

ENGLISH

游戏中学口语
快乐中求进步

GAMES FOR ENGLISH CLASS

英语课堂口语

主 编 丘保华
副主编 乐 蓓

游戏



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游戏非儿戏

一般认为,语言的习得只有在真实的交际环境中才能最终完成,而外语学习往往因过于依赖课堂教学而缺乏真实的交际环境和学习者的真情投入。为了弥补这一不足,人们想到了游戏。一个成功的游戏可以一扫课堂中的沉闷气氛;使学生自觉自愿地进行语言交流活动,其作用不可低估。但在实际教学中,又很少看见教师有计划地将游戏安排到教学计划中,原因无非是:游戏从内容到形式千差万别,难以系统地编排分类,更难与教学内容相结合;游戏需要游戏者的自主参与,效果有时很难控制。本书就是针对这些问题而编排的。

要搞好游戏活动,应该遵循以下原则:

1. 有组织的活动。口语游戏并非余兴节目,而是教学活动中一个重要部分。游戏活动需要组织,教师是当然的组织者。
2. 有特定的任务和目标。作为教学活动,每次的游戏都应有明确的教学任务和目标,都应该与教学总体内容一致起来。
3. 有一系列规则。既然是游戏就具有一定的娱乐性和不可控性,但口语游戏不是玩。规则意味着可操作性。
4. 既具有竞争性又有利于合作。应该说,口语游戏无论是否以竞赛为形式,都具有很强的竞争性。但另一方面,集思广益,团队精神也是使游戏活动能健康持久地进行下去的必要条件。

本书第一部分的目的是让学生在轻松愉快的气氛中复习和归纳所学的语言内容,逐步强化语言技巧和英语实践能力。第一部分游戏按英语知识系统分为语音、词汇、语法、句子四大块,按游戏活动形式分为辨音迷宫、绕口令、单词接龙、你说我猜等。第一部分以模仿性活动为主,课堂气氛较容易控制,因此比较适合在中小学英语课堂(难度1~3级)上采用。

第二部分游戏的目的是使学生建立用英语进行自我表达的兴趣和信心。先大致按活动规模划分为成对活动、小组活动和班级活动,再按活动形式分





为拷贝不走样(Just Repeat)、难题(Puzzles)、谜语(Riddles)、翻译(Translation)、看图说话(Picture Talking)等。第二部分以创造性活动为主,具有很强的开放性和不可控性,主要依赖学生的临场发挥,更适合英语特色中学以及大学的英语课堂(难度 4~5 级)采用。

本书是上海电大普陀分校的重点支持项目,该校基础科的乐蕾、江爱娟、刘莉萍老师都积极参加了该书的编写工作,在此一并表示感谢。

编者 丘保华

2006 年 5 月 23 日



目 录

游戏非儿戏

第一部分 模仿性活动

一、语音游戏	Phonetic Game	3
1. 辨音比赛	Sound Recognition	3
2. 语音诗	Poems	8
3. 重音迷宫	Stress Maze	14
4. 绕口令	Twist Tongue from A to Z	15
二、词汇游戏	Word Game	28
1. 颠来倒去	Scramble	28
2. 看图说词	Pictionary	28
3. 数字读写	Number Reading & Writing	37
4. 圣诞布丁	Christmas Pudding	38
5. 单词接龙	Fast Words	39
6. 按图寻词	Word Cross	40
7. 词语竞赛	Word Race	41
8. 接着说	Next One	42
9. 首尾相接	Last Letter	42
10. 倍数游戏	Buzz	43
11. 吊死鬼	Hangman	44
12. 词汇联想	Word Association	45
三、语法游戏	Grammar Game	47
1. 同义词游戏	Synonym Match	47
2. 反义词游戏	Antonym Match	48
3. 词性转换	Change the Part of Speech	48



4. 变复数	Tell the Plural Form.....	49
5. 可数吗	Countable or Uncountable	50
6. 规则吗	Regular or Irregular	51
7. 以什么状态	In the Manner of.....	52
8. 介词卡片	Preposition Cards.....	53
9. 我说你做	You Do It	54
10. 词语搭配	Word Combination	54
四、句子游戏	Sentence Game	56
1. 短语配对	Match the Sentences	56
2. 句子重连	Scrambled Sentence	57
3. 加个词	Add a Word	58
4. 猜谜语	Puzzles and Riddles	58
5. 问与答	Ask and Guess	59
6. 猜词游戏	Definition Game	59
7. 下定义	Define It	60
8. 你说我猜	Word Guessing	61
9. 是什么	Something.....	62
10. 告诉我	How Much Do You Know	63
11. 拷贝不走样	Just Repeat	63
五、看图说话	Picture Talking	68
1. 造句比赛	Sentence Making	68
2. 这是 Nicola	This Is Nicola	73
3. 二分法	Your Division	74
4. 类分法	Select the Different One	77
5. 谁是强盗	Who Is the Robber	77
6. 找出不同	Spot the Differences	78
7. 看图排序	Rearrange the Pictures	81
8. 看图编对话	Make up Your Dialogue	83
9. 编故事	Your Story Please.....	88

第二部分 创造性活动

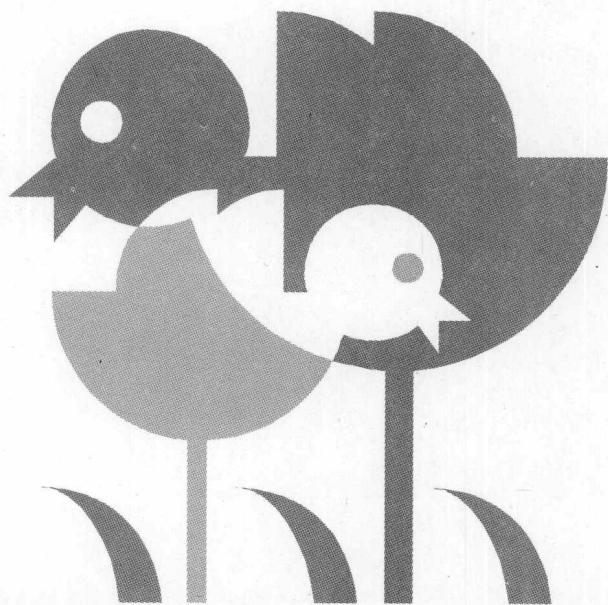
六、成对活动 Pair Work	97
1. 打破僵局 Ice Breaking	97
2. 谁的故事好 Your Story Please	98
3. 请告诉我 Tell Me Something	103
4. 句子重连 Scrambled Sentence	106
5. 名人名言 Favorite Quotations	107
6. 看图说话 Picture Talking	109
7. 翻翻看 Translation Game	111
8. 二人谈心 Heart to Heart	115
9. 我说你做 Can You Do It	117
七、小组活动 Group Work	122
1. 故事重编 Strip Stories	122
2. 借题发挥 Word Seeds	124
3. 家谱图 A Family Tree	125
4. 你顾家吗 Are You a Family Man	127
5. 市场调查: 电视节目 Market Research: Television Programs	127
6. 问卷 Questionnaire	128
7. 拷贝不走样 Just Repeat	130
8. 下定义 Define It	135
9. 脑筋急转弯 Foolish Questions and Clever Answers	136
10. 玩文字 My Questions and Your Answers	137
11. 猜谜大赛 Guess Games	138
12. 解难题 Solve the Problems	140
八、班级活动 Class Work	148
1. 看了再说 Observation	148
2. 一语双关 Pun Riddles	149
3. 智力测验 Puzzles	150
4. 疑难解答 Problem Solution	152



5. 你藏我找	Hide and Find.....	152
6. 分类游戏	Your Division	153
7. 头脑风暴	Brain Storming	156
8. 专题讨论	Topic Discussion.....	163
9. 专题辩论	Argumentation	186

第一部分

模仿性活动



一、语音游戏 Phonetic Game

1. 辨音比赛 SOUND RECOGNITION

难度 1~3 级。

目的 准确辨别音素和正确发音。

方法 不能看书。6 人一组。注意听老师读出以下音素和句子。正确说出句中出現多少个指定音素者为其组得分；正确重复原句者为其组得分。最后得分多的小组胜出。

Procedure: Book closed. Groups of 6. Listen to the phoneme and sentence read by the teacher. The one who tells correctly the number of the said phoneme occurring in the sentence gets a score for the group; the one who repeats the sentence correctly also wins a score for the group. In the end, the group with the most scores wins.

元音

前元音

/i/ —Bill lives in the pretty city. (7)

—Will Smith bring his sister with him? (7)

/i:/ —Please keep the street clean. (4)

—The teacher repeated (重复) the speech at the meeting. (4)

/i/和/i:/ —Please sit in this seat. (/i/3, /i:/2)

—Will you please give me a bit of your sweet peas (豌豆)?

(/i/4, /i:/3)



/e/ —All is well that ends well. (3)

—Let's get together when the weather is better. (6)

/æ/ —That fat man had a big hat in his red bag. (6)

—Jack's black cat is catching that fat rat (老鼠). (7)

/e/和/æ/ —The men ran back to his pet cat. (/e/2, /æ/3)

—The ten men were standing at the bank. (/e/2, /æ/3)

后元音

/ɑ:/ —He laughs best who laughs last. (3)

—A large army (军队) marched (行军) past the grassland. (5)

/ɔ/ —They washed socks (短袜) on the rocks. (4)

—Tom got a lot of copies of the songs. (5)

/ɔ:/ —Don't pour (倒) the water on the floor. (3)

—She thought she ought to take a walk before two o'clock. (5)

/ɔ/和/ɔ:/ —John is pouring out the hot water. (/ɔ/2, /ɔ:/2)

—The robber (强盗) was caught before he climbed over the tall wall. (/ɔ/2, /ɔ:/4)

/u/ —Wood looks like a good cook. (4)

—The woman put her foot on the wood. (4)

/u:/ —Who said the soup (汤) was too cool? (4)

—Whose tune (音调) will you choose in the music school? (6)



/u/和/u:/ —The cook cooled the soup and took it into the room.

(/u/2, /u:/4)

—At noon, I took a book and stood by the pool (水池) in the wood (树林).

(/u/3, /u:/3)

/ə/ —Her elder brother is a worker.

(5)

—We're going to have a get-together (聚会) after supper.

(6)

/ə:/ —First come, first served.

(3)

—It's the early bird that catches the worm (虫子).

(3)

/ə/和/ə:/ —I wonder why the girl learned the workers' history in the first term.

(/ə/2, /ə:/5)

—He is a better learner than his sister in the university.

(/ə/5, /ə:/2)

/ʌ/ —It's fun to jump in the sun.

(3)

—Ask mother if the mutton's (羊肉) enough for supper.

(4)

/ei/ —They arranged to take the table away.

(5)

—The train is waiting at the railway station.

(5)

/ai/ —The child tried nine times for the writing prize (奖励).

(6)

—Mike likes to write by the nice bright light at night.

(8)

/ɔi/ —His noisy voice spoiled (破坏) our enjoyment.

(4)

—The boys shouted with joy over their new toys.

(3)

/əu/ —Show me where these roses grow.

(3)



—Follow the road and go slowly home. (5)

/au/ —I've now found the town rather crowded (拥挤). (4)

—Brown was proud (骄傲) of his house in the south of the town. (5)

/iə/ —I fear he can't hear me clearly. (3)

—It's clear that the man with a beard (鬃须) is from Korea (朝鲜). (3)

/uə/ —Fewer tourists visits the rural areas (农村地区). (3)

—During the period (阶段) the poor became poorer and poorer. (3)

辅音

/f/ —Phone (给……打电话) Phil for fresh fish. (5)

—Frightening (可怕的) Frank forced (强迫) fearful (吓人的) Phillip to fence (自卫) furiously (愤怒地). (7)

/p/ —Peter piper (吹笛手) picked (捡起) a peck (一点) of the pickled peppers (腌胡椒). (8)

—Did Peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers? (8)

/l/ —A little lad (少年) limps (一瘸一拐) along a well lit (照亮) lane (小街). (6)

/r/ —Round the rough (粗糙) and rugged (不平的) rock the ragged (衣衫褴褛) rascal (流氓) rudely (狂野地) ran. (8)

/s/ —Seven serious (严肃的) southern soldiers setting sail (扬帆) south suddenly. (10)



/r/和/l/ —Red lorry (卡车) yellow lorry red lorry yellow lorry red lorry yellow lorry. (/r/9, /l/9)

/p/和/b/ —Put the big pot (壶/罐) on the table. (/p/2, /b/2)
—Paul and Bob planned to play basketball on the sports ground. (/p/4, /b/3)

/t/和/d/ —Don't do that kind of thing to Tod. (/t/4, /d/4)
—Ted hurt his foot and was taken to the doctor. (/t/6, /d/3)

/k/和/g/ —Grace goes to school at six a clock. (/k/4, /g/2)
—A good beginning makes a good ending. (/k/1, /g/3)

/t/和/d/ —The soldiers were marching with courage (勇气). (/t/1, /d/2)
—George watched Jane running to the large church. (/t/3, /d/4)

/tr/和/dr/ —We tried a lot of drills (演习) in our training. (/tr/2, /dr/1)
—I had a strange dream while lying under a peach (桃) tree. (/tr/3, /dr/2)

/ts/和/ds/ —The merchants (商人) saw all kinds of goods. (/ts/1, /dz/2)
—He holds two cats and three birds in his hands. (/ts/1, /dz/3)

/f/和/v/ —They found few people in the village. (/f/2, /v/1)
—For five weeks, he strove (尽力) to finish the very difficult task. (/f/4, /v/3)



- /θ/和/ð/ —These clothes are not worth (值) anything. (/θ/2, /ð/2)
 —There are thirty three thousand and thirty three feathers (羽毛) on
 that bird's throat (喉咙). (/θ/6, /ð/3)
- /s/和/z/ —This is the price-list for the suitcases. (/s/4, /z/3)
 —Sally always suffers (遭受) from sea-sickness (晕船) when she is at
 sea. (/s/6, /z/4)
- /s/和/ʃ/ —Sue sells sea shells (贝壳) by the seashore. The shells she sells are
 seashells I'm sure. (/s/3, /ʃ/6)
- /ʃ/和/ʒ/ —She washes the fish with pleasure. (/ʃ/3, /ʒ/1)
 —Everyone should eat with measure (节制) and drink with pleasure.
 (/ʃ/1, /ʒ/2)
- /b/和/br/ —The bloke's (家伙) back brake block (后刹车闸) broke.
 (/b/1/2, /br/2)
- /n/和/ŋ/ —The man is walking along the fence (围墙). (/n/2, /ŋ/2)
 —He's learning to spend more money than he can earn. (/n/5, /ŋ/1)

2. 语音诗 POEMS

难度 1~3 级。

目的 以正确语调朗读，注意元音，(尤其是长元音，双元音)和辅音的发音。

方法 4 人一组。步骤 1，理解性阅读；步骤 2，跟老师朗读，注意语音语调；步骤 3，分组背诵诗歌，优胜者得分。

Procedure: divide the class into groups of 4. Step 1, read them for understand-