. certainly | C. probably | D. finally |
| 37. A. famous | B. careful | C. curious | D. hard |



38. A. for B. without C. in D. from
 39. A. because B. as C. after D. during
 40. A. much B. little C. some D. few

IV. 阅读理解

The owner of a large company ,who was about to take a trip overseas dropped into his office early in the morning to make some arrangements. He was telephoning for a ticket for his trip when the night watchman came in , who was back from work ,and said ,“Good morning” to the owner. Then he told him that he had dreamed that very night of his employer 's(雇主的) plane crashing(坠毁)after takeoff. The owner was surprised to hear this. He decided ,however ,there was something in what the night watchman said. He postponed his trip.

As things turned out ,the night watchman 's dream was correct. That day the plane exploded(爆炸)just after leaving the ground. The owner sent for the night watchman and gave him 5 ,000 dollars and a letter. He said ,“I 'm very sorry to do so. But I have to do so. Read the letter when you get home. ”

The puzzled man hurried home and tore the letter in a hurry. After taking a look ,he turned pale. There was only one sentence in it. And he knew that he had been fired.

41. The owner was going to take a trip _____ .
 A. by air B. by bus C. by train D. by car
 42. He postponed his trip. Here the word “ postponed ” means _____ .
 A. insisted on B. delayed C. stopped D. forgot
 43. The owner gave the night watchman 5 ,000 dollars _____ .
 A. as reward
 B. as his wage



C. praised

D. because the night watchman had saved him in time of danger.

44. The night watchman is _____ about his work.

A. strict B. rude C. serious D. not strict

45. The sentence in the letter would probably be _____.

A. "The night watchman's duty is to stay awake the whole night."

B. "I don't want to use a man like you to save my life."

C. "Thank you for your dream."

D. "I don't like a man who only can dream."

V. 单词拼写

46. The doctors got out of the house hurriedly to _____ (营救) the wounded.

47. _____ (接线员) can help people in lots of cases.

48. Tom has c _____ more than 100 Chinese stamps.

49. Neither of them e _____ from the fire. Both of them lost their lives in it.

50. I couldn't write the word out. I forgot its spelling c _____.

Keys

1—5 DDCCD 6—10 ACCBA 11—15 DAACA

16—20 DCDAC 21—25 CBDBD 26—30 BCADC

31—35 CBBDC 36—40 ACBBB 41—45 ABADA

46. rescue 47. Operators 48. collected

49. escaped 50. completely

布置作业

Period 1 1. Recite the dialogue.

2. Do Wb Ex. 3 and 4.