



# 新课标

# 教案

课堂教学设计与案例

- 诠释新课标理念
- 荟萃教改精华
- 汇编全国优秀案例
- 同时呈现常规课与创新课

英语

必修 3 · R

延边教育出版社

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必修3·R

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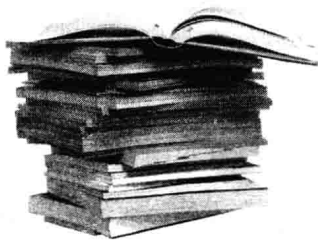
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## 前言



《普通高中课程标准(实验)》和《普通高中课程标准实验教科书》所倡导的理念反映了时代的要求和课程改革的总趋势。面对新课程,我们怎样实现教师角色和学生学习方式的转变?怎样有效设计教学情境?如何突出学生的自主学习和探究学习?怎样引导学生在课堂活动中感悟知识的发生、发展过程?如何提高课堂提问和课堂评价的有效性?如何开发有价值的信息,并生成教学过程中的有效课程资源?

《新课标教案》是广大一线教师实践新课程的行动记录,这些原汁原味的教学设计透射着教师对新教材的独特感悟;透射着教师对课程改革的专注和积极投身课改、大胆开展实验探索的精神;透射着教师对课堂教学改革的追求;透射着教师对学生的关爱,对新课程理念的个性诠释;透射着不同教师的个性与教学风格;也透射着一线教师实践课改理念的真实境况。它将对新课程实施者有很好的引领作用和借鉴价值。

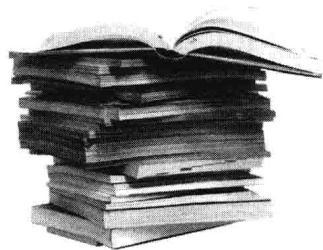
书中的每篇教案都对教学主要过程作了详细的描述,同时附有教学反思。每篇教案都是实践过的,而且教师们对所采取的措施及效果、对自己的亲身体验与感悟作了深度反思,相信这些宝贵的经验与教训可以成为广大教师的“他山之石”。



从 2010 年起,延边教育出版社每年组织教案征文活动,向全国各地征集优秀的课堂教学设计与案例。在 2011 年和 2012 年连续两年中,为了集中体现高中新课程标准改革的成果,我们又联合在多年教学、教改中取得累累硕果的省、市、区县级教研室和教学团队,组织了大规模的图书内容修订,因此,我们顺利收录了大量获得国家级、省级、地市级比赛奖项的优秀教学设计与案例,相信能给使用这套书的一线教师提供有价值的教学参考信息。

由于我们的水平有限,同时实验还在探索之中,我们期待广大读者对本书提出宝贵的意见和建议。

在图书修订工作中,有一部分作者暂时联系不上,因此未能在相应案例下精确署名。在此,我们表示很大的歉意,并希望看到本书后,相关作者及时与我们联系。



# 教案 新课标

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## Unit 1

## Festivals around the world



北京市工业大学附属中学 苏 萌

## 【单元整体教案】

## 教材分析

本单元的中心话题是“节日”，各项活动的设计都围绕着一些中外节日进行。

“热身”(Warming Up)部分要求学生以小组形式讨论，在表格中分别列举至少三个中国的节日、时间、庆祝什么以及人们做什么去庆祝节日。在进行小组讨论前，教师先引导学生进行头脑风暴。教师在复述学生的回答时尽量使用本单元要学习的生词，如 origin, celebration, ancestor, belief, agricultural, custom 等，这样使学生逐步熟悉生词。教师最后就 What people do 话题，让全班学生讨论，罗列出可能用到的生词或词组：feast, dress up, gather, look forward to, clothing, day and night 等，教师应引导学生用这些词语说出一些完整的句子。

“读前”(Pre-reading)部分通过两个问题考查学生对自己所在城市或城镇节日的认识，引导学生联系实际生活，说说最喜欢节日的部分；通过看课文标题和所配图片预测课文包含的内容，这样既可以激发学生的阅读兴趣，又可以培养学生的阅读技巧。

“阅读”(Reading)部分由五段小短文组成，其中四段带有小标题，分别介绍了古代节日的起源、亡灵节、纪念名人的节日、丰收节、春天的节日，使学生了解各种节日的由来及其存在的意义。这部分课文比较适合训练学生迅速浏览文章中的小标题和每个自然段首句了解文段大意的能力。

“理解”(Comprehending)部分设置了四项练习，主要用来帮助学生更好地理解文章内容。

“语言学习”(Learning about Language)部分由“词汇学习”和“语法学习”两项内容组成。“词汇学习”通过词的后缀训练名词与形容词之间的转换，并提倡学生使用词典。此外还集中训练了本单元一些重点词汇。“语法学习”主要是帮助学生了解、熟悉并掌握情态动词的用法。在词汇教学时，教师要让学生在语篇中学习词汇，在语境中体会词义，在使用中培养语感，在实践中学会运用。对于“语法学习”，本单元已有充分练习，教师不必过多解释，而是要强调以语言实践为基础的心理感受和强调语法项目在日常生活中的功能。

“语言运用”(Using Language)部分有两项内容。1. “听与说”部分通过特立尼达岛(Trinidad)狂欢节的话题对学生进行听力训练，并让学生编写一段电话对话。教材提供了一些常见的电话用语，供学生选用。2. “读与写”的主要内容是一个发生在情人节的爱情故事。故事中又穿插“乞巧节”，而后要求学生先根据文章回答问题，再根据文章的内容续写一个结尾。在“听与说”部分，让学生分组编写对话，鼓励学生充分发挥想象力，编写出富有个性的电话对话。同样在“读与写”部分，鼓励学生对同一个问题有不同的理解，帮助学生开拓思维。



此外,本单元还有“小结”,“学习建议”和“趣味阅读”等部分,进一步为学生提供更为丰富的相关信息。

### 单元目标

#### 知识目标

1. 重点单词: harvest, celebration, starve, origin, religious, ancestor, Mexico, feast, admire, belief, trick, energetic, custom, permission, independence, apologize, obvious, agriculture, award, remind, forgive

2. 重点词组: take place, in memory of, dress up, play a trick on, look forward to, day and night, as though, have fun with, turn up, keep one's word, hold one's breath, set off, remind...of...

#### 3. 重点句型:

(1) Some festivals are held to honour the dead or to satisfy the ancestors, who might return either to help or to do harm. (定语从句)

(2) It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets. (定语从句)

(3) The most energetic and important festivals are the ones that look forward to the end of winter and to the coming of spring. (定语从句)

(4) The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow. (状语从句)

(5) People in China hope that the weather will be fine on that day, because if it is raining, it means that Zhinü is weeping and the couple won't be able to meet. (宾语从句和状语从句)

#### 4. 功能用语:

##### (1) 打电话

May I speak to...?	Can I ring/call back later?
Hold/Hang on, please.	I'll ring him/her up again.
Just a moment, please.	Sorry, he/she isn't here right now.

##### (2) 邀请

I wonder if you are interested in....	I'd like to invite you to....
Would you like...?	Could/Would you please...?
I'm looking forward to....	I'd love to, but....

##### (3) 表示感谢

Thank you so much.	Thanks a lot.
That's very kind of you.	You're most welcome.
Don't mention it.	It's a pleasure.

#### 5. 语法:

情态动词 can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, can't 的用法:





Jim can speak English well. (ability)

Could you please show me the way to Beihai Park? (request)

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

If the neighbours do not give any sweets, the children might play a trick on them. (possibility)

During the Spring Festival time the whole family will come for dinner. (promise)

Sometimes celebrations would be held after hunters had caught animals. (past habit)

The harvest festival begins on Saturday. We shall be there with our friends. (promise)

When going by plane, you should arrive at the airport at least one hour early. (advice)

Wang Feng wins an award every year. He must win next year. (prediction)

A man landed on Mars? You must be joking. That can't be true. (guessing)

### 能力目标

1. 进一步训练学生略读(skimming)、猜测词义(word-guessing)、细读(careful-reading)、归纳内容(summarizing)、对比(comparing)等阅读技巧,把握文章中心内容,获取关键信息,并能表达自己的观点。

2. 发挥想象力,为故事续写一个结尾。

### 情感目标

1. 让学生了解和关注外国文化,能接受和欣赏异国文化。

2. 在教学活动中培养学生的合作精神和协作意识。

### 文化目标

1. 让学生了解各国节日的基本知识,如节日的种类、由来、作用、人们在节日期间的各种活动等。

2. 使学生不仅增进对中国节日的理解,而且对外国节日也有所了解和感悟,提高学生的文化素养,加强跨文化交际意识。

### 策略目标

1. 采用任务型教学,结合学生的经验和兴趣设计相关的任务,让学生在以个人或小组合作的形式完成任务的过程中学习到相应的语言知识并获得语言能力。

2. 指导学生自主学习,通过查字典和查阅相关资料培养学生信息收集和自主学习的能力。

### 教学重难点

#### 重点:

1. 了解世界各国的节日、含义、由来和有关风俗。
2. 学习有关节日和民俗的词汇,如 have fun with, custom, religious 等。
3. 进一步复习、巩固、运用本单元的功能用语。
4. 掌握一些情态动词(may, might, will, would, can, could, shall, should, must, can't)的用法。

#### 难点:

1. 掌握长难句的理解和句子结构的划分。



2. 能够分析情态动词在句子中的功能。

### 教学设想

通过对本单元教学内容的整合,将本单元划分为五个课时:

Period 1: Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading and Comprehending

Period 2: Language Study

Period 3: Grammar

Period 4: Listening and Speaking

Period 5: Reading and Writing

### 备课资料

Festival of the Dead is held by many cultures throughout the world in honour or recognition of deceased members of the community, generally occurring after the harvest in August, September, October, or November. In Japanese Buddhist custom, the festival honouring the departed (deceased) spirits of one's ancestors is known as Bon Festival.

In the 21st century, European traditions mark the celebrations of Halloween, All Saints and All Souls' Day.

In many cultures a single event, Festival of the Dead, lasting up to 3 days, was held at the end of October and the beginning of November.

A Harvest Festival is an annual in climate that occurs around the time of the main harvest of a given region. Given the differences in climate and crops around the world, harvest festivals can be found at various times throughout the world. Harvest festivals typically feature feasting, both family and public, with foods that are drawn from crops that come to maturity around the time of the festival. Ample food and freedom from the necessity to work in the fields are two central features of harvest festivals; eating, merriment, contests, music and romance are common features of harvest festivals around the world.

Chinese New Year is the longest and most important festivity in the Chinese Lunar Calendar. The origin of Chinese New Year is itself centuries old and gains significance because of several myths and traditions. Chinese New Year is celebrated in countries and territories with significant Chinese populations. Chinese New Year is considered a major holiday for the Chinese and has had influence on the lunar new year celebrations of its geographic neighbours.

Within China, regional customs and traditions concerning the celebration of the Chinese New Year vary widely. People will pour out their money to buy presents, decoration, material, food, and clothing. It is also traditional for every family to thoroughly clean the house, in order to sweep away any ill-fortune and to make way for good incoming luck. Windows and doors will be decorated with red colour paper-cuts and couplets with popular themes of "good fortune" or "happiness", "wealth", and "longevity". On the Eve of Chinese New Year, supper is a feast with families. Food will include such items as pigs, ducks, chicken and sweet delicacies. The family will end the night with firecrackers. Early the next morning, children



will greet their parents by wishing them a healthy and happy new year, and receive money in red paper envelopes. The Chinese New Year tradition is to reconcile, forget all grudges and sincerely wish peace and happiness for everyone.

## Period 1 Warming up, Pre-reading, Reading and Comprehending

### 【 教 学 分 析 】

#### 【 教学目标 】

##### 知识目标

At the end of the class, students will be able to:

1. Talk about some Chinese and foreign festivals.
2. Get the information on festivals and celebrations after reading and discussing with their partners, especially the date, origin and celebrations.

##### 能力目标

1. To enable students to know the similarities and differences between different festivals in different countries or areas.
2. To encourage students to express their opinions about the festivals around the world.

##### 情感目标

To help students have an awareness of cultural differences.

#### 【 教学重难点 】

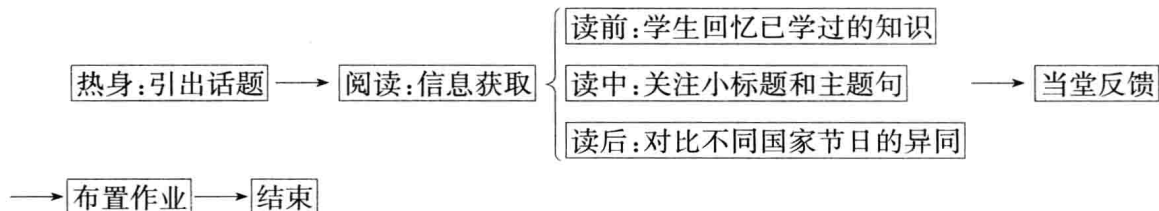
##### 重点:

1. The information on festivals and celebrations around the world.
2. The similarities and differences among different countries or areas.

##### 难点:

1. To help students discuss the origins and celebrations of some Chinese and foreign festivals.
2. To get students to retell the passage using some key words.

#### 【 教学流程 】





## 【教学设计】

## 教学过程

## Step 1 Warming up

1. Ask students to answer the question: What are festivals?

**Suggested answer:**

Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year. (Answers may vary.)

2. Ask students to take the Chinese Spring Festival for example to talk about the following questions in groups of four.

(1) When does the Spring Festival usually take place?

(2) What is the origin of the Spring Festival?

(3) What does it celebrate?

(4) What do people do to celebrate it?

(5) What special food do people eat?

(6) Why is the Spring Festival such a big holiday in China?

**Suggested answers:**

(1) The Spring Festival usually takes place in January or early February.

(2) The origin of the Spring Festival: The word *Nian* means year, but it originates from the mythical monster Nian who, according to legend, came to terrorize people on the last day of the lunar year. One year it was discovered that Nian had a fear of loud noise and red colour. Everyone pasted red-paper couplets and images of the Door God on walls and doors, hung red lanterns and set off firecrackers to scare the monster away. That night, no one went to bed for fear of being attacked.

(3) It celebrates the coming of the spring.

(4) People usually wear new clothes. Children may get lucky money in red paper and set off firecrackers with the help of their parents. Besides, Chinese people often have a get-together feast.

(5) People eat dumplings, fish, meat, chicken and rice cake.

(6) Because it's a traditional holiday which makes people come back home to have a family reunion and offer sacrifices to their ancestors.

3. Ask students to work in groups and list below three more Chinese festivals.

Festival	Time of year/date	What it celebrates	What people do
Mid-Autumn Festival	autumn/fall	the beauty of the full moon, harvest, time with family and friends	give and eat mooncakes, watch the full moon with family and friends



### Suggested answers:

Festival	Time of year/date	What it celebrates	What people do
Mid-Autumn Festival	autumn/fall	the beauty of the full moon, harvest, time with family and friends	give and eat mooncakes, watch the full moon with family and friends
Spring Festival	January/February	the end of the winter, arrival of spring, Lunar New Year, reunion with family and relatives	give lucky money in red paper to children; see dragon dances; eat fish, prawns and dumplings; visit family members
National Day	October 1st	the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949	take time off work; travel to visit family or to see other parts of China; go shopping
Dragon Boat Festival/Duanwu Festival	the fifth day of the fifth month in lunar calendar	the memory of the beloved poet Qu Yuan who died in 278 BC	eat zongzi; watch dragon boat races; throw rice wrapped in reed leaves into water in memory of Qu Yuan; put herbs on doorways for good health

4. Ask students to write down the festivals all over the world they know.

Festival	Time
New Year's Day	January 1st
Valentine's Day	February 14th
April Fool's Day	April 1st
Labour Day	May 1st
Children's Day	June 1st
Halloween	October 31st
Thanksgiving Day	The fourth Thursday in November
Christmas	December 25th

### Step 2 Reading

#### 1. Pre-reading

Encourage students to talk about their favourite festivals. It is intended to help students bring their personal experience into the discussion of festivals.

#### 2. While-reading

##### (1) Skimming

Ask students to talk about all kinds of festivals.

### Suggested answers:

Some religious, some seasonal, some for special people or events. Namely: Festivals of the Dead; Festivals to Honour People; Harvest Festivals; Spring Festivals.



Ask students to skim the reading passage quickly to fill in the chart on page 3.

**Suggested answers:**

Kinds of Festivals	Names of Festivals	Countries
Festivals of the Dead	Obon Day of the Dead Halloween	Japan Mexico some Western countries
Festivals to Honour People	Dragon Boat Festival Columbus Day festival to honour Gandhi	China USA India
Harvest Festivals	harvest/Thanksgiving festivals mid-autumn festivals	European and other countries China and Japan
Spring Festivals	Spring Festival Easter and related holidays Cherry Blossom Festival	China some Western countries Japan

(2) Careful-reading

Ask students to read the passage carefully and answer the following questions.

### **Festivals of the Dead**

① What are festivals of the dead usually for?

② Of the three festivals of the dead, Halloween has a lot in common with the Chinese festival; Tomb-sweeping Festival. (T/F)

**Suggested answers:**

① Festivals of the dead are for honouring or satisfying dead ancestors or others, who some people believe might return to help or harm living people.

② F. (Halloween is now a children's festival.)

### **Harvest Festivals**

① What makes autumn festivals happy events?

② How do people celebrate the harvest festivals?

**Suggested answers:**

① Autumn festivals are happy events because people are thankful that food is ready for winter and the hard farm work(农活) is finished.

② In European countries, people will usually decorate churches and town halls with flowers and fruit, and will get together to have meals. Some people might win awards for their farm produce.

### **Spring Festivals**

① What do these spring festivals celebrate?

A. The return of Jesus from the dead.

B. The end of winter and the coming of spring and new life.



C. The getting together of families.

**Suggested answer:** B

② In Japan's Cherry Blossom Festival, the country looks \_\_\_\_\_ it is covered with \_\_\_\_\_.

**Suggested answer:** as though(as if); pink snow

③ What is one important reason to have festivals and celebrations?

**Suggested answer:**

It is important to have festivals and celebrations so we can enjoy life/be proud of our customs/forget our work for a little while.

3. Post-reading

Ask students to compare the festivals of the dead in Mexico, Japan and China. What things are similar? What things are different?

**Suggested answers:**

The Chinese, Japanese and Mexican festivals of the dead all have customs to honour the dead. The Chinese and Japanese go to clean their ancestors' graves, and the Mexicans offer food, flowers and gifts to the dead. However, there are some differences. The Mexicans eat special food that looks like bones, something the Chinese and Japanese do not do.

### Step 3 Feedback

Ask students to fill in the blanks according to the passage.

It's the most 1 and important festival in China, which comes on the first day of the 2 year. Before the festival, houses are cleaned and 3. At the festival, people eat 4 and give children 5 in red paper. On the eve, people watch CCTV festival programmes and often set off 6. There are 7 dances and 8 in the streets and families get together and 9 with each other.

**Suggested answers:**

1. energetic 2. lunar 3. decorated 4. dumplings 5. lucky money 6. fireworks  
7. dragon 8. parades 9. have fun

### Step 4 Homework

1. Ask students to read the passage *Festivals and Celebrations* aloud after class.  
2. Ask students to finish Exercise 3 and Exercise 4 on page 3 after class.  
3. Ask students to try to find out the following festivals' dates through the Internet: Obon, Halloween, Columbus Day, Easter.

## 【 教学分析 】

### 【 板书设计 】

Unit 1 Festivals around the world

Period 1 Warming Up, Pre-reading, Reading and Comprehending

Festivals for the Dead

Festivals to Honour People



Harvest Festivals

Spring Festivals

## Period 2 Language Study

### 教学目标

#### 知识目标

At the end of the class, students will be able to:

1. Learn how to use the following words and phrases: mean, take place, in memory of, lead...to, dress up, play a trick on, award, admire, look forward to, as though.
2. Tell some different confusing synonyms.
3. Translate or make sentences with the key words or phrases.
4. Master the usages of some suffixes.

#### 能力目标

1. To enable students to write a short passage with 5 or 6 target words and expressions.
2. To help students use the key words and phrases correctly and properly.

#### 情感目标

1. To help students cooperate with each other in small groups to finish the tasks.
2. To stimulate students' interest in learning English.

### 教学重难点

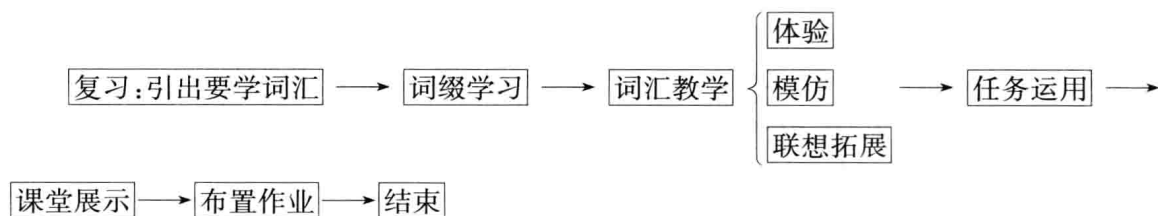
#### 重点:

1. To help students master the usages of the key words and expressions in this unit.
2. To help students know the usages of some suffixes.

#### 难点:

1. To help students tell some different confusing synonyms.
2. To help students use key words, phrases and sentence structures correctly.

### 教学流程



## 【 教 学 设 计 】

### 教学过程

#### Step 1 Revision

Ask students to translate some sentences from the reading passage and then check the answers.

(1) They also light lamps and play music because they think that this will lead the an-





cestors back to earth.

(2) It is now a children's festival, when they can dress up and go to their neighbours' homes to ask for sweets.

(3) China and Japan have mid-autumn festivals, when people admire the moon and in China, enjoy mooncakes.

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

(5) The country, covered with cherry tree flowers, looks as though it is covered with pink snow.

#### Suggested answers:

- (1) 他们还点起灯笼, 奏响乐曲, 因为他们认为这样做可以把祖先引回到世上。
- (2) 万圣节如今成了孩子们的节日, 这天他们可以乔装打扮上邻居家要糖吃。
- (3) 中国和日本都有中秋节, 这时, 人们会赏月。在中国, 人们还品尝月饼。
- (4) 最富生气而又最重要的节日, 就是告别冬天、迎来春天的日子。
- (5) 整个国度到处是盛开的樱花, 看上去就好像覆盖了一层粉红色的雪。

#### Step 2 Learning about language

Two of the most helpful tools in learning the English language are prefixes and suffixes. Now ask students to turn to page 4 and look at Exercise 1. Ask students to discuss with their group members which of these words can become adjectives with the *-ous* or *-al* ending? Which can become nouns with the *-(a)tion* ending? Use the dictionary if necessary.

Given 2 or 3 minutes, students can discuss in groups or use the dictionary to help themselves, and then fill in the blanks.

#### Suggested answers:

religion→religious	culture→cultural	produce→production
danger→dangerous	nation→national	educate→education
humour→humourous	season→seasonal	celebrate→celebration
courage→courageous	origin→original	predict→prediction

#### Step 3 Word study

##### 1. Festivals are meant to celebrate important times of year.

be meant to = be supposed to 是; 意味着

(1) mean 作为动词, 意为“意思是”(如例句 1), “意味着”(如例句 2); “打算或注定要某人成为某事物”(如例句 3); “怀有某种目的, 打算”(如例句 4)。