

中 小 学 英 语 名 师 系 列 教 案

名师说课


(新 高 一 · 3 & 4)

**TEACHING PLAN
FOR NSEFC
BOOK 3 & 4**

《英语周报》组织编写

席玉虎 主编



 中国科学技术出版社

• 中小学英语名师系列教案 •

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· 北 京 ·

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名师说课. 新高一·3&4 / 席玉虎主编. —北京:中国科学技术出版社, 2005.3
(中小学英语名师系列教案)
ISBN 7-5046-3989-3

I. 名... II. 席... III. 英语课—教案(教育)—高中 IV. G633.412

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 017862 号

自 2006 年 4 月起本社图书封面均贴有防伪标志, 未贴防伪标志的为盗版图书

中国科学技术出版社出版

北京市海淀区中关村南大街 16 号 邮政编码: 100081

电话: 010-62103210 传真: 010-62183872

科学普及出版社发行部发行

北京国防印刷厂印刷

*

开本: 880 毫米×1230 毫米 1/16 印张: 12.75 字数: 485 千字

2005 年 3 月第 1 版 2006 年 12 月第 2 次印刷

印数: 5301—11300 册 定价: 20.00 元

(凡购买本社的图书, 如有缺页、倒页、
脱页者, 本社发行部负责调换)

《名师说课》系列教案编写组

主 编 席玉虎

副主编 孙志勇 师传宝

执行主编 陈阳龙

编 者 (排名不分先后)

唐广梅 刘云芳 马文玉 张秀梅 王晓风 王 萍
马运美 徐宜平 杨 珍 王喜娥 成晓颖 王 丽
兀海涛 李忠贵 李杏桃 王今伟 王虎成 刘雪萍
李颖慧 胡美海 陈阳龙 闫少锋 段懿婷 宋文静
张 璐 张艳娟

指 导 黄国斌

总 策 划 中国外语教育研究中心
中小学英语教育研究中心
《英语周报》教研部
《英语教学通讯》杂志社
《特级教师》杂志社

策划编辑 肖 叶

责任编辑 单 亭 金 蓉

封面设计 王建华

责任校对 王勤杰

责任印制 安利平

法律顾问 宋润君

前言

新中国成立以来规模最大、范围最广、影响最深远的全国基础教育第八次课程改革正在教育部的领导下有序、深入地向前推进,在历次教育改革中首当其冲的英语课程改革更是如火如荼,一路领先。为配合课程改革和新教材的出版,中国外语教育研究中心、中小学英语教育研究中心、《英语周报》教研部、《英语教学通讯》杂志社联合组织编写了这套中小学英语名师系列教案——《名师说课》。

参加《名师说课》系列教案编制的中小学英语名师除部分著名特级教师担任学术指导外,主要是一批在这次课程改革实验中担任英语新课程实施任务的英语学科带头人、骨干教师和近年来留学归国的中青年教坛新秀。由他们担任《名师说课》教案的主创人员,保证了这套系列教案的科学性、创新性、规范性和可操作性。

《名师说课》系列教案的总体特点可以用“求高、求准、求实、求新”八个字来概括,即教案设计由过去的“知识立意”提升为“能力立意”,这是教案设计的立意求高;在教学目标的设计中,将单元教学目标(Goals)分解为目标语言(Target language),帮助师生在教学活动中做到目标具体准确,这是教学目标的设定求准;在单元课型和课时的设计中,针对新修订的高中英语教材难度大、份量重的特点,坚持从学情实际出发,进行“教材分析”和“教材重组”,将单元教学目标科学地分解在5到6个不同课型的课时中来完成,以保证把教学任务落到实处,这是教案设计不搞花架子——求实;在教学过程的设计和每个教学环节(step)的教学方法的设计上,既坚持将这些年来在英语教育教学中证明行之有效的做法传承下来,又根据新课程、新课标、新教材的要求,努力做到使课堂教学的全过程符合英语教学的基本规律,使有关环节的英语教学方式符合“自主学习方式、研究性学习方式、合作学习方式和任务型教学方式”的要求,这是在教学实施过程和方式上的求新。

根据新教材“话题——功能——结构——任务”的基本特征,《名师说课》系列教案以

话题为核心,功能为重点,结构为基础,最终落实在任务的完成上。课堂教学目标的设计采用三维目标体系:目标语言、能力目标、学能目标。每节课时教案中的目标语言使教师对每课时的教学内容重点一目了然。每节课的“能力目标”具体明确,且把能力目标与目标语言有机地结合到一起,使课时教案设计实现了目标语言和能力立意的高度统一。每课时的“学能目标”旨在培养学生怎样达到能力目标,教师的教是为了不教!教学环节(step)的设计把教学过程的重点放在上述三大目标(目标语言、能力目标和学能目标)上,努力做到三大目标的和谐统一。

《名师说课》系列教案来源于一线教师的教育教学实践,具有科学性、创新性、规范性和可操作性。课堂教学设计符合学生生理和心理特点,并遵循学习语言的规律。我们相信,这套《名师说课》系列教案的推出,将有助于广大中小学英语教师深刻地领悟新的课程标准,有效地进行课堂教学,达到教学相长的目的。

本册《名师说课》供使用人教社新高中英语课本高一③④册的实验区教师参考。

由于任务紧迫、时间仓促,若有谬误之处,欢迎批评指正。

本书有部分文章引自互联网,作者不详,无法付费,请作者与编者联系。

《英语周报》教研部

《名师说课》系列教案编写组

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BOOK 3

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

I. 单元教学目标

技能目标 Skill Goals

Talk about festivals and celebrations

Talk about the ways to express request and thanks

Learn to use Modal verbs

Write a similar story with a different ending

II. 目标语言

Talk about festivals:

*Festivals are meant to celebrate important events.

*What's your favorite holiday of the year?

*What festivals or celebrations do you enjoy in your city or town?

*Do you like spending festivals with your family or with your friends?

*What part of a festival do you like best—the music, the things to see, the visit or the food?

*Festivals and celebrations of all kinds are held everywhere.

*They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty.

*Some festivals are held to honor the dead or satisfy and please the ancestors.

*Festivals can be held as an honor to famous people or the gods.

*The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.

*Festivals let us enjoy life, be proud of our customs and forget our daily life for a little while.

Request:

Could/Would you please...?

Could I have ...?

Could we look at...?

I look forward to

May I see...?

Thanks

It's very kind of you ...

Thank you very much/Thanks a lot.

I'd love to.

It was a pleasure...

Don't mention it.

You are most welcome.

1. 四会词汇

starve, plenty, satisfy, ancestor, lamp, lead, feast, bone, origin, trick, poet, arrival, national, gain, independence, gather, agricultural, European, custom, award, award, watermelon, handsome, rooster, admire, energetic, forward, Easter, clothing, religious, social, Christian, daily, permission, possibility, fool, apologize, drown, sadness, obvious, wipe, lovely, couple, weep, announcer, forgive

2. 认读词汇

Obon, incense, skull, Halloween, carnival, lunar, parade, Jesus, cherry, blossom, Trinidad, Valentine, weave, herd, the Milky Way, magpie

3. 词组

take place, in memory of, dress up, play a trick, look forward to, day and night, as though, have fun with, turn up, keep one's word, hold one's breath

4. 重点词汇

starve, satisfy, lead, gather, admire, apologize, drown, wipe, weep, forgive

Modal verbs: may/ might, can/ could, will/ would, shall/should, must/ can

▲ They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals **would** bring a year of plenty. P1

▲ Some festivals are held to honor the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestors, who **could** return either to help or to do harm. P2

▲ Festivals **can** be held as an honor to famous people or the gods.

重点句子

1. Discuss when they take place, what they celebrate and one that people do at that time. P1
2. They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty. P1
3. Some festivals are held to honor the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestors, who could return either to help or to do harm. P2
4. They light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the ancestors to earth. P2
5. The festival of Halloween had its origin as an event in memory of the dead. P2
6. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. P2

功能句式

名师说课

MINGSHISHUOKE

7. They might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colorful clothing of all kinds. P2
8. The teacher said that we could not leave early. (permission) P5
9. The hunters are lost. They could starve. (possibility) P5
10. It was Valentine's Day and Hu Jin had said she would meet him at the coffee shop after work. P7
11. She said she would be there at seven o'clock, and he thought she would keep her word. P7
12. "I don't want them to remind me of her." So he did. P7

III. 教材分析与教材重组

1. 教材分析

本单元以节日为话题,介绍古今中外节日的种类、由来、意义以及人们的活动和习俗,旨在通过本单元的学习使学生不但了解我国的节日,而且对外国的节日也有所了解,进而拓展社会文化背景、增加跨文化知识;使学生复习和巩固运用请求和感谢的表达法,掌握情态动词的用法;并尝试根据阅读的文章写一个不同的结局,能表达自己的观点和想法。

1.1 WARMING UP 旨在通过表格引导学生讨论并列举出五个我国节日的日期、庆祝内容和民俗。可以刚刚过去的春节为话题导入对节日的讨论;使他们从自己的经历谈起,扩展到别的节日以及外国的重要节日,激发学生的兴趣,让他们了解关于节日的背景知识,为本单元的学习做准备。

1.2 PRE-READING 是 READING 的热身活动。主要通过两个问题引导学生思考并讨论自己最喜欢的节日及欢度方式,进而了解学生对节日的认识,以便为阅读作好铺垫。

1.3 READING 的五篇小短文分别介绍古代节日、亡灵节、纪念名人的节日、丰收节、春天的节日等,使学生了解各种节日的由来及其存在的意义。此部分载有 Festivals 的重要信息,还呈现了大量的词汇和主要的语法——情态动词的用法。处理时应作为重点、整体处理,通过上下文来教词汇、语法,并引导学生分析长句、难句和复杂句。

1.4 COMPREHENDING 是考察对阅读内容的进一步理解。

练习一:6个问题让学生对文章内容有浅层理解并考察课文细节,但又不能仅仅拘泥于课文,要引导学生在理解课文内容的基础上联系现实生活。

练习二:要求学生讨论哪些节日是最重要的,哪些是最有趣的,以表格的形式检查学生对所读节日的理解,并训练他们举一反三的归纳和推理能力。

练习三:要求学生找出各种节日共有的三件事,然后讨论为什么这些事对各地的人们都很重要。这就要求学生不仅要温习文章内容而且要结合实际情况,阐述自己的想法,挖掘学生的思维能力和语言表达能力。

1.5 LEARNING ABOUT LANGUAGE 分词汇和语法两部分。其中 Discovering useful words and expressions 是本单元单词的英文释义练习和用文章中的词汇的适当形式填空;Discovering useful structures 是以文章内容为载体在语境中练习语法,掌握情态动词。由此可以看出本教材已明显地由结构为特征的传统语法训练转变到以交际功能为特征的功能语法训练,充分体现了新教材话题、功能、结构相结合的特点。

USING LANGUAGE 是英语听说读写的全面运用的练习。

(1) LISTENING 是课文的延伸,通过听几位学生参加 Trinidad Carnival 节日游行的两段对话,使学生体会参加节日游行的真实情景,既训练听力又通过问题训练了他们的分析能力。

(2) SPEAKING 分为两部分。第一部分通过电话突出交际用语功能的训练;第二部分让学生编对话,可以以自己的想像、经历为内容,训练思维和表达能力。

(3) READING 是发生在情人节的一个令人伤心的爱情故事,其中又插入了一个“七巧节”的故事。阅读后的讨论不仅帮助学生理解文章主旨大意,更重要的是让学生学会寻求解决问题的方法。

(4) WRITING 的任务是写一个与文章结尾不同的结局。旨在让学生通过思考写出自己的想法,尝试自己解决问题。

总之,通过本单元的系统学习,让学生了解世界各国的节日及民俗,学习有关节日的词汇,并能够丰富语言知识,提高用英语表达观点的能力。

2. 教材重组

2.1 口语 从话题内容和功能上分析 WARMING UP 与 WORKBOOK 中的 LISTENING 和 TALKING 相一致,旨在启发学生讨论、思考并引出本单元关于节日的话题,可以整合成一节任务型“口语课”。

2.2 精读 可将 PRE-READING、READING、COMPREHENDING 三个活动整合成一节“阅读课”。

2.3 语言学习 将 LEARNING ABOUT LANGUAGE 与 WORKBOOK 中的 Using words & expressions Using structures 结合在一起,上一节“语言学习课”。

2.4 听力 可将 USING LANGUAGE 中的 LISTENING 与 WORKBOOK 中 LISTENING 和 LISTENING TASK 放在同一节课中处理,上一堂“听力课”(USING LANGUAGE 中的 SPEAKING 视听力时间而定,可课上处理亦可留做课下作业下堂提问。)

2.5 泛读 可将 USING LANGUAGE 中的 Reading & Writing 和 WORKBOOK 中的 Reading Task 上成一节“泛读课”。

2.6 复习、写作 可将 WORKBOOK 中的 Speaking Task 和 Writing Task 上成一节复习写作课。(WORKBOOK 中的 Project & checking yourself, 可视学生水平安排在本堂课或留做作业。)

3. 课型设计与课时分配 (经分析教材, 本单元可以用六课时教完。)

1st period	Speaking
2nd period	Reading
3rd period	Learning about Language
4th period	Listening
5th period	Extensive Reading
6th period	Writing & Consolidation

IV. 分课时教案

The First Period Speaking

Teaching goals 教学目标

1. Target language 目标语言

a. 重点词汇和短语

take place, lunar, festivals, Army Day, Christmas, dress up

b. 交际用语

Express one's opinion:

In my opinion, ...

I believe ...

I think that ...

Expressions used in the shops:

Would you like...? Could I have...?

Might I offer help...? May I see...?

You should try...? Could we look at...?

Can you suggest...? We might take...?

2. Ability goals 能力目标

Enable the students to talk about Chinese festivals and customs in English and get to know some information about foreign festivals.

3. Learning ability goals 学能目标

Enable the students to learn how to talk about Chinese festivals and customs.

Teaching important points 教学重点及难点

How to talk about the Chinese festivals and social customs at festivals and how to offer and request the items you need in shops.

Teaching methods 教学方法

Elicitation, discussion, listening, pair work.

Teaching aid 教具准备

A computer, a projector and a tape recorder.

Teaching procedures & ways 教学过程与方式

Step I Leading in

T: Hello, everybody! Welcome back to school! Did you have a good time in your winter holidays?

Ss: Yes. Of course!

T: When did you feel most happy and excited?

Ss: At the Spring Festival.

T: Who can tell us why? Volunteers!

S1: Because it's the most important festival in our country.

S2: Because I got much lucky money from my parents, grandparents and my relatives.

S3: Because I needn't study at festivals and there was lots of delicious food to eat. How great!

S4: Because I met my cousins and old friends who I hadn't seen for a long time and we had a very good time together.

T: Excellent work! I am glad to hear that. Now let's talk about FESTIVALS, which are meant to celebrate important events. Please think about other Chinese festivals.

S1: New Year (January 1st), Yuan Xiao Festival (15 days after the Spring Festival).

T: Quite right. That's the Lantern Festival. It's the 15th day of the first lunar month. What do you usually do on the Lantern Festival?

S2: We eat special sweet dumplings called Yuan Xiao and enjoy displayed lanterns.

S3: And we enjoy beautiful fireworks, too.

T: You have done a good job. What are the other festivals?

S4: International Women's Day. It was on March 8.

S5: Arbor Day on March 12th.

S6: International Labor Day and Chinese Youth Day.

S7: International Children's Day.

T: Yes. Very good. Next one?

S8: Army Day is on August 1st and Teachers' Day is on September 10th.

S9: National Day on October 1st.

T: Excellent work! Those are all the legal holidays in our country. Do you know our traditional festivals? List some of them, please.

Sa: The most important one is the Spring Festival.

T: Yes. It's also called Lunar New Year. Anything else?

Sb: Qingming Festival in memory of the dead or the heroes on April the fifth.

T: It's called Tomb Sweeping Festival. Another one?

Sc: *Dragon Boat Festival on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month in memory of the great poet — Qu Yuan.*

Sd: *Mid-Autumn Festival on the fifth day of the eighth lunar month.*

T: You've done a good job, boys and girls! You have named many festivals. I'm proud of you for you are so well-informed.

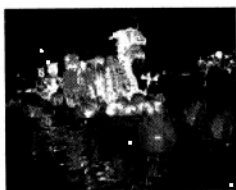
Step II Warming up

T: Look at the screen and I'll show you a table and some pictures:

Festivals	Date	Festivals	Date
New Year	January 1st	Teachers' Day	September 10th
International Women's Day	March 8	National Day	October 1st
Arbor Day	March 12th	the Spring Festival	Lunar New Year
International Labor Day	May 1st	Pure Brightness Day	April the fifth
Chinese Youth Day	May 4th.	Dragon Boat Festival	the fifth day of the fifth lunar month
International Children's Day	June 1st	Mid-Autumn Festival	the 5th day of the 8th lunar month
Army Day	August 1st	Lantern Festival	the 15 day of the 1st lunar month



?



?



?



?

T: What can you get from the table and the pictures?

Ss: *Chinese festivals.*

T: Open your books and turn to page one. Work in pairs and discuss another four Chinese festivals: what people cel-

brate and what people do. The first one is given to you as an example.

Three minutes for free talk, then ask some students to share their opinions with the whole class.

The suggested answers:

Festivals	Date	What does it celebrate?	What do people do?
the Spring Festival	The 1st day of the 1st Lunar month	The coming of spring	Visit relatives; have a big meal; display Spring Festival couplets and pictures
International Labor Day	May 1st	The hard-working people all over the world	Taking a week off work; visit scenic spots; go shopping
Lantern Festival	the fifteenth day of the first lunar month	The first full moon after Lunar New Year	Eat special sweet dumplings-yuanxiao enjoy lanterns & fireworks
The Dragon Boat Festival	the 5th day of the 5th lunar month	in memory of Qu Yuan, a great poet	Dragon boat racing, eating zongzi and drinking realgar wine; put herbs on doorways for good health

Do not expect all students have the same answers, and accept any correct information.

T: Ok! We have got lots of information about Chinese festivals. Would you like to know something about foreign festivals?

Ss: *Yes!*

T: What's the most important festival in western countries?

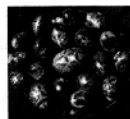
Ss: *Christmas!*

T: That's right! Please look at the pictures and talk about them.

YOU JACKASS!



1



2

Happy Halloween!



3



4



5



6

S1: *The first one is about April Fools day on April 1st. But I know nothing about the second picture.*

S2: *I have no idea, either. There are some round objects. What are they?*

T: They are the Easter eggs(复活节彩蛋). On Easter Day people like to dye and exchange eggs. Easter Day

comes on the Sunday or after March 21st. People think Jesus Christ (耶稣) comes back to life on that day. Many people go to church and children often get presents. How about the third one?

Ss: *Halloween! Children like to play a game "trick or treat" (不请吃就捣蛋).*

T: Yes! Halloween is a time to have fun. It comes on October 31st. It's one of the most favorite holidays for children. Parties are very popular, too. People wear scary clothes and masks(面具), for example, dress up like a witch(巫婆). Next one?

S3: *A plate of chicken and some delicious food. But I don't know what it is called.*

T: The food is turkey(火鸡), corn(玉米) and pumpkin pies(南瓜派). Thanksgiving Day is a traditional American festival on the fourth Thursday in November when families get together and have a big dinner. How about the fifth picture?

Ss: *There are roses and heart in it. May be it's about love.*

Ss: *I see. It is on February 14th. But I don't know its English name.*

T: It's Valentine's Day. Candy, flowers and other gifts are exchanged between lovers or couples on this day, in honor of two martyrs, both named St. Valentine. Do you know something about the last picture?

S4: *The flowers are beautiful. What's the name of the festival?*

T: It's Cherry Blossom Festival, a Japanese festival. Every April when the cherry flowers come out, Japanese people celebrate it. They go out with their friends or families. They sit under the trees, sing and have a picnic. Ok. That's about some foreign festivals.

Step III Listening (Wb P41)

T: Now, we will come to the listening part. First, turn to Page 41. And then listen to the tape. Look at the first picture in this page. What can you see?

S5: *A rabbit and a chicken.*

T: Yes. But the rabbit is called the Easter Bunny. Read after me "the Easter Bunny". It is an imaginary rabbit that children believe comes to the home to hide the Easter eggs(复活节彩蛋). And the second picture is about the Easter eggs. What's in the third picture?

S6: *Some bread.*

T: Yes. The bread with an X is called hot cross buns. On

Easter Day people eat it. Now listen to the tape and try to get the main idea.

Play the tape for the students. While listening, the students should grasp the key words and get the main idea. Then play the tape once more. After listening, let the students answer the questions. And check the answers with the whole class. Then sum up the useful expressions in the material (about Easter Day). Then play the tape a third time for them to write down the main idea of the passage. Then check the answers with the whole class.

The suggested answers are in the Teachers' Book Page 18.

Step IV Talking (Wb P41)

T: Now we'll make up a dialogue: suppose that Spring Festival is coming, and you are to do some shopping for it, work in pairs one as the customer and the other as the shopkeeper. First, look through the useful expressions given on this page. Then I will ask some of you to present your dialogue publicly.

Teachers show the useful expressions on the screen. You can give a model or not. It's up to the English level of your students. Two minutes later ask several students to talk.

S1: *May I help you?*

S2: *Yes. I'd like to buy something for Spring Festival.*

S1: *May I suggest your buying some vegetables and fruit, which are very fresh. At Festivals you'd better not have too much fat.*

S2: *Thanks for your advice. I'll take two kilos cabbage, three kilos bananas and some nuts.*

S1: *Would you like some flowers to decorate you house?*

S2: *No, thanks. May I see some candy? I will buy some for my nephew.*

S1: *This way, please. We have all kinds of candy here. Would you like some chocolate?*

S2: *Yes, let me see. We might take this kind and that one over there.*

S1: *Anything else?*

S2: *No. That's what I need.*

S1: *Many thanks for your coming! May you have a happy Spring Festival!*

(The sample dialogue is in the Teachers' Book Page 18.)



Step V Assignment

1. Consolidation

T: Boys and girls you did very well today. We have talked about many festivals around the world. I hope you can listen to the listening material again after class to be familiar with it.

2. Homework

Collect as much information about festivals as possible. Think about the questions in Part 2 "pre-reading" and then preview the next part about reading to get the main idea.

The Second Period Reading

Teaching goals 教学目标

1. Target language 目标语言

a. 重点词汇和短语

starve, starvation, plenty, satisfy, ancestor, lamps, lead, feast, bone, origin, in memory of, dress up, trick, poet, arrival, national, gain, independence, gather, agricultural, European, custom, awards, watermelon, handsome rooster, admire, look forward to, Easter, day and night, clothing, religious, social, Christian, as though, have fun with, daily

b. 重点句子

They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty. P1
They might include parades, dancing in the streets day and night, loud music and colorful clothing of all kinds. P2
Some festivals are held to honor the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestor, who could return either to help or to do harm. P2

On this important feast day, people might eat food in the shape of skulls, and cakes with "bones" on them. P2
Another is Columbus Day in the USA, in memory of the arrival of Christopher Columbus in America. P2

2. Ability goals 能力目标

To enable the students to know the earliest festivals with reasons for them and four different kinds of festivals that occur in most parts of the world.

Enable the students to master some English expressions and phrases about festivals.

3. Learning ability goals 学能目标

Teach the basic reading skills: skimming and scanning.
Try to compare and make conclusions of different festivals.

Teaching important points 教学重点

Talk about all kinds of festivals.

Teaching methods 教学方法

Fast reading, task-based method & discussion

Teaching aids 教具准备

A computer, a projector and a tape recorder.

Teaching procedures & ways 教学过程与方式

Step I Revision

1. Greetings.
2. Review the new words of this part.
3. Check the students' homework—festivals.

Step II Pre-reading

T: We talked about festivals yesterday. Who can name some of them?

S1: *New Year's Day, Tomb Sweeping Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Women's Day and so on.*

S2: *There are also some foreign festivals, such as Thanksgiving, Halloween, Christmas, Valentine's Day, April Fool's Day, Easter Day etc.*

T: OK! Now look at the "pre-reading" of page one, please. Discuss the two questions in pairs. I'll give you three minutes and then I'll ask some of you to report your work.

(Three minutes later.)

T: Now, who'd like to talk about the first question? Volunteers!

S3: *I'd like to try. I prefer Spring Festival, because at Spring Festival we have winter vacation, get together with many friends and relatives, have lots of delicious food to eat and I can get lucky money.*

S4: *I like International Labor Day best, for it's neither hot nor cold then, and we have a week's holiday, during which my family usually visit the beautiful scenic spots. I enjoy traveling very much.*

T: That's fine. I think different persons have different answers to this question. Who'd like to talk about next one?

S5: *I enjoy the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival. I like to spend the festivals with my family and I like the things to see.*

T: Me too. Now, boys and girls, would you like to know more about festivals?

Ss: *Sure!*

T: Good! Let's come to the reading — Festivals and Celebrations.

Step III Reading

Scanning

T: Open your books and turn to page one. I'd like you to do the scanning. Read the text quickly to get the main idea and answer the six questions on Page 3.

(Ask the students to look through the questions and then read the text silently.)

(Get the students to comprehend the passage quickly and accurately and at the same time help them to form a good habit of reading—read it silently and then answer some questions about the main ideas of the passage. Give them several minutes to look through it, allow them to discuss with their partners and encourage them to express themselves with their own words in different ways.)

(Four minutes later, check the answers with the whole class. Show the suggested answers on the screen.)

There are suggested answers on Teachers' Book Page 13.

Intensive reading

(Allow the students to read aloud and carefully this time to understand the main ideas of each paragraph and the important details.)

T: Read the text loudly for a second time and then try to tell if these sentences are True or False.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. The ancient people needn't worry about their food. | () |
| 2. Halloween used to be a festival intended to honor the dead. | () |
| 3. Qu Yuan was a great poet who people honor a lot in China. | () |
| 4. Mid-autumn Festival is held to celebrate the end of autumn. | () |
| 5. Easter celebrates the birth of Jesus. | () |

(After the students give possible answers, show the suggested answers on the screen for the students to check theirs. You may ask the students to correct the wrong ones.)

The suggested answers:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The ancient people needn't worry about their food. | (F) |
| 2. Halloween used to be a festival intended to honor the dead. | (T) |
| 3. Qu Yuan was a great poet who people honor a lot in China. | (T) |
| 4. Mid-autumn Festival is held to celebrate the end of autumn. | (F) |
| 5. Easter celebrates the birth of Jesus. | (F) |

Reading & discussion

T: Read the text loudly a third time and then work in pairs to do Exercise 2 on Page 3.

(Let the students have enough time to read the passage carefully and discuss the chart with their partners. Encourage them to expand their answers according to their own experiences.)

Sa: *I think the most important type of festival is the ones held to celebrate the end of winter and the coming of spring, such as the Spring Festival in our country, Christmas in the western countries. That's because at the end of a year we should have a vocation to relax ourselves, to get together with our friends and relatives, to look back on what we have done in the past year and to look forward to the beautiful future of the coming year.*

Sb: *What you said is reasonable. But in my opinion, the most important type of festival is the ones held to honor the dead—both our ancestors and the great or heroic people in the history, like Tomb Sweeping Festival in China, Obon in Japan, the Day of the Dead in Mexico etc. We should never forget our ancestors who were our "roots" and the heroes who lost their lives for our better life.*

Sa: *Yes. I can't agree with you more. Which festival do you think is the most fun?*

Sb: *I regard the Lantern Festival as the most fun. We can eat special sweet dumplings-yuanxiao, and enjoy lanterns & fireworks. You know, as a brave boy I like fireworks very much. There are so many people in the street, playing and laughing.*

Sa: *I read from the passage that on Halloween children can go to their neighbors to ask for sweets, saying "Trick or Treat". I think that's very funny, too.*

Sb: *Let's fill in the chart.*



名师说课

MINGSHISHUOKE

Explanation

(In this part try to help the students analyse the difficult, long and complex sentences and guess the meaning of the new words; ask them to deal with the language points in the context.)

T: Well, please look at the screen and I'll show you some important sentences and phrases in the passage. Let's talk about them together.

1. Some festivals are held to honor the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestors, who could return either to help or to do harm.
2. in memory of ...
3. In India there is a national festival on October 2 to honor Mahatma Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain.
4. People are grateful because their food is gathered for the winter, and because a season of agricultural work is over.
5. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.
6. The country is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow.

T: Now look at these sentences and pay attention to the boldface words. I'll ask you about their part of speech, meaning in the context and the important usages of them.

The suggested explanation

1. Some festivals are held to honor the dead, or satisfy and please the ancestors, who could return either to help or to do harm. (an attributive clause)
The sentence means people hold some festivals either to show respect to the dead or to make their ancestors happy in case they might come back to do harm.
2. in memory of ... serving to recall sb, to keep him fresh in people's minds
He wrote a poem in memory of his dearest wife, who died in an accident.
in honor of... (showing great respect or high public regard)
in hopes /the hope of... (hoping)
in defence of (defending)

3. In India there is a national festival on October 2 to honor Mahatma Gandhi, the leader who helped gain India's independence from Britain. (a noun phrase followed by an attributive clause as the appositive)
4. People are grateful because their food is gathered for the winter, and because a season of agricultural work is over. (two clauses for reason)
5. The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring.
energy → energetic adj. (full of or done with energy)
look forward to (to is a preposition here.)
devote... to... refer to... be/get used to... get down to... stick to...
eg. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.
6. The country is covered with cherry tree flowers so that it looks as though it might be covered with pink snow.
The sentence means there are so much cherry tree flowers.
as though / if (introducing a clause of manner, with a subjunctive mood)
e.g. He talks as if he knew all about it.

Step IV Listening

T: Now I will play the tape for you. You can just listen with your books closed or look at your books or read in a low voice together with the tape. It's up to you. After listening, please write down three things that most festivals seem to have in common. (comprehending Ex.3 on Page3)

There are suggested answers on Teachers' Book Page13.

Step V Summing up and homework

T: In this class we have learned about why and how Festivals and Celebrations around the world are held and the usage of some words and phrases. All right, boys and girls, that's all for today. Here is your homework:

- i. Go over the text after class and try to write a summary of the text (about 100 words) and retell the text according to the summary.
- ii. Prepare for "Discovering useful words and expressions"

of Page 4 (Ex 1, 2, 3 and 5).

- iii. If possible try to find out as much information as possible about festivals around the world. You can surf the Internet or refer to the books.

Passage Analyzing 篇章分析

I. 课文图解 Text Chart

Read the text, and then fill in the chart.

Festivals and Celebrations

Ancient Festivals	Why	the end of the cold winter, planting in spring and harvest in autumn
	How	Light fire and make music
Festivals of the dead	Why	to honor the dead or satisfy and please the ancestors Obon the Day of the Dead Halloween
	How	light lamps, play music, eat food in the shapes of skulls and cakes with bones, go to their neighbors to ask for sweets, dress up
Festivals to Honor people	Why	for their great contributions to the society or the country
	How	Dragon boat racing, eat zongzi
Harvest Festivals	Why	Food is gathered for the winter. A season of agricultural work is over.
	How	Decorate churches and town halls, get together to have big meals admire the moon, give and eat mooncakes
Spring Festivals	Why	to celebrate the end of winter and the coming of spring
	How	Eat delicious food; give children lucky money, have exciting carnivals

II. Text retelling 课文复述

Notes

1. Try to use proper conjunctions;
2. Refer to the chart while retelling;
3. The possible version below can be used as a material for both retelling and dictation.

One possible version

There are all kinds of festivals and celebrations around the world, which are held for different reasons. The ancient festivals were mainly held at three times a year — the end of the cold winter, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Some festivals are held to honor the dead or satisfy and please the ancestors in case they might do harm, while other festivals are held to honor famous people or the gods, such as Dragon Boat Festival and Columbus Day. Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals are happy events because the food is gathered for the winter and because a season of agricultural work is over, to which Mid autumn festival belongs. And the most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end

of winter and to the coming of spring, such as the lunar New Year, at which people have a very good time.

III. Moral education 德育渗透

Through the text, teachers should guide the students to get to know there are all kinds of festivals around the world and different festivals have different reasons. Students should be encouraged to understand there are common human deeds and desires that are met in different ways around the world. Also, we should help them enlarge their knowledge about social customs and the history of festivals, enlighten them on the colorful life and call on them to work hard to make the world more beautiful.

The Third Period Leaning about Language

Teaching goals 教学目标

1. Target language 目标语言

a. 重点词汇和短语

look forward to, talk about, talk with, think of, think about, for his contributions, permission, possibility, can-could, may-might, will-would, shall-should, must-can't

b. 重点句子

I look forward to being forgotten by all of you.

Jim can speak English well. (ability)

The teacher said we could not leave early. (permission)

May we see the awards for the teams? (permission; request)

She might give you some new clothing. (possibility)

Spring Festival is the most fun. The whole family will come for dinner. (promise; agreement)

Would you like to join us for dinner? (request)

We shall be there with our friends. (promise; agreement)

The taxi should be here soon. (prediction)

He must be very strong. (speculation)

That can't be true. (guessing)

2. Ability goals 能力目标

Learn to use modal verbs.

3. Learning ability goals 学能目标

Enable the students to recognize the words and expressions in the reading passage according to what mean the same as them.

Let the students know the usage of modal verbs.

Teaching important points 教学重点

Discovering useful words and expressions and the modal verb structures.

Teaching methods 教学方法

Practicing independently and explaining.



Teaching grammar in real situations.

Teaching aid 教具准备

A multiple-media computer and a blackboard.

Teaching procedures & ways 教学过程与方式

Step I Greetings & Revision

T: Now I'd like some of you to retell the text we learned yesterday. You may use your own words or refer to the summary on the slide.

There are all kinds of festivals and _____ around the world, which are held for different _____. The ancient festivals were mainly held at _____ times a year—the end of the cold _____, planting in spring and _____ in autumn. Some festivals are held to _____ the dead or satisfy and _____ the ancestors in case they might _____, while other festivals are held to honor famous people or to the _____, such as Dragon Boat Festival and Columbus Day. Harvest and _____ festivals are happy events because their food is _____ for the winter and because a season of _____ work is over, to which Mid autumn festival belongs. And the most _____ and important festivals are the ones that _____ to the end of winter and to the coming of _____, such as the lunar New Year, at which people have a very _____.

The suggested answers:

There are all kinds of festivals and celebrations around the world, which are held for different reasons. The ancient festivals were mainly held at three times a year—the end of the cold winter, planting in spring and harvest in autumn. Some festivals are held to honor the dead or satisfy and please the ancestors in case they might do harm, while other festivals are held to honor famous people or to the gods, such as Dragon Boat Festival and Columbus Day. Harvest and Thanksgiving festivals are happy events because their food is gathered for the winter and because a season of agricultural work is over, to which Mid autumn festival belongs. And the most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring, such as the lunar New Year, at which people have a very good time.

T: Let's come to Learning about Language of this unit. Turn

to Page 4 and let's check your answers of Ex.1,2, 3 & 5.

(This part can be used as homework for the students to do individually after class. They can refer to dictionaries if necessary. It's necessary to check the answers and talk about the difficult and important ones.)

There are suggested answers on Teachers' Book Page 13.

Step II Practicing the useful words and expressions

T: As we all know, there are two important kinds of verbs—transitive verbs and intransitive verbs. But many intransitive verbs have the structure "verb + preposition + objects". Can you give me some examples?

Ss: Sure! Such as look at the picture, hear from my friends, listen to the radio and so on.

T: Ok. Now turn to Page 4 Ex4. You are to make some sentences of your own, using the words given.

S1: I'm looking forward to hearing from my friends.

S2: We are talking about verbs.

S3: Would you like to talk with me?

S4: Who can think of an effective solution to the problem?

S5: Please think about my proposal.

Step III Useful Structures

T: Let's come to next part. This part is about modal verbs.

You are to read the sentences in Ex.1 and then to find out and write down different sentences with modal verbs from the reading passage and try to explain their meanings. If you have any difficulty in understanding them you can refer to Grammar in Pages 92-94.

(Five minutes for the students to do the job.)

T: Now time is up. Who'd like to say one and try to explain the meaning of the modal verb in it?

S1: They lit fires and made music because they thought these festivals would bring a year of plenty. I think here it means possibility.

S2: Other celebrations were held when hunters could catch animals. In my opinion, could means ability here.

S3: In Japan the festival is called Obon, when people should go to clean the graves and light incense in memory of their ancestors. Here it should mean past habit.

S4: On this important feast day, people might eat food in the shapes of skulls and cakes with "bones" on them. It means possibility here.

S5: It's now a children's festival, when they can go to their