



新课标

课堂教学设计与案例

# 教案

9 年级 英语 上册

冀教版



延边教育出版社



新课标

与冀教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套

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## 致老师们

为全面推进素质教育,培养新世纪所需要的高素质人才,教育部制定了全日制义务教育各科课程标准。为帮助实验区教师明晰新的教学理念,优化课堂教学结构,有效地实施素质教育,我们编写了一套体现课程改革精神的同步教案——《新课标教案》,在全国范围内供应使用。

跟以往的教案比较,本套《新课标教案》有以下几个特点:

第一,克服了以往教案格式划一,束缚教师创造力的弊病。在组稿时,我们只提出一个基本要求,没有规定固定的模式,鼓励教师以提高学生综合素质,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力为目标,探索新的教学途径和教学方法。经过教师的努力,稿件个性鲜明、异彩纷呈。因此,本套丛书对广大教师具有较大的启发性。

第二,本套丛书所选教案不仅个性鲜明,而且共性突出。其共性就是,克服了以往教案在内容上注重教师教法,轻视学生学法的弊病。这说明在教学改革不断深入的过程中,以学生为主体的教学原则已被越来越多的教师所接受。这些教师在设计教学思路的时候,都注意给学生活动安排足够的时间和空间,并注意学生活动的多样化,使课堂教学生动、活泼,饶有趣味。从这点上说,本套丛书在一定程度上反映了教学改革的成果。

第三,教学的现代化需要现代化教学手段来支撑。实现教学手段的现代化,是实施素质教育的必要条件,也是教育改革的大势所趋。本书所选的课堂教学设计大都设计了运用现代科学技术辅助教学的方法。因此,它带有鲜明的时代特色,反映了我们的历史教学真正做到了与时俱进。

第四,考虑到不同省市、不同地区的学校、教师和学生的实际,有些教学内容安排了两份各具特色的教学设计,以便教师根据实际情况选择适宜的教学方案参考、借鉴。

尽管在丛书编写过程中,我们尽力做到优中选优,但不妥之处实难避免。我们诚恳希望广大教师提出宝贵意见,以便进一步修改、完善本套丛书。

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# Unit 1 The Olympics

## 教材分析(Analysis of Unit 1)

In this unit, we'll learn interesting facts about the Olympics and the articles about Chinese athletes. Through the study of this unit, the students will learn how to use English to complete a classroom Olympics and learn how to express Wishes and Congratulations. The Direct Speech and Indirect Speech and some phrases, sentence patterns will be learned as well.

## 教学重难点(Teaching Main and Difficult Points)

单 词	modern (L1), gold (L1), record (L1), event (L1), twentieth (L1), close (L2), race (L2), seem (L2), tie (L2), beat (L2), volleyball (L3), tennis (L3), believe (L4), guest (L5), such (L5), able (L5), great (L5), practise (L5), dream (L6), age (L6), victory (L6), include (L6), result (L7), none (L7), few (L7)
短 语	win a gold medal (L1), up and down (L2), the others (L2), set a world record (L2), do one's best (L4), give up (L4), believe in (L4), be able to (L5), catch up with... (L6)
句 型	1. We call today's Olympic Games the "modern" Olympics. (L1) 2. At the opening event of the 1984 Olympics, he won a gold medal in shooting. (L1) 3. If you are twentieth, do you get a medal? (L1) 4. Zhuang Yong won the women's 100-metre freestyle with a time of 54. 64 seconds. (L2) 5. When it was over, no one knew who had won. (L2) 6. It seemed that Zhuang Yong and Jenny Thompson, an American swimmer, had finished at the same time. (L2) 7. What about this? (L3) 8. We show the groups where to start and where to stop. (L3) 9. Try two more times. (L3) 10. Do your best! (L4) 11. Don't give up! (L4) 12. Good luck to you! (L4) 13. We believe in you! (L4) 14. Dive right in. (L4) 15. We had such an interesting day at school today! (L5) 16. If I don't, I won't be able to sleep tonight! (L5) 17. I asked him what I should do. (L5)



句 型	18. At the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, China's diving team won five of the eight diving events. (L6) 19. Now, other countries want to catch up with China. (L6) 20. These countries include Canada and the U. S. (L6) 21. We used a watch to see who was the fastest. (L7) 22. He did his best, but he kept falling off the pizzas! (L7)
交际用语	表示祝愿和祝贺 1. Have a good time!/Enjoy yourself! 2. Good luck! 3. Best wishes to you! 4. Happy birthday!/Merry Christmas! 5. Congratulations! 6. Well done! 7. You too. /The same to you.
语 法	直接引语和间接引语

## Lesson 1: Higher, Faster, Stronger

### ★ 教学分析

#### 🎯 教学目标 (Teaching Aims)

##### ★ Language Goals

1. Mastery words and phrases: modern, gold, record, event, twentieth, win a gold medal
2. Oral words: ancient, Athens, Beamon, medal, shooting, athlete, silver, bronze, sprint

##### ★ Ability Goals

1. Know the relative knowledge of the Olympics.
2. Let Ss talk about the Olympics.

##### ★ Emotion Goals

Arouse Ss' interest in the Olympics.

#### 🎯 教学重点 (Teaching Important Points)

1. Learn mastery words and phrases: modern, gold, record, event, twentieth, win a gold medal
2. Grasp some relative knowledge of the Olympics.

#### 🎯 教学难点 (Teaching Difficult Points)

1. Arouse Ss' interest in talking about the Olympics.
2. Some difficult sentences:  
(1) We call today's Olympic Games the "modern" Olympics.

(2) At the opening event of the 1984 Olympics, he won a gold medal in shooting.

(3) If you are twentieth, do you get a medal?

## ★ 教学设计

### ● 教学过程 (Teaching Procedures)

#### ★ Step 1: Organization

First the teacher greets students "Good morning, class!"

#### ★ Step 2: Warming Up

##### 1. Free Talk

Teacher: Hello, everyone. What pictures are these, do you remember? (*The teacher shows the students some photos of the school sports meet.*)

Ss: They are photos of our sports meet. It's Li Ming in the 100-metre race.

T: Very good. Then which is the biggest sports meet in the world?

Ss: The Olympic Games.

T: You know the 29th Olympic Games have been held in our country. Do you know which city was the host city? (*This time the teacher shows a picture of Beijing to the Ss to help them to answer.*)

S: Yes. It's Beijing.

(*The teacher writes Beijing on the Bb.*)

T: OK. Let's talk about the Olympics in groups.

(1) Have you watched the Olympics on TV?

(2) What's your favourite sport?

(3) If you are the first, what medal will you get? What about the second or the third?

(4) Do you think the Olympics are important? Why or why not?

2. Divide the Ss in groups to talk about the above four topics.

3. Present Ss' discussion to the whole class.

T: OK. Would you show your discussion to the whole class? The first group, have you watched the Olympics on TV?

S1: Yes. Every four years we hold the Olympics. And we have a chance to watch the Olympics. I remember I watched the Olympics in 2008.

T: Group 2, what's your favourite sport?

S2: Swimming.

S3: Basketball.

S4: Running.

...

T: Very good. What events will be played in the Olympic Games?

(*This time, the teacher shows the Ss some photos of the events in the Olympic Games, and gives the new events that Ss haven't mentioned to the whole class.*)

(Let Ss read them after the teacher.)

Ss: If we are the first, we'll get a gold medal. The second will get a silver medal and the third will get a bronze medal.

T: Do you think the Olympics are important?

S5: Yes, we think it is important because it provides a chance for all the athletes getting together and competing together.

T: Right. You have known the importance of the Olympics. Now let's take a quiz to see how much you have known.

T: Do you know some knowledge of the Olympics?

(Show the Ss more photos about the Olympic Games. Test how much they know about the Olympic Games.)

- In what year were the modern Olympic Games first held?  
A. In 1896.  
B. In 1906.  
C. In 776 BC.
- When and where were the first modern Olympic Games held?  
A. In 1896, in Sydney.  
B. In 1896, in Athens.  
C. In 1896, in New York.
- What do the five Olympic rings stand for?  
A. Five continents.  
B. Five well-known athletes.  
C. Five important events.
- How many times have the Summer Olympic Games been stopped because of the war?  
A. Three.  
B. Four.  
C. Five.
- What's the spirit of the Olympics?  
A. Compete, win, friendship.  
B. Higher, faster, stronger.  
C. Winning is money.
- Who was China's first medalist (奖牌获得者)?  
A. Li Ning.  
B. Zhu Jianhua.  
C. Xu Haifeng.
- Did women compete in the ancient Olympics?  
A. Yes.  
B. No.  
C. I don't know.
- At the first ancient Olympics there was only one sport, what was it?  
A. Sprint.  
B. Swimming.  
C. Football.
- How many countries sent athletes to the 2008 Olympics?  
A. 204 countries.  
B. 192 countries.  
C. 212 countries.

10. How many athletes competed at the 2008 Olympics?  
A. More than eleven thousand.  
B. More than one thousand.  
C. Less than eleven thousand.
11. Match the year and the host city of the following Summer Olympic Games.
- |             |      |
|-------------|------|
| Sydney      | 1984 |
| Athens      | 2000 |
| Beijing     | 2004 |
| Los Angeles | 2008 |
12. What's the motto of Beijing's bid(申办) for the 2008 Olympics?  
13. What's the emblem(会徽) of Beijing's bid for the 2008 Olympics?  
14. What's the official emblem of the 2008 Olympics? What does it stand for?

► Keys

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. A  
11. Sydney→2000; Athens→2004; Beijing→2008; Los Angeles→1984  
12. New Beijing, Great Olympics 新北京, 新奥运

13.



14.



Chinese Seal-Dancing Beijing

★ Step 4: Text

Now listen to the tape. Let the students fill in the blanks. (Give each student a piece of paper on which there are listening exercises.)

1. The ancient Olympic Games happened in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. The modern Olympic Games started in \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. At the 1968 Olympic Games, American Bob Beamon \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ medal \_\_\_\_\_ the long jump. He jumped an \_\_\_\_\_ 8.8 metres. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_ for 23 years.  
4. Xu Haifeng won China's \_\_\_\_\_ medal in \_\_\_\_\_.

► Keys

1. Greece; 776 BC 2. Athens, Greece; 1896 3. won; gold; in; amazing; broke; record  
4. first; shooting

★ Step 5: Make a Poster

Let Ss make a poster about the Olympics according to the text.

★ Step 6: Summary

Go over the words and language points.

★ Step 7: Homework

Let the students make a poster introducing the Olympics.



V. 补全对话。

用方框内所给的适当句子补全对话。

A: Hi! Are you interested in the Olympic Games?

B: Yes, very much.

A: 1

B: In Greece in 776 BC.

A: 2

B: In Beijing. Everyone knows.

A: Where the 2012 Olympics will be held? 3

B: London.

A: 4

B: Yes, I think so.

A: 5

B: It's my pleasure.

A. Do you think so?

B. Do you know when and where the ancient Olympics began?

C. Do you know which city it is?

D. And where the 2008 Olympics was held?

E. Thank you for answering my questions.

Keys

I. 1. on TV 2. the ancient Olympics 3. win a gold medal 4. break one's record  
5. the long jump 6. 银牌 7. 最喜欢的运动 8. 在公元前 776 年 9. 轮流  
10. 在……的开始时

II. 1. modern 2. silver 3. event 4. gold 5. record

III. 1. C 2. B 3. C compete with sb. for 表示“和某人争夺/竞争……” 4. B 5. C

IV. 1. the gold medal 2. broke; record 3. were there 4. is called 5. the same; as

V. 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. E

● 板书设计 (Blackboard Design)

Words and phrases	Some difficult sentences	Exercises
modern, gold, record, event, twentieth, win a gold medal	1. We call today's Olympic Games the "modern" Olympics.	
Names of sport	2. At the opening event of the 1984 Olympics, he won a gold medal in shooting.	
swimming, running, badminton, baseball, boxing, cycling, horse-riding, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, weightlifting, shooting, table tennis	3. If you are twentieth, do you get a medal?	

## ★ 课后评析

1. 本教案由身边的实物(图画)导入,再进一步引申,引入第 29 届奥运会这个主题,自然过渡,吸引学生注意力,激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

2. 在问题的设计上,综合运用了各种题型,结合奥运会的相关知识,既帮助学生理解了课文,又锻炼了学生的解题能力,并且让学生掌握了一些奥运常识。

## Lesson 2:Swimming for Gold

## ★ 教学分析

### 🔍 教学目标(Teaching Aims)

#### ★ Language Goals

1. Mastery words and phrases: close, race, seem, tie, up and down, beat, the others, set a world record

2. Oral words: Barcelona, freestyle, Thompson, swimmer, spectator, the first, it seems that

#### ★ Ability Goals

1. Know the swimming race in the Olympics.

2. Let Ss talk about the four Chinese women swimmer and their achievements.

#### ★ Emotion Goals

Arouse Ss' love for our country.

### 🔍 教学重点(Teaching Important Points)

1. Learn mastery words and phrases: close, race, seem, tie, up and down, beat, the others, set a world record

2. Know the swimming race in the Olympics.

### 🔍 教学难点(Teaching Difficult Points)

1. Arouse Ss' interest in talking about the Olympics.

2. Some difficult sentences:

(1)Zhuang Yong won the women's 100-metre freestyle with a time of 54. 64 seconds.

(2)When it was over, no one knew who had won.

(3) It seemed that Zhuang Yong and Jenny Thompson, an American swimmer, had finished at the same time.

## ★ 教学设计

### 🔍 教学过程(Teaching Procedures)

#### ★ Step 1: Organization

First the teacher greets students "Good morning, class!"

### ★ Step 2: Warming Up

#### 1. Discussion

Teacher: Hello, everyone. Yesterday we learned some kinds of sports. Do you remember what they are?

S1: They are sprint, swimming, badminton, volleyball and some others.

T: OK. Now let's have a group work and discuss what sports you like and what you are good at.

#### 2. Free Talk

T: Have you ever gone swimming?

S2: Yes, very often, especially in summer.

T: Where do you usually swim?

S2: In a swimming pool.

S3: In the sea.

T: OK. Has anyone known some famous Chinese women swimmers?

S3: Yes. I have downloaded a photo. Do you know who she is?

S4: Is it Luo Xuejuan?

S3: No, I am afraid you are wrong.

S5: Is it Yang Wenyi?

S3: No.

S6: It's Zhuang Yong.

S3: Quite right. And she won China's first gold medal in swimming.

(This time the teacher comes to the front, holding some pictures in his hand.)

T: Who are they in the pictures?

S7: They are Yang Wenyi, Qianhong and Lin Li.

T: Who can say something about them? In what race did they win?

S8: Yang Wenyi won 50-metre freestyle, Qianhong won 100-metre butterfly and Lin Li won 200-metre medley relay.

T: Right. You know a lot about the swimmers. Let's watch a video.

#### 3. Video Show

The teacher plays a video about a swimming race between Zhuang Yong And Tompson. Let Ss watch and answer the questions:

(1) What kind of race is it?

(2) When and where did it happen?

(3) Are there any other players awarded the gold medal in swimming in the Olympics?

(4) How do you think the competition?

### ★ Step 3: Group Discussion

Of these famous Chinese swimmers, who is your favourite? Why do you admire him/her? Describe him/her to your partner.



### (2) Sample

### ★ Step 5: Summary

### ★ Step 6 : Homework

- ### 课时作业(Exercises)

II. 用方框内所给的单词或短语补全句子。

### III. 单项选择。

- D. what; be regarded