

自主 合作 探究 高效



# 活力课堂


## 新课程导学案

《活力课堂·新课程导学案》编写组 编

### 英语

八年级 上册

(人教版)

 湖南教育出版社

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CIS 湖南教育出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

活力课堂·新课程导学案. 英语八年级. 上册:人教版/

《活力课堂·新课程导学案》编写组编. —长沙:

湖南教育出版社, 2015. 8

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5539 - 2742 - 8

I. ①活… II. ①活… III. ①英语课—初中—教学参考  
资料 IV. ①G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 190830 号  
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责任编辑: 赵匡莉

出版发行: 湖南教育出版社出版发行(长沙市韶山北路 443 号)

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总 经 销: 湖南省新华书店

印刷装订: 湖南天闻新华印务邵阳有限公司

开 本: 880 × 1230 1/16

字 数: 268 800

印 张: 10.5(含试卷)

版 次: 2015 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978 - 7 - 5539 - 2742 - 8

定 价: 19.00 元

(本书若有印刷、装订错误,可向承印厂调换)



本世纪初，国家启动新世纪基础教育课程改革，经过多年的实践探索，新课程改革取得了显著成效，广大教育工作者探索、创造、积累了许多宝贵的经验，推动着这场改革不断向纵深发展。

新课程改革的根本出发点是为了一切学生，而课改的主要落脚点在课堂，“导学案”则是新课程改革成果的一个重要体现。所谓“导学案”是指教师依据学生的认知水平和知识经验，为指导学生进行主动的知识建构而编写的学习方案。“导学案”一方面帮助学生将新学的知识与已有的知识经验形成联结，为新知识的学习提供良好铺垫；另一方面，帮助学生对新学知识进行多方面的加工，以利于学生形成牢固的知识体系；与此同时，还要指导学生掌握学习的有效方式方法。概括起来说，“导学案”既是课堂教学改革的实施方案，又是学生理解教学内容，掌握学习方法，提高学习能力的学习方案。

一些推行课程教学改革的学校，由教师自己动手编写“导学案”，一方面限于教师个体的经验与水平，难以保证“导学案”的质量；另一方面，既加重了教师的工作负担，又增加了学校印制的经济负担。如果这些学校能有一套由课改领军学校一线骨干教师和教研工作者总结多年的经验倾心打造的“导学案”，以它为蓝本，再根据学校和学生的实际，做一些修改和调整，创造性地为我所用，这就便利多了。因此，为有利于课改先进经验的借鉴和运用，有利于课程教学改革的大面积推广，我们组织省内外知名课改学校的骨干教师和教研部门的研究人员，在多年课改研究和实践的基础上，以“能用、实用、好用”为目标精心编写了这套《活力课堂·新课程导学案》，由湖南教育出版社出版发行。

“问渠哪得清如许，为有源头活水来”。课改学校一线教师生动的教学实践和鲜活的课改经验是我们这套“导学案”的生命之水、成长之源。热切期望使用本书的教师和学生提出宝贵的意见和建议，以期不断修订，日臻完善，使之成为课改教师的好帮手和学生学习的好伙伴，更大的提高教学质量和学习效率。我们相信《活力课堂·新课程导学案》的编辑出版，必将对“导学案”的深入实施起到积极的推动作用，定将掀起新课程改革的新篇章。

本书编写组

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# Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

## Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)



### 学习目标

1. 掌握本课的重点单词及短语：  
anyone, anywhere, wonderful, few, quite a few, most
2. 复习回顾动词一般过去时态的用法。
3. 掌握和运用下列句型：  
(1) —Where did you go on vacation? —I stayed at home.  
(2) —Where did Tina go on vacation? —She went to the beach.
4. 重难点：一般过去时的构成规则；相关活动的词汇。

### 预 习 案

#### ◇ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记。
2. 自学课文，勾画出重点和疑惑。

#### ◇ 预习自测

翻译官

任何人 \_\_\_\_\_  
任何地方 \_\_\_\_\_  
精彩的 \_\_\_\_\_  
很少 \_\_\_\_\_

相当多 \_\_\_\_\_  
最多 \_\_\_\_\_  
去度假 \_\_\_\_\_  
去爬山 \_\_\_\_\_  
去海滩 \_\_\_\_\_  
去夏令营 \_\_\_\_\_  
买东西 \_\_\_\_\_  
遇见有趣的人 \_\_\_\_\_  
为考试而学习 \_\_\_\_\_

### 活 动 案

#### ◇ 自主探究

自学教材，完成下列活动：

**Activity 1.** Read the sentences in 1a, and then finish 1a.

**Activity 2.** Read the conversation of 1c many times.

#### ◇ 合作交流

**Activity 3.** Lead-in.

**T:** Where did you go on vacation?

**Ss:** ①I went to the mountain. /②I went to the beach.



Ask some Ss to ask and answer this question.

**Activity 4.** 1a and 1b

1. Ask some volunteers to read their sentences of 1a for class.
2. Listen to the tape and finish 1b.
3. Listen again and ask Ss to read after the tape together.

**Activity 5.** Make conversations. (1c)

1. Study the sample conversation of 1c in the box.
2. Ask two students to read it to the class.
3. Ask Ss to make conversations about the music they like and work in pairs.

**Activity 6.** Listen to the tape and finish 2a and 2b.

Check the answers and ask Ss to read after the tape one sentence by one sentence.

**Activity 7.** 2c and 2d

Role-play the conversations and make their own conversations.

◆ **总结归纳**

本课时重点句子必背:

1. Long time no see.  
很久不见。
2. We took quite a few photos there.  
我们在那里照了许多相。
3. Did you go anywhere interesting?  
你去过有趣的地方吗?
4. I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax.  
我大部分时间待在家里看电视和放松。

**温馨提示:**

anybody 相当于 anyone, 通常指“任何人”, 表示泛指, 后面不可接 of 短语; any one 可指人或物中的“任何一个”, 后面可接 of 短语。

◆ **检 测 案** ◆

◆ **当堂检测**

I. 精挑细选

1. Lily \_\_\_\_\_ go to the movies. She watched TV at home.  
A. isn't      B. wasn't      C. didn't
2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ at school?  
A. anything funny  
B. funny anything  
C. some funny
3. I can't go out \_\_\_\_\_ my friends on weekends.  
A. for      B. to      C. with
4. The box is too heavy, so \_\_\_\_\_ people can carry it.  
A. few      B. a little      C. a few
5. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— They went to the mountains.  
A. Why did they go on vacation?  
B. How did they go on vacation?  
C. Where did they go on vacation?

### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) an English party last Sunday.
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) yesterday?
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park yesterday afternoon.
4. We didn't do \_\_\_\_\_ (something) special last week.
5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home yesterday.

### III. 句型转换

1. They had a birthday party last night. (改为否定句)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday party last night.

2. Jim went to the museum yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jim \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum yesterday?
3. Her vacation was really boring. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ her vacation?
4. I stayed at home last weekend. (就画线部分提问)  
What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last weekend?
5. Tom visited his uncle in Shanghai last summer vacation. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his uncle in Shanghai?



### 教学反思

Key words and phrases: \_\_\_\_\_

Key sentences: \_\_\_\_\_

Grammar: \_\_\_\_\_

Your problems: \_\_\_\_\_



### 拓展链接

#### 一般过去时的含义与用法

一般过去时表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态；过去习惯性、经常性的动作、行为；主语过去所具备的能力和性格。

基本结构：主语+动词过去式+其他；

否定形式：①was / were + not；②在行为动词前加 didn't，同时还原动词；

一般疑问句：①Was/Were+主语+其他？②Did+主语+动词原形+其他？

一般过去时常与表示过去的时间状语或从句连用，如：yesterday, last week, in 1993, before, a few days ago, when 等等。



## Period 2 Section A (3a-3c)



### 学习目标

1. 掌握本课的重点单词：  
something, nothing, everyone, myself, yourself, hen, pig, seem, bored, someone, diary
2. 掌握和运用下列句型：  
—Did you buy something special? —Yes, I bought something for my father. /No, I bought nothing.
3. 重难点：探究复合不定代词和副词的用法：（不定代词：something, somebody, someone; anything, somebody, anyone; everything, everybody, everyone; nothing, nobody, no one）（副词：somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere）

### 预 习 案

#### ◇ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记。
2. 自学课文，勾画出重点和疑惑。

#### ◇ 预习自测

翻译官

某事 \_\_\_\_\_  
没什么 \_\_\_\_\_  
每人 \_\_\_\_\_  
当然 \_\_\_\_\_

我自己 \_\_\_\_\_  
厌倦的 \_\_\_\_\_  
好像 \_\_\_\_\_  
某人 \_\_\_\_\_  
写日记 \_\_\_\_\_  
有趣的事 \_\_\_\_\_  
你觉得怎么样? \_\_\_\_\_  
在农村 \_\_\_\_\_  
看起来很无聊 \_\_\_\_\_

### 活 动 案

#### ◇ 自主探究

##### Activity 1. 3a

1. Listen to the tape and read the passage.
2. Find out and explain the important phrases and sentences.

#### ◇ 合作交流

##### Activity 2. Lead-in

Teacher asks: Where did you go on vacation? /Did you go out with anyone? /How was the food? /Did everyone have a good time?

##### Activity 3. 3a and 3b

1. Read the passage again and finish 3a, 3b.
2. Write down the answers on the blackboard in groups.
3. Retell the passage in your own words.

##### Activity 4. Finish 3c and check the answers.

1. Have a discussion about **Where did you go on vacation?**
2. Ask some groups to show their conversations freely.

#### 温馨提示:

bored 为形容词，意为“厌烦的，厌倦的”，其主语多为人。

boring 也是形容词，意为“令人感到无聊的，令人厌烦的”。其主语多为物，作表语或定语。

◆ 总结归纳

本课时重点句子必背:

1. How was your vacation? 你的假期过得怎么样?
2. Did you buy anything special? 你买特别的东西了吗?
3. Did everyone have a good time? 大家都玩得很开心吗?
4. The only problem was that there was nothing much to do in the evening but read. 唯一的问题是晚上除了读书没什么事可做。
5. Everything was excellent. 一切都很好。

◆ 检 测 ◆

◆ 当堂检测

I. 精挑细选

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ important to tell you.  
A. something B. everything C. anything
2. —Can you cook for \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, I can cook well.  
A. yourself B. you C. myself
3. He seems \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to tired B. to be tired C. is tired
4. —\_\_\_\_\_ did you like the beach?  
—It was beautiful.  
A. How B. what C. when
5. I was busy. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ in my family last month.  
A. someone B. anyone C. no one

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I often do some washing by \_\_\_\_\_ (me).
2. Mary left her job because it was \_\_\_\_\_

(bore).

3. Last year my father \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) more than 120 pigs.
4. Those flowers seem \_\_\_\_\_ (be) beautiful.
5. Do you like going \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) with anyone?

III. 完成对话

- A: Hi, Tom. 1. \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I was on vacation last month.  
A: 2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: I went to Guilin with my friends.  
A: Did you see anything interesting?  
B: 3. \_\_\_\_\_. It was wonderful. I took some photos. 4. \_\_\_\_\_. Did you do anything special?  
A: 5. \_\_\_\_\_. I just stayed at home and did my homework.

✎ 教学反思

Key words and phrases: \_\_\_\_\_

Key sentences: \_\_\_\_\_

Grammar: \_\_\_\_\_

Your problems: \_\_\_\_\_

🧠 拓展链接

something, anything, nothing, everything 的区别

1. something: 意为“某事, 某物”, 多用在肯定句及表示请求的问句中。
2. anything: 意为“任何事(物)”, 多用在否定句、疑问句中。
3. nothing: 意为“没有任何东西或事物”是否定词, 相当于 not... anything。
4. everything: 意为“所有的东西, 每件事”。

Period 3 Section B (1a-1e)

 学习目标

1. 复习巩固一些描述旅游购物常用的形容词：  
exciting, expensive, delicious, cheap, terrible, boring, friendly, kind, nice, bad
2. 学会用英语交谈假期的情况。
3. 掌握和运用下列句型：
  - (1) How was your/her/his vacation?
  - (2) What did you/he/she do?
  - (3) Did you/he/she...?
  - (4) How were the...?
4. 重难点：学会形容词的用法。

预 习 案

◇ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记。
2. 自学课文，勾画出重点和疑惑。

◇ 预习自测

翻译官

可口的 \_\_\_\_\_

昂贵的 \_\_\_\_\_

令人激动的 \_\_\_\_\_

便宜的 \_\_\_\_\_

可怕的 \_\_\_\_\_

无聊的 \_\_\_\_\_

活 动 案

◇ 自主探究

Activity 1. 自主完成 1a。

Activity 2. 读熟 1d 对话。

◇ 合作交流

Activity 3. Lead-in

Review the knowledge of this unit which has been studied before.

Ask some Ss to answer the following questions.

1. Where did you go on vacation?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Did you do anything special there?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Did you like your vacation?

\_\_\_\_\_

Teachers write answers on the blackboard.

**Activity 4.** Listening practice.

Listen to the tape and finish 1c.

Check the answers.

**Activity 5.** Listen again and finish 1d.

Check the answers.

**Activity 6.** Listen to the tape for the third time.

Ss read after the tape one by one.

**Activity 7.** Volunteers read the conversation to the class. (1d)

Practice the conversation in groups.

**Activity 8.** Discuss in groups and show their conversations. (1e)

◆ 总结归纳

本课时重点句子必背:

1. The food in the shop is delicious.  
商店的食物很好吃。
2. My vacation is very boring.  
我的假期很无聊。
3. Did you buy anything special?  
你买了特别的东西吗?
4. The fish tastes terrible.  
鱼尝起来很糟糕。
5. The trip is very exciting.  
这个旅途很令人兴奋。

温馨提示:

指物品的“昂贵”与“便宜”，用 expensive 和 cheap；指价格的“高”与“低”，用 high 和 low。

◆ 检 测 案

◆ 当堂检测

I. 精挑细选

1. What did he say \_\_\_\_\_ his vacation?  
A. on            B. about            C. for
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your trip to Beijing?  
A. What was    B. How was        C. How is
3. The fish tastes \_\_\_\_\_. You can try it.  
A. delicious    B. well            C. badly
4. Kate is \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.  
A. enough old  
B. old enough  
C. enough young

5. Where did you go \_\_\_\_\_ vacation?

A. to            B. with            C. on

II. 完形填空

My vacation 1. \_\_\_\_\_ very great. I went to HongKong 2. \_\_\_\_\_ my family. I did 3. \_\_\_\_\_ special there. I 4. \_\_\_\_\_ to a fun park. It was really exciting. I went 5. \_\_\_\_\_. The things were very 6. \_\_\_\_\_. So I didn't buy anything. The people there were very 7. \_\_\_\_\_. I had 8. \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at my friend's home. The food was delicious. I really 9. \_\_\_\_\_ a good time. Everything

10. \_\_\_\_\_ excellent.
- ( ) 1. A. is      B. are      C. was
- ( ) 2. A. for      B. with      C. at
- ( ) 3. A. anything  
B. nothing  
C. something
- ( ) 4. A. go      B. went      C. goes
- ( ) 5. A. shop      B. shops      C. shopping
- ( ) 6. A. cheap      B. expensive      C. good
- ( ) 7. A. friend      B. friendly      C. friends
- ( ) 8. A. the      B. a      C. /
- ( ) 9. A. have      B. am      C. had
- ( ) 10. A. is      B. were      C. was



### 教学反思

Key words and phrases: \_\_\_\_\_

Key sentences: \_\_\_\_\_

Grammar: \_\_\_\_\_

Your problems: \_\_\_\_\_



### 拓展链接

#### 句型 How do you like...? 的用法

1. How do you like...? 是口语中一个常用句式, 用来询问对方的观点、看法或判断, 意为“你觉得……怎么样?” 相当于“What do you think of...?”

—How did you like this party? 你觉得这个聚会怎么样?

—Wonderful. 很棒。

2. How do you like...? 句型还可以用于下列场合:

(1) 在喝茶或咖啡时, 用来询问对方的要求或征求对方的意见, 意为“你喜欢喝什么样的茶或咖啡?”

—How do you like your tea? 你喜欢喝什么样的茶?

—I like it strong. 我喜欢浓茶。

(2) 有时用于饭店等场合, 询问顾客对饭菜的做法。

—How do you like your steak? 你喜欢吃什么样的牛排?

—Rare. 嫩一点。

(3) 表示一种厌烦或惊奇的心情, 意为“真是的, 那你怎么认为/想呢?”

—My friend has just told me to go on a diet. 我的朋友刚才告诉我要我节食。

—How do you like that? 那你怎么想呢?

### Period 4 Section B (2a-2b)



#### 学习目标

1. 掌握本课的重点单词及短语：  
activity, decide, try, feel like, bird, bicycle, building, trader, wonder, difference, top, wait, umbrella, wet, below, enough, hungry
2. 通过听懂和学会谈论假期活动更多细节来提升自身听力技巧和口语能力。
3. 重难点：一般过去时；识记更多相关活动的词汇；自由谈论过去的更多活动。

#### 预 习 案

##### ◆ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记。
2. 自学课文，勾画出重点和疑惑。

##### ◆ 预习自测

翻译官

- 决定去海滩 \_\_\_\_\_  
 感受到 \_\_\_\_\_  
 尽力做某事 \_\_\_\_\_  
 骑单车去 \_\_\_\_\_

- 许多新建筑物 \_\_\_\_\_  
 想知道 \_\_\_\_\_  
 走上顶部 \_\_\_\_\_  
 一把雨伞 \_\_\_\_\_  
 足够的钱 \_\_\_\_\_  
 因为这个糟糕的天气 \_\_\_\_\_  
 如此饥饿 \_\_\_\_\_  
 下面的东西 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 活 动 案

##### ◆ 自主探究

**Activity 1.** Read Jane's diary entries about her vacation and answer the question.

Did Jane have a good time on Monday?

##### ◆ 合作交流

**Activity 2.** Read Jane's diary entries again. Fill in the chart.

**Activity 3.** Complete the conversation about Jane's trip to Penang using the information in the diary entries.

**Activity 4.** Imagine Jane went to Penang Hill again and had a great day. Fill in the blanks in her diary entries with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

**Activity 5.** Discuss the questions with your partner.

1. What do people usually do on vacation?
2. What activities do you find enjoyable?

##### ◆ 总结归纳

本课时重点句子必背：

1. I really enjoyed walking around the town.  
我真的很喜欢在镇上到处走走。
2. I wonder what life was like here in the past.  
我想知道过去这里的生活是什么样的。
3. What a difference a day makes!

##### 温馨提示：

1. arrive 表示“到达”，其后接介词 at 或 in。arrive at 后接小地方；arrive in 后接大地方。
2. get 后接宾语的时候要加介词 to。
3. reach 后直接接宾语。

多么与众不同的一天啊!

4. We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people.  
由于人太多, 所以我们等了一个多小时的火车。
5. The food tasted great because I was so hungry!  
这些食物尝起来真好吃, 因为我很饿!

检 测 案

◇ 当堂检测

I. 精挑细选

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ money \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
A. too much, buy  
B. too much, too buy  
C. enough, to buy
2. He didn't go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather.  
A. because B. for C. because of
3. Can you see \_\_\_\_\_ on the top of the hill?  
A. anything below  
B. below anything  
C. something below
4. It was raining \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. big B. heavy C. hard
5. We decide \_\_\_\_\_ one bowl of fish and rice.  
A. eat B. eating C. to eat

II. 根据首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. It is going to rain. Take an u \_\_\_\_\_ with you.
2. What's the d \_\_\_\_\_ between the twins?
3. I didn't go to school b \_\_\_\_\_ of my illness.
4. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ (活动) do you have in your free time?

5. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ (足够的) food for us.

III. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Last night, she \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) sweet and sour fish.
2. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball every morning.
3. Tom decided \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework at school.
4. Jack and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school an hour ago.
5. What activities do you find \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy)?

IV. 判断正误

I arrived in Hainan this morning with my family. It was sunny and hot. So we decided to go to the beach near our hotel. For lunch we had something special. They were delicious. In the afternoon, we rode bicycles. For dinner we had a bowl of rice and some fish. The food tasted great because I was so hungry.

- ( ) 1. I arrived in Hainan this afternoon.  
( ) 2. The weather was rainy and windy.  
( ) 3. For lunch we had something special.  
( ) 4. In the afternoon, we rode horses.  
( ) 5. For dinner the food was great.

教学反思

Key words and phrases: \_\_\_\_\_  
Key sentences: \_\_\_\_\_  
Grammar: \_\_\_\_\_  
Your problems: \_\_\_\_\_

拓展链接

forget 的用法

1. forget doing sth. 忘记已经干了某事 (事情已经做了)。如: I'll never forget meeting my school headmaster for the first time.
2. forget to do sth. 忘记要干某事 (事情还没做)。如: Don't forget to close the window when you leave the classroom.

### Period 5 Section B (2a-Self Check)



#### 学习目标

1. 通过阅读识记关于以假期为主题的写作词汇和句型。
2. 学会构思并书写以假期为主题的作文。
3. 重难点: 用一般过去时知识及其他知识灵活应用到自己的以假期为主题的写作中去。

#### 预 习 案

##### ◇ 自主预习

1. 根据音标拼读单词并牢记。
2. 自学课文, 勾画出重点和疑惑。

##### ◇ 预习自测

###### 翻译官

炎热而晴朗 \_\_\_\_\_  
 拍一些照片 \_\_\_\_\_  
 买特别的东西 \_\_\_\_\_  
 学一些重要的东西 \_\_\_\_\_

在学校旅行中 \_\_\_\_\_  
 have a fun time \_\_\_\_\_  
 find out \_\_\_\_\_  
 so... that \_\_\_\_\_  
 keep going \_\_\_\_\_  
 up and down \_\_\_\_\_  
 in excitement \_\_\_\_\_  
 come up \_\_\_\_\_  
 forget about \_\_\_\_\_

#### 活 动 案

##### ◇ 自主探究

**Activity 1.** Read the passage carefully and underline the key phrases.

##### ◇ 合作交流

**Activity 2.** Lead-in

Teacher writes two questions on the blackboard.

① What do people usually do on vacation?

\_\_\_\_\_

② What activities do you find enjoyable?

\_\_\_\_\_

Volunteers show their answers on the blackboard.

**Activity 3.** Scan and try to answer the questions in 2b.

Check the answers one by one.

**Activity 4.** Read the passage again carefully and finish 2c.

Ss show their answers. Check the answers.

**Activity 5.** Ss finish 2d by themselves. Check the answers quickly.

**Activity 6.** Make conversations in pairs and show. (2e)

**Activity 7.** Finish 3a and check the answers.



**Activity 8.** 评论板示的 3b 范文（由某个学习小组板示组内讨论稿），其他小组进行评论及补充。

**Activity 9.** Finish the tasks of Self Check.

Check the answers one by one.

◆ 总结归纳

本课时重点句子必背：

1. Our class did something very special on our school trip.  
我们全班同学在我们的学校旅行中做了件非常特别的事。
2. My legs were so tired that I wanted to stop.  
我的腿太累了，以至于我都想停下来。
3. Everyone jumped up and down in excitement.  
大家都兴奋地跳起来。
4. Twenty minutes later, the sun started to come up.  
20 分钟后，太阳开始升起来。
5. How did you feel about the trip?  
你觉得这次旅行怎么样？

温馨提示：

1. find 强调“找到、发现”的结果。
2. look for “寻找”，强调“找”的动作。
3. find out 指通过观察、探索而发现事实的真相，即“查明、弄清楚”。

◆ 测 案

◆ 当堂检测

I. 精挑细选

1. You seem \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.  
A. be      B. to      C. to be
2. \_\_\_\_\_ did you \_\_\_\_\_ your weekend?  
A. What; like  
B. How; like  
C. How; think of
3. We didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.  
A. any thing  
B. special thing  
C. anything special
4. —Who helped you clean the room yesterday?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. I cleaned it by myself.  
A. Every one  
B. Someone  
C. No one

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. It is hot and \_\_\_\_\_ (sun) in Hainan.
2. Tina \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a nice bike yesterday.
3. He writes so \_\_\_\_\_ (good) that his teacher

often praises him.

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) Beijing duck for dinner yesterday.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to climb Mountain Tai at 12: 00 last night.

III. 书面表达

你的周末通常是怎么过的呢？

请根据提示词写一篇不少于 50 词的文章。

提示词：go to the mountains, go to summer camp, visit museums, buy something special, food

**My Weekend**

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