根据义务教育课程标准实验教材编写

新<u>露</u>学业 修订版

九年级下

特级教师

初中

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主编◎谢鼓平

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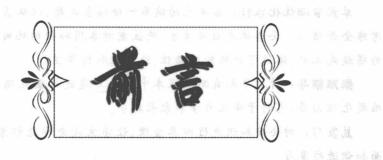
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为了帮助广大教师和学生更准确、更深刻地理解教材,我们特组织部分 在教学第一线、具有丰富教学经验的中学特级、高级教师以及对各学科的新 、标教学有独到理解的教研员,共同编写了这套《初中教案作业优化设计》 丛书,供教师们备课及家长们辅导时参考。

被套丛书既吸取了传统的教学经验,又不断创新,使整个教学过程新额、实用,既注重老师教学的可控性,又注重激发学生的兴趣,体现课改精神。

本套丛书按单元(章)编排,分为单元要点分析、教学设计、单元自测优 化设计、疑难辅导几个部分,还安排了阶段性的总复习和期中、期末测试优 化设计。

单元要点分析: 简要分析本单元的教学内容,说明各单元的教学要求, 明确教材的内在联系,对教学重难点进行点拨,老师可以轻松掌控课堂教 学。并科学安排课时划分。

数学设计:本套丛书按课时编写教章。教学过程原创,是老师在吸取全国优秀教学方法的基础上融入自己的教学经验精心编写而成的。整个教学过程新颖、实用,全面精细,对知识不断更新,师生能够进行良性互动。我们在每课时后还附有课时作业优化设计,引导学生巩固所学知识,培养学生举一反三的能力。

数后反思: 针对教学过程中的疑难点提出合理的解决方法和教学建 改,或者结合作者的教学经验谈体会,点拨整个教学过程中的设计亮点,提 ■醒读者在某些教学步骤要根据学生实际情况进行调整,因材施教。希望读 □者切实从中有所收获,提高教学质量。 单元自测优化设计:各单元均编写一份综合试题,以双基为原则目标,考练全面结合。全套试卷自成体系,既注重对各项知识的巩固,又注意能力的螺旋式上升,体现了训练的连续性、阶段性和科学性。

**巍滩辅导**: 针对单元自测或课本中的能力题进行重点辅导和解析,将 难题化难为易,有利于学生自学和家长辅导。

总复习:对全册知识进行归类整理,让学生或老师能够系统地对各方面知识进行复习。

期中、期末测试优化设计: 我们编排了期中、期末这样的阶段性测试, 旨在检测学生对本册基础知识和重难点知识的掌握情况。

为了方便教师、家长辅导学生以及学生进行自我检测,我们在书后附有课时作业优化设计、单元自测优化设计与期中、期末测试优化设计的答案。

时代在不断进步,教育在发展变化,观念在不断更新,我们尝试编出这套丛书,但愿它能成为老师们教学的好帮手,学生学习的好助手。欢迎广大读者提出批评和建议,以便再版时修订。

各 酵童丛书錄单元(季)蠲雜,分为草无姿点分析,数学设计,草无备刚也 化设计,凝难辨导风个部分,还会排了除及他的总复习上期中, 期末则说完

我们采用了最新印次的课本来编写本套丛书,因各地学校采用的课本有所区别,因此造成的不便,敬请谅解。

整學物計:本条丛布於深中編写技术 故学过程原则,是老师在庆取

金圆优厚效学方法的基础主题人《己的兴学校丛林心偏写为成的 整个校 等过程新期、采用。全面特例(TSPA)不可提供,广点农业总位民位区的。我

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4

## Unit 9 (第九单元)



## When was it invented? 它是何时发明的?



本单元围绕"发明"这个话题,让学生通过了解不同东西的发明历史和用途来学习语法项目——被动语态。再通过听、说、读、写训练,熟练掌握语言知识和技能,最后让学生分析自己身边的发明的优缺点,从而进一步认识世界并改造世界。

## 三维目标

- 1. 知识与技能
- (1) Be able to pronounce and master the new words and phrases in Unit 9.
- (2)Be able to understand the dialogues and passages about the history of inventions in listening and reading.
- (3)Be able to talk about the usages and advantages of different inventions with Passive Voice (questions and statements).
- (4) Be able to write a passage about some new inventions with the given information and the target lauguage.
  - 2. 过程与方法
- (1) Lead Ss to observe the uses of some useful things around them, like home appliances, commodities, foods and so on.

- (2) Learn the history of inventions by listening to the dialogues and reading the passages.
- (3) Learn how to talk about the history of inventions and the advantages and usages of different inventions with Passive voice (questions and statements) by working in pairs and in groups.
- (4) Learn to write a passage with the given information and the target language.

#### 3. 情感、态度与价值观

Widen students' thinking and foster their creativity. Stimulate their magination and they will be our inventors in the future.



1. Master the new words and phrases:

invent, heat, sour, ancient, remain, notice, produce, pleasant, pie, throw, taste, century, active, create, knock, divide, basket, metal, below, towards, develop, rise, risen; be used for, by mistake, by accident, according to, fall into, in this way, knock into

- 2. Master the Passive Voice (questions and statements) by talking about the history of inventions.
  - 3. Master the target language:

When was the telephone invented?

I think it was invented in 1876.

What are they used for?

They are uesd for seeing in the dark.

Who were they invented by?

They were invented by Julie Thompson.



单词、词组卡片,课本磁带和录音机,日常生活用品、家用电器或食物等图片;有关一些用品的发明历史资料。

## 课时划分

Period One: Section A

Period Two: Section B

Period Three: Reading-Do you know when basketball was invented?



#### Period One(第一课时) Total Period One(第一课时)

### Teaching aims and I measured only algorithms on Section 150 H

- 1. Learn the new words and phrases in Section A: invent, heat, be used for; calculator, scoop, adjustable, heel, battery, operate, slipper, light bulb, microwave oven
  - 2. Learn the uses of Passive Voice.
- 3. Learn to understand the dialogues about the history of inventions and their uses in listening and learn to talk about them in pairs.

### Teaching main and difficult points

- 1. Master the key words and phrases: invent, heat, be used for
- 2. Learn to talk about the history of inventions.
- 3. Master the structure of the Passive Voice: be +V-ed(动词的过去分词)

When was the car invented?

It was invented in 1885.

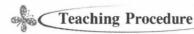
When were electric slippers invented? They were invented last year.

Who were they invented by?

They were invented by Julie Thompson.

What are they used for?

They're used for seeing in the dark.



#### Step 1. Revision

- 1. Check the new words by asking Ss to pronounce them correctly.
- 2. Word competition by flashcards in groups.
- 3. Show the pictures of some inventions and get Ss to say out their names: telephone, calculator, car, computer, TV, electric light, light bulb, alarm, clock, microwave oven.

#### 

- 1. Get Ss to go through the pictures in 1b and then listen to the recording and write the correct letter in front of each date.
  - 2. Then check the answers like this:
  - A: When was the telephone invented?
  - B: I think it was invented in 1876.

(Answers: d 1876, a 1885, e 1927, c 1971, b 1976)

- 3. After that, get Ss to work in pairs like this:
- A: I think the calculator was invented before the computer.
- B: Well, I think the calculator was invented after the computer.
- A: When was the calculator invented?
- B: It was invented in 1971. When was the computer invented?
- A: It was invented in 1976.
- B: You are right.
- 4. Check the answers to 1a in class.



1. Get Ss to go through 2a, 2b and then listen to the recording and finish them.

(Answers: 2a = 3, 1, 2;

2b = shoes with adjustable heels—Jayce Coziar and Jamie Ellsworth—changing the style of the shoes

battery-operated slippers—Julie Thompson—seeing in the dark
heated ice cream scoop—Chelsea Lanmon—scooping really cold ice cream)

2. Then get Ss to work in pairs using the information in 2b, like this:

A: What is the invention?

B: It's a heated ice cream scoop.

A: Who was it invented by?

B: It was invented by Julie Thompson.

A: What is it used for?

B: It's used for scooping really cold ice cream.

(As Ss work, move around the room checking their work.)

Then get some pairs to perform their dialogues in front of the class.

#### Step 4. Practice

- 1. Get Ss to talk about the pictures in 3a and make a list of five helpful or annoying inventions.
- 2. Then get Ss to discuss their opinions with the given information in 3a, like this:

A: What do you think is the most helpful invention?

B: I think the most helpful invention is the light bulb. The DW . I

A: Why is that?

B: Well, it gives people more time to work and play every day.

(As Ss work, move around the room checking their work.)

#### Step 5. Summary

Get Ss to go through Grammar Focus (P69) and sum up what they have learned in this period.

被动语态: 主语 + be (am/is/are/was/were) + V(过去分词) + (by sb)+....

- eg. 1. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

  The telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.
- → Who was the telephone invented by?

  When was the telephone invented?
- 2. The TV is used for watching news and movies.
- →What is the TV used for?

#### Step 6. Homework

- 1. Learn the new words and the target lauguage by heart.
- 2. Make up a dialogue about five inventions you would like to have on an island. (P70)
  - 3. Preview Section B (1a, 1b and 3a).

## Exercises for Period 1 第一课时作业优化设计

一、根据	句意和	1首字	母提示	,填入	所缺单	词。
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

1.	We	can	cook	the	food	in	the m	oven.	
		Cull	COOIL	CIIC	1000	***	CIIC III	O V CII.	

2. Girls like wearing shoes with high h Single 20 70 71 4 A

### 配人教

## Unit 9 When was it invented?

3. The calculator do	esn't work v	without b			
4. Can you o	the con	nputer?			
5. Who i			w?	Teach	
二、根据要求改写下	列句子。				
1. Thomas A. Ediso 态的句子)			1893. (	改为含物	
2. The car was inven	ted in 1885	() 创线部分基	(回)		
3. The telephone was		Alexander Gra		就划线音	<b>『分提</b>
4. We use fridges for	keeping foo	od fresh. (改为	含被动	语态的句	子) / 9mos
5. The first telescope 的句子)	ahem sew a	by Galileo in 16	00 (FA	十十十十元	<b>为语态</b>
三、根据实际回答问题	Do sinteg il	in and difficu			
1. When was the con	nputer inven	ted?			
bions of colorain gri	· conture .	ran word),	67 - 7115	oolg .so	nberj
2. What is the car us	sed for?				
nyentuniŝ.	st are other	The tristery of	dhar i	mal.	Ē.
3. When was the TV	invented?				
4. Who was the first	paper made	by around 100	AD?	et meg bit	Ι.,
5. What is the alarm	clock used f	for?danoud 1 ' 112			

#### Period Two(第二课时)



- 1. Learn the new words and phrases in Section B: sour, ancient, remain, notice, produce, pleasant, pie, throw, taste, century, by mistake, by accident, according to, fall into, in this way; crispy, salty, chef, sprinkle, beverage, legend, bush, mixture, flying, bakery, lemon, cookie, abacus, binoculars
  - 2. Go on learning the uses of Passive Voice.
- 3. Learn to understand the dialogues and passage about the history of some inventions and their uses in listening and reading.
- 4. Learn to talk about the history of inventions in pairs and write something about them with the useful expressions.

## Teaching main and difficult points

- 1. Master the key words and phrases: sour, ancient, remain, notice, produce, pleasant, pie, throw, taste, century, by mistake, by accident, according to, fall into, in this way
  - 2. Learn to write the history of some other inventions.
- 3. Master the structure of the Passive Voice: be + v-ed(动词的过去分词)

Did you know potato chips were invented by mistake?

Tea was invented by accident.

Although tea wasn't brought to the Western world until 1610, this beverage was discovered over three thousand years before that.