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| 课题： | **外研版英语九年级上册 Module3 heros** |
| 教学目标： | 1、单词和短语：复习巩固本模块出现的单词和句型  2．原因状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句  3、学会欣赏他人的优点，学习会学习他人的长处。 |
| 教学重点： | 巩固本模块出现的单词句型和语法 |
| 教学难点： | 状语从句 |
| **Step1 warm up and dictation**  1.greet to student and free talk ：  2.listen to the text and review the new words then have a dictation:  **Step2 presentation**  **状语从句**  在上一个模块中我们学习了用不同的引导词引导时间状语从句，在本模块中，我们介绍其他几种状语从句的具体应用。看下表所示：   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **名称** | **引导词** | **例句** | | 原因状语从句 | Because | She didn’t go to school today because she was ill. | | 目的状语从句 | so that | She dressed like a man so that she could join the army. | | 结果状语从句 | So | He got up too late so he missed the school bus. |   **注意：**目的状语从句中的时态表示未来，可能性；而结果状语从句中表示已经发生。  1.引导原因状语从句的连词  原因状语从句一般由because, since, as, for引导，注意as, because, since和for的区别:  1)如果原因是构成句子的最主要部分,一般用because。because引导的从句一般不放在句子的开头。如:  I missed the train because I got up late.  注:对于以why开头的问句,一般只能用because引导的从句回答。  2)如果原因已为人们所知,或不如句子的其余部分重要,就用as或since，since比as稍微正式一些。as和since引导的从句一般放在句子的开头。如:  As he was not well, I decided to go there without him.  Since this method doesn’t work, let’s try another.  3)for表示所说的理由是一种补充说明,for引导的从句一般不放在句子的开头。如:  I decided to stop and have lunch, for I was feeling quite hungry.  2.引导结果状语从句的连词  除so之外，还有so/such...that...,so that等。  1) so...that结构在某种情况下可以与enough to和too...to结构相互转换。如:  She is so short that she can’t reach the buttons of the lift.  =She is too short to reach the buttons of the lift.  2）so that也可以引导结果状语从句,意为“结果是， 以致”。如:  They missed the bus so that they were late for class.  3.引导目的状语从句的连词  so that可引导目的状语从句,此时可用to或in order to替换,将其改为简单句。如:  He got up early so that he could get to school on time.  =He got up early（in order） to get to school on time.  一、句型及词组  **1 include和 including都有“包**含”的意思。  include是及物动词，在句中作谓 语； including是介词引导的介词短语在句中作状语，起补充说明的作用，前面可用逗号隔开。例如：  My work includes cooking meals, cleaning the house and so on.  我的工作包括做饭、打扫房间等。  I have much work to do, including cooking meals and cleaning the house.  我有很多工作要做，包括做饭和打扫房间。  **2、stop to do sth. “停**下来去做某事”, 即停止正在做的事，而去做另一件事。不定式为stop的目的状语。如：  They stopped to talk to me.  他们停下来和我交谈。  Let’s stop to have a rest.  让我们停下来休息一会儿。  **3、attend, join, join in, take part in均含**“参加”之意。  attend侧重参加或出席会议或学术活动等。  join普通用词, 指加入党派、团体或游戏活动等。  join in表示“加入；参加(某种活动)”，in之后接名词或v.-ing形式；表示“参加某人的某种活动”时，可用join sb  in (doing) sth 。  take part in侧重参加某项群众性、集体性的事业、工作或活动，突出参加者在其中发挥一定的作用。  **4、abroad是副词，不**是名词，因此不能与 in, to, at 等介词连用；其前也不用冠词：  正：He went abroad last year.  他去年出国了。  误：He went to abroad last year.  误：He went to the abroad last year.  abroad 之前虽不能用 in, to 之类的介词，但可用介词 from：  He just came back from abroad.  他刚从国外回来。  **5、give up 放弃；戒除**  It is a pity to give up the job.  要放弃这份工作，真是遗憾。  Do you think you can give up the bad habit?  你觉得你能够改掉这个坏习惯吗？  The doctor advised me to give up smoking.  医生建议我戒烟。  注意：如果宾语是代词，就必须放在give 和up之间；如果是名词，则既可插在之间，也可放在动词后。  **6、die for 为**了 ... 而死;为…而献身;急需(某物)  Let us remember the brave who died for the peace of the world.  让我们永远怀念为世界和平献身的勇士们。  I'm dying for a cup of tea.  我很想喝杯茶。  die of 死于(疾病, 感情, 饥寒等)  The beggar died of hunger and cold.    这个乞丐死于饥饿和寒冷。  die from 死于… (事故, 外伤)  The old man died from a traffic accident.  那位老人死于交通事故。  7、 wounded *adj*. 受伤的  The wounded policeman is now out of danger.  受伤的警察已经脱离危险。  the wounded 伤员  **the与某些形容词连用**，相当于复数的普通名词，表示一类人。例如：  the young 青年    the old 老年  the poor 穷人    the rich 富人  the sick 病人  **8、take care of 照顾；护理**  He's old enough to take care of himself.  他大了，能照顾自己了。  I'll take care of your children while you are away.  你不在时我会照顾你的孩子的。  近义短语： look after  **9、manage to do, try to do 的区别**  manage to do指设法做成/完成某事, 含有成功之义; try to do指争取做成某事, 但不一定成功。例如:  He managed to get the work done with very little help.  在没有多少帮助的情况下,他把工作完成了。  We tried to stop him smoking in bed but he would do it.  我们试图阻止他在床上吸烟，但他就是不听 | |
| 教学反馈： | |

